MANJARI

Journal of Science and Social Science

PRANANATH COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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Khordha

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From the Chief Editorial Advisor's Desk

Manjari - A Journal on Science and Social Science is ready for release on the occasion of our college's 63rd Commemoration Day. It is a medium of expression to present ideas by faculty members and students. It encourages everyone to contribute their research paper and articles. It will help in sharing knowledge and skills.

      I congratulate the Editor-in-Chief and associates for their active involvement in this publication.
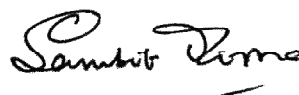
Dr. Ranjita Sethi

Principal, Prananath College (Autonomous), Khordha,

Chief Editorial Advisor

Editor's Note

Manjari as an inter-disciplinary journal promotes innovative research on different topics of importance with changing perspectives. It is an ISSN journal committed to the study of relevant topics on language, literature, humanities, science, commerce and policy issues relating to development. It focuses on the way in which advances in different fields of research influence society and vice-versa. Diversity of theoretical approaches and methods is obviously found in this journal as it encompasses topics on different branches of knowledge. Research articles of scholars from the faculty of this college and other institutions and organizations get published in this journal.

The research journal Manjari has maintained the continuum. It is genuinely hoped that this volume of Manjari would be helpful in enhancing the horizon of the thought process of the students, researchers and teachers.
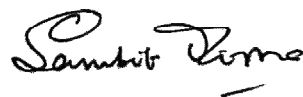
Dr. Sambit Mishra,

Editor

Acknowledgement

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I am thankful to the Chief Editorial Advisor, Dr. Ranjita Sethi for her inspiration and encouragement to get the work done in due time. I acknowledge the enthusiasm and endeavour of my co-editors, Dr. Sambit Mishra, Dr. Sunita Tripathy and Dr. Sushil Kumar Pattanaik for the successful accomplishment of the work. I owe a lot to the galaxy of scholars for contributing their valuable research works to this journal. That includes the working, retired and transferred teachers of this college and researchers from other institutions. I sincerely thank Shri Subhranshu Ranjan Biswal and Shri Sourya Ranjan Biswal for printing this journal.

Dr. Sambit Mishra,

Editor

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY/PLAN

Dr. Santosh Mishra*
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ABSTRACT

India is a country of villages where nearly 80% of the population is poor and rural based.The development of country really depends on the financially development of these people.They can't provide collateral security to get loan from commercial banks. So only SHGs can help them. Micro-finance means providing very poor families with very small loans(micro-credit) to enable them to engage in productive activities to grow their tiny business.It is a noble approach to 'banking with poor' as they attempt to combine lower transaction costs and high degree of repayments.The operating indicators show that programs which are designed taking into account the localized and geographical differences have been successful. Effective and responsive accounting and monitoring mechanisms have been an important and critical ingredient for the success of programme. First of all, the poor repay their loans and are willing to pay for higher interest rates than commercial banks provided that access to credit.

INTRODUCTION

The Agricultural Development Plan will identify broad objectives for District agriculture, will present strategic alternatives for achieving those objectives, and set out roles and responsibilities in terms of plan implementation. The plan will also be used as a basis for identification of projects, which may cut across sectors (institutional and planning support, funding and linkages) or be projects which are focused on one agricultural sector or in specific geographical locations. This report covers: An initial review of existing resource-based information, leading to preliminary conclusions on resource based opportunities and implications for strategy and policy. An initial industry analysis of the key agricultural sectors within area. A consultation process with a broad range of interested and affected parties (IAP's) who are involved directly or indirectly in commercial activity, in agricultural enterprises for small farmers and in support of rural livelihoods.

The agricultural development strategy/plan shall be a tool for coordination and streamlining of action among various role players within the area. Agricultural development is designed to support sustainable livelihoods and local economic development. Agriculture has an important role to play in poverty alleviation, job creation, use of local resources, improvement of nutrition and health, development of skills and provision of long-term livelihoods for many individuals, households and communities. A strong and active civil society has an important role to play through identification of local needs and priorities, as well as holding local government accountable with respect to implementation of their plans. The planning process shall be sensitive to historical and social inequities within the district and shall be directed

at restoring equity. Macro-economic Reforms and Industry Trends of the Last Decade Various macroeconomic reforms that have been implemented in the past decade, have had a dramatic impact on the nature and structure of the agrarian system. Trade liberalization through the reduction of import tariff protection on many products and the elimination of subsidization of agricultural products resulted in producers having to face stiff competition from international producers. As a result farmers have been forced to respond to the narrowing of profit margins by improving efficiency, reducing costs of production and becoming far more competitive in order to survive.

There has been a steady economic decline in agricultural output over the past decade. The harsh realities of economic competitiveness have negative consequences for commercial farmers who have had all the advantages of vast tracts of land, education, skills, and subsidies over decades. The dualistic conceptualisation should however not detract from the reality that the broader macro-economic forces at play have even more serious implications for communal areas. For a number of government driven food security programmes it is increasingly difficult to produce food at a cost that is lower than it would cost to buy. The communal setting is largely dominated by subsistence based agriculture, with few or very limited opportunities for commercialisation except under isolated circumstances. Failed experiments of the former homeland regimes and the lack of success of many recent initiatives provide relevant lessons in this respect.

Agriculture and the Environment

This section briefly explores the relationship between agriculture and the environment3. It is shown that there is a dialectical relationship between the two and as such consideration should be given to environmental impact in designing agricultural programmes. Since humans moved from hunting and gathering of natural fruits and vegetables to domestication of animals and cultivation of indigenous plants, they have had an impact on the environment. The increase in human population has caused an ever increasing pressure on the environment, via increased needs for improved production. Animals and plants were selected for specific uses and improved production. The advent of the industrial revolution saw a dramatic improvement of equipment for the cultivation of lands and uses for animals. Along with the advent of the industrial revolution and the subsequent years saw a dramatic improvement in agricultural production to such an extent that over-production of food in the first world countries has had a dramatic impact on the profitability and the needs for highly efficient systems to ensure modern agriculture remains sustainable.

These improved production systems have had major impact on the environment requiring dramatic investigations into systems that are environmentally friendly. The impacts include: Injudicious use of chemicals and inorganic fertilizers that poison natural ecosystems killing a wide variety of plants, insects and animals These chemicals also poison the underground water sources as well as other watercourses; Inappropriate pastoral management of the natural vegetation and the destruction of certain indigenous plants; Disturbances of the soil that destroy the functionality of a living

ecosystem causing the inefficient functioning of the soil and • **Overgrazing** by different types of stock, use of incorrect animal types as well as injudicious burning practices has a very serious impact on the natural vegetation causing a destruction of the indigenous species to pioneer species and eventual total denudation of the land. This causes serious soil erosion. The irresponsible **use of dips** not only results in increased levels of pest resistance but also results in the chemical poisoning of watercourses. The the resistance and ineffective use of means of controlling serious insects and diseases has seen the increase of some of these problems. **Intensive animal production** including dairy production, feed lots, poultry and pigs results in the increased use of chemicals and the production of large amounts of effluent that needs to be disposed of. **Crop production**: Cultivation of lands is an important part of providing food for the households. The disturbance of the soil has had a number of impacts namely: • Destruction of the humus and composition through ploughing • Plough soles • Watercourse destruction affecting water conservation • Soil erosion **Commercial Agriculture Natural Vegetation**: Natural vegetation is destroyed through bush clearing (particularly pertinent to coastal bush and adjoining interior) to make way for intensive agriculture or as a result of incorrect management practices such as overgrazing or the use of incorrect stock types.

Emerging Scenario in Indian Agriculture

The constraints to development of the region which are examined under four heads as follows:

Socio-cultural : Rapid population growth, high population density, and tribal to non-tribal composition, shyness of the people, shortage of technical manpower, lack of skilled agricultural work force, inappropriate land tenure system, private property rights in hill areas, insurgency and ineffective governance etc.

Physical : Hill topography, land-lock characteristics, primitive agro-economic system, high rainfall and its skewed distribution, frequent floods, fragile ecology, unsuitable cropping pattern, shifting cultivation, fragmented holdings, soil degradation, poor development of fishery, livestock and forestry etc.

Technological : Underdeveloped irrigation facility, poor or non-adoption of HYVs and fertilizers, absence of agro-processing industries, lack of sound disaster warning system, soil testing facilities, viable fishery and livestock technologies, high risk and uncertainty in kharif season

Infrastructure : Very poor and inadequate road and communication network, markets, transport (rail, road, air and water including total lack of sea route), banking and other financial institutions, low investment on health, education and rural electrification, absence of private sector participation in the development process, lack of skill and enterprises in the region etc.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

In order to get greater insights into the development paradigms in the region, a framework of SWOT analysis is attempted.

Strengths

Water : Numerous rivers, streams, and other water bodies with perennial flow of water in the region, potential for irrigation, hydropower, water transport, fishery etc.

Tea : Climate-topographical situation is most suitable. Fifty-six per cent of India's tea production in the region, most of which is organically grown.

Oil and petroleum products : Over half of oil and natural gas production of the country is in the northeast region (NER).

Forests : The region possesses richest bio-diversity, good quality usable wood / timber

Potential international markets for exports and imports : The NER is surrounded in all sides with international borders

Mineral resources : Several mineral resources are found in abundance

Weaknesses

Isolation : from the main land and shyness of the people

Socio-cultural closeness : (particularly of the tribal), subgroups, multiplicity of ethnic groups, diversity of language and dialects etc.

Shifting cultivation : Though labeled as inefficient, shifting cultivation is a major mode of production in many areas, 16 per cent of the available land area involving 4.5 lakh *Jhumia* families. Due to population pressure, the Jhum cycle is reduced which is a deterrent to local ecosystem

Lack of capital formation : Outside markets for trading the natural resources of the region are in existence from colonial regimes. But the market is unidirectional, inefficient and does not favour capital formation

Movement of flow of men and material : Due to various reasons, the flow of man and material is highly limited

Lack of data-base : Lack of relevant on information on socio-economic and development parameters, is a policy deterrent

Opportunities

Potential international market : Triangular and quadrangular trade can be promoted

Close society : Better socio-cultural exchange in tribal societies; a model of collective action

Diversification : Agro-based industries using the local raw materials-horticulture, fishery, tea, rubber, jute, oilseed etc.

Threats

Ecological : Floods, cyclone and earthquakes occur frequently

International border : Long and difficult terrain in the international border

Social Security : Possibilities for border-crossing creating situations of threat to social/ national security

The Road Ahead – Strategies

The strategies are suggested based on constraints and SWOT analysis keeping in view the basic tenets of interdisciplinarity, eco-regional perspective, making business with

a changing attitude, and with strong O&M motivation. The principles involved include ecology, gender and social equity, economics and employment.

The components of the strategy include:

Technology Policy : Conservation of biodiversity, integrated farming system approach, soil conservation, soil health care, sustainable land use, rain water harvesting and conservation, watershed development, groundwater utilization, energy management, IPM, demand-driven identification of crop, livestock, tree and fish enterprises of the farming system, efficient post-harvest management including producer oriented marketing and promotion of non-farm rural enterprises and knowledge, skill, information and management improvement / upgradation.

Socio-economic policy : Thrusts on land reform, institutional reform, marketing, transport, communications, energy, industry, handloom and handicrafts, trade and transit, tourism, banking and finance and effective governance.

Table 1:
Mechanism: Eco-regional Technology Mission

Research Education and Extension	Ongoing Technology Missions	Boards	Department Programmes	Financial Institutions	Democratic Structures Including NGOs	Mass Media
Agricultural Universities	Oilseeds	National Dairy Development Borad	Agriculture Animal Husbandry Fisheries	NABARD	Panchayats	Electronic Printed
ICAR and CSIR Institutions	Pulses	National Horticulture Development Board	Forestry, Rural Development and Waste-land Development	Lead Bank	Civil Society	
Rural and Women's Universities	Maize	Silk Board	Irrigation and Watershed Development	Cooperatives and Land Development Banks		
IITs	Drinking water	Coffee, Rubber, Tea and Spices Boards	Ground Water Board Cooperation			
Krishi Vigyan Kendras	Literacy		Marketing			

Source :   M.S. Swaminathan Committee Report, 1996, op cit

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There is a widespread belief that India is currently in the midst of an agrarian crisis. The report of the Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness appointed by the Ministry of Finance claims that "Indian agriculture is currently passing through a period of severe crisis. Although some features of the crisis started manifesting themselves in certain parts of India during the late 1980s, the crisis has assumed a serious dimension since the middle of the 1990s. One of the tragic manifestations of the crisis is the large number of suicides committed by the farmers in some parts of India." (EGAI, 2007, p13). The contributory factors to the crisis according to the committee have both long-term structural and institutional as well as short term manifestations: "The long-term structural features are a sharp decline in the share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accompanied by a very low rate of labour force diversification away from agriculture. This has resulted in declining relative productivity of agriculture vis-à-vis that of the non-agricultural sector. A large dependence of working population on land has also resulted in a steep decline in per capita land availability. There has been an increase in the marginalisation of ownership and operational holdings. The increasing pressure on land resources is accompanied by severe stress on the availability of water resources in the country and unequal regional distribution of available water. On the credit front, the functioning of the rural cooperative credit institutions has deteriorated in many parts of the country. The emphasis on economic efficiency has led to the neglect of social priorities in lending by the commercial and regional rural banks. Targeted and priority lending are under pressure. The result is growing dependence on non-institutional sources of credit at very high rates of interest. It is only recently that some efforts have been made to rejuvenate the credit system in the country. Except for a few crops, the procurement mechanism does not serve the purpose of ensuring minimum prices to agricultural producers in many parts of the country.

Globalization and Trade Liberalization

Global competition and trade liberalization

Due to rapid globalization and trade liberalization, manufacturing sector faces the following challenges and constraints:

_ Increasingly stiff competition, in the export markets, from other countries whose international competitiveness has improved;

_ Increasing inflows of imported consumer goods due to rapid liberalization;

_ Additional pressure on balance of payments due to inflows of imported manufactures;

_ Aggressive competition from equally reform-oriented countries for foreign direct investment (FDI);

_ Abolition of guaranteed export quota markets, such as the Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) to be phased out in 2003;

_ Increasing pressure to forego tariff measures to promote and protect domestic industries from foreign competition.

Unfavourable Business Environment

Nepal offers a difficult business environment for manufacturing investment due the country's land-locked situation, limited resource endowments, inadequate physical

infrastructure, rugged terrain, small and poor population, and the increasing competition from neighbouring India and China. These problems, beyond the country's immediate control, are however compounded by deteriorating law and order, persistent political instability, government red tape, and restrictive legislation in the key areas of labour, tax and investment. Together they present formidable challenges to rapid industrialization.

Political instability and deteriorating law and order

After a brief period of relative stability following the transition to a democratic government in 1991, , increased politicization andweakening of public administration and institutions, delayed and often conflictinggovernment policy implementation, increased governance problems, and a markeddeterioration of law and order. The latter has culminated in the current emergency related tothe Maoist uprising, with obvious implications for domestic and foreign investment flows.

Government as Regulator rather than Facilitator

1. Bureaucratic government

Excessive government, delays in the provision of government services, and poor administration of the tax laws impose unnecessary burden on manufacturing firms. Specific problems include the poor delegation of authority, inadequate issemination of information, lack in clarity, consistency and simplicity of laws and regulations, overly rigid application of rules, and absence of accountability. Such shortcomings have often led to opportunities for arbitrary decisions. The government is stuck in its role of regulator, while it should be a facilitator for manufacturing investment, and to be supportive of industrial firms. *Tax administration* suffers from tax officials having too much discretion on tax assessments, and the absence of workable system for resolving tax disputes. The newly introduced VAT system has not been accompanied by adequate training of tax officers. *Customs administration* suffers from five key problems: procedural delays and complicated documentation (an average of 80 documents for export), inaccurate classification of goods (leading to arbitrary decisions, delays and rent-seeking), inaccurate valuation of goods (due in part to the use of reference value rather than invoice value), delays in the duty drawback scheme and VAT refunds (six-month delays are common), lack of enforcement and smuggling (especially due to price differentials with India). All these increase the transaction costs of doing business, and adversely affect the competitiveness of manufacturing firms. *Government policies and regulations* suffer from frequent changes without prior and adequate consultation with business, including changes in tariff rates and currency regulations, introduction of a five-year income tax holidays for new industries in 1992 followed by its removal, and absence of action on the establishment of export processing zones and export promotion houses.

2. Restrictive labour legislation and administration

A labour law stipulates that permanent workers cannot be dismissed without prior approval of the Department of Labour, a process which can take months or even years. As a result, some older firms are over-staffed, while other firms have cut down on

recruitment of new workers, at least on a permanent basis, as well as encouraging some firms to adopt more equipmentintensive
production methods. More often, firms have switched to recruiting temporary and contract workers. Labour regulations have achieved neither their aim of protecting labour, nor attracting investors. In addition, politicization of trade unions has caused industrial disputes
in the past.

Several institutions are responsible for labour regulations and administration, including the Department of Labour under the Ministry of Labour, the Central Labour Advisory Committee, the Minimum Remuneration Fixation Committee, the Labour Advisory Board, the Labour Relations Committee and labour courts. Some of these, such as the Labour Advisory Committee, are inactive, while others, such as the Department of Labour, are more involved in skills development programmes. The challenge is therefore to establish a legal environment that does not hamper the employment of labour in the manufacturing sector, and which is supported by clearly defined institutions for dealing with labour relations.

3.. Un-coordinated government agencies

Industrial policies consist of all policies that have an impact on the manufacturing sector. Policies and measures of immediate importance to the competitiveness of the manufacturing firms include macroeconomic policies such as exchange rates and interest rates, law and order, political stability, tariffs, infrastructural policies for power, road, and telecommunication development, education and training policies, labour policies, and many others. Rapid and environmentally sustainable industrial development require that various government policies are well coordinated and effectively implemented by the ministries involved, including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Supplies, the Central Bank, The National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Population and Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministries responsible for infrastructural development.

A number of coordinating mechanisms have been established to provide efficient services to manufacturing firms and investors, including the One-Window Committee (chaired by DOI and with high-level representation from MOICS, MOF and NRB), the Investment Promotion Board, and the Trade Promotion Board. However, the desired coordination has not materialized. It is important for the government and the private sector to jointly identify and resolve the constraints faced by these institutions. In particular, the One-Window Committee must be strengthened with representations from land and infrastructural agencies, because the availability of land, power and other infrastructural needs are major bottlenecks for investors. Another important need is to coordinate tax agencies under Ministry of Finance and DOI, so that tax policies, which are primarily designed to raise revenues, do not discourage manufacturing investment and activity, and so that tax regulations are simplified. Several other institutions have been established to provide support to industrial development. The Industrial Enterprise Development Institute (IEDI) was established in 1996 to enhance

human resources through enterprise, entrepreneurship and managerial training. Its Entrepreneurship Development Centre provides business development services, while managing two other donor-supported projects, the Technology Transfer and Development Project and the Institute for Environmental Support. The National Productivity and Economic

Development Centre (NEPDC), affiliated to MOICS, provides the secretariat for the national productivity council.

In addition to duplication, many Committees and Councils carry representations from different ministries and agencies at very senior levels, often the same ones, thus making it difficult for them to schedule meetings regularly. Some of these institutions have clearly outlived their original purpose, and need to be phased out or merged with others.

3. Inadequate Physical Infrastructure

1. Electricity

Electricity availability from the grid is the most significant infrastructural problem faced by industrial firms surveyed. As a result, nearly 60 per cent of them supplied their own electricity. Larger firms were relatively more likely to spend their resources on electricity generating equipment, particularly in the chemical, pharmaceutical and metal sub-sectors. Firms experienced cuts and erratic electricity supply during the dry season. Electricity is mainly used in urban areas, covering 16 per cent of the population, while the remaining 84 per cent of rural dwellers do not have access to it, and rely on traditional fuels such as wood, agricultural waste and animal dung. Rural electrification, virtually non-existent at present, would provide the largest impetus to rural industrialization and rural poverty reduction. Hydroelectric plants currently supply around 60 per cent of electricity, while Indian

hydropower producers provide 39 per cent of the total. The remaining 1 per cent comes from diesel plants. While the potential demand for electricity for industrial use and domestic consumption far exceeds supply, less than one per cent of potential hydroelectricity capacity has been exploited so far, and this for a number of reasons. First, power planning has been aimed at satisfying domestic consumption, and insufficient consideration given to the needs of industrial users or the potential for power export to India. Neither has it considered the potentially large captive market of new electricity-using industries such as fertilizer plants. Second, due to poor energy pricing policies, traditional fuels, as well as coal and petroleum, are cheaper than hydroelectricity. The currently energy pricing policy and the large investments required have combined to limit private investor interest in hydropower.

2. Road and air transport

Road transport services constituted the second most important infrastructural problem in the country after electricity supply, according to the FNCCI-World Bank survey. In the absence of a railway system in this mountainous country (excepted for a 52 km stretch from Janakpur and Jayanajar), most goods are shipped around the country and exported using roads and airfreight. The existing road network, though relatively extensive, is

generally inadequate to support a modern manufacturing sector. It consists of narrow, fair-weather roads for the most part, and only a third of the total length is asphalted, while another quarter is gravelled. An important constraint is the absence of a direct link between Kathmandu and India, the major

axis for goods and people in both directions. The government lacks the resources to expand

and maintain a modern road network, yet it has been too passive in promoting private investment in this area. Some 20 per cent of firms experienced problems in the existing airfreight services. The latter are not considered a luxury, since around 90 per of carpet firms and 85 per cent of garment and pharmaceutical firms used them to meet shipment deadlines. A substantial 60 per cent of textile and metal fabrication firms also used airfreight services. In a land-locked country with a rugged terrain, airfreight services are very important, yet nearly 50 per cent of garment firms and 82 per cent of fabricated metal firms experienced problems with the services.

3.Telecommunications

One fifth of the firms in FNCCI-World Bank survey experienced problems with telecommunication services. The demand for telephone lines remains very high. The National Telecommunications Company (NTC) has 230,000 lines in operation, but has 260,000 applications waiting for connection,. Cellular and satellitecommunications are relatively recent and expensive.

4. Water supply

One third of the firms surveyed by FNCCI-World Bank reported problems with water supply, this percentage rising to 58 per cent. As a result, 71 per cent of firms ownedtheir own water supply. Carpet, garments and textile firms require water in their washing anddyeing processes.

5. Industrial estates

There are nine industrial estates in the country. Despite the availability of transport, power, telecommunications and water, many manufacturing firms set up facilities outside these estates for three main reasons. First, land cannot be bought but only leased, and cannot therefore be used a collateral for bank financing. Second, estates have been prone to labour disputes, since problems in one establishment tend to spread to the operation of the whole estate. And third, the physical infrastructure provided in the industrial estates is inadequate, forcing many firms have to deal directly with the service providers.

3.7. Weak Human Resources

3.7.1. Education quality

Due to its relatively small size, the quantitative needs of the manufacturing sector for educated manpower, whether primary and secondary school leavers, or post-secondary technician-level and degree level graduates, are likely to be satisfied by the current output of education and training system. For example, engineers and scientists form typically less than one per cent of the manufacturing workforce even in the modern sector. Medium and large firms (above 50 workers) employed a total of 150,000 workers,

out of which perhaps 1,500 were engineers and scientists. A 10 per cent annual growth rate of such firms would translate into an additional demand of 150 technical graduates. Similarly, science and engineering technicians form typically less than 2 per cent of the modern manufacturing work force, so their additional demand would be perhaps 300 per annum. The issue of weak human resources for the manufacturing sector is therefore not so much one of quantity but quality. The primary education system produces relatively poor primary school leavers due to, among others, insufficient numbers of teachers, who are moreover poorly motivated and paid, and inadequately trained in modern teaching methodologies, insufficient and poor quality textbooks and other teaching materials, and a weak quality control and supervisory system to ensure that minimum standards are being met. The secondary education system, which comprises a general and a technical stream in its final two 24 grades, suffers from most of the above problems. In addition, secondary education quality has deteriorated because it has expanded rapidly in recent years, and because of the low quality of its intake of primary school leavers. Similarly, the tertiary education system has suffered from the poor quality of its intake of secondary school leavers.

3.7.2. Skilled labour for manufacturing sector

An important indication of the need for qualified and experienced manpower in the manufacturing sector is the presence of foreign workers. These accounted for 7 per cent of the total according to the 1996/97 manufacturing census on average, ranging from a high of 14 per cent for technical personnel, to 8 per cent for operative and contract workers, and 4 per cent for administrative staff. Because skilled foreign workers usually cost more to employee than domestic workers, manufacturing firms must find it difficult to recruit and retain workers for most of the current positions occupied by foreign workers. Here again, the issue may not be of quantity but quality.

4. Five-Point Industrial Transformation Agenda

4.1. Industrial Restructuring and Fostering Future Promising Industries

4.1.1. Approach to industrial restructuring

It would be tempting, in the short-term, to rescue ailing industries identified in section 2.4, and which are at odds future comparative advantage. Politicalconsiderations and the safeguarding of jobs are of course major considerations in this context.

However, the negative consequences of such an attempt in the short, medium and long term outweigh their short-term benefits for several reasons:

_ an inappropriate industrial structure would be maintained;

_ the rescue operation would be a significant drain on the state budget (a complete package would be unaffordable anyway);

_ consumers at large would be paying relatively higher prices for the corresponding products, if import duties were maintained at a high level;

_ industries which could be established utilizing the raw materials from the ailing industries would not be forthcoming, as raw material prices would be higher than international competitive prices;

_ infrastructural projects would suffer from relatively higher prices; and

_ the ailing industries would come under increasing pressure as India liberalizes its trade.

A more appropriate response would be for the government not to bail out these industries, but to allow them to be gradually phased out (including the privatization or liquidation of stateowned enterprises), to assist the industries in their efforts to restructure, and facilitate the relocation of employees to more promising activities. Restructuring efforts would be assisted by amending the Labour Law, providing a credit guarantee scheme for mergers and industrial sub-sector restructuring, providing a subsidy to enterprises permanently employing retrenched employees from state-owned enterprises (using funds that would come from retrenchment allowances that would otherwise have had to be paid), and providing an incentive to enterprises ready to permanently employ retrenched employees. 25

4.1.2. Approach to fostering future promising industries

In addition to encouraging and facilitating industrial restructuring and softening its negative impact, the government should also facilitate the fostering of healthy or potentially healthy industries, with the implementation of economy-wide and manufacturing sector-wide measures to be outlined in sections 4.2 to 4.5. There may, however, be some justification for some stronger government interventions in selected important and promising sub-sectors. Policy analysts are frequently asked to identify future promising manufacturing sub-sectors, product groups or individual products ('sunrise' industries or 'winners'), with the underlying assumption that these industries should be promoted by targeted government incentives. However, identifying such products or industries is a highly dangerous undertaking, for the following reasons. First, international experience in 'picking winners' is overwhelmingly negative, or mixed at best. Notable exceptions are Japan, Korea and Singapore, however these countries had strong governments, well paid and competent staff, close working relations and influence over the private sector, and the financial resources to consistently pursue targeted industrial policies. Even so, these governments did make mistakes, but had the capability to adjust their policies. Most other international experience is quite negative. Second, Nepal's own track record of targeting specific manufacturing sub-sectors and products proved to be quite negative. In the 1970s and 1980s, manufacturing sub-sectors such as textile, basic metals and cement were promoted using high tariff protection, subsidized loans and the establishment of state-owned enterprises. These are precisely the manufacturing sub-sectors that are ailing today, while manufacturing sub-sectors and products that were not given any specific support, such as carpets, garments and Pashmina, thrived. Third, even if it were possible to rank manufacturing sub-sectors, product groups and individual products in terms of likely future success or failure, it is difficult to use the information for designing appropriate incentives. The likely failures should not be supported in any case, while likely successes need not be supported. Between these two categories, the task is to identify manufacturing sub-sectors, product groups and individual products that are likely to prove successful, provided they receive time-bound incentives. Such 'infant industry' support is justified from the point of view of strict economic theory. Nevertheless, there is considerable

risk that errors are made in the identification of areas for incentives. In practice too, temporary incentives, once introduced, are almost impossible to withdraw, due to economic inefficiencies and extensive rent seeking. The government is likely to face similar challenges with the recently introduced 'sick industry scheme'. Fourth, international experience strongly suggests that functional incentives are more appropriate than sub-sector or product-specific incentives, and more efficient in achieving government objectives. Thus, functional incentives linked to, for instance, skills upgrading, technological upgrading and export performance, are more efficient than general tax incentives for the production of specific goods. Fifth, identifying future business opportunities is not a core competence of either government officials or technical experts and consultants. This is an area where private sector entrepreneurs themselves have competence. Governments should focus on putting an enabling business environment in place, and ensuring an efficient physical infrastructure and adequate availability of educated human resources, while leaving it to the private business sector to decide what products should be manufactured. And sixth, even when the planning of government services require a long lead time, such as 26

in the provision of general education, technical education and physical infrastructure, the government does not need to identify future 'sunrise' industries in precise terms. The analysis of the most important infrastructural needs in Section 3.3 above indicated the need for general physical infrastructure such as rural electrification and investment in hydropower, which would benefit all sub-sectors. Similarly, Section 3.7 showed that the quantitative requirements of the manufacturing sector for highly educated manpower were within reach of the existing education and training system, and that the government's efforts in this respect should focus on the provision of quality education and training. It is important in this context to recognize that comparative and competitive advantages, as well as other external factors, are not static, but change over time, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. It is therefore essential that the forecasting of future industrial structures (including both 'sunrise' and 'sunset' industries) be seen as a continuous process, and a process that is pursued in close consultation between the public and private sectors. Also important is to recognize that comparative advantage is not a sufficient precondition for 'sunrise' industries to develop. It takes individual firms and entrepreneurs to exploit a country's comparative advantage and translate it into a competitive advantage. The uncertainty whether or not such firms and entrepreneurs will emerge makes predictions about future 'sunrise' industries even more difficult. In conclusion, the task of identifying future 'sunrise' industries, and provide such industries with incentive packages, should not be seen as a priority task of the government, nor a focus of the present IDPP. The government's main task vis-à-vis the industrial sector should rather be to facilitate the business community to identify and develop possible 'sunrise' industries, using functional measures such as contained in 4.2 to 4.5. Furthermore, in order to effectively perform this role, the government should involve itself in a continuous dialogue with the private sector business community to respond to the evolving needs of the business community.

Based on such a dialogue, concerted efforts could be designed to support and foster potential 'sunrise' industries as identified by the business community.

4.1.3. Facilitating the development of promising industries

Promising industries are those with a high potential for creating value-added, producing exports and generating employment. Based on available information and knowledge, three manufacturing sub-sectors fit these criteria, namely, the food, carpet and garments subsectors. Details of recommended action for each of these sub-sectors are contained in the IDPP analytical report. Below are principal recommendations for these sub-sectors, as well as some key interventions in other manufacturing sub-sectors.

Food sub-sector. The implementation of the Agricultural Perspective Plan is a prerequisite for the long-term development of the food industry sub-sector. The Agricultural Perspective Plan is, however, a costly scheme. Fortunately, the government has at its disposal a less costly means to foster the food sub-sector. This sub-sector is the most regulated sub-sector of all, requiring a systematic deregulation and abolition of distorting government policies. The best intervention in this sub-sector will in fact amount to non-intervention. *Carpet sub-sector.* The carpet industry is the manufacturing sub-sector in which Nepal probably enjoys its strongest comparative advantage. The industry and its associations have, however, not been able to adequately draw upon its comparative advantage, and have only marginally exploited the global market for carpets. Nepal's share in the world market has stagnated at around 8 per cent in recent years until 2000 (International Trade Centre, online database). A strong support, with donor assistance, has therefore been proposed to strengthen the sub-sector associations in assisting it members, particularly in product designs and export marketing. *Garment sub-sector.* The garment sub-sector, despite current problems, is also a potential long-term growth industry. However, the sub-sector needs strong and urgent support from the government in, *inter alia*, the fields of negotiation of international trade agreements, training incentives, improvements in the duty draw-back system, and export credit guarantee scheme. *Other sub-sectors.* In the *leather*, leather products and footwear sub-sector, the implementation of the Agricultural Perspective Plan with respect to livestock development is a prerequisite for a healthy future development of the sub-sector. In the *wood* and wood products sub-sector, enforcement of laws to halt further deforestation, private sector investment in organized forestry management (integrated with wood processing) and development of village management systems of natural forests are prerequisites for increased production of wood and wood products. In the *paper* and paper products sub-sector, the government could encourage mergers towards larger and more efficient production units able to generate economies of scale. In the publishing and printing sub-sector, the government could remove the current negative trade protection by lowering the import duty rates for higher quality paper not being produced in the state, enabling the industry to compete in the field of higher quality printing works now being printed abroad. In the *electrical and electronic* products sub-sector, the government could assist in attracting foreign investment for local assembly of semi-conductors by significantly

improving the business environment for foreign investors. Finally, in the *jewellery and handicrafts* subsector, the government has the means to facilitate the development of manufacture of products with high potential for employment and exports.

Summary & conclusions:

The sub-sectoral review above has revealed an overall strained situation and unfavourable trend in most manufacturing sub-sectors in the state. Many exogenous factors have contributed to this undesirable situation. Nevertheless, the analysis has also demonstrated that the government has at its disposal the requisite instruments to significantly change the future course of industrial development in Odisha. By appropriate policy interventions, the government can facilitate the necessary restructuring of ailing sub-sectors, create a business environment where private sector initiatives can lead to new directions not yet foreseen and, in the process, facilitate the development of promising sub-sectors. The government should not nurture the ambition to create, from its own resources, entirely new 'sunrise' industries from scratch, as this would be beyond its present financial and human resources. Reinforcing existing trends and demonstrated strengths by the industry, as well as facilitating the business community to build on these trends and strengths should, however, be well within the reach of the government.

Raising Productive Efficiency and Technological Capabilities of Domestic Firms

Competitiveness depends increasingly on technology development and its underlying knowledge, skills and organizational arrangements. There are some elements of policy that require urgent action:

_ Related to the first one, the current emphasis on stimulating the supply of technology by external institutes has led to the neglect for stimulating the demand for technology development on the part of industrial firms. This can be achieved by requiring the public institutes to explicitly incorporate activities directed at stimulating demand in firms. This is not about marketing the technology developed by the public institutes to firms, as much as gaining an understanding of the existing capabilities of the firms and their business strategies, and then to assist them in an open-ended process of learning.

_ A comprehensive training support system should be quickly established to build a stronger body of technology-using and assimilating skills to underpin the deepening of technology development capabilities. A simple and flexible grant-based subsidy scheme, drawing on the wide range of experience available from other countries, should be designed and implemented to assist firms in investing in training concerned with design, engineering and R&D.need to deepen technology development at the lower boundary of design and engineeringbasedcapabilities and activities. What is required is a direct and flexible grant-basedsystem. Due to concern to corruption and misuse of grant funds, such a scheme should be implemented on a pilot basis. It should focus on the early stages of technology development activities, and grants would be available to individual firms for a limited period of time and for a limited number of projects. The grant scheme should be combined with an extensive outreach service, where field

agents, enterprise counsellors and advisers visit firms to help recognize and identify need for change. The grant itself would fund two consecutive phases:

_ A first one to pay for consultants to prepare an initial audit identifying opportunities for the company's future manufacturing and business strategy, and

_ A second phase to prepare an action plan tailored to the client's needs, whether in the area of design, marketing, quality, manufacturing or business planning, or a combination of these. Recommendations on improving manufacturing techniques would include purchase of capital equipment on a cost-benefit basis, opportunities for cost reduction and productivity improvement, improved product quality, reduction of inventory and minimization of waste, and long-term company development.

_ The Department of Industry currently plays a limited role in policy-making and allocation of resources for industrial technology development. It must develop a greater awareness of technology development, and take a more direct responsibility in policy and resource allocations designed to support industrial technology development.

Public and Private Investment in Physical Infrastructure

Rural electrification and rural roads in every village are two of the most powerful measures to spur small and medium-scale industrial development. The government does not have adequate resources to expand and maintain a modern physical infrastructure to support rapid and sustained manufacturing development in urban and rural areas. Therefore, the draft Tenth Development Plan has given priority to the involvement of the private sector in infrastructural development. The following measures are recommended to fulfil the goals of the Tenth Plan.

Electricity

Hydroelectric power generation should be expanded to support rural electrification and rural industrialization, and to provide foreign exchange by exporting it to India. Micro and mini hydropower plants, in areas unlikely to be covered by the grid, can complement grid-based rural electrification. Private sector investment in hydropower can be encouraged by taking the following measures:

_ Establishment of a separate electricity regulatory body involving government, business and consumers

_ One-window system for private investors, including a strong inventory of projects, and transparent mechanisms for technical and economic approval 30

_ Legal changes to allow open access to the grid and private sector operation in transmission and distribution

_ Standard power purchase agreements

_ Investment guarantees

_ Explore the potential for energy-intensive industries, such as fertilizer plants, which can offer a large market for hydropower

4.3.2. Transport and telecommunications

The existing road network, though relatively extensive, is generally inadequate to support a modern manufacturing sector. Larger investments are required for the following:

_ Prioritize investment for rural road network to reach every village to support rural

industrialization;
_ Maintenance of existing roads;
_ Widening and asphalting or existing roads;
_ The government, lacking the resources to expand and maintain a modern road network, must take a pro-active approach to encourage private investment in this area;
_ Improve airfreight services, since the majority of carpets, garment, textile, fabricated metal and pharmaceutical firms use them, and a significant proportion of them experienced problems with the services;
_ Provide legal framework for private sector participation in fixed-wire and wireless telecommunications.

To encourage rural industrialization further, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies and private business should give their full support to the implementation of the District Transport Master Plan, to promote agro-based rural processing industries. They can also support the formulation of an integrated transport act, to incorporate all transport infrastructure and to set out general guidelines for private sector involvement in the construction and operation of roads, toll fee roads, tunnelling, airports and railways.

Water supply
Carpet, garments and textile firms require water in their washing and dyeing processes, and many of them provide their own supply. Water supply needs to be expanded by the government as well as encouraging private sector involvement, which should be incorporated in a new legal framework.

Industrial estates and zoning
Modern industries need a certain degree of concentration to benefit from positive externalities (including technology dissemination, dissemination of market information, bulk purchase and shipping arrangements from buyers and sellers), while economies of scale in the development of physical infrastructure require a certain level of demand. Other activities, such as skills training, business associations and provision of information from government agencies, also benefit from concentration of industries.

The following measures to improve the attractiveness of industrial estates can be taken:
_ Provide modern, reliable and adequate physical infrastructure such as electricity, roads, telecommunication and water supply in viable industrial estates;
_ Allow purchase of land inside industrial estates, which can then be used as collateral for bank loans;
_ Allow the development of private industrial estates;
_ Improve industrial relations through frequent consultations between government, private sector managers and trade unions;
_ As an alternative to industrial estates in certain areas, local government, can also establish industrial zones based on land use patterns and existing or planned physical infrastructure.

Raising Education Quality and Improving Skills
At least as far as the manufacturing sector is concerned, the issue of weak human resources is not so much one of quantity but quality. A significant shift in the quality of

education delivery is required. The Department of Industry and private business, as users of the education system, should support the allocation of additional resources to the education system and training system for the following improvements:

_ The primary and secondary school education system requires sufficient numbers of teachers, who are moreover motivated and adequately paid, trained in modern teaching methodologies, who are supported with sufficient and good quality textbooks and other teaching materials, and who perform under a strong system of quality control and supervision to ensure that minimum standards are being met;

_ The tertiary education system also needs to emphasize quality of education and professional training. It should also strive to impart general transferable skills including problem solving, teamwork, preparing and presenting presentations, report writing and language skills; It is also important for the Department of Industry to concretely identify, by means of skills surveys and regular public-private consultations, the manpower attributes required by manufacturing firms in terms of knowledge, skills and attitudes, and then regularly communicate their manpower needs, in both quantity and quality terms, to the education and training authorities. In this way the authorities responsible for the manufacturing sector, but public and private, can assist the education and training authorities to take corrective actions.

Enabling Business Environment

Manufacturing firms operating in land-locked area are already facing serious competitive pressures due to inadequate physical infrastructure, limited natural and human resource endowments, a relatively narrow and poor domestic market, and increased competition from neighbouring countries. The government and the private sector must work together and urgently take steps to improve the business climate in areas over which they have control.

Restoring political stability and law and order

Restoring political stability and law and order must rank at the top of priorities. Political instability is one of the worst outcomes of a dysfunctional democracy. It encourages a short-term outlook and corruption, and may have contributed to the present serious law and order situation in the country.

Supportive macroeconomic policies

The government must pursue appropriate macroeconomic policies to promote manufacturing competitiveness, including a stable competitive exchange rate and competitive interest rates.

Trade policy reform

_ Accelerate efforts to join WTO before the end of 2004;

_ Establish timetable to reduce import duties;

_ Harmonize tariff rates with those of India to the extent possible.

_ Abolish the floor price for the export of carpets, which was originally imposed to avoid prevent over-invoicing and to enforce quality standards, but which has now outrun its usefulness;

_ Abolish export taxes on commodities prone to re-export to India. Their imposition unnecessarily complicates and burdens the tax system;

_ Rationalize the existing import tariffs to avoid discriminating against domestic firms, such as higher taxes on some intermediate inputs relative to finished products;

_ Improve rules of origin and certificates of origin system;

Public-private-union consultation mechanism

Several new institutions and agencies have been established to facilitate coordination and provide efficient services to manufacturing firms and investors. Unfortunately, the desired coordination has not materialized, while their proliferation and competing mandates have become a new and serious problem. In many cases, donors have contributed to this problem by requesting the government to establish new institutions to service their projects. Now is the time to take stock, decide which of these agencies have outlived their usefulness, and merge and streamline them. While the government will face considerable opposition from vested interests inside and outside government, concrete progress is required in the following areas:

_ Improve the formal institution(s) responsible for consultation between government, business and trade unions.

_ *Manufacturing support agencies*: A number of agencies are responsible for the developing and supporting the manufacturing sector, but their functions and mandates overlap and create confusion. They include the Department of Industry, the Industrial Enterprise Development Institute and its Entrepreneurship Development Centre, the Technology Transfer and Development Project, the Institute for Environment Support, the National Productivity and Economic Development Centre and the National Productivity Council.Appoint an ad hoc commission, reporting to the Prime Minister, to review their operation and recommend streamlining and merging arrangements, so thatremaining industrial support agencies have a clear mandate to look after the interest ofmanufacturing firms.

_ *Labour relation agencies*: Several agencies exist to implement labour policies, but their functions and mandates overlap and create confusion. They include the Department of Labour, Central Labour Advisory Committee, Minimum Wage Remuneration Fixation Committee, Labour Relations Committee, and Labour Courts. Appoint an ad hoc commission, reporting to the Prime Minister, to review their operation and to recommend streamlining and merging arrangements, so that remaining labour agencies have a clear mandate to look after the interest of investors and workers.

_ *Tax forum*: Establish consultation forum between tax authorities, the Department of Industry and business, when formulating new tax generating schemes designed to raise revenues, to avoid discouraging manufacturing investment and activity.

Efficient government

In order for the government to change its role from regulator to facilitator of business, it must act promptly to reduce bureaucracy, red tape and corruption. Action is required to improve the efficiency of tax and custom administration, investment promotion and licensing, and government agencies.

Tax and customs administration

The present tax and custom administration system suffer from severe problems, and which impede manufacturing investment and operations. They should be reformed as follows:

_ Train custom officers thoroughly in accurate classification and valuation of goods for tax purposes;

_ Simplify custom documentation requirements as a matter of urgency, running to 80 documents at present;

_ Impose a time limit on custom officers for goods clearance;

_ Institute an effective system for resolving tax disputes;

_ Consider employing a competent international agency, in the short-term and mediumterm,

to manage customs administration and undertake training of custom officers.

Investment promotion

_ Appoint an ad hoc commission, reporting to the Prime Minister, to review the operation of the One-Window system and recommend changes in its operation, composition and leadership, including the possibility of representations from the land and infrastructural agencies;

_ Review the performance of the Investment Promotion Board and recommend actions to increase its efficiency in attracting domestic and foreign direct investment;

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_ Formulate and adopt a FDI policy to encourage technological development of domestic firms, without restricting or discriminating against other types of investment.

Government agencies

_ *Department of Industry*: Strengthen the Department of Industry to perform its new role of facilitator, and establish an analytical unit and adequately trained and motivated professional staff;

_ *Department of Cottage and Small-scale Industries*: In cooperation with the Federation of Cottage and Small-scale Industries, prepare a strategy and policies for promoting smallscale and rural based enterprises;

_ *Department of Labour*: Strengthen the role of the Department of Labour to improve the industrial relations environment of the country;

_ *Energy policy*: Improve the coordination mechanism to effectively formulate and implement energy policies and plans;

_ *Coordination agencies*: Ensure that the streamlined boards, committees and councils do not all require the same senior government officials as members, so that meetings can take place as scheduled, and resolutions acted upon promptly.

4.5.6. Legislation reform

Legislation reform is required in the following areas:

_ The Labour Law should be amended to facilitate recruitment and dismissal of regular workers;

_ The Company Law should be amended to facilitate liquidation and abolish the need to require approval for loan transactions;

_ The Contract Act should be amended to address compensation for breach of contract;
_ The Land Law should be amended to provide more secure land tenure;
_ Other laws to encourage investment are required, including bankruptcy, anti-dumping, intellectual property rights and antitrust laws.

4.5.7. Financial sector reform

Pursuing financial sector reform is the appropriate response to address the problem of insufficient availability of credits and high interest rates:

_ A credit guarantee scheme with shared risks between HMG, the banks and the enterprises should be considered;

_ Likewise, an export credit guarantee scheme—possibly assorted with a subsidized export insurance scheme—would alleviate the cash-flow constraint and mitigate the risk associated with international trade.

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Commerce education imparts the experience of the business world in all its manifestations - An empirical study

Dr. Santosh Mishra*

ABSTRACT

Studies in Higher Education is a leading international journal publishing research-based articles dealing with higher education issues from either a disciplinary or multi-disciplinary perspective. Empirical, theoretical and conceptual articles of significant originality will be considered. The Journal welcomes contributions that seek to enhance understanding of higher education policy, institutional management and performance, teaching and learning, and the contribution of higher education to society and the economy. Comparative studies and analysis of inter-system and cross-national issues are also welcomed, as are those addressing global and international themes.

KEYWORDS: Retail, Consumers, Consumer Preference, Organized Retail

INTRODUCTION

Commerce education imparts the experience of the business world in all its manifestations. It equips students with a number of specialised skills that help them excel in different functional areas of trade, industry and commerce.In the post-independence era and wake of industrialisation, Commerce education is emerging as one of the most budding and potential pursuits. Most of the Education Commissions that has explored higher education in the post-independence era have held commerce education to provide students with in-depth knowledge of business and its different functional areas. This prepares students to fulfil requirements of the community for industry, commerce and trade .The skilled manpower supply is indispensable for the growth of a business. Commerce education has a crucial role in today's dynamic business environment. The rapidly changing trends privatisation, globalisation and implementation of technology has made tough for organisations to survive the competition in the business world.

Consequently, the demand for Commerce education has increased many folds. Business executives need to be trained to update and adapt their skills quickly as per the sudden changes in the external environment.Commerce education is that area of education which develops the required knowledge, skills and attitudes for the handling of Trade, Commerce and Industry. The recent commerce education has emerged in the form of Chartered Accountant, Cost and works accountant, Company secretary and Business administrator.

Commerce education is totally different from other disciplines. Hence, it must charter new routes to service the aspirations of the nation. To meet the growing needs of the business society, there is greater demand for sound development of commerce

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education. The relevance of commerce education has become more imperative, this means a marked change in the way commerce and management education is perceived in India. Through teaching, research, and service, the College of Commerce is dedicated to developing tomorrow's leaders, managers, and professionals.

Importance of Commerce Education

Commerce education had developed to support the growing needs of business houses. However, over the years, there has been a fundamental shift in the very approach of commerce education; from a professional to a theoretical education. At this juncture there is a need to redefine the commerce education in the changing scenario and strengthen it further. Globalization and Technological trend have made difficult for organizations to survive in the competitive world. As a result the importance of Commerce education has been increased many folds. The School of commerce should play pivotal role in equipping our future dynamic managers with the emerging trends of Commerce skills to face the challenges of dynamic business world.

Skill-based Subjects Taught in Commerce

1) Financial Accounting
2) Cost Accounting
3) Management Accounting
4) Income Tax Law & Practice
5) AuditingLaw & Practice
6) Business Law
7) Economics
8) Business Statistics
9) Entrepreneurship Development
10) Computerised accounting
11) Goods& Service Tax
12) Business Mathematics
13) Marketing Management
14) Human Resource Management
15) International Business
16) Business Studies & Management
17) Financial Management
18) Banking & Insurance
19) Port- Folio Management
20) Corporate Accounting
21)Corporate Tax Planning
22) Operational Research Technique
23) Business Research Method
24) Corporate Finance
25) Governance, Ethics & Social Responsibility of Business
26) Financial Markets, Institutions and Financial Services
27)E-commerce

28) Business Communication
29) Fundamental of Computer & Information System
30)Corporate Laws
31) Fundamentals of Investment
32)Consumer Relation & Customer Care
33) Business Data Processing and so many.

BCom (Hons) Jobs & Top Recruiters

Ideally, BCom (H) graduates must pursue a PG programme like MCom, MBA, CA, CS etc. for better career prospects, but even if they wish to enter the job market immediately after completing their degree, they can find various job profiles at junior level.

BCom (Hons) Top Recruiters	
SBI	Punjab National Bank
ICICI Bank	Citibank
HDFC	PricewaterHouse Cooper
RBS	Deloitte
IndusInd Bank	KPMG
Ernest & Young	TFC

Top 15 Highest Paying Jobs for Commerce Students in India

· Certified Management Accountant (CMA)

· Human Resource Manager.

· Certified Public Accountant (CPA)

· Product Manager.

· Chartered Accountant (CA)

· Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

· Actuary.

· Investment Banker.

Challenges and Opportunities in Commerce Education

Commerce is considered as one of the most popular career options in India. Commerce education is the backbone of the business and serial development of the nation. This education stresses on developing the people and making effective use of available resources.

Challenges

· Global issues in economy, commerce and management.

· Foreign Direct Investment role.

· Reforms in Indian and International Economic Sectors.

· Role of World Bank and IMF.

· Export and Import of Trade, Commerce and Industry.

· National and International strategies for stock market and investors in competitive markets.

· Government policies for mergers and acquisitions.

· Challenges and Strategies in Currency Market in International scenario.

Opportunities

·   A graduate in commerce had ample opportunities as he can join any private institute or government organization as a specialist in any of the Commerce stream and they can also pursue professional courses such as Company Secretary, Chartered Accountant, CA,CFA,andMBA etc..

·   A graduate in Commerce can also opt careers in financial services as a Financial Consultants, Stock Brokers, Merchant Bankers, Budget Consultant, Financial Portfolio Manager, Project Formulation Manager, Tax Consultants.

·   A graduate in commerce will with specialization in Banking & Finance will have opportunity in Banks and Insurance companies.Students choosing Commerce as their field of study can opt for careers such as Business Executive, Accountant, HR Manager, Data Analyst, Marketing Manager, Investment Banker, Wealth Manager, Project Manager, Research and Development Manager, etc.

Conclusion

The traditional Commerce education has become irrelevant in the new era of globalization. There is an urgent need to overhaul the existing business education system to cope up with the dynamic world. With trade and commerce assuming innovative dimensions in the context of growing international business, the curricula for Commerce faculty should be adapted and re-structured to meet the future challenges of the economic, manufacturing and service sectors. Keeping in mind the significance of modern commerce education, the Indian government has liberalized the commerce and business education market since 1990s, resulting in an unprecedented growth in the number of commerce and management institutions mostly through private participants.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE STATUS IN AEDES VECTORS OF ODISHA

*Dr. Buli Kumari Panigrahi**

ABSTRACT

Mosquito-borne arboviral diseases like dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika are major public health problem worldwide. During the last decade a higher level of mortality and morbidity has been observed due to dengue virus infection. Both these diseases are mainly transmitted by *Aedes albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes. Insecticide resistance is an important man-made example of natural selection, and the factors governing the origin and spread of resistance-associated mutations are both of academic and of applied importance. In recent years, most of the genes encoding the targets for small-molecule insecticides have been observed. Most of these targets are important receptors or enzymes in the insect nervous system whose poisoning leads to rapid paralysis and insect death. A regular monitoring of insecticide resistance and studies on mechanisms behind it are very important to detect the effectiveness of the used insecticides and newer ones against the prevailing vector population of any geographical region. The present study may give feedback on the susceptibility status of insecticides on Dengue vectors of Odisha region.

KEYWORDS: Vector mosquito, Insecticide resistance, Dengue, *Ae aegypti*

INTRODUCTION

Mosquito-borne arboviral diseases like dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever and Zika are major public health problem with more than 4 million disability adjusted life years globally (Naghavi et al, 2015, p. 117-171). The major causes behind emergence and spread of arboviral diseases are demographic changes, massive urbanization, population movement, trade, transport and lack of effective vector control strategies which favour the world-wide distribution of these viruses and vector mosquitoes (Astrom e al, 2012, p. 448–454). During the last decade a higher level of mortality and morbidity has been observed due to dengue and Zika virus infection. Both these diseases are mainly transmitted by *Aedes albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes.

Urban and sub-urban colonization comes with new man-made breeding sites for mosquitoes such as regular water containers, disposed water-holding vessels, waste disposal areas, small containers, and discarded tyres all that may help them to thrive and multiply. *Ae. albopictus* and *Ae. aegypti* are potential vectors for dengue epidemics as they breed preferentially in artificial containers (Saha et al, 2019). To date no effective anti-viral agent is recommended against arboviruses including dengue virus. A vaccine against dengue, Dengvaxia® (CYDTDV), has been licensed since 2015, but the overall efficacy of trials has been about 60% and it has not been used on a large scale (WHO, 2017). Recently the World Health Organization (WHO) does not recommend wide spread vaccination with Dengvaxia® as it increases the rate of dengue haemorrhagic fever in sero-negative individuals (WHO, 2018). Effective vector control plays the key role for

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reducing transmission of arboviruses worldwide and is the essential component of the WHO strategy for the prevention, control, and elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (WHO, 2012). However, the emergence and spread of insecticide resistance in vector mosquitoes is becoming a major obstacle to reaching the goals set by WHO. Resistance to different classes of insecticides have been recorded among both the *Aedes* vector species in different parts of the World (Moyes et al, 2017). Four mechanisms have been found to be associated with insecticide resistance-metabolic enzyme-based resistance, reduced target site sensitivity due to mutations in target genes, reduced penetration of insecticide due to thickening of the cuticles and behavioural changes (Hemingway et al, 2000). Increased production of three metabolic enzymes i.e. cytochrome P450 monooxygenases (P450s), esterases and glutathione S-transferases are principally associated with insecticide resistance (Hemingway et al, 2000).

Resistance due to target site insensitivity is associated with mutations at the voltage-gated sodium channel (*VGSC)* gene, commonly referred to as knockdown resistance (*kdr*). The VGSC mutations modify the target site of insecticide so that insecticide does not bind and cause the prolonged opening of the sodium channel resulting in rapid paralysis of the insects (Hemingway, 2004).

In India, vector control measures against *Aedes* mosquitoes are primarily based on use of temephos as a larvicide, thermal fogging and ultra-low volume space spray of malathion to control dengue outbreaks and use of pyrethroid-treated bed nets to reduce human vector contact (Saha et al, 2019). Until the recent past DDT was used as an indoor residual spray (IRS), that has been replaced by a synthetic pyrethroid (type II, alpha-cypermethrin). Several reports are available on insecticide resistance status of the dengue vector from India, but such reports from West Bengal are very rare particularly for *Ae*. *aegypti* (Kushwah, 2015).

In absence of specific medications against dengue the sole method of disease prevention relies on control of vector mosquitoes. The prevention and control of dengue in India is followed through integrated vector management which includes entomological surveillance; following source reduction, use of larvicides and larvivouros fish, environment management as anti larval measures; and following regular anti adult measures through either indoor residual spray by 2% pyrethrum extract or fogging by 5% malathion during disease outbreaks (NVBDCP dengue. 2017). Additionally, some commercially available mosquito control/repellant tools are also widely used in India by the general public (for personal protection) which contain compounds mainly belonging to pyrethroid group of insecticides.

A regular monitoring of insecticide resistance and studies on mechanisms behind it are very important to detect the effectiveness of the used insecticides and newer ones against the prevailing vector population of any geographical region. The present was undertaken to get a review knowledge on the insecticide susceptibility status of *Aedes* vectors in this region.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Status on Insecticide resistance:

A study in west Bengal showed, none of the tested *Ae. aegypti* populations were found to be susceptible to DDT, with mortality percentages ranging from as low as 46% to 70.2% and 98.4% for SP. The KDT_{50} and KDT_{95} values were also significantly higher than the SP for the field populations of *Ae. aegypti* indicating the inefficacy of DDT in dengue vector control (Bharati et al, 2018). The *Ae. albopictus* populations from nearby regions of West Bengal have also been found to possess similar levels of resistance against DDT (Chatterjee et al, 2018). DDT resistance have been linked either by sodium channel mutations leading to target site insensitivity or through enhanced detoxification by insecticide detoxifying enzymes, *i.e.* GSTs, CYP_{450}s or CCEs (Bharati et al, 2018).

In West Bengal, majority of the studied larval *Ae. aegypti* populations were found to be susceptible to temephos except one population *i.e.* NDP population. The NDP population was reported to possess the highest RR50 value, *i.e.* 35.09, as well as the lowest mortality percentages among the tested populations (incipient resistance against 0.0200 ppm and resistance against 0.0125 ppm of temephos. The NDP mosquito population were collected from areas around the ASEAN trade network highway, the consequences of possessing such insecticide resistance thus appears dangerous to not only India but to neighbouring countries also (Bharati et al, 2018). The presence of mosquito population resistant to temephos seems to be an obvious result of regular spray of temephos as the choice of larvicide against both dengue and malaria vector control in Governmental and corporate sectors of India. Since, temephos is the widest used larvicide in India, development of resistance against this larvicides may have serious implications in dengue prevention efforts (Bharati et al, 2018).

Prevalence of Dengue:

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2012) estimates 390 million dengue infections annually and approximately 3.9 billion people live in dengue endemic countries. Nearly 75% of the global burden of dengue is located in the South-East and Western Pacific Regions. In India, dengue notification reflects seasonal patterns, which over the years have increased in frequency and geographical extent. For example, the number of dengue notifications increased from 15,535 cases in the year 2009 to 40,425 cases in the year 2014. Whereas, the maximum number (75,808) was reported in the year 2013 and the maximum number of deaths (242) was reported in the year 2012.

Despite various efforts to control or prevent the transmission of dengue virus (DENV) in India, it is still a threat to the public health. In earlier years, dengue was confined to some urban areas of the country; however, currently it is being reported from all the states. Until the year 2008, Odisha (eastern Indian state) had no reported cases of dengue, and the first outbreak was reported in the year 2010. According to the surveillance data, the state now contributes nearly 10–15% total dengue cases of the country. These cases are scattered in distribution and uneven with circulation of four serotypes of the virus.

In the state, increased numbers of cases among children and adults has been reported (Swain et al, 2020).

Aedes vector and its type:

Aedes aegypti and *Ae.albopictus* are important vectors of infectious diseases, especially those caused by arboviruses such as dengue, chikungunya and Zika. *Aedes aegypti* is very well adapted to urban environments, whereas *Ae. albopictus* inhabits more rural settings. *Aedes* mosquitoes (Diptera, Culicidae) are the main vectors for several diseases associated with arboviruses, such as dengue, dengue haemorrhagic fever, dengue shock syndrome, yellow fever, chikungunya and Zika virus infection. There are two medically important species of *Aedes* mosquitoes that are associated with the transmission of dengue virus: *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* (Linnaeus, 1762). The adults of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* are both black in colour but they can easily be diferentiated by the pattern of white scales on their dorsal side of the thorax. *Ae. aegypti* has two straight lines surrounded by curved lyre-shaped lines on the side while *Ae. albopictus* has a single broad line of white scales at the middle of the thorax. The adult female *Aedes* mates, takes blood meals, lays 60–100 eggs in artifcial and natural containers and can survive an average of 20–30 days. *Aedes* mosquitoes are considered to be daytime biters as they bite during dawn after sunrise and at dusk before sunset. Upon ingestion of dengue virus from an infected person, the virus will multiply in the salivary gland of the mosquito for 8–10 days (incubation period) prior to transmission to another person during subsequent blood meals. The fight range of *Aedes* mosquitoes is relatively short, in the range of 50 to 200 m from their breeding sites.

      Aedes aegypti the yellow fever mosquito originated from Africa as a zoophilic tree-hole breeder (Ae. aegyptiformosus) and is domesticated or stays in close proximity to humans throughout the tropical and subtropical regions outside of Africa. This human-adapted species is hypothesised to have spread to the New World and Asia via increased global trade. *Aedes albopictus* is originally from Bengal, India and is indigenous to Southeast Asia. It has spread to Africa, the Middle East, Europe, North and South Americas and Pacifc Islands. To date, both *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* are widely distributed throughout the world, including Southeast Asia (Swain et al, 2020) .

USE OF INSECTICIDES

Insecticides are substances used to kill insects. They include ovicides and larvicides used against insect eggs and larvae, respectively. Insecticides are used in agriculture, medicine, industry and by consumers. Insecticides can be classified into two major groups: systemic insecticides, which have residual or long term activity; and contact insecticides, which have no residual activity.

The mode of action describes how the pesticide kills or inactivates a pest. The target Site of Action is the exact location of inhibition, such as interfering with the activity of an enzyme within a metabolic pathway. MOA and target site of action are often used interchangeably in practice and are combined as MOA in this learning module (Baig *et al*, 2021).

Four main classes of insecticides are widely used for mosquito control: organochlorines, organophosphates, pyrethroids and carbamates. The prevalence of resistance to these insecticides is increasing in Southeast Asia, and the mechanisms of resistance are reported to be associated with target site mutations, metabolic detoxifcation, reduced penetration of insecticides via the mosquito cuticle and behavioural changes of mosquitoes. Continuous monitoring of the status of resistance and searching for alternative control measures will be critical for minimizing any unpredicted outbreaks and improving public health. This review also provides improved insights into the specific use of insecticides for effective control of mosquitoes in these dengue endemic countries (Baig *et al*, 2021).

Table. 1 shows Adult and Larval bioassays carried out by WHO recommended diagnostic dosages using control and test papers of two major insecticides, namely DDT (organochlorine) and cyfluthrin (pyrethroid) are (source: Baig *et al*, 2021):

TABLE:1 Number of Aedes mosquitoes emerged from urban and rural areas of southern Odisha.

Aedes Species	Number emerged		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Ae. aegypti	347	213	560
Ae. albopictus	164	616	780
Ae. vittatus	75	201	276
Total	586	1030	1616

Among the 560 *Ae. aegypti* emerged from the immature samples, 347 (61.9%) were from urban areas and the remaining 213 (38.1%) were from rural areas. Similarly, out of 780 emerged *Ae. albopictus*, 21.0% (n = 164) was from urban areas and 79.0% (n = 616) was from rural areas (Table 1). The major breeding habitats found for *Ae. aegypti* in urban areas were plastic containers used to store water and tyres, where as for *Ae. albopictus*, unused mud pots were the preferential breeding habitats in rural areas.

The results of susceptibility/resistance status of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* to diagnostic dosages of DDT, malathion and deltamethrin are given in Table 2. In total, six susceptibility tests were carried out exposing 450 (300 treated and 150 control) F1 adults of each of the two dengue vector species to the three insecticides. Mortality of *Ae. aegypti* was 12%, 94% and 24% against DDT, malathion and deltamethrin, respectively. Malathion caused significantly higher mortality than the other two insecticides (Ç2 = 159.75, p<0.001).

TABLE 2: Responses of *Ae. Aeypti* and *Ae.albopictus* to DDT, malation and deltamethrinin in Soutern Odisha

Insecticides	Species	Number of mosquitoes				CM (%)	KDT_{50} (min) (95% CI)	KDT_{95} (min) (95% CI)	$X^{2(p)}$	Slope +SE	Status
		Exposed		Dead							
		T	C	T	C						
DDT 4%	*Ae. aegypti*	100	50	12	1	12.0	975.78 (not estimated)	5983.32 (Not estimable)	4.24 (0.37)	2.09+2.54	R
	Ae.albopictus	100	50	20	1	20.0	158.40 (103.38-494.10)	699.20 (287.63 - 7903.14)	0.69 (0.95)	2.55+0.61	R
Malation 5.0%	Ae. aegypti	100	50	94	1	94.0	52.36 (46.40 - 63.84)	92.27 (72.05 - 180.87)	12.6 (0.013)	6.68+0.66	R
	Ae.albopictus	100	50	100	1	100.0	45.39 (38.65 - 55.12)	76.78 (60.82 - 156.25)	22.4 (<0.001)	7.20+0.60	S
Deltamethrin 0.05%	Ae. aegypti	100	50	24	0	24.0	139.98 (97.20 - 305.10)	814.50 (353.71 - 5118.75)	1.22 (0.87)	2.15+0.4	R
	Ae.albopictus	100	50	99	1	99.0	62.88 (55.90 - 74.42)	210.11 (152.30 - 350.03)	5.21 (0.27)	3.14+0.37	S

[T- test; C- control; CM- corrected mortality; KDT- knock-down time; CI- confidence interval; R- resistant (CM <90%); PR- possible resistance (CM 90–97%); S- susceptible] Mortality of *Ae.albopictus* was 20%, 100% and 99% against DDT, malathion and deltamethrin, respectively. Malathion 5.0% and deltamethrin 0.05% produced significantly higher mortality compared to DDT (Ç2 = 213.80, p<0.001).

For *Ae. aegypti*, the KDT50 and KDT95 against DDT was not estimated due to the fact that only two mosquitoes were knocked down at 60 min. The KDT50 was 52.36 min against malathion and 139.98 min against deltamethrin. In case of *Ae.albopictus*, the KDT50 against DDT, malathion and deltamethrin was 158.40; 45.39 and 62.88, respectively.

The KDT95 for *Ae. aegypti* against malathion and deltamethrin was 92.27 and 814.50 min, respectively and KDT95 for *Ae. albopictus* against DDT, malathion and deltamethrin was 699.20, 76.78 and 210.11 min, respectively.

DISCUSSION

The major approaches to combat dengue involve the reduction of vector density by eliminating the breeding sources or using insecticides or both. Accordingly, evaluation of the resistance status of dengue vectors towards different insecticides is important and a prerequisite for dengue control programmes to make sure that a suitable insecticide is selected for effective implementation.

The susceptibility/resistance status of dengue vectors to DDT, deltamethrin and malathion was determined in southern region of Odisha State. According to the tentative recommendation of WHO, for carrying out bioassays with Aedes mosquitoes, the discriminating concentrations of deltamethrin and malathion are 0.03% and 0.8%. Since, it is tentative recommendation; the susceptibility tests of Aedes mosquitoes were also carried out in many parts of the world even recently against DDT 4%, malathion 5% and deltamethrin 0.05%.

In the study, DDT 4%, deltamethrin 0.05% and malathion 5.0% was used for the bioassays. The results showed increased level of phenotypic resistance to DDT in the field populations of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*. The mortality of *Ae.albopictus* was 20% when exposed to DDT and 12% in case of *Ae. aegypti*. The recognition of DDT resistance in both the dengue vectors in the current study is not surprising, as DDT resistance in these vector species has been reported widely throughout the world (Baig et al, 2021). The study also observed that *Ae. albopictus* was susceptible to malathion and deltamethrin indicating that this insecticide could still be used for controlling dengue vector where *Ae. albopictus* is known to transmit the disease. The tests conducted with *Ae. aegypti* against deltamethrin and malathion showed that this species is resistant to both the insecticides in the area.

In case of *Ae. aegypti*, its population is high in urban areas, where malathion and synthetic pyrethroids are extensively used in thermal fogging by municipalities every year during monsoon and post monsoon months to control dengue vectors. This could be the reason that *Ae. aegypti* has developed resistance to malathion and synthetic pyrethroids.

The development of insecticide resistance in *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* in southern dengue endemic region of Odisha State has been reported. As per the study, the rise in

outbreaks of both dengue in this area requires a strong vector surveillance and management.

CONCLUSION

For an efficient vector control, the instance of insecticide resistance against such a multiple group of insecticides needs proper attention and action. In that context, regular monitoring throughout the study area is inevitable. Effective management and the sustainable use of insecticides can be implemented by understanding the resistance mechanism and developing appropriate diagnostic tools.

The findings from this report can help in guiding warning signs of insecticide resistance for *Aedes* mosquito in the local and focal area, which will help the researchers to do intense work on susceptibility status of the used insecticides in different time intervals in a designed study area.

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RAMAGIRI - THE MESSENGER

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It is granted in all hands that if the work of a poet is not studied in a right spirit,the credit and dignity of the poet always remains out of the sight.So in the present paper we propose to take the word Ramgiri of Kalidasa in our consideration to throw more light on the explanationof the word basing on the geographical structure of India,which will immensely help us in outstanding the true ideas impregnated there in .Kalidasa describes the Ramagiri in Meghadutam as the temporary abode of he cursed yaksha in the first Verse as-

Yakshachakre Janakatanaya snanapunyodakesu I
Snigdha chhaya tarusu basatim Ramagirya sramesu II

Mallinath the commentator of the meghaduttam identifies the Ramagiri with Citrakuta Mountain. Through no voice of complaint has been raised to the explanation from any quarter ,and though it does not diminish the poetic value of the Kavya,yet this identification presents a geographical problem and does not stand to scrutiny. As we find that Megha is directed by the Yakshya to go to Alakapuri,that is the Kaalidasa enjoying on the way the delightful sceneries of the Amarakuta,the Reba,the Vindhyas and Vidisa etc.Which are found in the southern part of India.

The Chitrakuta is situated by right side of the Yamuna in the south -western angle of the Allahabad city in a distance of 70 miles .The Chitrakuta is recognised as a holy place is referred to in the Ramayana as follows-

Asau sutanu sailendra Chitrakuta prakasate I
Atra mam Keikeyi putrah prasadayitu magatahII
Yudhayakanda

So accordingly to the geogaphical situation of the Chitrakuta it will be reasonable to describe the Yamuna,the Ganges and the Sarayu, while the way is suggested to the Megha from the Chitrakuta to the Kailasa.But it seems totally unwarranted to describe vindya and Narmada etc.from the above it is suggested ,that the Ramagiri can never be identified with the Chitrakuta as it goes against the actual position ofthe place and mountains reffered to .We can multiply here many grounds to support our conclusion . It should be noted here at kalidasa's works are not only the mere off springs of his feelings ,but he has tried to present an objective picture of India there in.If a new way is directed to an unknown person the starting point and destination are started clerly under their recognized names in order to avoid confusion.Here the destination of the Megha is pointed out as Alaka.But we do not find any ground why the starting place Chitrakuta should be described under an unknown name like Ramagiri?Again the name Ramagiri is not found in any work as the name of Chitrakuta.If we identify the Chitrakuta

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with Ramagiri ,because of Rama's station here for some days,then why the Malyavanta and Suvala should not be meant by Ramagiri.We may note here another point that Kalidasa might have used the unknown name in order to keep the metrae intact.

"Api masam masam kurayata chhandobhanga bhayat Kabih"

But the well-known place Chitrakuta does also not present any metrical difficulty ."CHITRAKUTASSRAMESU" can easily be set in place of "Ramagiryasramesu".Again when we find the poet describing the mountains and rivers in the midst of the under their famous names,we do not find any reason why he should refer the name of the main place under such an imaginary name.Therefore it is evidently proved that the poet never used the word "Ramagiri" to mean Chitrakuta.

Keeping an eye to the above it may not be unwise to assume that possibly a large forest is refferred to by the poet.After a considerable endeavour to find out the places in india which are called under the name Ramgiri our investigation could find a single forest in the Ganjam district in orissa which is known as the Ramagiri,and most probably it is the place to refferred to bye Kalidasa.Because the adjectivesof the Giri given by the poet as "Janakatanayasnanapunyodakesu "and "Snigdhachhayatarusu" etc.are appropriated to the place even in the present century .In reality this is one of the beautiful places of fountain heads in India,hence considered to be fit for the station of the cursed Yaksha.When Ramachandra was residing in Dandakaranya,he visited the adjoining places for some time that is why the name of the mountain and the region used to be recognized after the name of Rama.Now the question arises wheather Rama visited the place or not.In this respect the Ramayana stands to out scrutiny.There are several stricking passages in the Ramayana which affirms that Rama proceeded from the Chitrakuta to Dandakaranya,thereafter to purvaghata mountains and then to the river Godavary.The memorials of Rama found at the places "Bhadraclam"etc.also reveal the same history.The space here does not allow us to discuss in details.Any how during the days of exile,Rama did not remain in one place and he prefferred to visit all the hermitages that situated in the big forests in order to rescue the hermits from the mischievous demons.It is vividly described in the Ramayana in details.

"Tatra sambasatastasya muninamasramesuca I
Ramataschanukulyena yaju Sambatsara dasa II"

Thus according to the Ramayana it becomes clear the Rama visited several hermitages found in the eastern forest which cover from the Godavary to Phulavani mala region and spend ten years of his life there in.Of course of his journey he must have remained some days in our Ramagiri also.Again the Ramagiri region recognized in the Ramayana as a Tapobhumi- a place fit for practicing penance.The Ramayana reveals that Parsurama when defeated by Rama preferred Mahendragiri,a neighbouring

mountain of Ramagiri as a fit place for practicing his penance.The River Risikulya and its source that is the Rusimala mountain also reveal the same thing that in ancient times this region was full of hermitages of the Risis which holds with"Muninamasramesuca"quoted above

from the Ramayana.From the above it is clear that Rama resides there for some time, so the name of that place become renowned under the name Ramagiri and that is the very place where from kalidasa directed the Megha to start for Alaka.It is also note -worthy here that except this historical place no sacred and famous place is found anywhere in India under the same name Ramagiri.Again the geographical description of the way as depicted by Kalidasa holds goods to this place.

If we compare the way described in the Meghadutta with the map of India.It becomes clear that the Alakapuri that is Kalidasa is situated a bit western northward of Ramagiri.Kalidasa for the first time simply directs the Megha to go towards the North and after a while again he says to go to a bit west words before going straight to the north.

"Sadyasirotksana surabhiksetra maruhya malam
 Kimchit pachat braja laghugatirbhuyat ebottarena"

So it does not present actually any difference with the scheme that the Megha started from the Ramagiri up to Lanjigarh or Risimala Mountain to the north and west through the Malabhumi up to Navarangapur on the west.After going a little towards the west through the Malabhumi again he is directed to go to the northin hurry.On his way to Alaka the Amarakuta Mountain is described as the first shelterof the Megha.We think the place Amarakota of Koraput district in Odisha is to be identified with the famous Amarakuta.Because according to kalidasa's description if we decide the way of the Megha from Navarangapur towards north west,our Amarakota falls on the way. Now the word Amarakuta or Amarakota does not signifya particular mountain but it denotes the adjoining region also.The Amarakantaka malabhumi of Odisha should not {the} misunderstood as the Amarakuta of Kalidasa as this goes against the direction of the poet.The river Narmada flows in the north direction of the Amarakuta.So the description of Narmada after Amarakuta in the Meghaduta does not present any misdirection. After crossing the Reba the suggestion is to go to the Vidisa(today called Vilisa)the capital of Dasarna and thereafter to the river Vetravati(Vetva) and from Vetravati the megha is directed to go to the north ward through the forest and then to change his route.In betwen the Vetravati and the Ujjayini two rivers are described .One of those is Sindhu.Here most probably the Kalasindhu is reffered to.After Udjjayini on the way to Kailasa the Dasapura ,Kurukshetra and Hamsadvara are properly described.A detailed discussion on these places is unnecessary as we are strictly limited to the explanation of the Ramagiri.

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Basing on the above if we accepted the view point that kalidasa sent this messenger Megha from our Ramagiri situated in the Ganjam district of Orissa it tallies with the descriptions of the poet and seems tangible as well as cogent.On the other hand if we accept Chitrakuta in the sense of Ramagiri according to Mallinath,it goes against the direction of Megha and the way in the geographical map of India,in distorted.

Again one striking fact should not be ignored here that Kalidasa refers to the Ramagiri in the introductory lines that is in the first verse of Purvamegha as "Ramagiryasramesu"and he also refers to the same in the concluding lines that is in the thirty verse of Uttara Megha as Ramagiryasramasthah"in the same way.So the importance and significance of the name Ramagiri cannot be ignored at any rate.

According to the geographical map of India and the dscribed route of Megha we arrive at the conclusion that it will not (the) entirely unwise on our part to be dogmatic on the fact that the significant place found in the Ganjam district in Odisha under the name Ramagiri is evidently identified with the Ramagiri described in the Meghaduta the ever shining work of the celebrated poet Kalidasa.

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SHAKESPEARE : THE SAGE

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William Shakespeare is undoubtedly the most quoted of all the British writers. A Shakespearean critic argues that the greatest dramatist was not influenced by the literary luminaries of ancient Greece. This was on account of his lack of knowledge of the greek language. This appears myopic because the Elizabethans despite their allegiance to Christianity, were lovers of Greek literature, mythology and culture. Greece was hailedas the mother of civilizations. During Shakespeare's age the word of mouth was much more in practice than could have been books then. A large number of people were not sufficiently educated or rich enough to buy books and read them . Books written in classical languages were deeply revered and read by the literate of the time. Shakespeare knew how to the language of the Romans. It is said that he had a deep interest in Ovid and was influenced by the famous Italian Sonneteer Petrach. The ancient literature of Rome was also influenced by the all-time greats of ancient Greece. Western philosophy mainly owes it to Plato and Aristotle.

The details enumerated above point to one thing.

The tradition of following ancient wisdom was in vague. Shakespeare who is said to have read extensively must have developed his own philosophy of life. We find glimpses of his life philosophy in the following lines:

(From As You Like It, spoken by Jaques)

 All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances;

And one man in his time plays many parts,

He acts being seven ages. At first the infant,

Mewing and puking in the nurse's arms;

And then the whining school-boy,

With his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,

Sighing like furnace, witha woeful ballad

Made to his mistress's eyebrow. Then a soldier,

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Fullof strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,

Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,

Seeking the buble reputation

Even in the Cannon's mouth. And then the justice,

In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

And so he plays his part. He sixth age shifts

Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,

With spectacles on nose and pouse on side;

His youthful hose, well saved, a world toowide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

Turning again toward childish treble,

Pipes

And whistles in his sound. Last

Scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is Second childishness and mere oblivion;

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

When it comes to discussing Shakespeare's wisdom of eternal thoughts, it is pretty clear that even though he was the most popular of the playwrights of his time, he hardly ever gloried in his fame and popularity. In the above poem when he says 'seeking the bubble reputation in the canon's mouth," he tells us clearly that nothing is of any importance in the material world. Fame and popularity are not worth having. A materialistic scholar is not likely to rubbish fame and reputation. Rather they are the people who inspire and encourage people how to become famous and earn great respect and wealth. Only a man of deep eternal wisdom is likely to repudiate such things. A close study of Shakespeare reveals similarities between him and stalwarts like T.S.Eliot and W.b. Yeats. Both Eliot and Yeats celebrate the spirit over the modern man's mundane commitments. Shakespeare might not have been influenced by the wisdom contained

in the Vedas and the Bhagavad Gita, but the Western critics and scholars compare him with Socrates.

Socrates was a wise man of the highest order.

He strongly condemned injustices and cruelties of the world of his own times.

Shakespeare too never fails to highlight the evils of contemporary England. The following lines from king Lear bear ample testimony to his righteous indignation and an eagerness for a just and better world:

"Thou hotly lust'st to use her in that kind
For which thou whipp'st her. The user hangs the cozener.Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;

Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice
Hurtles breaks;

Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it. "
We find three great qualities in a man of eternal wisdom. They are love of truth, a pessimistic outlook on life and a fierce desire for alleviating the afflictions of the suffering humankind. Shakespeare knew the truth of life and expressed appreciation for a simple and unassuming life. Shakespeare's four great tragedies king Lear, Othello, Macbeth and Hamlet point to the fact that only a man of wisdom can have the strength to compose such matchless creations.   Works of Shakespeare illustrate that he was never wanting in compassion and empathy.
The plays of Shakespeare have stood the test of time. No dramatist of the world is as universally read today as Shakespeare. There is hardly a soul amongst the men of erudition who does not know Shakespeare. Shakespeare will continue to live till the end of the world. This is because in addition to being the greatest dramatist, he is also a sage poet and man of letters of no mean order.
Dr. Mathew Arnold, the great Victorian poet and critic rightly observed that if one has read and understood Shakespeare thoroughly, one needs no other book. Yes, reading Shakespeare is akin to reading life in its totally because there is nothing in life that remains unsaid in Shakespeare's 37 plays and 154 beautiful sonnets.

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ECONOMIC POTENTIALTY AND SWOT ANALYSIS OF ODISHA HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRY : AN ANALYSIS

Dr. Sushil Kumar Pattanaik*

INTRODUCTION

In the present globalized and financial liberalized market, owing to the popularization of machine based low cost and superior quality consumer goods, the Indian handicraft industry in general and Orissan craft industry in particular is facing enormous problems. As there has been the evolution of the modern market system economy, the artisans have lost their holds over the old patron-client market network and relationship. In the globalization times, though with their products going global and increasing demand for it, there is a rise in the handicraft sector economy, still 'the artisans have become increasingly dependent on middle men like petty merchant capitalists who pay the artisans in wage on piece rate bases.' The government's initiative to create cooperatives has not become much successful.

A report says there are over 25lakh crafts persons in India, based mostly in the villages who are not used to interaction with buyers and don't have the necessary skills to safeguard their own interests. Illiteracy often makes them more vulnerable. Another problem is that the village craftsmen in our society remain concerned that with free trade, mass production, embroidery from other parts of the world will out price the products of their hard labour. Although globalization has so far served the handicrafts sector well, there is no denial that some of these products will come under attack and India will not be able to word that off. In Odisha various small scale industries have been facing enormous problems and have failed to compete with the Chinese companies who have intruded into the Orissan market with their low cost products. So there is an urgent need for the Orissa government to invest more in this sector.

Since handicrafts come in the state list, it becomes a major responsibility of the state govt. to ensure maximum development in this sector. Again, problem arise on production matrix of the handicrafts, which is structured in such a manner that the crafts persons notwithstanding their superb skill and artisanship always remain at the receiving end. In contrast the trader entrepreneurs or merchant capitalists and the middle men by virtue of their control over the marketing of the craft-goods occupy the top position of the production ladder. The illiterate artists failing to deal with the modern market system take the help of these middle men who pocket the actual surplus. As a result the artisans gradually become poorer though their products become highly demanding in both home and international markets. It has compelled the poor artists of the state who constitute the third largest in the country to shift to and adopt a more viable occupation. Another potential threat to the handicrafts is related to its innovations. In market economy, emphasis is given to the consumption pattern of the people. If the customer wants a product, it must be available, even if the social costs are high. So the artists are bringing in changes in different craft products to meet the demands of the people. In many respects the contemporary artisans retain

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traditionalism in their craft while simultaneously producing for a global consumer or local tourist market. But the problem arises when originality is lost in the process of innovation.

In Odisha , in the applique sector, it has been seen that competition amongst the artisans, use of low quality inputs and use of readymade and machine made items have often brought down the standard of the work. Something exceptional in the market that may be liked by the tourists initiated change in the applique works. The increased diversity in the number of items produced has not only seen in applique works of Pipili but also witnessed in patta-paintings, tassar-painting, silver filigree, brass work and stone carving.

The economic activities of the un-organized sector of India   can be traced as :

a) It is in general a low wage and low earning sector.

b) Women constitute an important section of the workers in this   sector.

c) Family labour is engaged in some occupations such as home-based ones.

d) Economic activities, which engage child labour, fall within   this sector.

e) Migrant labour is involved in some sub-sectors.

f) Piece-rate payment, home-based work and contractual work are increasing trends in this sector.

g) Direct recruitment is on the decline. Some employees are engaged through contractors. An increasing trend to recruit workers through contractors is visible in areas of home-based work. There is a sort of convergence of home-based work and engagement in work through contractors.

h) If some kinds of employment are seasonal, some others are intermittent. As such, under- employment is a serious problem.

i) Most jobs are, for the greater part, on a casual basis.

j) Both employed and self- employed workers can be found in a number of occupations.

k) The self– employed are seldom organised into associations. There is not much recourse to collective bargaining.

l) There are many co-operatives of self- employed workers.

m) Very often, others supply raw materials, Production by self- employed workers, therefore, becomes dependent on, or linked with enterprises or individuals active in other sectors.

n) Debt bondage is very common among the employed as well as the self-employed workers in the un-organised sector.

o) The self-employed have less access to capital. Whatever capital they manage, is mostly from non-banking and usurious sources, especially from the trader-contractor and

p) Health hazards exist in a majority of occupations.

1.1.   OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :

The study makes sincere efforts to keep a close link between the psychological factors of the artisans, efficiency and productivity and export potentiality of the industries of Odisha .

1.2. SCOPE OF THE STYUDY :

The present study of un-organised sector of Odisha has been divided in to two parts. The first part is confined to the analysis of the un-organised sectors and various factors of potential along with the policy of the government. It further discusses the literature relating to various aspects of un-organised sectors with challenges and SWOT analysis .

2.0 POTENTIALITY OF ODISHA CRAFTSMAN AND ECONOMY

Folk arts and crafts are the integral parts of life in Famous for the beauty and craftsmanship of Konark, Jagannath and Lingaraj and incalculable other temples, Odisha offers a prominent collection of arts and crafts both decorative and utilitarian. e it the brilliant appliqué works of Pipili, sparkling Patta Chitra of Puri, Silver filigree jewellery and golden grass mats of Cuttack or dazzling Horn work of Parlakhemundi and Clay Toys of Mayurbhanj, Each handicrafts emanate a charm and originality of its own. where free flow of goods and services, people and culture have been portrayed for the volatility of the choice of the variety-seeking consumers. It is amazing that, many foreign fashion shows are run these days with Hollywood models wearing the appliqué, sarees designed by Indian fashion designers. This instance adds to growing demand for Indian folk creations like, applique umbrellas in western sea beaches. This shows how tradition meets with modernity these days. Globalization has put both east and west into one compartment and makes a Single village-a global village. In the age of jet travel and mobile communication, boundaries between cultures are liable to erode and de-territorialised. India opened up its economy and adapted to globalisation in the early nineties. Major changes initiated as a part of the liberalisation and globalisation strategy included crapping of the industrial licensing regime, reduction in the number of areas reserved for the public sector, amendment of the monopolies and the restrictive trade practices act, start of the privatization programme, reduction in tariff rates etc. Since the advent of globalization in 1991, India has experienced a lot and accordingly the society has undergone many changes in different spheres. though the forces of globalization have ample positive effects in the long-run in many sectors of our economy and society, some of its repulsive implications against the poor in many cases have worried our development strategists. Handicrafts constitute a significant segment of the decentralized sector of our economy and its importance is being felt when it is assessed that it provides employment to lakhs of artisans scattered especially in the weaker sections of our society such as SCs, STs and the women, producing goods worth thousands of Crores of Rupees per year. The skilled hand of the Indian craftsmen is our most important and yet most invisible resource. It is to be perceived with concern and with a precise understanding of its value. Because once lost nothing can replace it. India has been the exporter of crafts for ages. The workmanship of the Indian craftsmen so exquisite that throughout the 18th and 19th centuries India was known to other countries on the trade route more by her crafts than by her art, religion and philosophy.

As the data shown above clarifies, remarkable progress has been made in exports of handicrafts since India's Independence. The Handicrafts and   Handlooms Exports Corporations of India ltd (HHEC) a govt. of India undertaking established in 1962 has been instrumental in promoting Indian handloom fabrics n the west. There is a vast scope for the Indian's handicrafts exports to grow further. In the age of globalization, where efficiency meets success, Indian handicraft's further prospects lies in diversification of products and markets.

We have to be ahead of our competitors in keeping ourselves informed of market trend and changes in fashion and design. Odisha , one of the backward state in the Indian union has also taken the advantages of new opportunities of globalization and designed policies in such a ay to attract foreign investment and forge ahead with its policy of economic performs. Now it has attracted FDI flows in different sectors of its economy. globalisation has many impacts on its handicrafts sector. Odisha , which has distinguished crafts heritage, 'there are 69,395 handicraft artisans, which includes- 41,612 males and 27,744 females. Many of its crafts have long historical past and have been produced since antiquity. For instance the Applique crafts of Pipili in Puri district which is now an internationally well known craft, is thought to have been used to decorate the temples since 1054 A.D. Interestingly, according to the estimate, maximum number of Crafts persons engaged only in Applique sector in Odisha and the annual production in this sector stands at approximately Rs. 350 lakh. In the production of Silver filigree nearly 6800 artisans are engaged which as an annual production of nearly Rs.900 Lakh. Now many of the handicrafts have become fashionable elements in almost everybody's house and of course   The business has been going beyond borders, the crafts have attracted foreign tourists and foreign markets (thereby increasing the demand). It is only due to the growing intensity of   the forces of globalization. Despite its huge deposits of mineral resources, Odisha continues to remain as one of the most backward states of the Indian Union. Also the low level of educational attainment of its manpower in general and the absence   of skilled labour force along with a promising entrepreneurial class in industrialization of the state economy. Hence the issue of promotion and revival of traditional village and cottage industries in a more extensive way than before. In the era of globalization and changing the taste and fashion, different crafts products have been undergoing change and adopted innovation. For instance, the applique works of Pipili have been reoriented to make applique umbrellas with metal fabrications, which are used in sea beaches and gardens, while sarees, chholies etc with appliqued folk motifs are becoming popular among people .

3.0 EXPORT POTENTIALTY :

Exports of handicrafts have been growing consistently at an annual average rate of 20% over the past decade. Still the world market share of India is only 2%. Main competitors of India are China, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Turkey and some Latin American countries. India, therefore, has to make all out efforts to compete with these countries by improving the quality, designs, packaging, presentation and marketing techniques so that India becomes aggressive in the world market.

Though handicrafts are produced in nearly all the States of India, yet the potential of many States has not been developed and marketed so far. For example the handicrafts of Odisha , Jharkhand, Uttrakhand, Chhattisgarh, Jand K and North Eastern region still do not find proper place in the export list.

4.0 ODISHA HANDICRAFTS : SWOT ANALYSIS

Odisha is endowed with varieties of crafts mainly linked to a number of festivities and rituals observed in our state. The superb art and skill displayed by our artisan in temples, *mathas* and sculptures of the past have been enthrilling the visitors over the centuries. Odisha handicrafts, due to their unique, original, creative characteristics and unsurpassed sense of colour are offered a place of pride in Indian Handicraft Map. There are over a lakh of handicraft artisans in the state practising as many as 49 crafts. There are a number of craft pockets dispersed throughout the state. These artisans produce handicraft goods valued over Rs.7, 000.00 in lakhs annually. Around 22,000 artisans have been brought into Co-operative fold by organising 290 Co-operative Societies at grass-root level. Steps are also being taken to form Self Help Groups of the handicraft artisans to ensure community participation. At the State Level Odisha State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation has been formed as an Apex body to look after marketing of handicraft goods. That apart, they also under-take other developmental activities for promotion of handicrafts.

110 Master Craft persons of the state have got recognition at the National level by winning National Award and National Merit Certificates. One of them has been conferred with Padma Bhusan while other two have been awarded Padma-shree. Besides, 117 Master-craft persons have received State Award and State Award Merit Certificate. The awards no doubt are recognition excellence achieved by our craftsmen in the field of handicrafts. Even some of the craft-persons have successfully conducted craft demonstration in foreign countries and got wide applauds.

The awards are not only the recognition of the last achievement alone. If that were so, they would serve only the half purposes for which they are intended, so even as we alone with many others salute the best, we would like the awards to serve as an inspiration to other artisans to set the stage higher and higher so that they get to that coveted position themselves, some day, if not to-day, they will not be alone in that endeavour. We pledge to bring them their, of very best the latest the cutting edge in achievement if skill and practise to get them so that years after years we along with our growing family of artisans will be able to raise toast to more and more such titans.

It is seen that some of the Crafts like stone carving, wood carving patta painting, silver filigree, applique, tribal jewellery, papier machie, terracotta, Dhokra casting, wooden painted items, cane and bamboo products. Brass and bell metal products, golden grass products are to name a few only have potential to grow into serious commercial venture. It is also admitted that some crafts are found languishing due to

various problems, which necessitate product diversification, design development, technology up-gradation, proper market exploitation etc.

The handicraft sector at present operates with the following strengths weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The points as made out below leads us to make a SWOT analysis and suggest measures to be taken.

(A) Strengths

Availability of a major cross-section of craft-persons with desired level of skill and competence.

- Low level of investment with little gestation period.
- Generation of self-employment in rural and urban areas.
- No/less power utilised in production process.
- High ratio of value addition to investment.
- Economic empowerment of women.
- Utilisation of local resources.
- Adoption of appropriate technology.
- Eco-friendly.
- Product with adequate demand in domestic as well as external market.

(B) Weaknesses..

- Highly un-organised and widely dispersed.
- Lack of opportunity/unwillingness for adoption to: -

(a) Market oriented designs.
(b) Production diversification.
(c) Cross-culture innovation.
(d) Advanced technology.

- Lack of exposure to different market segments.
- Lack of enterprising and marketing skill.
- In-adequate market intelligence.
- Non-conducive policies on utilisation of forest and mineral based raw-materials.
- In-adequate institutional credit flow leading to exploitative lending.
- Inability of timely execution of large orders.
- Lack of proper branding of products resulting in duplication.
- Lack of awareness and measures for quality assurance.

(C) Opportunity

a) Availability of Manpower/Labour force.
b) Ample scope of Govt. schematic support for artisans under various schemes
c) High export potential.
d) Least impact of WTO in this sector.
e) Availability of traditional skill. Least impact of WTO in this sector.

(D) Threat

a) Imitation by other States due to lack of patenting.

b)   Frequent occurrence of natural calamity.

c)   Seasonal availability of raw materials like golden grass, needing huge fund for due time procurement.

d)   Seasonal employment in Crafts like Terracotta.

e)   High illiteracy rate to adjust with the charged scenario,

The strength and opportunity surpasses the weakness and threat. However to over come the threat and weakness both the Central and State Govt. have implemented various schemes with following intervention strategies for development of this sector. Intervention strategies adopted

- o   Development of clusters into S.H.Gs/Co-operatives to encourage community participation and capacity building.
- o   Induction of new artisans through transfer of skill.
- o   Appropriate measures for skill up gradation of artisans (Craft-wise).
- o   Technology upgradation.
- o   Creation of facility for easy and timely access to raw materials.
- o   Use of expert service for innovative designs.
- o   Establishment of marketing linkage with emphasis on export promotion.
- o   Institutional credit linkage.
- o   Strengthening/creation of infrastructure:

(Raw-material base/Common Facility, Centre/Design Centre/finished product go down/ market outlets/ Work shed.)

- o   Strengthening and streamlining database and information system.
- o   Strengthening the existing monitoring and supervision system.
- o   Networking at artisan level/cluster level/District level/State-level.
- o   Synergy among development partners to ensure dovetailing of funds / efforts for better result.
- o   Expansion of P.R. base.
- o   Development of connectivity of craft clusters.
- o   I.P.R. benefits.

5.0 CONCLUSION :

        In the age of globalization, the local handicrafts products of our country have enough opportunities in the home and global markets. However, the precarious conditions of the artists needs careful interventions. In this context, it can be said that the government have been taking different measures to make the handicraft products globally competitive and the condition of the artisans better. The government both state and central have been taking various safety measures for the welfare of the artisans like giving training to the artists, introducing new techniques and designs to meet the demands of the variety-seeking consumers. Besides, they are organizing exhibition-cum-sale of crafts products, opening up of sales emporium for the handicrafts goods and providing insurances to the poor crafts persons are also taken up. The production base is much unorganized in Odisha handicrafts sector. The craftsmen use

traditional tools and techniques for which the production base is very weak. So for improvement in the quality of production, it is necessary to upgrade the skill of the artists who should be supplied with quality raw material and adequate financial assistance. Government is taking ample measures to provide with loans and giving training to the artists. At the same time care have been taken to ensure that with innovation originality of the crafts is truly maintained.

In un-organised sector, workers or employees are as Non-agricultural workers, craftsmen, home-based workers, self- employed workers, workers in weavers' cooperatives, as well as workers in small scale industries . It is marked that the vocations, employments and conditions of work are so varied and disparate that it is impossible to provide protection and welfare to all workers in all these sub-sectors, with one uniform law or one uniform system for welfare and social security.

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Online teaching-learning in higher education during lockdown period of COVID-19 pandemic : A study on Prananath College (Autonomous)

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Abstract

The whole educational system from elementary to tertiary level has been collapsed during the lockdown period of the novel corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) not only in India but across the globe. This study is a portrayal of online teaching-learning modes adopted by the Prananath College (Autonomous) for the teaching-learning process and subsequent semester examinations. It looks forward to an intellectually enriched opportunity for further future academic decision-making during any adversity. The intended purpose of this paper seeks to address the required essentialities of online teaching-learning in education amid the COVID-19 pandemic and how can existing resources of educational institutions effectively transform formal education into online education with the help of virtual classes and other pivotal online tools in this continually shifting educational landscape. The paper employs both quantitative and qualitative approach to study the perceptions of teachers and students on online teaching-learning modes and also highlighted the implementation process of online teaching-learning modes. The value of this paper is to draw a holistic picture of ongoing online teaching-learning activities during the lockdown period including establishing the linkage between change management process and online teaching-learning process in education system amid the COVID-19 outbreak so as to overcome the persisting academic disturbance and consequently ensure the resumption of educational activities and discourses as a normal course of procedure in the education system.

Keyword : Online teaching-learning modes; Perception; COVID-19; Pandemic; Outbreak; Lockdown period; Online education

Introduction

The COVID-19 is a highly infectious disease or illness caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), originated in Wuhan city of China, has already taken on pandemic proportions, affecting across all the continents (Remuzzi & Remuzzi, 2020), mostly spread among individuals during close contact now resulting in millions of death. COVID-19 is referred as pandemic due to its severity and fierceness also as the greatest global health crisis since after centuries in human civilization. The onset of the novel coronavirus made everything from world economies to social rituals (Schulten, 2020) devastated. For that reason, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that 195 million jobs could be lost (UNDP, 2020). One of the most preferred ways to subdue the effect of this crisis is to enact the COVID-19 containment measures in their respective territories (De Brouwer, Raimondi & Moreau, 2020). Nowadays lockdown is a common buzzword that has been mulled over by the people during corona pandemic. In fact, lockdown is a state of the emergency protocol

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implemented by the competent authorities (in this case it is central and state governments) to restrict people from leaving their place of living resulting in mass quarantines and stay-at-home across the world since March 2020. The coronavirus triggered the first phase nationwide lockdown in India which began on March 25, 2020, for 21 days and subsequently repeated on April 15, 2020, for 19 days as the second phase; on May 04, 2020, for 14 days as the third phase; on May 18, 2020, for 14 days as the fourth phase and on June 01, 2020, only for containment zones taking 16 days. To get control over COVID-19 pandemic is possible to a greater extent with people's unbridled determination of the stringent precautionary measures such as maintaining social distancing, following medically instructed quarantine process and embracing hygiene and sanitation (Khachfe et al., 2020).

Approximately 264 million children and adolescents are not in school (UNESCO, 2017), and this pandemic made this situation further worst. As the COVID-19 pandemic spreads, there has been an increasing move towards teaching online because of shutting down of schools, colleges and universities for an indefinite time as the only option left (Martinez, 2020). Therefore, this is the time to gravely rethink, revamp and redesign our education system in much demanding need of unprecedented current situation. Informal and non-formal education is also tremendously affected. However, it is a well-established assumption that no pedagogical approach can replace the peak position of formal education due to having teacher-taught direct interaction. But, the aftermath of COVID-19 crisis, online education became a pedagogical shift from traditional method to the modern approach of teaching-learning from classroom to Zoom, from personal to virtual and from seminars to webinars. Previously, e-learning, distance education and correspondence courses were popularly considered as the part of non-formal education, but as of now, it seems that it would gradually replace the formal education system if the circumstances enduringly persist over the time. Some of the most popular online communication platforms that would change the destination and direction of the whole education system across the world in post-COVID-19 circumstances are Start.me, Neo, Classtime, Classwize, Ted-Ed, Coursera, Google Classroom, Bakpax, Pronto, Skillshare, ClassDojo, Edmodo, Blackboard Learn, Parlay, Docebo, Feedback Fruits, Udemy, WeVideo, WizIQ, Flipgrid, Codeacademy, Gynzy, Adobe Captivate, Seesaw, Edx, GoGuardian, Elucidat, Kami, Pluralsight, G Suite, Otus, Articulate 360, Floop, Future Learn, Hapara, Shift, Lectora Inspire, Kialo Edu, Buncee, LanSchool and many more. De-schooling society (Illich, 1971) seems relevant as the current scenario tries to keep our children away from the traditional formal education system and provide an opportunity to flourish on their curiosity.

Through digital intelligence (DQ Institute, 2019) teachers can cater children's digital skills which are on the brink of cyber risk into the educational opportunities to get success in future ventures especially in this pandemic where children are wholly dependent on online learning. The coronavirus is upending life (EdSource, 2020) that caused an enduring threat to our educational institutions from kindergarten to tertiary

level and day by day exacerbated the teaching-learning. Unfreezing of traditional teaching-learning occurred during unforeseen circumstances out of COVID-19, which brought to the shift into online teaching because of anticipated uncertainties in pursuing the traditional mode. As of today's scene, it is quite impossible to take classes in regular mode amid the COVID-19 outbreak in which to maintain the social distancing is of paramount importance; hence undoubtedly online teaching mode became a necessity that brought an organization and individual both in a unfreeze phase. *Unfreezing step* provided an opportunity for motivation and readiness among system and stakeholders (Siegal et al., 1996).

Besides, online teaching mode is providing the feeling of psychological safety to learning community in COVID-19 afflicting period. The second step is about *changing* process under which two options are left either to adopt a new online mode in practice in other institutions elsewhere or to innovate one's own. The research is always for a better implementable model. Here, notably, change is not an event but a dynamic process as a break in continuity. For any result-oriented change, we need to have a time suited outlook and a new mindset (Bridges, 1991) for online teaching mode at an individual and organizational level to supplement the transition phase. Tam and El-Azar (2020) advocated that "resilience must be built into our educational systems" and also indicated three trends that would be seen in future transformations viz. increasing educational innovations, emboldened public-private educational partnership and digital divide gap.

After one year of online experiences, a paradigm shift has occurred with online teaching, gaining prominence to have \near permanence even after COVID-19 pandemic leading to refreezing. Refreezing step is inevitable for integrating technology in our teaching-learning process that enables us to teach students with the methods in which they would not only feel comfortable but also, they can match the demands of technology in 21st century.

This study has been conducted in Prananath College (Autonomous), located in the district of Khordha, Odisha, eastern India with 'A' grade accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 2006 (Cycle-1) and in 2015 (Cycle-2). The GER, which stood at 19.6 in 2015-16, increased to 21.7 in 2019-20 against the national average of 27.1 (18-23 years of age group). The GER of male students grew from 21.5 to 23 and the GER of female students increased from 17.8 to 20.3 marking an addition of 1.5 per cent for male and 2,5 per cent for female students. (AISHE, 2019-20, p.25)

Programmes and policy of the government of India on online teaching-learning in HEIs

The government of India started thinking gravely on this matter with emphasizing on ICT and use of online education as the part of compulsory teaching-learning process at tertiary level. Moreover, it is reflected on new education policy 2020 that has been

regarded as a proactive and highly techno-efficient step in the time of this pandemic. Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is a programme or Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform initiated by the government of India hosted online courses in different quadrants. The SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of 32 DTH channels dedicated to telecasting of high-quality educational programmes throughout the week. Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT) is an online professional development programme launched by the MHRD on November 13, 2018 using SWAYAM platform. Another initiative of MHRD was e-PG Pathshala run by the University Grants Commission (UGC) that provided high-quality curriculum-based and interactive e-content in 70 subjects across all disciplines. e-Pathshala is a portal jointly run by the MHRD and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) launched on November 7, 2015, that provided educational resources for teacher educators, teachers, research scholars, students and parents through an online learning platform. Therefore, it can be said that we were not unaware of the challenges and prospects of online education.

India's apex regulatory body of higher education, UGC, has taken the present educational scenario very seriously and put some efforts proactively to resolve the deadlock of completing courses and examinations in on-going semesters as well as issued circular regarding the academic calendar after the recommendations of one of the committees constituted by UGC itself. It has also become mandatory for all the universities in India to complete the 25% syllabus through online teaching mode and 75% face-to-face interaction (UGC, 2020). The educational scenario of the post-COVID-19 outbreak would not be easy to manage teaching-learning situations without using online teaching platforms rigorously. Having seen the fearsome monster of coronavirus, it can be anticipated that in the upcoming time student would face multiple challenges of educational hardships including quality education, hands-on experience, laboratory work, library visit, peer tutoring, remedial teaching, research and innovation. Hence, the tentative solution of post-COVID-19 educational tantrums is to maintain the equilibrium of online and offline learning classes (hybrid mode).

Implementation of online teaching-learning in HEIs

There are some difficulties felt in the implementation of the change process in the education system that has been arisen after COVID-19 crisis; these difficulties are related with the novel perspectives of online education and their technological complexities. Earlier to this pandemic, online education is considered as the education provided by the open universities in India. But in COVID-19 induced time, online teaching-learning became a massive challenge to deal with, and stakeholders are not potentially fit to adjust with the sudden educational change as they are not technologically competent to embrace the current situation. Therefore, for successful implementation of educational change (in this case, it refers to the shift from traditional teaching-learning

methods to online teaching-learning methods), implications of change need to be addressed.

Fig. 1 described how to decide the implementation process of online teaching-learning. The journey begins from the collective vision of UGC and MHRD (*supra-system*), University and Colleges (*system*), and different academic departments (*sub-system*) in favour of implementing online teaching-learning in the education system. In the face of COVID-19, the shared vision of education system realized that during the pandemic period, teachers and students are motivated to adapt online teaching-learning platforms in fulfilling the current educational needs. Everyone, either teachers or students, were friendly skilled in using social media app viz. WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, which turned into smooth facilitation of using online educational platforms such as ZOOM, Cisco WebEx, Google Meet etc. as a sign of positive transfer of learning. Also, there are some useful educational apps such as Office 365, Google classroom and much more user-friendly videoconferencing app that can be downloaded free of cost and easy to use (Future Learn, 2020); so to some extent, it seems that there is no reason to get into a panic to get new technology all of sudden as some of the apps are already embedded in our HEIs. Majority of stakeholders possessed smart phones and only considerable numbers having laptops are the needed resources to implement online teaching-learning.

Implementation Process of Online Teaching-Learning Mode

Collaborative Efforts

(Vice-Chancellor, System Administrator, Head of Department, Teachers, Students & Staff)

Managing Transition at Individual Level

Skills/Capacities

Motivations/ Incentives

Resources

Time

Politics
UGC, MHRD, & Associations

Action Plan for implementation of Online Teaching Mode

Review, Evaluate & Revise

Shared Vision (Supra-system, System & Sub-system of Education)

Managing Transition at Organizational Level

Leadership Team Coordinates
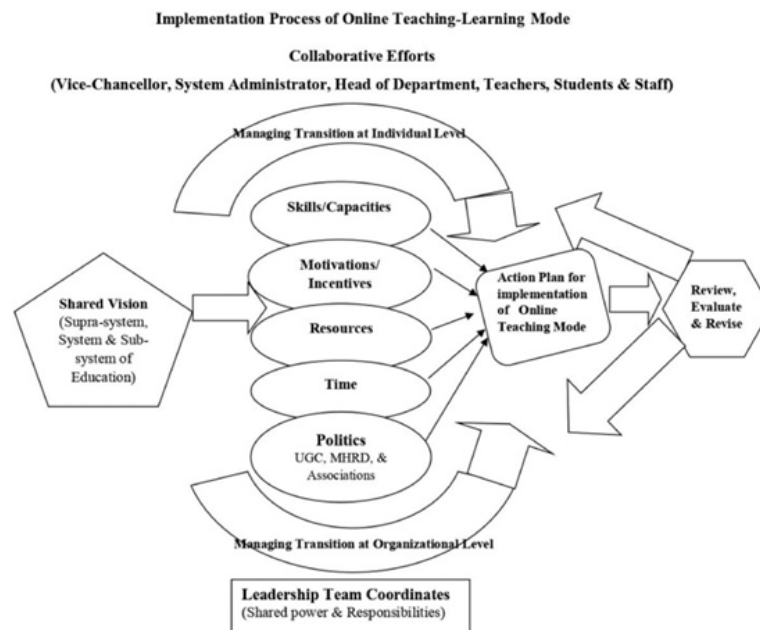(Shared power & Responsibilities)

Fig. 1. Represents the conceptual model of the implementation process of online teaching-learning Adapted from (Speck, 1996)

Central and State governments were unanimously agreed upon implementing online education across the country, keeping in mind the need of the hour. Various national, state and university level teachers' and students' associations were half-heartedly and hesitatingly supported the vision of online teaching-learning modes with the mix bags of opinion as a result of curiosity to trial new technology and the new mode of the teaching-learning process in the education system; it is due to the lack of preparedness, orientation and incentives of stakeholders in using online mode of teaching. The action plan was prepared, keeping in view of our readiness for online teaching mode, drive for change in this pandemic and availability of resources for implementing online teaching mode. To go with the action plan, teachers prepared and trained themselves independently to be accustomed to the technology required in using online teaching modes. At the university level, system administrator and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) experts provided necessary assistance to stakeholders and managing the change process. However, many pieces of research have been conducted over online teaching and learning and its effectiveness, no such studies conducted during COVID-19 lockdown period. Hence, the researcher insightfully gets interested in doing this study with the following objectives.

Objectives

1. To reveal the various forms of online teaching-learning modes adopted during COVID-19 pandemic.

2. To study the perceptions of teachers and students on online teaching-learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

3. To examine the challenges faced by the teachers and students in adapting to the online teaching-learning process during COVID-19 pandemic.

Methodology

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to study the perceptions of stakeholders based on the online teaching-learning process in HEIs during the lockdown period. This study is delimited to Prananath College (Autonomous).

Population and sample

All teachers and students of Prananath College (Autonomous) were the populations of the study. There were three teachers (one Reader, one Senior Lecturer & one Lecturer) and ten students (five pursuing Post-graduate courses and five graduate courses) from each department selected as sample for the quantitative study using disproportional stratified sampling. Fifteen departments out of Twenty Five were chosen for the present research keeping the availability of all the three types of teaching faculty in one department in view (i.e. Reader, Sr. Lecturer & Lecturer). Thus, the total of forty-five

faculty members and one hundred fifty students participated as a sample in a descriptive survey to assess their perception towards online teaching-learning. Teachers' age, gender and designation are given in Table 1, Students' age and gender are given in Table 2.

Table 1. represents data of teacher respondents with their age, gender and designation.

Designation		Reader		Sr. Lecturer		Lecturer	
Gender		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of Faculty Members		8	7	8	7	8	7
	<30	-	-	–	–	4	3
	30–40	-	-	-	-	-	2
Age range	40–50	4	3	4	3	3	1
	50–60	4	4	4	4	-	1

Table 2. represents data of student respondents with their age and gender.

		Undergraduate students		Post-graduate students	
Gender		Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of Students		50	50	25	25
	18-20	30	30	-	-
Age range	20–22	17	16	10	10
	22–24	03	04	15	15

Besides, there were 14 teachers (seven male and seven female) and 14 students (seven male and seven female) selected for semi-structured interviews using nested concurrent sampling design ([Johnson & Christensen, 2012](#)) to collect qualitative data concerning their perceptions towards the online teaching-learning process. All the respondent teachers are permanent teaching faculty of odisha residing in off-campus premises. Likewise, all the student respondents are enrolled in regular mode of instruction who are living in college's hostels and outside the campus(both from urban and rural areas).

Procedure of data collection

The researchers for quantitative analysis developed two questionnaires to study the perception of teachers and students separately on online teaching-learning mode. A semi-structured interview schedule was prepared to get the opinion and detailed information from teachers and students during the said lockdown period. Their experiences, perceptions and reflections regarding the ongoing online teaching-learning process were consolidated for qualitative analysis. In the first phase of data collection, the researcher studied the literatures of world-wide published research papers through online mode and attending various webinars. The second phase involved the collection of teachers' and students' perception of the pros and cons of online teaching-learning. In the third phase of data collection, the researcher obtained data through semi-structured interviews. All the sample respondents extended their full co-operation by responding to the questionnaire. Valuable feedback and suggestions were gathered while interviewing. Data obtained from the various sources were analysed by using the descriptive statistics for quantitative data and content analysis for qualitative data.

Findings

This section presents objective wise findings derived after percentage analysis and content analysis.

Findings related to objective one

To get the findings of objective one, researchers conducted a survey study in which percentage analyses have been done to reveal the different types of online teaching-learning modes adopted by the teachers and students during the lockdown period.

Table 3 portrays the details of the varied modes of online teaching-learning modes being used by the teachers and students during the lockdown period of COVID-19 outbreak. Prananath College (Autonomous) has notified the teachers to create Whatsapp groups in various departments subject-wise and class-wise. All teachers uploaded the study materials required by the students, cleared students' doubts through whatsapp messenger. As per the order of the principal, all the teachers and

students were instructed to download Google Meet and Zoom from playstore app. in the wake of the suspension of the formal teaching-learning process due to the imposed lockdown by the government of Odisha. So, it was one of the most popular means of digital education among teachers almost all the teachers reported in the Prananath College (Autonomous) but slightly down the percentage of 95 from students' side due to the accessibility reason of internet connectivity. Interestingly, despite having a variety of digital modes of teaching-learning, almost all the teachers and students both were using WhatsApp/ Telegram and Email for educational interactions, submission of assignments, clarification of doubts and conducting class tests. There were 85% of teachers using Google Meet and 15% teachers using Zoom/ WebEx platform for taking online classes, but the recipient students were found only 70% and 15% respectively. 25% percent of departments conducted Webinars as online teaching while 45% of students were attended departmental webinars for enriching themselves widely as an online mode of learning. There were 5% of teachers recorded their lectures on YouTube as teaching through web mode, whereas 40% of students watched presentations and recorded videos of all sources on YouTube.

Table 3. Table showing different modes of online teaching modes used by the teachers and students.

S.N.	Modes of online teaching-learning modes	% of teachers using online teaching modes	% of students using online learning modes
1.	Mizoram University-Learning Management System (MZU-LMS)	100	95
2.	Google Meet	85	70
3.	Zoom/ Cisco WebEx/ Google Meet/ Skype	15	15
4.	Webinar	25	55
5.	YouTube Videos	5	40
6.	YouTube/ Facebook Streaming	6	35
7.	WhatsApp/ Telegram	15	100
8.	Telephonic Conversation	93	42
9.	Email	100	90
10.	Swayam Prabha educational DTH channels	5	12

YouTube and Facebook streaming as a means of virtual classes taken by the teachers found significantly very low with 6%, whereas 35% of students admittedly found using these online platforms for learning. Ninety-three percent of teachers were found using telephonic conversation for educationally get connected with their students in relation to giving and receiving information. Still, students tend to feel hesitant to call their teachers, and the percentage found only 42. Some teachers(5%) showed an ardent interest in the pursuit of using the new technological tool of online teaching such as Swayam Prabha educational DTH channels but students were found a little bit impressive 12% using this digital tool for online learning; actually, Swayam Prabha is a government's educational DTH platform consisting 32 channels dedicated to telecast content for at least 4 h every day which would be repeated five more times in a day.

Findings related to objective two

To get the findings of objective two, i.e. to study the perceptions of teachers and students on online teaching-learning during COVID-19 pandemic, the content analysis of the questionnaire on the perception of teachers and students over online teaching-learning has been done. Besides, through semi-structured interviews, researchers also collected detailed information over the nitty-gritties of the online teaching-learning process.

The college has a clear vision about implementing the online teaching-learning and thus encouraged faculty and students to do the needful in this regard. The MHRD, UGC and University substantially made the righteous decision at the right time for inclusion of all the stakeholders in online teaching-learning mode that depends upon the change of mindset for the organisational authorities along with the educators to adapt to the technology-based teaching as stated by the some of the teachers. In the words of one teaching faculty that:

"this is very important for all of us to do online teaching during the lockdown because along with work, we feel mentally balanced and healthy."

Majorities of teachers opined that faculty might be better motivated only if they can be convinced that the online method of teaching has more advantages, especially during the lockdown period. Moreover, self-motivation can also work, and this will happen gradually.

The present pandemic situation has caused a lot of damage to almost all walks of life, but it is a blessing in disguise. Due to the authorities' encouragement and motivation, it was found that the college has been managing it capably in the present context. The college needs more technical preparedness itself with necessary online educational resources and training programmes for both teachers and taught; it's challenging to manage it on a long-term basis. One teacher respondent explained that:

"as I have my MS-power-point slide material, now I am typing the explanatory content for the slide materials and convert them as pdf files. This way, I have started preparing and collecting notes material. These materials, in a combined manner, may eventually be converted as text-book for the students."

Excellent domain knowledge, proficient computer knowledge, communication skills, clarity of expression, emotionally connect with the students and other necessary skills to deal with the demands of the online platforms and the ability to resolve small issues during and after the online classes are found as online teaching skills and techniques needed to teach through online mode in this pandemic. Virtual classroom experience, patience, empathy, care for students, excellent presentation skill with addressing to the point of a given topic, proper handling of teaching-learning tools available with user-friendly features were the additional skills found to manage online teaching process. One teaching faculty delineated that *"there is a need for bringing theatrical skills into teaching online."* Study materials for reference, digital study materials such as free access to e-books & e-journals, open educational resources, databases, institutional as well as personal internet connections, Wi-fi, access to a free account on Zoom & Google Meet are found as the resources available with the teachers of college. One faculty member perceived that:

"teachers and students are giving effort at the moment, and it is a new normal, which also require a learning process for both stakeholders. It is a very challenging task to accept the change, and it will take time from both sides to acquaint with new changes."

Teachers developed their action plans for online teaching that were a little bit different from teacher to teacher. Most of the teachers started with preparing study e-materials as per the syllabus, taking online classes as per time table, after taking online classes, study materials being uploaded by them. Few teachers have recorded their video lectures and uploaded to Whats App group for those who missed the classes due to some unavoidable circumstances as well as providing equal opportunity to access learning. They took online classes which were more of clearing their doubts. One faculty member opined in these words:

"clear and proper planning of the sessions in consultation with the students, lesson preparation, regularity in the conduct of classes, doubt clearing sessions, and personalised responses to the queries of the students is my action plan for online teaching."

As far as students' perception on online teaching-learning, they opined that online learning process during the time of COVID-19 had helped them in touch with their lessons outside the four walls of the classroom that has been prohibited the gathering of crowds in the classroom and created an alternative for completion of the syllabus. Some students reported a lack of interest and attention during the online classes as

they were not accustomed of learning with smart phones and computers turned into the major setback for them. That is why, they felt to develop soft skills, especially listening skills online, as early as possible. Approximately 5 h per day were the average times spending on online activities, as mentioned by the students. On an average student responded that they use 1.0–1.5 GB data per day as it was in their affordable prepaid plan. Further, consequently, when the maximum data limit used by the students, they felt helpless to continue online classes.

Students found that the videos uploaded and suggested to view by the teachers were fascinating as they can see them again, pause and take notes when needed. "*Whatsapp is the simplest and appropriate way to chat with teachers,*" as responded by several students with the condition of functional internet connectivity. Students responded half-heartedly on the pace of online teaching done by the teachers and also get contented with the academic readiness regarding online teaching of the teachers. Students responded negatively on the understanding of online classes to sufficiently understand the conceptual knowledge and discourse activities; they further exposed that they were not able to maintain the pace of their learning behavior or capacity with the teachers' teaching speed. One of the students opined that:

"more discussions and student's activity can be given (not for marking or score-based activity) as a means of learning motivation and engaging students as well as can have a right balance between visual learner and audio learner."

Students' perceptions reflected that teachers should create friendship and enlighten the environment of the groups, apps or any platform through voice call if possible. Expansion of ICT facilities is to be promoted practically to make this kind of situation a better handle. The most crucial teaching skill that needs to be developed is making learning personalized experience for the students even when it is happening online as narrated by some of the students. Awareness of parents were also perceived as pre-requisite in this transition phase of the change process, and this adaptation will gradually improve by the time passing.

Findings of the objective three

To get the findings of objective three i.e., to examine the challenges faced by the teachers and students in adapting to online teaching-learning process during COVID-19 pandemic, teachers' responses and students' responses on online teaching-learning were collected through perception survey and semi-structured interviews during the lockdown period. It was found that most of the teachers somehow encountered with similar kinds of challenges and issues.

The major challenge while teaching online was the unstable network connection. If the videos and audios of the students were kept off, the connection remains more stable,

but that mode of teaching seems to teach to a blank wall. Moreover, it was perceived that some of the students had not essential resources to join online; there it appeared like pushing the digital divide further. So, the difficulties with online teaching were both technical and ideological. Most of the challenges were related to the students and their responses to the needs of online teaching, which include uninterrupted electricity connection, intermittent signal issues. Among others, level of understanding, lack of scope for meaningful interaction, the range for innovative teaching, and mechanical conduct of classes were the significant challenges reported by teachers. It was found that teachers were unable to read the face and mood of students, and thus difficult to change the teaching pattern. Besides, a lack of motivation as immediate feedback was not possible in this online teaching-learning transition phase perceived by both teachers and students. Some of the teachers expressed their grave concerns over the laboratory activities for the research scholars during the lockdown period and demanded simulation techniques in laboratory practical. It was found that some teachers were in a dilemma as they were not sure whether the students switched on the computer for the namesake or actively present at the moment or sitting somewhere; no clue about the participation. One reader exhibited her wide mental grasp in these words:

"Lengthy use of online interaction has revealed the many problems encountered by teachers and students. The online classes are problematic is that, in certain subjects where the content is abstract, many concepts exist that need real face to face interaction for complete understanding. Relying on online interaction is detrimental to the health of the eyes and general body health too."

It was found that the most students came from remote areas of Odisha State with low socio-economic conditions of the family, therefore, during the lockdown period when they needed the laptop for online learning but they could not do so as they did not have desktop or laptop at home and the mobile phones were not found enough effective to participate in online classes. Besides, during the lockdown period at home, both male and female students were struggling with financial problems as well. Some of the female students accepted that they did not have conducive learning environment at home and they were assigned in household chores during the lockdown period, consequently, their studies were adversely affected and left them into dejection and despair. Since online teaching-learning in pandemic was a new experience for both teachers and students and therefore they pointed out about the stressful situation they were involved in. But they appreciated the initiative taken by the university administration regarding online counselling services with the help of the department of psychology and department of social work for the sound mental health and well-being of the students.

Online teaching is a rather exciting concept of teaching for Indian teachers in general. Initially, there was a feeble attendance, but subsequently, its' race gained momentum,

and the students were comfortable in attending online classes. Due to not following the time table as in regular classes, sometimes the timing of online classes clashed with other faculty members were reported by the teachers of various departments. Additionally, teachers accepted that they were unable to resolve the doubts of students completely and fulfil students' satisfaction level due to the varied challenges faced by them in the initial stage of online teaching-learning.

Few moot questions raised by the teachers and students while interviewing them regarding the relationship that should be established between qualitative and quantitative aspects of online education. Indeed, they wanted to know about the quality and quantity of delivery of online instruction and online learning behaviour of students regarding online teaching tools. In the words of one faculty member:

"there is a lack of information regarding the perception of students' learning requirement about online video tutoring and other online teaching tools to be used for teaching in a distance mode. Whether students found online teaching tools sufficient enough to comprehend the theoretical portion of the course curriculum, or they were just using them as a mandatory online learning medium."

Discussion

This paper intended to study the perception of teachers and students on the online teaching-learning process during the COVID-19 lockdown period. While keeping the theoretical lens at the base the research provides varied perspectives on the challenges facing online teaching-learning today. The mixed-methods study examined perceptions of teachers and students keeping at Prananath College (Autonomous)in context. New insights come to the forefront while understanding teachers' and students' perceptions about the new trend.

It is found that college's initiative for online teaching-learning mode of instruction commenced through the instructions received from UGC and MHRD under the Government of Odisha. The same readiness was shown by the Chinese government under the policy of "Suspending Classes Without Stopping Learning" to continue standard online teaching-learning activities during the period of COVID-19 situation of uncertainty (Zhang, Wang, Yang & Wang, 2020). University's preparedness was geared up in respect of techno-academic blending to a greater extent. Three relevant stakeholders, namely, academicians, technicians and students, started working in tandem to experience and utilize the transition. Students faced specific problems like connectivity and video issues due to the remoteness of their location and could not compromise the quantum of time required for machine learning.

Again, several available online teaching-learning tools like Zoom, Google Meet, Facebook and YouTube streaming available for both teachers and students were put to need-based use. Most of the teachers were trained by institutions who gained hands-

on experiences. The differences between online and face-to-face mode of teaching could be deliberated during the training. It was an arduous task for them to use new instructional strategy. At the very onset of the lockdown, teachers intended to use WhatsApp, Email and telephonic conversation for imparting teaching. But gradually, as the lockdown period went on being extended from time to time, WhatsApp, email, and telephonic conversation proved inadequate. In due course, other online platforms were explored. Teachers and students started installing online learning platforms such as Zoom, Google meets, Telegram, LinkedIn learning, SoloLearn, Udemy, and many more to widen their academic exposure and understanding.

While the change was underway, yet the majority of the teaching faculty members were still found themselves using WhatsApp as a mode of online curriculum transaction. The reason attributed was simple, teachers were accustomed to using WhatsApp in day to day life and also suitable anytime for students. Additionally, due to the slow internet connectivity, teachers agreed to have been predominantly dependent on WhatsApp instead of uploading and downloading study material on other learning platforms. Teachers unanimously opined that orientation programmes and workshops were found useful to get along the newest modes of usable online teaching-learning. Some teachers uploaded readable lecture handouts, and others gave full reference books, for reading. Preparation of handouts required extra work which some teachers were not ready to do. Teachers used their freedom as an individual course instructor was autonomous about imparting instructions, setting questions and final award of marks.

Teaching transactions went on online without fixing the accountability on the teachers regarding the exact online platform used by them. Since students were returned to their home town located at remote rural setups without 4 G internet connectivity or broadband services and uninterrupted power supply, there were compatibility issues with regard to two-way interaction. Complains received from teachers and students were more than regarding adaptability.

Research findings of Sahu (2020) advocated proper counselling services provided by the college in order to maintain the mental health of students in this pandemic which support our findings that for sound mental health and well-being of students, counselling services is needed. After the cessation of face-to-face classes, students faced several challenges such as socio-emotional imbalance, personal adjustment to daily life activities at home, financial burden (UNESCO IESALC, 2020) and others to overcome the adverse side effects of the isolation period.

Qualitative findings corroborate the findings of Brandon (2020) that efforts should be made to provide free-to-access online educational resources to students so that they could utilize their time in the best effective manner during the lockdown period. "Many classroom teachers are now trying to understand the ins-and-outs of distance learning for the first time and looking for free online resources for schools"

(National School Choice Week, 2020) which support the perception of our university teachers who also advocated for free access to online teaching-learning resources. However, it took some time before getting used to the new mode of online teaching. University did manage to cope up with the situation at par with any other institutions of this kind. To make the e-content more useful works like reporting are done the presentations and delivery of instruction need to be well prepared. There have to be some brainstorming questions coming in between during delivery content to avoid monotony. This is also asserted by the Zayapragassarazan (2020) who emphasizes on flexible learning, a learner-centred approach which provide students with a variety of learning choices to make learning outcome useful and exciting. The pandemic taught us that the need of the hour is to prolong and sustain the online education at the situation like COVID-19.

Teachers used to get regular feedback from students about the positives and negatives of online teaching transaction and continued to work until the desired quantum of student's satisfaction. Prananath College (Autonomous) used to use its own official website of the college for getting students informed on a regular basis. Students and teachers of the college are informed regularly regarding examinations and other academic events by the authorities through website and whatsapp messenger.

Data from this study reveal that there has been a greater realization of the time-bound relevance and criticalities of online teaching-learning mode during the lockdown period. This corroborates (Lim, 2020)'s finding that even though efforts were made to connect with the students through some digital tools using online teaching-learning platforms without setting some basic features in advance can become agonized experience. One troublesome issue was brought in a notice by the teachers that conducting online practical classes during the lockdown period proved difficult because it required systematic demonstration of the whole process in the presence of the students.

As a time-suited gap mechanism for meeting the demands under COVID-19 pandemic, online teaching has been implemented as a viable alternative well within its limits and limitations. It is a moot question whether it can be effective in future or not. As of now, it is proved useful with the evaluation of student performance recently. It may take time to realize how the panic attempts of online teaching-learning meet the need of net balance of aggregate consequences. Finally, there is a dire need to bridge the gap between the *haves and haves not,* remote rural and urban affluent as students come from different socio-economic backgrounds and applying the same pedagogical approach. Non-understanding of the individual differences of students may result in biased conclusions specifically as online teaching-learning mode, which is in infancy here, may not meet its desire end.

Conclusion

Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization of education has been deteriorated remarkably due to limited mobility and limitedly confined exchange programmes of academic activities among the countries during the COVID-19 lockdown. The third world countries are facing policy paralysis in handling the sudden shifting scenario of educational planning, management and organization during this pandemic with their fractured technical infrastructure, academic incompetency and lack of resources; especially among them, low and middle-income countries would suffer the setbacks most as they were already running out of finance (Thomas, 2020). But noticeably everyone must learn to live and survive with the present crisis as it is the beginning only; in the long run, no can afford the negligence towards digital transformation in HEIs. To develop multimodal approaches to achieve course content objectives for better learning outcome can be a better idea to deal with the complexity of online education. Undauntedly, the governments must ensure the availability of reliable communication tools, high quality digital academic experience, and promote technology-enabled learning for students to bridge the disparities originated in the education system before and after COVID-19 catastrophe which is also inevitably necessitated for uninterrupted learning. Few steps should be accounted in the wake of this pandemic; to develop such a curriculum that reflects the perceptible change in the content knowledge and learning experience of students as well as enable them to think critically.

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Face Detection and Recognition System (FDRS):
An authenticated source of identity

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Abstract

The face is the most exposed and one of the easiest ways to distinguish the individual identity of each other. In this; personal identification system is used that uses personal characteristics to identify an individual. Human face recognition procedure basically consists of two phases, namely face detection and face recognition. Face detection process is gaining popularity in humans, except when the object is placed away from a specific distance. Next is the introduction, which recognizes a face as individual. This Stage is then replicated and developed as a model for facial image recognition (face recognition). This is one of the much-studied biometric technologies developed by experts. Nowadays there are two methods widely in use for face recognition namely: **Eigen face method** and **Fisher face method.** Eigen face method is based on the reduction of face dimensional space using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for facial features. In this Eigen faces are formed (face space) by finding the eigenvector corresponding to the largest Eigen value of the face image. Where as in case of Fisher's face method, first we have to reduce the face dimensionality by using Principal component analysis (PCA) then by using Fisher's Linear Discriminate (FLD) also known as Linear Discriminate Analysis (LDA) we obtain the characteristics of an image.

Keyword : *face detection, Eigen face, PCA, FDL, MATLAB*

Introduction

In our daily activities there are many situations when we have to establish our authenticity before interaction and for this we are using either **Verification method** or **Authentication method**. In case of verification method, submitted documents are compared with the original documents to establish the authenticity where as in authentication method user has to establish his/her own identity by using some traits. In both the cases, physical presence of the user is not mandatory, which may lead to fraud. This can overcome by using biometric system, such as finger print, iris, eye retina, voice recognition and face detection and recognition.

Face detection and recognition system (FDRS) is a convenient and safe method of identification using the inherent physiological features of humans. Identification (ID) recognition in taking place in two different phases namely: **faces identification** and **face verification**. Face recognition is the task of identifying an already detected object as a known or unknown face. Often the problem of face recognition is confused with the problem of face detection. It is the process to decide the "face" is known or unknown, using the database of faces in order to validate the input face.

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Approaches of Face Recognition and Face Detection:

Face Recognition

Till date out of many, there are three well studied literatures accepted in face recognition system. Popular recognition algorithms are Principal Component Analysis using Eigen faces, Linear Discriminate Analysis and Elastic Bunch Graph Matching using the Fisher face algorithm. As research is continuing in face recognition, many different algorithms may develop but at present there are two predominant algorithms are in use: Geometric (feature based) and Photometric (view based).

- Ø **Geometric:** This approach is based on the spatial configuration of facial features that is geometrical relationship between facial landmarks. This means the main geometrical features of the face such as the eyes, nose and mouth are first located and then faces are classified on the basis of various geometrical distances and angles between features.

- Ø **Photometric stereo:** It is used to recover the shape of an object from a number of images taken under different lighting conditions. The shape of the recovered object is defined by a gradient map, which is made up of an array of surface normal.

Face Detection

Face detection is a computerised technology used to determine the location and size of human face in an arbitrary (digital) image. It can be regarded as a specific case of object-class detection. It performs the task of detecting the facial features (human), their locations and sizes of all objects present in the image that belong to a given class. In other words, face detection, can be regarded as a general case of face localization in which the task is to find the locations and sizes of a known number of faces (usually one). Face detection refers the process of identifying a face by making a match with the existing database as per thresh held value. It is difficult, because commonalities exist between faces, and they can vary considerably in terms of age, skin colour and facial expression. The problem is further complicated by differing lighting conditions, image qualities and geometries, as well as the possibility of partial occlusion and disguise. An ideal face detector would therefore be able to detect the presence of any face under any set of lighting conditions, upon any background. Basically there are two approaches used to detect facial part in the given image namely **feature base** and **image base** approach. In feature base approach, features of the image are extracted and try to match against the knowledge of the face features whereas in image base approach we tries to get best match between training and testing images.

The face detection task can be broken down into two steps. The first step is **classification** and second step is **face localization**. At classification step we take some arbitrary image as input and outputs a binary value of yes or no, indicating whether there are any faces present in the image whereas at the second step we aims to take an image as input and output the location of any face or faces within that image as some bounding box with (x, y, width, height). The face detection system can be divided into the following steps:

Ø **Pre-Processing:** To reduce the variability in the faces, the images are processed before they are fed into the network. All positive examples that is the face images are obtained by cropping images with frontal faces to include only the front view. All the cropped images are then corrected for lighting through standard algorithms.

Ø **Classification:** Neural networks are implemented to classify the images as faces or non-faces by training on these examples. Different network configurations may be used to optimize the results such as neural network and Mat-lab.

Ø **Localization:** The trained neural network is then used to search for faces in an image and if present, localize them in a bounding box. Various features of face are taken and then use Position Scale Orientation Illumination for localization.

Working model of face recognition and detection system

Face recognition and detection system is using different algorithms to identify an image from the existing database. Basing on the environment the working of face recognition system may vary, but in general they tend to operate as follows:

Ø **Face detection:** This is the first step; during this phase the camera detects and locates the image of a face, either alone or in a crowd. The image may show the person looking straight ahead or in profile. This phase is also known as capturing of the image.

Ø **Face analysis:** Once the face is detected an image of the face is captured to analyze. At this phase a match with the 2D image (rather than 3D image) is done with public photos or those in a database. During this phase the software reads the geometry of the face (key factors) such as the distance between eyes, the depth of eye sockets, the distance from forehead to chin, the shape of cheekbones, and the contour of the lips, ears, and chin. The aim is to identify the facial landmarks that are keys to distinguish a face.

Ø **Converting the image to data:** The face capture process transforms analog information (a face) into a set of digital information (data) based on the person's facial features. At this phase the face's analysis is essentially turned into a mathematical formula. Here, the numerical code is called a face print. Like thumb prints, each person has their own unique face print.

Finding a match: Finally the face print is compared against a database of other known faces. For example, the FBI has access to up to 650 million photos drawn from various state databases. On face book, any photo tagged with a person's name becomes a part of face book's database, which may also be used for facial recognition. If your face print matches an image in a facial recognition database, then a determination is made.
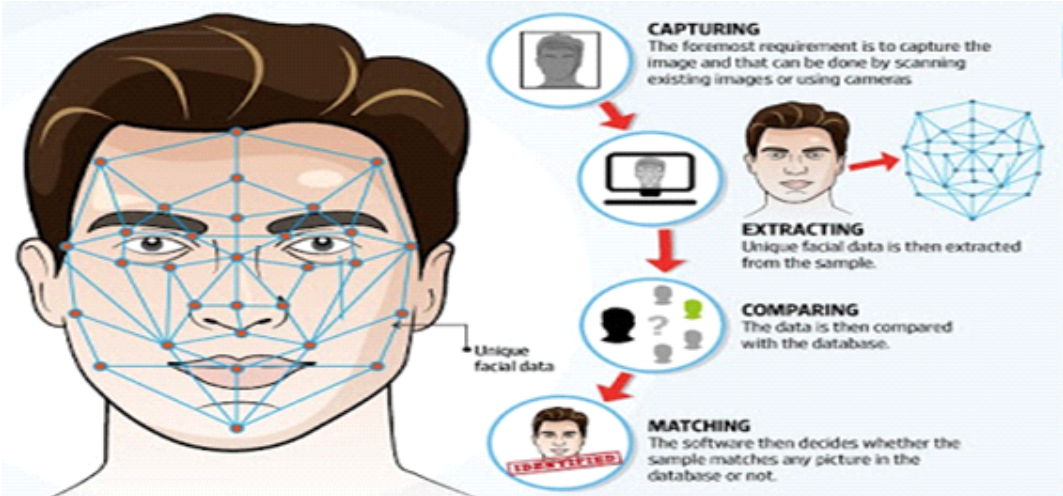
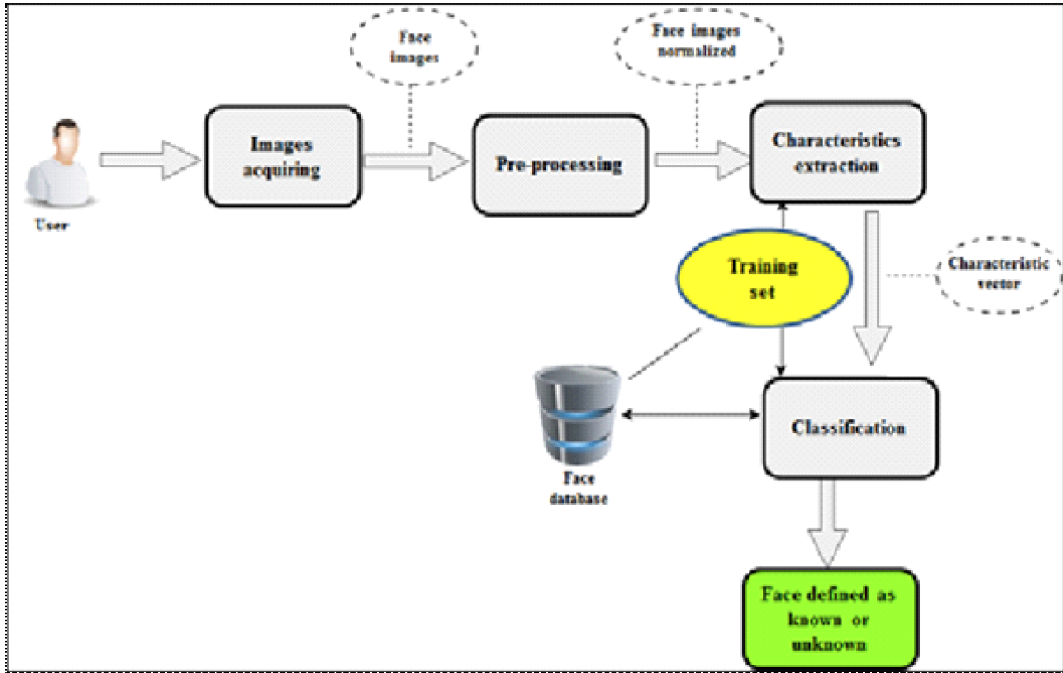**Figure-1: Steps of face recognisation and detection system**

Figure-2: Working of face recognisation and detecction system

Applications and uses of facial recognition system

Face recognition technology is used for variety of purposes. Commonly used applications are:

- Ø **Finding missing persons:** Facial recognition is used to track and find the missing persons and the victims of human trafficking. For this a database is maintained to add the related data of missing individuals, by which law enforcing authority can be alert as soon as they are recognised by face preconisation system installed at airport, malls, and other public places.

- Ø **Unlocking digital devices:** Face recognition system is used to protect personal data and ensures that sensitive data remains inaccessible, even if device is stolen such as tablets, smart phones and other portable devices.

- Ø **Law enforcement:** Law enforcing authorities (police, judiciary) are widely using face recognition technology to capture the mug shots/images (static and moving), compare that with the available database to arrest the culprits. It is also possible to add the databases of recently arrested criminals by scanning their personal characteristics.

- Ø **Transportation and border control:** Facial recognition technology reduces the waiting time and improve security at airports, railways and at dockyards by automated verification of biometric or e_Passports. It helps to control the crowd in special events.

- Ø **Reducing retail crime:** People with a history of fraud (shoplifters, organised retail criminals) can be prevented at the entrance of mall, events organised at halls and in a premise by comparing the photographs of an individual with the database. The automated warning system and the security personals engaged will prevent their entry.

- Ø **Banking:** With facial recognition, no password or any form of authentication is required for banking transactions and there is no chance for hackers to compromise with. If at all hackers steal your photo database, there is a technique to determine whether the source of a biometric sample named **live-less detection** to prevent them from using it for impersonation purposes. It is also possible to use in debit cards transaction.

- Ø **Improving retail experiences:** Face recognition technique can improve the retail experiences for customers. For example, kiosks in malls could recognize customers and point them in the right direction for making purchase based on their previous history. "Face pay" technology also allow shoppers to skip long checkout lines.

- Ø **Marketing and advertising:** Marketers are using facial recognition to enhance consumer experiences basing of their facial reactions to promote the items specially food and cosmetics.

- Ø **Healthcare:** By using specialised apps (AiCure), hospitals use facial recognition to access patients' records, streamline patient registration, detect emotion and pain in patients, and even help to identify specific genetic diseases.

Ø **Tracking student or worker attendance:** Educational and other organisations can use face recognition to ensure students and staffs attendance. For this systems are used to scan their faces and match them to photos in a database to validate their identities.

Ø **Recognizing drivers:** Face preconisation can prepare consumer report to replace car keys to access and start the car and remember drivers' performance for seat and mirror positions and radio station presets.

Ø **Monitoring gambling addictions:** In gambling companies or casinos facial recognition helps to identify the addicts of gambling and can maintain a record of their play so staffs can advice when it is time to stop.

Advantages of face recognition

Face recognition system is a prime example of biometric system having many merits over other authentication system. Commonly used advantages are:

Ø **Faster processing:** In an era of cyber-attacks, the advanced hacking tools are increasing cyber crime and create bottleneck attacks. Companies need both secure and fast technologies that can recognise a person's identity within a second and can prevent fraud in real time.

Ø **Greater convenience:** With the widespread use of technology, customers will be able to pay in stores using their face, rather than using other modes. This could save time in checkout lines. It is more useful in case of infectious disease like COVID, since there is no contact required

Ø **Increased security:** On government level, facial recognition can help to identify terrorists or other criminals whereas on personal level, facial recognition can be used as a security tool for locking personal devices and for personal surveillance cameras.

Ø **Reduced crime:** Presence of a face recognition system can serve as deterrence, especially to petty crime like track down burglars, thieves, and trespassers. It can provide physical as well as cyber security. Face recognition technology can also be used as a substitute for passwords to access computers.

Ø **Removing bias from stop and search:** At manual toll gates or other public concern over unjustified stops and searches is a source of controversy. The use of facial recognition technology could improve the process by singling out suspects among crowds through an automated system and can help to reduce potential bias.

Ø **Integration with other technologies:** Facial recognition solutions are easily integrated and compatible with most security software. This limits the amount of additional investment required to implement it.

Disadvantages of face recognition

It is the mindset of the people that some do not mind being filmed in public and do not object to the use of facial recognition whereas some are not willing and shows intense reactions. This leads to concern of some (disadvantages) which include:

Ø **Surveillance:** The use of facial recognition along with ubiquitous video cameras, artificial intelligence, and data analytics creates the potential for mass surveillance, which could restrict individual freedom. It also allows governments to track down criminals; and sometimes ordinary and innocent people at any time.

Ø **Scope for error:** Facial recognition system may contain noisy data, which could lead to people being implicated for crimes they have not committed. Any change in traits, change in camera angle or a change in appearance (new hairstyle, surgery) could lead to error. In 2018, Newsweek reported that Amazon's facial recognition technology had falsely identified 28 members of the US Congress as people arrested for crimes.

Ø **Breach of privacy:** Facial recognition system is a concern of individual's privacy and a question of ethics as it captures the images of an individual without his/her consent. There must be regulatory framework to prevent privacy and ethical abuses.

Ø **Massive data storage:** Facial recognition software relies on machine learning technology, which requires massive data sets to "learn" to deliver accurate results. To store large data sets robust data storage is required which can be afforded by small and medium-sized organisations.

Conclusion

Face Detection followed by Recognition System is a specific case of object-class detection widely used in our day to day activities, where the task is to find the location and sizes of all objects in an image that belong to a given class. In this we are using computer technology to determine the location and size of human face/image in digital form and ignore the other objects such as trees, buildings and other bodies. There are two approaches to detect facial part in the given image namely **feature base** and **image base.** In both the approaches there are chances to provide some misleading results and cost wastage of valuable resources and does not meet the basic objective. New technology like sonar system is under trial but at its infancy stage. Hence it is advisable not to rely totally on this system but at the same time to use some other to means to take the final decision.

ପନିପରିବା : ଭାଷାର ଅନନ୍ୟ ଭାବସମ୍ପଦ

ଡକ୍ଟର ସତ୍ୟ ଷଡ଼ଙ୍ଗୀ *

ଆଭାସ

ପନିପରିବା ଆମ ଶରୀରର ପୁଷ୍ଟି ସାଧନ କରନ୍ତି । ଶରୀରକୁ ନିରାମୟ ଓ ସୁନ୍ଦର ରଖନ୍ତି । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ମନକଥାକୁ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଭାବେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମେ ପନି ପରିବାର ସହଯୋଗ ନେଇଥାଉ । ମନ ତଳେ ଉଦିତ ହେଉଥିବା ସୁସ୍ମାତିସୁକ୍ଷ୍ମ ଭାବମାନଙ୍କର ଯଥାର୍ଥ ଓ ସହଜ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଏମାନଙ୍କ ଅବଦାନ ଅତୁଳନୀୟ । ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉପଯୋଗ 'ଲ'ରେ ଆମର ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜୀବନ୍ତ ହୁଏ । ରସପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ୍ର୍ୟ ଓ ଭାବଗର୍ଭକ ହୁଏ । ଆହୁରି ମଧ୍ୟ ଭାଷା ହୁଏ ଚିତ୍ରମୟ ।

ମୂଖ୍ୟ ଶବ୍ଦ : ଢଗ, ଛଟା, ରଢ଼ି, ପରିବା, ଶବ୍ଦଶକ୍ତି, ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନା, ପ୍ରବାଦ, ଲୋକୋକ୍ତି

୧. ବିଷୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ

ଆମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ପନିପରିବାର ନାମ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ । ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ଭଣ୍ଡାରର ଅମୂଲ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପଦ । ଯଥା – ଆଳୁ, ଓଉ, ଓଲୁଅ, କଖାରୁ, କନ୍ଦମୂଳ, କଲରା, କୁନ୍ଦୁରି, କୋବି, ଗାଜର, ଝୁଡ଼ଙ୍ଗ, ଟମାଟ, ଡିମିରି, ପାଣିକଖାରୁ, ପିଆଜ, ପୋଟଳ, ବାଇଗଣ, ବିନ୍, ଭେଣ୍ଡି, ମୂଳା, ଲାଉ, ଶିମ୍, ସଜନାଛୁଇଁ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସିଧାସଳଖ ବ୍ୟବହାର ସମାଜର ସବୁ ସ୍ତରରେ ଦେଖାଯାଏ । ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହୋଇଥିବାର ଭୁରି ଭୁରି ଉଦାହରଣ ରହିଛି । ଯଥା –

ଆଳୁ, ସାରୁ, କଦଳୀ ଯେ ବଡ଼ି ବାଇଗଣ

ଦୁଧ, ଦହି, ଛେନା ଯେ ଶର୍କରା ଲେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । (ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପୁରାଣ)

କିନ୍ତୁ ପନିପରିବାର ନାମଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଆଉ ପ୍ରକାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେଉଥିବା ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ । ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଉପାଦାନ ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ଆଲୋଚନାର ଅଗ୍ରଗତି କରାଯାଇ ପାରେ ।

ଗବେଷଣାତ୍ମକ ପଦ୍ଧତି :

୧. ଦୁଇ ସହପାଠୀ କଥା ହେଉଥିଲେ ।

   – ତୋର ଗଣିତରେ କେତେ ଅଛି ?

   – ଆଳୁ ।

   – ପରୀକ୍ଷା ସମୟରେ ଯାହା ବତେଇଲି, ତୁ ତାହାହେଲେ ଆଳୁଟା ବୁଝିଲୁ ।

   – ଯାହା କହ ଭାଇ, ମୋର ତ ଟିକେ ଆଳୁଦୋଷ ଅଛି !

ଦୁହେଁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର 'ଲା'ଲ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିଲେ, ଅଥଚ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିରେ ଆଳୁ ଭଳି ଗୋଟିଏ ପରିବା ବାରମ୍ବାର ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

*ଶାନ୍ତିନିକେତନ ସ୍ଥିତ ବିଶ୍ୱଭାରତୀ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ପ୍ରାକ୍ତନ ଗବେଷଣା– ଛାତ୍ର ଓ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ନାରଣୀ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପନାରତ ।

୨ . ଆଳୁ ସହ ବାଇଗଣ ଓ ପିଆଜ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ନିତ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିବା । ଆମ କଥୋପକଥନରେ ତାହାର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ରହିଥିବା ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି । ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ସହ ସହଜରେ ମିଶିପାରୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ "ବାଇଗଣ ପରିବା' ଆଖ୍ୟା ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ । ପୁଣି ଏହାର ରଙ୍ଗକୁ ବାଇଗଣୀ ବୋଲି ନାଁ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଆଜିକାଲି ପିଆଜ ଚୋପା ରଙ୍ଗର ଶାଢ଼ୀ ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କର ବେଶ୍ ପସନ୍ଦ, ହେଲେ ସ୍ୱାମୀଙ୍କୁ ମନମୁତାବକ ସଜାଡ଼ି ନପାରି ପିଆଜ ସହ ତୁଳନା କରି କହନ୍ତି "ପିଆଜରୁ କେତେ ଚୋପା ଛଡ଼ାଇବି' ? ଆଉ କେହି ଭଦ୍ରମହିଳା ସ୍ୱାମୀ ବା ପରିଜନଙ୍କୁ ନିନ୍ଦା କଲାବେଳେ କହନ୍ତି, "ସବୁ ପୋଚା ଚଲେ, ହେଲେ ପୋଚା ପିଆଜ ଅଟଳ' ।

୩. ଆଳୁକୁ ନେଇ ଆମର ଆଉ ଏକ ଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଛି, ଯଥା – ଆଳୁ ଖୋଲୁ ଖୋଲୁ ମହାଦେବ ବାହାରିବା । ଖାଲି ଆଳୁ କାହିଁକି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପନିପରିବାକୁ ଆଧାର କରି ଅନେକ ବଚନ ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ, ଯଥା –

ଧୁଆମୂଲା ଅଧୁଆ ମୂଲା ସମାନ,

କାଳା ଆଗରେ ମୂଲା ଚୋବାଇବା

ହାତରେ ଖଡ଼ା ନସିଝିବା

ଖଡ଼ା ଖାଇବା

ଅଦା–ବେପାରିର ଜାହାଜ ମୂଲ

ଅଢ଼ି ଲେମ୍ବୁ ଚିପୁଡ଼ିଲେ ପିତା

କଖାରୁଆ କରିବା

ଦେଖାସୁନ୍ଦର କଖାରୁ ବଡ଼ି

ଅକାଳ କୁଷ୍ମା‘

ତେନ୍ତୁଳି ଖାଇଲା ପରି ମୁହଁ କରିବା

ପିଠିରେ ଓଡ '‘ଲାଇବା

ନ ଦେଖିଲା ଓଡ ଛ''ଡ଼ା

ସାରୁ ଭିତରେ ମାରୁ

ପୋଥି ବାଇଗଣ – ବାଡ଼ି ବାଇଗଣ

ଅଗିରାକୁ ବାଇଗଣ ୯‘ାପାଡ଼ିବା

ବାହାଘର ବେଳେ ବାଇଗଣ ରୁଆ

ପିଠିରେ ଲାଉ ହେବା

ଛତୁ‘ଟା କାଠ

ଛତୁ ହେବା

ଛତୁ‘ଟା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

୪. କେତେକ ପରିବା ସହ ରୂପ ଓ ଆକୃତିଗତ ସାଦୃଶ୍ୟ କାରଣରୁ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସାମଗ୍ରିକ ବା ଆଂଶିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଦେଲାବେଳେ ଆମେ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉପଯୋଗ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପଛାଇ ନଥାଉ । ତାହା ସେ ଲୋକର ପ୍ରଶଂସା ହୋଇପାରେ, ନିନ୍ଦା ମଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇପାରେ । ମୋଟାଲୋକର ଚିହ୍ନଟ ପାଇଁ ଆମେ କଖାରୁ ବା ପୋଟଳର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେଉ । ତାର 'ଲଙ୍କା ଗାଲକୁ କହୁ ଓଡ଼'ଡ଼ା ପରି ଗାଲ । କଳାଲୋକକୁ ଜହ୍ନିମଞ୍ଜି ସହ ତୁଳନା କରାଗଲାବେଳେ ମାନସମ୍ମାନକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଉନଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ ଜହ୍ନ ଥୋବଡ଼ା କୁହାଯାଏ । ଜହ୍ନ ପରିବାକୁ ନେଇ କେହି କେହି ଛଟା ମେଳନ୍ତି : ଜହ୍ନ ହେଇକରି ପରିବାଟିଏ, ଖନି ହେଇକରି ମାଇପଟିଏ । କୁନ୍ଦୁରିକୁ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ନିର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିଆ ପରିବାରେ ଗଣାଯାଇଥାଏ, ଆଉ ବୁଦ୍ଧିହୀନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ – ତୁ କୁନ୍ଦୁରିଟାଏ କିରେ, ନା ଅଛି ବୁଦ୍ଧି ନା ଅଛି ରସ । କଖାରୁ 'ଲ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ସୁନ୍ଦର ହେଲେ କଣ ହେବ ବାସ୍ନା ନଥିବାରୁ ଗୁଣହୀନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ ତା ସହିତ ତୁଳନା କରାଯାଏ ଏପରିକି ସେଉଲି ଲୋକ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ରଖିଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଙ୍ଗର ଶରବ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ଯଥା – ଆହେ ରସିକ, କଖାରୁ'ଲକୁ ପାରୁଡ଼ା ପୋକ । ତୁଚ୍ଛ କଖାରୁ ଚୋପା ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ବର୍ଜିତ ହୋଇନାହିଁ, ଢଗରେ କୁହାଯାଇଛି – କଖାରୁ ଚୋପି, ବେଲ ଡିଁକରି ଗଡ଼ିଆରେ ଗୋପା । ଉପଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରି ପନିପରିବା ଜରିଆରେ ଏମିତି କେତେ କେତେ ମଜା ପଦ ଲୋକେ ତୁଟ' ତୁଟ' କହିଯାଆନ୍ତି । ଲାଉକୁ ନେଇ କୁହାଯାଇଛି : ଅଳିହା ଲାଉ, ଟେକିଟାକି ଦେଲେ ପାଡ଼ାକୁ ଯାଉ, ପାଡ଼ାସାରା ମାଡ଼ିଥାଉ । ସେମିତି ଆଉ କେତୋଟି ପଦ ହେଲା –

> ବାଇଗଣ ମୁଁ ତଳକୁ
> ଉଠ ଦେଢ଼ଶୁର ଦୁଆର ବନ୍ଦରୁ
> ଭାଇବୋହୂ ଯିବେ ଘରକୁ ।

> ସଜନାଛୁଇଁ, ସଜନାଛୁଇଁ
> ଗେରସ୍ତ ରହିଲେ ବିଦେଶେ ଯାଇ
> ବୋହୂ ଦରାଁଛି ଭୁଇଁ ।

> କଅଁଳ କାକୁଡ଼ି ଚୋପା ବହଳଲୋ
> କାଟିଦିଅ ପରିବାକୁ,
> ବାପଘର ସୁଖ ଶାଶୁଘରେ ନାହିଁ
> ଝୁରି ଝୁରି ମରିବାକୁ ।

> ପଣସ ଖାଇଲେ ମୁହେଁ ଲାଗେ ଅଠା
> ମୁଁ କି ଜାଣିଥିଲି ତୁ ଏଡ଼େ ନିଲଠା ।

୫. ଅକବି ଓ ଯଶପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ମନ୍ଦକବିଙ୍କୁ ଆଜିକାଲି ବ୍ୟଙ୍ଗରେ ବନ୍ଧାକୋବି ବା 'ଲକୋବି ଆଖ୍ୟା ଦିଆଯାଉଛି । ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କବିମାନେ କିନ୍ତୁ ନିଜ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ ଶୋଭନ ଅଳଙ୍କାରରେ ମ'ଣି କଲାବେଳେ ପନିପରିବାର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେଇଥାନ୍ତି । ନାୟିକାର ଆଖିକୁ ପୋଟଳ ଚିରା ଆଖି ଓ ତାର ଲାଲ ଓଷ୍ଠକୁ କଇଁଟ କାକୁଡ଼ି ପରି ବୋଲି ସେମାନେ କହନ୍ତି । ଚିକିଟା, ଅଠାଳିଆ କଖାରୁମଞ୍ଜିର କି ଭାଗ୍ୟ, ସାଧବଝିଅର ଆୟତଚକ୍ଷୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ପାଇଁ କବି ମାୟାଧର ମାନସିଂହ ତାର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ନେଇଛନ୍ତି, ଯଥା —

> କଖାରୁ ବୀଜ ପରି ସଲ୍ଲଜ
> > ସୁନ୍ଦର ଦୁଇ ଆଖି,
> > ଅଦରକାରୀ ବୋଲି ସେ ଗୋରୀ
> > କଜଳ ନୁହେଁ ମାଖି ।

ବିଷୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ

ଆଳୁ ତ ଦୁଇ ପ୍ରକାରର । ଯେଉଁ ଆଳୁ ଖୋଳୁ ଖୋଳୁ ମାଟିତଳୁ ମହାଦେବ ବାହାରିବା ସମ୍ଭାବନା ତାହା ବିଲାତି ଆଳୁ କି ଦେଶୀଆଳୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼େନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଗୋଲ୍ଆଳୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଖମ୍ୟଆଳୁ ଅମଳ ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ଖନନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଥିବାରୁ ତାହାରି ଆଧାରରେ ଏ ପ୍ରବଚନଟି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥିବା ଅନୁମେୟ । ଓଲଟା ବୁଝିବା ଅର୍ଥରେ ଖମ୍ୟଆଳୁର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ହୁଏ । "ଆଳୁ ମିଳିବା' ବା "ଆଳୁ ପାଇବା' କଥାଟି କିନ୍ତୁ ସେଇ ଗୋଲ୍ ବା ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଆକୃତି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବିଲାତି ଆଳୁରୁ ଗଢ଼ା ।

ଆମେ କଥାକଥାକେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିବା ଏହି ବାକ୍ ଭଙ୍ଗୀ ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପନିପରିବା ଆଧାରିତ ନୁହନ୍ତି । ଏସବୁ ଉଦାହରଣ ମୂରୁ 'ଆପଣା ସୁନା ତ ଭେଫି'କୁ ନିଆଯାଉ । ସୁନା ଓ ଭେଫିର ତୁଳନାକୁ କେହି କେହି ତେଲୁଗୁ ଭାଷାର ପ୍ରଭାବ ବୋଲି ଦର୍ଶାଇଥାନ୍ତି । ତେଲୁଗୁରେ ରୂପାର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ବେଫି ।

"ଆଳୁଦୋଷ' ମୂ ପରିବାରୁ ନୁହେଁ ବ୍ୟାକରଣର "ଆଳୁ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟରୁ ଉଦ୍ଭୂତ । ଦୟାଳୁ, ଭୟାଳୁ ପ୍ରଭୃତିରେ ସେହି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି । କ୍ରମେ ମୂଳ ସୂତ୍ରଟି ବିସ୍ମୃତ ହୋଇ ଏହା ବିଲାତି ଆଳୁ ବୋଲି ଧରାଗଲାଣି ।

ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ

ଆଲୋଚନାରୁ ପ୍ରତୀୟମାନ ହୁଏ ଯେ ପନି ପରିବା ବା ତାହାର ନାମଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଦୁଇଟି ପକ୍ଷ ରହିଛି । ପ୍ରଥମଟି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟଟି ଭାଷାଗତ । ତାହାର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦିଗ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ଭାଷାଗତ ଦିଗଟି ଆମର ଆଲୋଚ୍ୟ ବିଷୟ । ପନିପରିବାର ଭାଷାଗତ ଦିଗନ୍ତ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାରିତ । ଭାଷାବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଚାର୍ଲସ୍ ହକେଟ୍ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ମାନବିକ ଭାଷାର ଯେଉଁ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛନ୍ତି, ସେଥିରେ ଭାଷାର ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କ୍ଷମତା ଓ ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳତା ଦୁଇଟି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତଥ୍ୟ । ମାନବିକ ଭାଷା ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନୂଆ ନୂଆ ସର୍ଜନାତ୍ମକ ଉପାୟ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିଥାଏ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଭାଷାର ଏହି କ୍ଷମତା ରହିଛି । ତେଣୁ ପାର୍ଥିବ ଜଗତର ଉପାଦାନ ସମୂହ

ଭାଷାର ପୁଞ୍ଜି ହେଲେ ମ୍ନ ତାହା ଭାଷାର ବ୍ୟବହାର ମ୍ନ୍ମରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଜୀବ ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳ ସ୍ୟାରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ ହୋଇଯାଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ପନିପରିବା ସବୁ ଏହିଭଳି ନୂତନତାର ଦ୍ୟୋତକ ହୋଇଛି ।

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ଡକ୍ଟର ସୁନୀତା ତ୍ରିପାଠୀ*

ଆଭାସ

'ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର' ଏକ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ । ଗୋବିନ୍ଦଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଖିତ ହେଲେହେଁ ଏହା ପାଠକକୁ ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ଦେଶକୁ ନେଇଯାଏ । ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ପ୍ରତିଟି ଚରିତ୍ର ମାନବିକତାର ଉର୍ଜ୍ଜସ୍ୱଳ । ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ପ୍ରତିଟି ଚରିତ୍ର ଭିତରେ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରତୀକିତ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି । ଏହି ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ହେଉଛି – ପ୍ରତିଟି ମଣିଷ ଏକଲାମଣିଷ । ତଥାପି ମଣିଷର ପରିଧ୍ ପ୍ରସାରିତ । ସେଇ ପରିଧ୍ ଭିତରେ କରୁଣା, ଦୟା, କ୍ଷମା, ବାଣ୍ଟିଚାଲିବ ମଣିଷ – ସତତ ତାର ଜୀବନ ଥିବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ।

ଗୂଢ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ

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କଳ୍ପନାବିଳାସର ପୁଟ ଓ ବାସ୍ତବତାର ମଧୁର ସମନ୍ୱୟରେ ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ସୃଷ୍ଟି । ଏହା ଏକ ମିଶ୍ର କଳା ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମଧ ଚରିତ୍ରଚିତ୍ରଣ ହେଉଛି ତାର ବଳିଷ୍ଠ ଉପାଦାନ । କଥାବସ୍ତୁକୁ ଗତିଶୀଳ କରିବା ହେଉଛି ଏହାର ମୂଳ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ । ଚରିତ୍ର ଯଥାର୍ଥ ପ୍ରୟୋଗରେ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ହୁଏ ସାର୍ଥକ । କାହାଣୀ ଓ ଚରିତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର ସୁସମନ୍ୱୟରେ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ହୁଏ ବାସ୍ତବଧର୍ମୀ ।

ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ଦୁଇଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଏ । ଗୋଟିଏ ମୁଖ୍ୟଚରିତ୍ର ଓ ଅନ୍ୟଟି ଗୌଣଚରିତ୍ର । ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ଗୌଣଚରିତ୍ର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚରିତ୍ରର ଦୀପ୍ତି ଓ ଦ୍ୟୁତିକୁ ପ୍ରକଟ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ଭିଲିଆନ୍ ବା ଖଳନାୟକ ଚରିତ୍ରଟି ଦୁଷ୍ଟ । କିନ୍ତୁ 'ଆଁ ହିରୋ' ବା ଅଣନାୟକ ତାର ନକାରାତ୍ମକତା ବା ଖୁଣ ଥିଲେ ମଧ ସେ ସହୃଦୟ, ଏବଂ ତା ଭିତରେ ମଣିଷ ପଣିଆର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମରୂପ ଲୁକ୍କାୟିତ ହୋଇ ରହିଥାଏ । ଏଭଳି ଚରିତ୍ର ସରଳ ନ ହୋଇ ଜଟିଳ ଓ ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦମୟ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି । ଏଭଳି ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆଲୋଚକମାନେ ବର୍ତ୍ତୁଳଚରିତ୍ର ବା Round Character ଭାବରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାତନ୍ତ୍ର୍ୟକୁ ଚିହ୍ନିବା କଷ୍ଟସାଧ୍ୟ ତଥା ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମନସ୍ତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ, ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ଭାବଧାରା, ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ, ପରସ୍ପର ବିରୋଧୀ ମନୋଭାବର ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ଏହି ବୃତ୍ତାକାର ଚରିତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱାରାହିଁ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ । ଏଭଳି ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସୁନ୍ଦର ତଥା ସଫଳ ଭାବରେ ଫୁଟାଇ ପାରିଲେ ଔପନ୍ୟାସିକଙ୍କ ପାରଦର୍ଶିତା ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସେହିଭଳି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବାରିଷ୍ଟର ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦାସଙ୍କର କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ଆଁ ହିରୋ ବା

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ଅଣନାୟକ ଚରିତ୍ର ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଏ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ଜଗତରେ ଯେଉଁ କେତେଜଣ ଅନନ୍ୟ ସ୍ରଷ୍ଟା ଅଳ୍ପ କେତୋଟି ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ଲେଖି ଅଜସ୍ର ଯଶ ଓ ସମ୍ମାନର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହୋଇପାରିଛନ୍ତି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବାରିଷ୍ଟର ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦାସ ଅନ୍ୟତମ । ସେ ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଭଗ୍ନାଂଶ, ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ୍ତ ଓ ଲାସ୍ୟ ଏହିପରି ଚାରିଟି ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ରଚନା କରିଥିଲେ ହେଁ 'ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର'ର ଲେଖକ ଭାବରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପାଠକ ମହଲରେ ବେଶ୍ ଆଦୃତ ।

ତାଙ୍କର 'କାଉଳ' ଚରିତ୍ରଟି ଏକ ଆଣ୍ଟିହିରୋ ଓ ବକ୍ରଚରିତ୍ର । ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ସମାଲୋଚକଙ୍କ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ବିଚାର କଲେ ଏକ ବୋହେମିନିଆନ୍ ଚରିତ୍ର ଭାବରେ ବେଶ୍ ଜଣାଶୁଣା । ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନେକ ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ ଏଭଳି ବକ୍ର ଚରିତ୍ର ଆମେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇ । ଏହି ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବାହ୍ୟତଃ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରକୃତିର ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଣିଷ ପଣିଆରେ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଉଦାହରଣସ୍ୱରୂପ – ସେକ୍ସପିଅରଙ୍କ ମେକ୍‌ବେଥ୍, ମେକ୍‌ବେଥ୍, ଚରିତ୍ରଟି ଏହି ଶ୍ରେଣୀୟ । ସେହିଭଳି ଚାର୍ଲ୍ସ ଡ଼ିକେନ୍ସଙ୍କ Tale of two cities ର ବାରିଷ୍ଟର ସିଡ଼ନି କାର୍ଟୁନ୍ । (Sydney Carton) ସେ ଆସାମୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନ୍ୟାୟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଯେଉଁଳି ଲଢୁଥିଲା ସେହିଭଳି ପ୍ରେମପାଇଁ ନିଜକୁ ବଳିଦାନ ଦେବାରେ ପଛଘୁ । ଦେଇ ନ ଥିଲା । D.H. Lawrens ଙ୍କ ଅନେକ ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ ଏଭଳି ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ରହିଛନ୍ତି । King of thorn ରେ Kig of thorn ବା 'କଣ୍ଟାରାଜା' ତାର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱର କିଛିଟା ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଦିଗ ଥିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱ ସେ ସମାଜ ପାଇଁ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗୀକୃତ ।

'ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର' ନାୟକ କାଉଳ । ଏଥିରେ କାଉଳଙ୍କ ଜୀବନକାହାଣୀ ଓ ମଣିଷର ପାପବୋଧ ସହ ପୁଣ୍ୟର ବିଚାର କରାଇଛନ୍ତି ଲେଖକ । ସମାଜଦ୍ୱାରା ପାପପୁଣ୍ୟର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣରେଖା ଟଣାଯାଇଛି ସବୁ ସମୟରେ, ସବୁବର୍ଗରେ । ଏହି ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ ଥିବା ପରିବେଶ, ଘଟଣା, କାହାଣୀ, ଚରିତ୍ର ସେ ସବୁ କେବଳ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମାଟି, ପାଣି, ପବନରୁ ସମ୍ଭୁତ ନୁହନ୍ତି । ଅଧିକନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଏକ ବୃହତ୍ତର ପଞ୍ଚଭୂମିର ସ୍ଥିତି ବା ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱର ସ୍ଥିତି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ପ୍ରଥାବଦ୍ଧ ଧାରାଭାଙ୍ଗି ଏହି ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ସୃଷ୍ଟି । 'ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର' ଲେଖିବାର ମାନସିକତା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦାସଙ୍କ ମତ ଏଠାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖଯୋଗ୍ୟ – ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦାସ କହନ୍ତି – ହର୍ମାନହେସ୍‌ଙ୍କ ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ପଢିବା ପରେ ସେଇଟି ମୋ ଉପରେ ଗଭୀର ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଇଥାଏ । ଜୀବନର ବିଭିନ୍ନତା ଭିତର ଦେଇ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ମାପିବାର ପ୍ରୟାସହିଁ ଥାଏ ମୋର ଆକର୍ଷଣର ଅନ୍ୟତମ କାରଣ । ତାଛଡ଼ା ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ଯେପରି ଶେଷରେ ଗୌତମବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କ ଅଷ୍ଟାଙ୍ଗମାର୍ଗର 'ସମ୍ୟକ ସମାଧି' ନିକଟରେ ପହଞ୍ଚି ଜୀବନକୁ ଚିହ୍ନିପାରିଛି, ସେଇଟି ମୋତେ ଆଲୋଡ଼ିତ କରିଥାଏ ।

ତେଣୁ ଭାବିଲି, ମୁଁ ବି ସେମିତି ଗୋଟେ ଚରିତ୍ର ତିଆରି କରନ୍ତି, ତାକୁ ଜୀବନର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ

ପକାଇ, ମାନବିକତାର ମାପକାଠିରେ ଉତୁରି ପାରୁଛି କି ନା ଦେଖନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ଏ କାହାଣୀ ପାଇଁ ସ୍କେଟ୍ ନେଲି ହେସ୍ଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ତାର ଟ୍ରିଟମେ କଲି ନିଜ ଭାବରେ – ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ ।

ଏହାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚରିତ୍ର 'କାଉଲ' । ଔପନ୍ୟାସିକଙ୍କ ମତରେ 'ମଜାର କଥା ହେଉଛି – କାଉଲ୍ ନାଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନୁହେଁ । ଏଥିରେ ଥିବା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଘଟଣା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନୁହେଁ । ଯେଭଳି ରେସ୍କୋର୍ସ, ବାଇଜୀକୋଠି ଏସବୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନୁହେଁ । ତଥାପି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପାଠକର ପ୍ରିୟ ଚରିତ୍ର ଭିତରେ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରାଣପ୍ରାଚୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ରହିଛି, ଜୀବନକୁ ଖୋଜିବାର ସାହସ ଅଛି, ତାହାହିଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଭଲ ଲାଗିଲା । ଅନେକଙ୍କ ମନସ୍ଥିତିରେ 'କାଉଲ' ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଓ ଅଭିଳାଷର ପ୍ରତୀକ ପାଲଟିଗଲା । କାଉଲ ନାଁର ଏକ ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଅଛି । ମୁଁ ଜାଣିଶୁଣି ଏମିତି ନାଁ ଟିଏ ଦେଇଥିଲି । ଯିଏ କୌଣସି ଜାତି ବା ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ସୀମାରେ ପରିଚିତ ହେବନାହିଁ । ଲୋକେ ନିଜ କଳ୍ପନାରେ ସେ ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ନିଜ ଢଙ୍ଗରେ ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ । କାଉଲ୍ ତେଣୁ ଏକ ଚରିତ୍ର କେବଳ ନୁହେଁ – ସେ ଏକ ଇଚ୍ଛା । ସେ ଏକ ପ୍ରେରିତ ଅଭିଳାଷ ।

ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ଆରମ୍ଭର ପୂର୍ବାଭାସ, ସମର୍ପଣ ଭାବପକ୍ଷ, ପରିଣତି ସବୁ ନାଟକୀୟ । ପୁଣି ନୈତିକ ଓ ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱରେ ଏ ମଣିଷ । କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ର । ଏଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଯଥା – ରମେଶ କାଉଲ, ମିସ୍ନୀରା, ମନୀଷା, ମାୟା, ସଲିମ୍, ବାଇଜୀ, ମି. ମୁଖାର୍ଜୀ, ମି. ଭାଟିଆ, ମି. ଅଲ୍ଲ଼ା ଚରିତ୍ର ସବୁ ସମାଜର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ରେଖାରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିନାହାଁନ୍ତି । ସାମାଜିକ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ପଛରେ ଗୋଡ଼ାଇ ନାହାଁନ୍ତି । ସେମାନେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଜଣେ ଜଣେ ଜୀବନନିଷ୍ଠ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ।

ମାନବିକତାରେ ଉର୍ଜ୍ୱଳ 'କାଉଲ' ସମାଜ ଆଖିରେ ମଦ୍ୟପ, ଲମ୍ପଟ, ଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟ, ଚରିତ୍ରହୀନ । ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ପରିବ ନ ଭଳି କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ଇତିହାସ । 'ଯେମିତି' ବାଲିକଣାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି । ନଦୀକୋଳରେ ଯେଉଁ ବାଲିକଣା ଆମେ ଦେଖୁ, ସେମାନେ ଜନ୍ମରୁ ସେମିତି ନ ଥିଲେ । ହୁଏତ ଉପୂ ବେଳେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତରଖଣ୍ଡ, ଆସିଲା ତୋଫାନ୍, ଆସିଲା ବର୍ଷା, ଆସିଲା ତୁଷାର, ଭାଙ୍ଗିଭୁଙ୍ଗି ଠେଲିଦେଲେ । ଗଡ଼ଢାଳିକା ଭିତରେ ଆଶ୍ରୟନେଲେ ନଦୀର ବକ୍ଷ ଉପରେ । କେତେ ପାହାଡ଼, ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଟପି ଧ୍ୱସ୍ତବିଧ୍ୱସ୍ତ ହେଲା ଅଙ୍ଗ । କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରରୁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ହେଲେ ଅବଶେଷରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲେ ବାଲିକଣାରେ । ସେହିଭଳି କାଉଲଙ୍କ ତମାମ୍ ଜୀବନ । କାଉଲଙ୍କ ବଂଶଧର ଥିଲେ ଅଭିଜାତ । ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛଳତା ଥିଲା । ଜମିଦାରୀର ଆୟ ତାଙ୍କର ଦୃଶ୍ୟମାନ ସଂପଦର ଏକ ମାମୁଲି ଅଂଶ ମାତ୍ର । ହିସାବ ରଖିବାଟା ନ୍ୟୂନତାର ପରିଚାୟକ ମନେକରି ପୂର୍ବତନ କାଉଲ୍ମାନେ ସୁନା ରୂପାର କି ଅର୍ଥର ହିସାବ ରଖୁ ନ ଥିଲେ । ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଥିଲା ଅଖଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଅସୀମ । ବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ହରିଶ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାଜିଥିଲେ କାଉଲଙ୍କର ପିତାମହ । ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଗୌରବ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ କାଉଲଙ୍କ

ପିତାମହଙ୍କୁ । ତାଙ୍କ ପରେ ପରେ ପିତା ପାଇଲେ ଦାୟାଦ ଭାବରେ ଅଦାଲତରେ ଅସଂଖ୍ୟ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ଓ ଜୁଆ-ପଶାର ଅଦମ୍ୟ ନିଶା ।

ରମେଶ କାଉଲଙ୍କୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ତିନିବର୍ଷ ବୟସ । ସେତେବେଳେ ବିଦାୟ ନିଅନ୍ତି ପିତା, ପା ବର୍ଷ ବେଳକୁ ମାତା । ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ ହୀନ ସଂପର୍କଶୂନ୍ୟ, ଅସହାୟ, ଅବହେଳିତ ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀରେ ବଂଚିବା ପାଇଁ ଛିଡ଼ାହେଲେ କାଉଲ । ତାଙ୍କୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ୮,୯ ବର୍ଷ ସମ୍ପ ଲୋଭରେ ମାତୁଳ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କାଉଲଙ୍କୁ ପଠାଇ ଦେଲେ ବମ୍ବେ । କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେଲା ସେଇଦିନୁ । ଅନେକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା, ଅନେକ ରକ୍ତାକ୍ତ କ୍ଷତ, ଆତ୍ମା ହେଲା ବିକ୍ଷୁବ୍ଧ, ତଥାପି କାଉଲ ବଢ଼ିଲେ ଆଗକୁ, ଆଗକୁ । ହଠାତ୍ ସେ ନିଜକୁ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କଲେ ବମ୍ବେର ଏକ ସଡ଼କ ଉପରେ । ପ୍ରଥମେ ଦୋକାନୀର ଟହଲିଆ ଭାବରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଲେ । ଦିନରେ କାମ ଓ ରାତିରେ ଦୋକାନୀର ପୁଅଠିଆ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ପାଖରେ ବସି ପଢ଼ିଲାବେଳେ କାଉଲ ବସନ୍ତି ପଛରେ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ସିଲଟ ଧରି । ଅଦମ୍ୟ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଶକ୍ତିର ଅଧିକାରୀ "କାଉଲ" । ଇଂରାଜୀ, ହିନ୍ଦୀ ପଢ଼ା ହୁଏ । ପରେ ଦୋକାନୀଠୁ ତଡ଼ାଖାଇ ଖବରକାଗଜ, ମାଗାଜିନ୍ ବିକ୍ରିକଲେ ଫୁଟ୍‌ପାଥରେ । ରହିଲେ ସଲିମ୍ ସାଥିରେ (ଖବରକାଗଜ ବିକ୍ରେତା ସଲିମ୍) । କାଉଲ୍ କହନ୍ତି ବ୍ୟବସାୟଟା ସେ ଶିଖିଛନ୍ତି ସଲିମ୍‌ଠୁ ।   ପରେ ପରେ କାଉଲ କଲେଜରେ ପାଠପଢ଼ି ରାତିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚମଡ଼ା ଦୋକାନରେ ହିସାବ ଲେଖନ୍ତି । ପରବ ୀ ସମୟରେ ଷ୍ଟକ୍ ଏକ୍‌ଚେଞ୍ଜରେ ପୋଖତ ଖେଳାଳି ହେଲେ କାଉଲ, ପରେ ଚମଡ଼ା ଦୋକାନଟି କମ୍ପାନୀରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲା ଏବଂ କାଉଲ ହେଲେ ଭାରତବର୍ଷର ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଚମଡ଼ା କମ୍ପାନୀର ମ୍ୟାନେଜିଂ ଡିରେକ୍ଟର ।

ମଝିରେ ମଝିରେ ଚୋରାସ୍ମଗ୍ଲିଂ । ବିଦେଶରୁ ସୁନା ଚୋରା ଭାବରେ ଆମଦାନୀ କଲେ । ଆଇନ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଜମାକଲେ ବିଦେଶୀ ମୁଦ୍ରା । ଖେଳିଲେ ଷ୍ଟକ୍ ଏକ୍‌ଚେଞ୍ଜରେ । ରାତ୍ରୀଯାପନ କଲେ କ୍ଲବରେ । ସେବନ କଲେ ମଦିରା । ବନ୍ଧୁତ୍ୱ କଲେ କୁଖ୍ୟାତା ନାରୀଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ । ଯୋଗଦେଲେ ରେସ୍‌କୋର୍ସରେ । କଳାବଜାର କଲେ । କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ରଟି ଏଠାରେ ନଗର କୈନ୍ଦ୍ରିକ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଏକ ମୂ ିମନ୍ତ ପ୍ରତୀକ ।

କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ଅନନ୍ତପାପର ଏକ ଅସରନ୍ତି ଗାଥା । ପାଦେ ପାଦେ ସେ ଧର୍ମ, ସମାଜର ନୀତିନିୟମ, ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳାକୁ ଆଘାତ କରିଛି । ବାଇବେଲ୍‌ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ, କୋରାନ୍‌ର ଆଦେଶ, ଗୀତାର ପରାମର୍ଶ ସବୁ ତୁମ ପାଖରେ ଅବହେଳିତ । ସମସ୍ତେ ତୁମକୁ ନିନ୍ଦିବେ ପକ୍ଷାଘାତ ବ୍ୟାଧ୍‌ଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ବୋଲି । ତୁମ କଥା ଲେଖିଲେ ଲୋକେ ଅପବାଦ ଦେବେ । କହିବେ ଏ କକ୍ଷଚ୍ୟୁତ, ଚରିତ୍ରହୀନ, ଲମ୍ପଟ, ଆମର ଏ ସମାଜକୁ କଳଙ୍କିତ କରିବ । ତଥାପି ଅତଳସ୍ପର୍ଶୀ କଳଙ୍କ ସ କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ର ଏକ ବଳିଷ୍ଠ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ରହିଛି ।

ଔପନ୍ୟାସିକଙ୍କ ଭାଷାରେ ତୁମ ଜୀବନର ଘନ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଗହ୍ୱର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରଦୀପର କୋମଳ ଆଭା ମଧ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରିଛି । ତୁମର କଳଙ୍କ ଯିଏ ଦେଖିବ ସେ ଆଲୋକକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । କେତେବେଳେ ରେସ୍କୋର୍ସକୁ ପଛରେ ପକାଇ ରୋଗାକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବୃଦ୍ଧର ସେବା, କେତେବେଳେ ପୁଣି ବାଇଜୀ (ନମିତା) କେତେବେଳେ ନୀରା, ନୀନା ତ କେତେବେଳେ ମନୀଷା । ନୀରାକୁ ସମାଜରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ କରିବାରେ ତଥା ନାରୀତ୍ୱର ଗୌରବରେ ବିମଣ୍ଡିତ କରିବାରେ କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ରର ଏକ ବିଶେଷତ୍ୱ ରହିଛି । ନୀରା ଗଣିକାର ନର୍କରୁ ମୁକ୍ତି ଓ ନିଷ୍କୃତି ଚାହୁଁଥିଲା । 'ତା ଜୀବନ ଅପମାନ ଓ ଘୃଣାର ଜୀବନ' । ନୀରା ଅପେକ୍ଷା ତାର ବୃଦ୍ଧ ପିତାମାତାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କାଉଲଙ୍କ ସମବେଦନା ଅଧିକ । ସେମାନେ ଯେମିତି ଶରବିଦ୍ଧ ଆସନ୍ନ ମୃତ ଦୁଇଟି କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରପ୍ରାଣୀ । କିଛି ସମର୍ଥନ ନାହିଁ । ସମଗ୍ର ସଂସାରରେ ସେମାନେ ହୀନତମ । ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣାରେ ଉତ୍କ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ହେଉଛି ଦୁଇଟି ପ୍ରାଣ । ନୀରାର ବୃଦ୍ଧ ପିତାମାତାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ମମତା ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହୋଇଛି କାଉଲଙ୍କର ଏବଂ ସେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ପୁଣି କଳା ବଜାରରୁ ମିଳିଥିବା ଏକ ଅଂଶ ନୀରା ପାଇଁ । ସେହି ଅର୍ଥରେ ନୀରା ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଛି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ପତିତା, ଗଣିକାର ଶିଶୁମାନଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ । ନିଜର ଚେଷ୍ଟା ଓ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଗଢ଼ି ଉଠିଛି ଏକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ । ଯେଉଁଠି ନୀରାର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ରୂପ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଗୋଚର ହୁଏ – ମମତା ଭରା, କୋମଳ, ଶାନ୍ତ, ପବିତ୍ର ନାରୀତ୍ୱର ପାଖୁଡ଼ାଟିଏ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ।

କାଉଲଙ୍କ ମତରେ ପାପ ଆଦିମ, ପାପମୌଳିକ, ପୁଣ୍ୟସୌଖୀନ, ପୁଣ୍ୟ କ୍ଷଣସ୍ଥାୟୀ । ମଣିଷର ରକ୍ତ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଜୁଆର ଜନ୍ମ । ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ମୌଳିକ ଚରିତ୍ର ସହିତ ଏହାର ମିଳନ ବୋଲି ମନସ୍ତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକମାନେ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଆଫ୍ରିକାର ଆଦିମ ଅଧିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ନିୟୁର୍କର ଆଧୁନିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଏ 'ଜୁଆ'ର ଅଭ୍ୟାସ । ଜୀବନଟା ଗୋଟେ ନଈଝିଲ । ପ୍ରବହମାନତା ତା ଜୀବନର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ସେହିଭଳି କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ରଟି ଘଟଣା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ତା ଭିତରକୁ ଓହ୍ଲେଇ ତମାମ ଜୀବନ ବଞ୍ଚିଛନ୍ତି । ସମୟସ୍ରୋତରେ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ପରିଚୟ ଘନିଷ୍ଠ ହୋଇଛି – ବେଶ୍ୟାମାୟା, ଲତା, ଦଲାଲ୍ ଜୋଷୀ ଲିୟାମତ୍, ଦୋକାନୀ ରାମଧନ ଓ ହରିସିଂହ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ । ପୁଣି ପରିଚୟ ହୋଇଛି ପାଖବଡ଼ ହୋଟେଲ୍ର ମାଲିକ ସହିତ । ସାହିର ଡାକ୍ତର, ଓକିଲଙ୍କ ସହିତ । ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ସହିତ ବନ୍ଧୁତା ସୂତ୍ରରେ ବାନ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥିଲେ କାଉଲ୍ ।

କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜୀବନଟା ହେଉଛି ଗୋଟିଏ ଦୁଃସାହସିକ ଯାତ୍ରା । ଦିନକର ଘଟଣା, ଶେଷରେ ରେସରେ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ନେବାରେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଥାଆନ୍ତି କାଉଲ୍ । ଏକାଗ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତରେ ମନୋନିବେଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଘୋଡ଼ାର ପ୍ୟାରେଡ୍ରେ । ଏହି ସମୟରେ ଏକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ମଣିଷର କ୍ରନ୍ଦନ ଶୁଣି କାଉଲ୍ ଧାଇଁ ଆସିଲେ । ବୃଦ୍ଧଙ୍କ ସେବାୟତ୍ନରେ ଅଭିଭୂତ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲେ । ବିଜୟ, ସମ୍ମାନ, ଅର୍ଥର ପ୍ରାଚୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଘେନି ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ କରିପାରିଥାନ୍ତେ ସେ ଅପରାହ୍ନକୁ ।

କିନ୍ତୁ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ପାଇଥିଲା ବୃଦ୍ଧକର କୋଟରାଗତ ଚକ୍ଷୁ, ବିବର୍ଣ୍ଣରୂପ, ନିସ୍ତେଜ ଶରୀର ଅସହାୟ ଜୀବନ । ଜେନି ସେତେବେଳେ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ବିଜୟ ପାଇଁ ଖେଳାଯିବା 'କାଉଲ ସେବା ନୁହେଁ ।' କାଉଲ ମନେ ମନେ ଭାବୁଥିଲେ ଯେଉଁଦିନ ଜେରୁଜେଲମ୍‌ରେ ଉଚ୍ଛୃଙ୍ଖଳ ଜନତା ଯୀଶୁଙ୍କୁ ବିଦ୍ଧ କରି ଉନ୍ମାଦରେ ଫେରୁଥିଲା, ତାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ଯୀଶୁଙ୍କର ଏକମାତ୍ର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଥିଲା – ଭଗବାନ ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ କ୍ଷମାକର । ସେମାନେ ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ଆଜି କଣ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ସମଗ୍ର ମନୁଷ୍ୟତା ତରଫରୁ ଭଗବାନଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ କେନିଙ୍କ ଔଦ୍ଧତ୍ୟ, ଅବଜ୍ଞା ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷମା ମାଗୁଥିଲେ କାଉଲ ।

କାଉଲ ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ଆହୁରି ବଳିଷ୍ଠ କରିବାରେ 'ବାଇଜୀ' ର ଭୂମିକା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ବାଇଜୀଙ୍କ ଭାଷାରେ – 'କାଉଲ ଯାହା ମାତୃତ୍ୱର ଗୌରବ, ଯା।। ନାରୀର ଗର୍ବର ସମ୍ଭାର, ଆଜି ମୋ ପକ୍ଷରେ ତାହା ଲଜ୍ଜାର ବିଷୟ । ନିଜର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାର ଅନ୍ତରାୟ । କାଉଲଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁ ର ବାଇଜୀ ଏଇତ ନାରୀତ୍ୱର ଅବଶ୍ୟମ୍ଭାବୀ ପରିଣତି । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଦୁଃଖିତ ହେବାର କିଛି ଅବକାଶ ନାହିଁ । ବାଇଜୀ ଓରଫ୍‌ ନମିତା କହିଛି – ତୁମେ ଜୀବନରେ ପିତା ହୋଇଛ କି ନା ଜାଣେନା, କିନ୍ତୁ ମାତା ପକ୍ଷରେ ତା'ର ଶିଶୁ ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ତ୍ୟାଗ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ନୁହେଁ । ସେହି ଅନାଥ ଶିଶୁର ସମସ୍ତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ କାଉଲ ବହନ କଲେ । ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କଲେ । ନମିତା ସେଥିପାଇଁ କାଉଲଙ୍କୁ କହେ "ତୁମେ ମୋ ଭଗ୍ନଦେବତା" ଏବଂ କାଉଲ ନମିତାକୁ କହନ୍ତି "ତୁମେ ମୋ ନଷ୍ଟଦର୍ପଣୀ ।" ଆଜିକାଲି କାଉଲ ନମିତା ପାଖକୁ ଗଲେ ଆଉ ମଦ୍ୟପାନ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ କି ମଜୁରା ଶୁଣନ୍ତିନି କାହିଁକି ନା କାଉଲ ଜଗତରେ ସବୁ ସହ୍ୟ କରିପାରିବେ ମାତୃତ୍ୱର ଅବମାନନା ନୁହେଁ । ନମିତାର ମାତୃତ୍ୱକୁ ସମ୍ମାନ ଜଣାନ୍ତି କାଉଲ । ପରୋକ୍ଷଭାବରେ ତାଙ୍କ ମାଆଙ୍କ ରୂପକୁ ସର୍ବଦା ମନେ ପକାନ୍ତି ।

କାଉଲ ଚରିତ୍ର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ତାଙ୍କ ଚେୟାରମ୍ୟାନ ପଦତ୍ୟାଗ । ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ସହ ପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦିତା କରୁଥିଲେ ଶୁକ୍ଲକେଶ ସୌମ୍ୟକାନ୍ତ ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀ । ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀ ଅନ୍ୟର ସେବା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଜୀବନରେ କିଛି ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀଙ୍କ ଉକ୍ତ ଆଶ୍ରମରେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କୁ ଯେଉଁ ଜବାବ୍‌ ଦେଇଥିଲେ, ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ଆଜି ମରିଗଲେ ବୋଲି କ'ଣ ସେ ହେବ ପ୍ରତିଜ୍ଞାଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟ । କାଲେ କଷ୍ଟପାଇବ ବାପୁଜୀଙ୍କ ଅମରଆତ୍ମା । କାଉଲଙ୍କ ମତରେ ଆଉ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ସେବାର ଦିନ ନାହିଁ । ଆଜି ସାମୂହିକ ମଙ୍ଗଳ ଚିନ୍ତାର ବିଷୟ ହୋଇଛି । ଆଜି ତ୍ୟାଗର ଯୁଗ ନାହିଁ, ଯୋଜନାର ଯୁଗ ଏଟା । ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଚାହେଁ ବ୍ୟାଧି କିପରି ନ ରହୁ ବେପାରୀ ଲାଭ ପାଉ, ନଇକୂଳରେ ରାତ୍ରୀ ଅନିଦ୍ରା ହୋଇ ବାରୁଣୀ ହେବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ନ ପଡ଼ୁ ।

ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀ ବୟାନ କରୁଥାନ୍ତି କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଚରିତ୍ରବ , ସାଧୁତା, କିପରି ସେ ବାଲ୍ୟକାଳରୁ ଐଶ୍ୱର୍ଯ୍ୟମୟ

ପରିସର ଭିତରେ ବଢି ଆସି ମଧ ରାଜନୀତିର ଧୂଳିକୁ ହେୟ ମନେ କରିନାହାଁନ୍ତି । ସାଧାରଣ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିପରି ସଉକରେ ବୁଲି ବୁଲି ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ହିତ ପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛନ୍ତି । କାଉଲଙ୍କର ଗୌରବମୟ ଶୈଶବ, ବୟସରେ ନିଜର ଧର୍ମବଳରେ, କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ପରାୟଣତା ବଳରେ, ପିତୃମାତୃଙ୍କ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦରେ ନିଜର ବ୍ୟବସାୟର ଏତେବଡ଼ ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟ ପାତିଛନ୍ତି । ଭାଗୀରଥ ପରି ସୁଖ ସମୃଦ୍ଧିର ମନ୍ଦାକିନୀ ଆମର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ସହରକୁ ସେ ଆଣିପାରିବେ । ସାମ୍ପ୍ରତିକନେତା, ମଣିଷ, କ୍ଷମତାପଛରେ ରାଜନୀତିର ପଣ୍ୟଖେଳ ଭିତରେ ଧାବମାନ ହେଲାବେଳେ କାଉଲ ତାର ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ । କାଉଲ ଚେୟାରମ୍ୟାନ ପଦ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ଲଢିଲେ । ଜୟଯୁକ୍ତ ମଧ ହେଲେ । ଜନତା କହିଲା ବିବ୍ରନବାଦର ବିଜୟ । ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀ ତାଙ୍କ ବିରୋଧୀଦଳର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ତଥା ସହରର ଅନ୍ୟବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ କାଉଲଙ୍କୁ ଦେବତୁଲ୍ୟ ତଥା ତାଙ୍କ ଧର୍ମ, ଚରିତ୍ର । ଓ ସାଧୁତାର ଜୟଗାନ କଲାବେଳେ କାଉଲ ତାର ପ୍ରତିବାଦ ଜଣାଇଛନ୍ତି । ସେ କହିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଜ୍ଞାନୀ, ସେ ସାଧୁ, ସେ ମହାନ । ସେହିଁ କେବଳ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ କାଉଲ – "ମୋ ଜୀବନ ପାପର ଏକ ସୁଦୀର୍ଘ ଗାଥା । ମୁଁ ମଦ୍ୟପ, ମୁଁ ବେଶ୍ୟାସକ୍ତ, ମୁଁ ଜୁଆଡ଼ି, ମୁଁ ବଜାରୀ, ମୁଁ ଅସାଧୁ । କୌଣସି ଧର୍ମରେ ମୋର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନାହିଁ । କୌଣସି ନୀତି ସହିତ କିଛି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ନାହିଁ । ଏସବୁ କଥା କହି ଚେୟାରମ୍ୟାନ ପଦରୁ ଓହରି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । ପଣ୍ଡିତଜୀଙ୍କୁ ଚେୟାରମ୍ୟାନ ପଦରେ ଅଭିଷିକ୍ତ କରି । ସାମ୍ପ୍ରତିକ କ୍ଷମତାଲିପ୍ସୁ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ କାଉଲ ଏକ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ । ସମଗ୍ର ଜନତାକୁ ହାତଯୋଡ଼ି ଉପରୁ ତଳକୁ ଆସି ନିଷ୍କ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହେଲେ ସଭାସ୍ଥଳୀରୁ । ଦିନେ ପିତୃସତ୍ୟ ମାତୃ ଆଦେଶ ପାଇଁ ରାଜ ସିଂହାସନ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ବିଦାୟ ନେଇଥିଲେ ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଆଜି ଆମର କାଉଲ ନିଜର ବିବେକର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶରେ, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ସମ୍ମାନ ପାଇଁ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ନିଜର ପଦବୀ, ନିଜର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା । ସାମ୍ପ୍ରତିକ ରାଜନୀତି ତଥା ନେତାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏହା ଏକ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ ତଥା ଆହ୍ୱାନ" ।

ଏଠାରେ କାଉଲଙ୍କୁ ଆମେ ଦେଖୁ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶାହୀନ (ପ୍ରେମିକ) ପୁରୁଷ ଭାବରେ । ରାସ୍ତାରୁ ଗୋଟାଇ ଆଣି ମନୀଷାକୁ ସେ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଯେଉଁ ଦିନକି ତାଙ୍କର ସବୁଠୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଦିନ । ହଂକଂର ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ପ୍ରତିନିଧିଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସକାଳେ ଆଲୋଚନା ହୋଇ ଏକ୍ସପୋର୍ଟ ଜିନିଷର ଦରଦାମ ଛିଡ଼ିବ । ତାକୁ ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରି ମନୀଷା ଜଣେ କ୍ୟାନ୍ସର ରୋଗୀ ତାର ସେବା ଯତ୍ନରେ କାଉଲ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ । ମନୀଷା ଚାହୁଁଛି ନାରୀତ୍ୱର ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା । ଯଦିଓ ତା ଜୀବନ ମରୁଭୂମିର ମୁଠାଏ ବାଲିପରି ମୂଲ୍ୟହୀନ, ଗନ୍ଧହୀନ, ଅର୍ଥହୀନ । କାଉଲ ଡ଼ାକ୍ତର ଏବଂ ନର୍ସମାନଙ୍କୁ କହି ଯଥାସାଧ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛନ୍ତି ମନୀଷାର ଆଶୁ

ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ । ମନୀଷା ପିତୃ, ମାତୃ ଶୂନ୍ୟ, ସାଥୀହୀନ, ବନ୍ଧୁହୀନ ଏତେ ବଡ଼ ପୃଥ୍ବୀରେ । ମନୀଷାର ଇତିହାସ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଗଭୀର ତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଗୋଟାଏ ସ୍ଵଳନ ଆଣୁଥାଏ । କାଉଲ ତାଙ୍କର ଅତୀତ ସ୍ମୃତିକୁ ଉଖାରି ଦେଖୁଥାନ୍ତି, ସେହିଭଳି ତାଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ସାଥୀହୀନ ଅସହାୟ ଜୀବନ । ଖବରକାଗଜ ବିକି ଫୁଟ୍ପାଥରେ ଆଲୁଅ ତଳେ ଯେଉଁ ଜୀବନଯାପନ କରିଥିଲେ, ମୁଠାଏ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ, ନିଜର ରୋଗଶଯ୍ୟାରେ ଯେଉଁ ଉନ୍ନିଦ୍ର ରାତ୍ରି ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ଯାପନ କରିଥିଲ, ଖୋଜିଥିଲେ କେହିଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ ସମଗ୍ର ଏ ବିଶ୍ୱଜଗତରେ, ଯାହାକୁ ନିଜର ବୋଲି କହିବେ । ଜଣାଇବେ ଅନ୍ତରର ବ୍ୟଥା ମୁହୂର୍ତକ ପାଇଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଶା ରହିଗଲା ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । କାଉଲଙ୍କର ଅତୀତ ଜୀବନର ଗୋଟାଏ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ମନୀଷା ।

ମନୀଷା କିଛିଦିନର ଅତିଥି ବୋଲି ଜାଣିସୁଦ୍ଧା ଏକ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସୁନେଲୀ ବର୍ଡ଼ର ଥିବା ସବୁଜ ଶାଢ଼ୀ କାଉଲ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ମନୀଷା ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିଲେ ରାଣୀ ଭଳି । ଅତୀତ ସ୍ମୃତି ମନେ ପକାଇଥିଲେ ମନୀଷା । ନୈନିତାଲର କନଭେ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ଏଭଳି ଏକ ଶାଢ଼ୀ ଓ ମୁକୁଟପିନ୍ଧି ରାଣୀ ହୋଇ ଫାଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରାଇଜ ପାଇଥିଲେ । ମାଆ ତାଙ୍କୁ କୋଳାଗ୍ରତ କରି ପକାଇଥିଲେ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ରୂପସୀ ରାଣୀ ମୋର ବୋଲି । ଆଜି ୟାକୁ ପିନ୍ଧିଲେ ଉପହାସ ପରି ମନେ ହେବ "କାଉଲ" ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିନରେ ବି ମଣିଷ ନିଜକୁ ଦୃଢ଼ କରିପାରେ ।' କାଉଲ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ସହାନୁଭୂତି ଦେଖାଉଥିଲେ ମନୀଷାକୁ ନିଃସ୍ଵାର୍ଥପର ଭାବରେ । କାଉଲ କହୁଥିଲେ – 'ମନୀଷା, ସମ୍ମାନ ବା କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ମୁଁ କିଛି ତୁମଠୁ ଆଶା କରୁନାହିଁ । "ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ହିସାବରେ ଯାହା କରଣୀୟ, ସେତକମାତ୍ର ସଂପାଦନ କରିଛି । ବେଳେବେଳେ କାଉଲ ହୋଇଯାଆନ୍ତି ଭାବୋଦୀପ୍ତ, ଆକାଶକୁ ଚାହିଁ । ତାରାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ନିଷ୍କଳ । ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ କେହି ସାଥ୍ ନାହିଁ, କେହି ବନ୍ଧୁ ନାହିଁ, ଏକାକୀ ।

ମନୀଷାର ଅପରେସନ ହେବ ଡିଉରିକ୍ରେ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଚୁର ଅର୍ଥ ଦରକାର, ମାହ୍ୟାଜର ଗୋଟିଏ ଛୋଟ କାରଖାନାକୁ ପାଣି ଦରରେ ବିକ୍ରି କଲେ କାଉଲ ଶିଘ୍ର ଅର୍ଥର ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ ପାଇଁ । ମନୀଷାର ଅପରେସନ ସଫଳ ହେଲା । ଅପରେସନ କଲେ ଡ଼କ୍ଟର ଆଣ୍ଡ୍ରଜ । କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଲେ ଡ଼ାକ୍ତର କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଲେ କାଉଲ । କାଉଲ ଜଗି ବସିଥାନ୍ତି ମନୀଷାଙ୍କ ବିଛଣା ପାଖରେ ଦିନରାତି । ମଝିରେ ମଝିରେ ମନୀଷା କେବଳ ଚାହାଁନ୍ତି – ସେଇ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି, ସେଇ ବିନତି । ମନୀଷା କହିଲେ "କାଉଲ ସାହେବ, ମୁଁ ଭଗବାନରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେନାହିଁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଯଦି କେହିଥାନ୍ତି, ତାହେଲେ ଆପଣ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ମୋ ପାଇଁ ଅବତାର । ମନୀଷା ପାଇଁ କାଉଲ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ସତ୍ୟ, ଆତ୍ମୀୟତା, ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନ ଓ ମିଳନ । ଯାହା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିପାରେ ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ କରେ

ପ୍ରଳୟ । ଏହା ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ନିୟମ । କାଉଲ୍ଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ମନୀଷା କେବଳ ଦେଖନ୍ତି 'ଦେବତ୍ୱ' । ମନୀଷା ଭିତରେ କାଉଲ୍ ଦେଖନ୍ତି ତାଙ୍କର ନିଜର ଅତୀତକୁ । ସଲିମ୍ର ବନ୍ଧୁତା, ବେଶ୍ୟାଘରର ଫୁଲ ବିକାଳୀ, ମଦ୍ୟପ, ଲମ୍ପଟ, ଜୁଆଡ଼ୀ ଏ କାଉଲ୍ । ମନୀଷା ସଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ଫୁଟିତ କୋମଳ କଳିକା, ଦେବତାର ଶିରରେ ଏହାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ । କାଉଲ୍ଙ୍କ ସେବାଯତ୍ନରେ ମନୀଷା ସୁସ୍ଥ ହୋଇ ଫେରି ଆସିଲେ ସ୍ୱଦେଶକୁ । ମନୀଷା ରହିଲେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଦେଶାଇଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ । ଦେଶାଇ ସୁଶ୍ରୀ, ତରୁଣ, ଶିକ୍ଷିତ, ଭଦ୍ର ଓ ଯୁବ ଇଂନିୟର । କାଉଲ୍ ତୁଳନାରେ କଲେ ନିଜକୁ ଦେଶାଇ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ମନୀଷାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ । ଜ୍ଞାନ, ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା, ଶିକ୍ଷା ରୂପରେ ଏ ଦେଶାଇ ହେଉଛି ମନୀଷାଙ୍କ ଆଦର୍ଶ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର । କେହି କେବେ କଳ୍ପନା କରିପାରିବ ଦେଶାଇଙ୍କୁ କଳାବଜାର ପାଇଁ ଜେଲ୍‍ଖାନାର ପାଦଦେଶରେ, କେହି କେବେ ଚିନ୍ତା କରିବ ଏ ଯୁବକକୁ ବାଇଜୀଙ୍କ ମଜୁରାରେ ବା ଗଣିକାର ଆଲିଙ୍ଗନରେ । ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କ ପରି ନିୟମିତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଏ ଦେଶାଇ । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ନିଜେ ? ଏକ ନୀତିହୀନ, ଚରିତ୍ରହୀନ, କକ୍ଷଚ୍ୟୁତ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ । ଯାହାର ଅତୀତ କୁତ୍ସିତ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କଳଙ୍କିତ, ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ।

କାଉଲ୍ ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦଭିତରେ ଉବୁଟୁବୁ ହୋଇ ମନୀଷାକୁ କହିଲେ, "ମନୀଷା ଯାହା ଦେବତାର ପ୍ରାପ୍ୟ, ତାର ସ୍ଥାନ ଆବର୍ଜନାରେ ନୁହେଁ, ମନୀଷା ମଧ ଭାବୁଥିଲେ ଏ ପିଣ୍ଡରେ ଯେ କରିଚି ପ୍ରାଣର ସଂଚାର ସେ କେବଳ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ।"

ଆଶା ଯେଉଁଠି ଅସୀମ, ସାମାନ୍ୟତମ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ ସେଠି ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିପାରେ ପ୍ରଳୟ । ମନୀଷାଠୁଁ କାଉଲ୍ ଯାହା ଆଶା କରିଥିଲେ, ସେ ତ ସାଧାରଣ ସଂସାରର ମାମୁଲି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ନୁହେଁ, ସିଏ ଗଭୀର ଆତ୍ମାର ଅବିଚ୍ଛେଦ୍ୟ ଶାଶ୍ୱତ ମିଳନ । କାଉଲ୍ ଯେଉଁଠି ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ଚାହିଁଥିଲେ ସେ ତ ପାର୍ଥିବ ଜଗତର କୌଣସି ବାସ୍ତବ କକ୍ଷ ନୁହେଁ, ସିଏ ଅତିଭୌତିକ, ଅତିନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ମନୀଷାର ଅକ୍ଷୟ ହୃଦୟ । କାଉଲ୍ ସଂଦେହ କଲେ ନିଜର ଅସ୍ତିତ୍ୱକୁ ମନୀଷାଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ । ସଂଶୟ ଉପୁଜିଲା ନିଜର ସ୍ଥିତିରେ । ଅତୀତ ଦିଶିଲା ଆହୁରି ଭୟଙ୍କର କୁତ୍ସିତ । ମନୀଷା ମଧ ମନେ ମନେ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି କାଉଲ୍ଙ୍କ କଥା – କାହିଁକି ତେବେ ଏ ଉଦାସୀ ଚକ୍ଷୁ, କାହିଁକି ତୁମର ଏ ବିଚଳିତ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ? ତୁମକୁ ମୁଁ ଚାହେଁ – ତୁମର ଘୃଣା ଅବହେଳା ସବୁ । କାଉଲ୍ ତୁମେ ତ୍ୟାଗ ଶିଖିଚ୍, ଉପଭୋଗ ଶିଖିଚ୍, କିନ୍ତୁ ଦାବି ଶିଖିଲ ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ମୁଁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିଛି । ଚାହିଁଲ ନାହିଁ ଦେହ, ଚାହିଁଲ ନାହିଁ ମନ । କେବଳ ଦୂରେଇ ରହିଲ ଗୋଟାଏ ମଧୁର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ପରି । ମୋ ଆଖି ଆଗରେ ଖାଲି ଦିଶୁଛି, ତୁମର ସେ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରଚକ୍ଷୁ, ନିରୀହ ତ୍ୟାଗୀର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ।

ଔପନ୍ୟାସିକ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦାସଙ୍କ 'ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର,' ରମେଶ କାଉଲ୍‌ର ଅନୈତିକ ଜୀବନ ଭିତରେ ପ୍ରେମର ଏକ ଦିପ୍ତି ଏତେ ନିବିଡ଼ତା ପାଠକୁ ବିମୋହିତ କରେ । ଡ଼ିକେନ୍‌ସ୍‌ଙ୍କ 'ଟେଲ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଟୁ ସିରିଜ୍'ର ବାରିଷ୍ଟର ସିଡ଼୍‌ନି କାର୍ଟ୍‌ନ୍‌ଙ୍କ ଭଳି କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ରଟି । ଲୁସି ପ୍ରତି ଗଭୀର ପ୍ରେମ ପାଇଁ ସେ ଦେଲେ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ହସି ହସି ଗିଲୋଟିନ୍ ଭିତରେ । ସେହିଭଳି ମନୀଷାର ପ୍ରେମ ପାଇଁ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ରମେଶ କାଉଲ୍ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ସହର, ହେଲେ ନିରୁଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ମନୀଷା ମଧ କାଉଲଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା କରି ଶେଷରେ ପ୍ରିୟତମ ପାଖକୁ ଏକ ଚିଠି ଲେଖି ଇହଲୀଳା ସମ୍ବରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ କଳଙ୍କ ଥିଲେ ମଧ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯେପରି ଦୁନିଆ ଆଖିରେ ସୁନ୍ଦର, ସୁଶୀତଳ ପୁଣି ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର କାମ୍ୟ, ସେହିଭଳି କାଉଲ୍‌ଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ଦୁର୍ଗୁଣ ଥିଲେ ମଧ କାଉଲ୍ ଚରିତ୍ର ମଣିଷ ପଣିଆରେ ଛଳ ଛଳ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପରି ।

କେବଳ କାଉଲ୍ କାହିଁକି ? ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ରମେଶ କାଉଲ, ମିସ୍‌ନୀରା, ମାୟା, ବାଙ୍ଜୀବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମଣିଷର ଚରମ ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ । କାଉଲ୍ ମଦ୍ୟପ ବେଶ୍ୟାସକ୍ତ, ଜୁଆଡ଼ି, କଳାବଜାରୀ ତଥାପି ତ୍ୟାଗ ଓ ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ ମଣିଷ । କାଉଲ୍ ଆ ିହିରୋ ହେଲେ ମଧ ମାନବାତ୍ମାରେ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଲ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସର୍ବଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ – ଯେଉଁଠି ମଣିଷ ପ୍ରତି କରୁଣା, ପ୍ରେମ, ଦୟା କ୍ଷମାର ଉଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରବାହିତ । ଏହି ଉପନ୍ୟାସରେ କରୁଣା, ପ୍ରେମ ଫଲ୍‌ଗୁ ସମସ୍ତ ଚରିତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଛି । କାଉଲ୍ ଯେଉଁଭଳି ବଦାନ୍ୟ, ସେଇଭଳି କୃତଜ୍ଞ । ସଲିମ୍ ଭାଇ ତାଙ୍କର ତ୍ରାଣକ ି। ସେଥିପାଇଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ତାଙ୍କ ଚମଡ଼ାଖାନାରେ କରିଥିଲେ ସୁପରଭାଇଜର । ମାୟା ବେଶ୍ୟା ହେଲେ ମଧ କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜ୍ୱର ସମୟରେ ମାଆର ମମତା ଦେବାରେ କାର୍ପଣ୍ୟ କରିନାହିଁ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ମାୟାକୁ ଦେଖିଲେ କାଉଲ୍ କାନ୍ଦି ପକାଇ କୁହନ୍ତି 'ତୁ ମୋର ମା'.... । କାଉଲ୍ ଚମଡ଼ା ଦୋକାନରେ କାମ କରୁ କରୁ ସେ ହେଲେ ଡ଼ାଇରେକ୍ଟର ଏବଂ ସନ୍ତାନସନ୍ତତିହୀନ ମାଲିକ ପତ୍ନୀ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ସେୟାରକୁ ଲେଖିଦେଲେ କାଉଲ୍‌କୁ ଶେଷଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମନପ୍ରାଣ ଦେଇ ସେବା କଲେ ମାଲିକର ବିଧବାପତ୍ନୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଆଶ୍ରିତଙ୍କର ।

କାଉଲ୍ ତାଙ୍କ କଳଙ୍କିତ ଜୀବନ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରନ୍ତି ଦାସ ସାହେବଙ୍କୁ । ଏ ଏକ କଳଙ୍କିତ ଇତିହାସ । ସଡ଼କର ନର୍ଦ୍ଦମା ପରି ଦୁର୍ଗନ୍ଧମୟ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଯେଉଁ କୀଟ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ବିବ ନରେ ସେଇ ନର୍କରେ ଜନ୍ମନିଏ, ତା'ର ଆଉ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଜୀବନ ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ । ତାଛଡ଼ା ଭାବେ ଏ ଜୀବନ ମଦ କ'ଣ ?

ମଣିଷ ମାତ୍ରେ ହିଁ ନିହାତି ଏକୁଟିଆ, ଏକ୍‌ଲା ମଣିଷ । ଏହି ଦର୍ଶନକୁ ଔପନ୍ୟାସିକ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଭାବରେ ଫୁଟାଇ ପାରିଛନ୍ତି । କାଉଲ୍‌ ଜୀବନର ଉତ୍ଥାନ, ପତନ, ସଫଳତା, ବିଫଳତାକୁ । କାଉଲ୍‌ ଚରିତ୍ରଟି ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ । କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜୀବନର ଅତଳସ୍ପର୍ଶୀ କଳଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗ ତାଙ୍କ ଚରିତ୍ରର ଏକ ବଳିଷ୍ଠ ଦିଗ ରହିଛି । ଘନ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଗହ୍ୱର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରଦୀପର କୋମଳ ଆଭା ବିଚ୍ଛୁରିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଲୋକେ ବୂଝନ୍ତୁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ପରିଧିକୁ ସମୀକ୍ଷଣ କରିବା କେତେ ଜଟିଳ । ଚରିତ୍ରହୀନତା ଭିତରେ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ରହିଛି । ପାପ ଭିତରେ ସେହିପରି ଗୌରବ । କାଉଲଙ୍କ ଜୀବନରେ କିଛି ବିଡ଼ମ୍ବନା ନାହିଁ, କିଛି ପ୍ରତାରଣା ନାହିଁ, ନାହିଁ କିଛି ହିପୋକ୍ରାସି । ସେ ସତ୍ୟ ମୃତ୍ୟୁପରି, ଚିରଞ୍ଜିବି ଅନ୍ଧକାରପରି । ଯାହାର ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ନାହିଁ, ନାହିଁ ଅନୁଶୋଚନା, ଭାଗ୍ୟ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ନାହିଁ ବିଦ୍ରୋହ ଅଥବା ଆତ୍ମସମର୍ପଣ । ବିଜୟ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ନାହିଁ ଆଗ୍ରହ, ନାହିଁ ପରାଜୟର ଭୟ । ନିର୍ବିକାର ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ପୁରୁଷ । ପୃଥିବୀର ଯେ କୌଣସି ସଫଳ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୃତି ସ୍ନେହ, ପ୍ରେମ କରୁଣାରେ ବିଗଳିତ । ମାନବବାଦୀ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରାରେ ଦୀପ୍ତ, ଉଦ୍ଭାସିତ । ସେହିଭଳି ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଏକ ଜ୍ୱଳନ୍ତ ଉଦାହରଣ । ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଜୀବନର ଅନ୍ତରର ବାସ୍ତବତାକୁ ଅଭିହିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ମାନବବାଦର ସଂଜ୍ଞାରେ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ଅଭିମନ୍ତ୍ରିତ । ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିରେ ପ୍ରେମ କରୁଣା ଆସକ୍ତି, ଶୂନ୍ୟତାବୋଧ ପ୍ରଚୁର ମାତ୍ରାରେ ରହିଛି । ସମସ୍ତ ଚରିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଛନ୍ତି ଜୀବନ୍ତ ଓ ସତ୍ୟନିଷ୍ଠ ।

ସହାୟକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥସୂଚୀ

ଅମାବାସ୍ୟାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର – ବାରିଷ୍ଟର ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ, ପ୍ରକାଶକ – ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାତ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୁକ୍‌ ଷ୍ଟୋର, ବିନୋଦବିହାରୀ, କଟକ – ୭୫୩୦୦୨, ଦ୍ୱାତ୍ରିଂଶ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ – ୨୦୧୬, ବିଜୟାଦଶମୀ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ଶକ୍ତି ଉପାସନା

ଡ୍କୁର ଅରବିନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରଧାନ*

ଆଭାସ

ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଦେବାଦେବୀମାନେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ତଥା ଭାରତୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତିରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି । ତାହାହିଁ ବିଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସଂସ୍କୃତି ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ଥିଲା ଲୋକ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରିକ । ଏଣୁ ତାହା ଲୋକ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ନାମରେ ଖ୍ୟାତ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଲୋକ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓତପ୍ରୋତଃ ଭାବରେ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ପୂଜ଼ାଠାରୁ ପାର୍ବଣ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ମଣିଷର ଜୀବନ ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଯାଏ ଏହି ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ । ଉପାସନାଗତ ଦୈନନ୍ଦିନ ଜୀବନରେ ଏହା ପରିଦୃଷ୍ଟ ।

ଗୂଢ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ

ବିଶ୍ୱାସାନୁଭୂତ, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ, ନନ୍ଦରାଜତ୍ୱ, ହାତୀଗୁମ୍ଫା, ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ, ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମ ଖାରବେଳ, ମହାପଦ୍ମନନ୍ଦ, ଧଉଳି ଶିଳାଲେଖ, ଜଉଗଡ଼ ଶିଳାଲେଖ, ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟାଗୀତିକା, ଆତ୍ମା, ପରମାତ୍ମା, କୁମାର ପର୍ବତ, ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି, ଉ ରାଧାୟାନ ସୂତ୍ର, ଆଚାର ଦିନକର, ମାର୍କଣ୍ଡେୟ ପୁରାଣ, ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଭୂତି, ଅଦ୍ୱୟସିଦ୍ଧି

ବିଷୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ହେଉଛି ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱର ଏକ ଅଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଧର୍ମୀୟ ବିଶ୍ୱାସାନୁଭୂତ ଦେଶ । ଏହାର ଧାର୍ମିକ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ସମଗ୍ର ବିଶ୍ୱକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଛି । ଚୀନ, ଜାପାନ, ତିବତ୍ ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଲଙ୍କା (ସିଂହଳ) ଆଦି ମହାସାଗରୀୟ ଦେଶମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଧାର୍ମିକ ତଥା ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ବାତାବରଣରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିପାରିଛି । ଏହାହିଁ ତାର ମହନୀୟତାର ପରିଚୟାତ୍ମକ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ, ତେବେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଧାର୍ମିକ ଦିଗକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କଲେ ଜଣାଯାଏ ଏଠାରେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଧର୍ମହିଁ ଏହାର ସର୍ବ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଧର୍ମ ଅଟେ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ନିଦର୍ଶନ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଉତ୍କଳର ରାଷ୍ଟ ଦେବତା ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ, ତେବେ ଏହି ଆଦିବାସୀ ଧର୍ମ ଚେତନା ପରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମର ଉଦ୍ଭବ ହୋଇଥିଲା ବୋଲି ଜଣାଯାଏ । ମାତ୍ର ତାର କୌଣସି ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ବୈଭବର ଚିତ୍ର ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । ଖ୍ରୀ.ପୂ. ୫ମ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ କାଳରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ନନ୍ଦରାଜତ୍ୱ ସମୟରେ ଏହି ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମ ବିଶେଷ ବିସ୍ତାର ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲା । ତାର ପରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଖ୍ରୀ.ପୂ. ୨ୟ ଶତକରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ବିକାଶରେ ପୂର୍ଣତା ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲା । (* ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମଧାରା-ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ- ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଧର୍ମଧାରା-ଫକୀରମୋହନ ଦାସ, ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଖଣ୍ଡ, ଫେବୃଆରୀ ୫, ୧୯୮୨ ବାଙ୍କଶାଳ, କଟକ) ଏହାର ପ୍ରମାଣ ହାତୀଗୁମ୍ଫାର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳାଲେଖରୁ ହିଁ ମିଳିଥାଏ । ଐତିହାସିକମାନଙ୍କ ମତରୁ ଜଣାଯାଏ ଓଡ଼ିଶା (କଳିଙ୍ଗ)ର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ନରେଶ ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ସମୟକୁ ଧାର୍ମିକ-ସଂସ୍କୃତି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲା । ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଏହାର ବହୁ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଥିଲା । ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଖ୍ରୀ.ପୂ. -୪ର୍ଥ ଶତକରେ ମଗଧରାଜା

*ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ, ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ ସ୍ୱୟଂଶାସିତ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା

ମହାପଦ୍ମନନ୍ଦ କଳିଙ୍ଗ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରି ଜୈନମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ନେଇଯାଇଥିଲେ । ଖାରବେଳ ତାଙ୍କ ରାଜତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ମଗଧ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରି ଏହି ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିକୁ ସେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାକୁ ଘେନି ଆସିଥିଲେ । ସୁତରାଂ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଧର୍ମ ଏବଂ ତାର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହିଭଳି ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ।

ଗବେଷଣା ପଦ୍ଧତି

ଗବେଷଣାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନେକ ପଦ୍ଧତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଏଠାରେ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣାତ୍ମକ ପଦ୍ଧତିକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉତ୍ସରୁ ସଂଗୃହୀତ ତଥ୍ୟ ଓ ସମାଲୋଚନାକୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରି ଏହି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ବିଷୟ ବିନ୍ୟାସ

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଆଦ୍ୟ ଅଙ୍କୁର ଭାବରେ ସମାଲୋଚକମାନେ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଶିଳାଲେଖ 'ଧଉଳି ଶିଳାଲେଖ' ଓ 'ଜଉଗଡ଼ ଶିଳାଲେଖ' (ଖ୍ରୀ.ପୂ ୩ୟ) ଓ ୭ମ ୮ମ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟାବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଦୋହା ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟାପଦକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି । ଧଉଳି ଶିଳାଲେଖ ଓ ଜଉଗଡ଼ ଶିଳାଲେଖର ଭାଷା ପାଲି ହୋଇଥିବା ହେତୁ ତାକୁ କେତେକ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଆଦ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ ଅସ୍ୱୀକାର କରୁଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ "ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟାଗୀତିକା"କୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ଆଦ୍ୟଧ୍ୱନି ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି । କାରଣ ଏହା ଉତ୍ତ ଅପଭ୍ରଂଶକୁ ଗର୍ଭସ୍ଥ କରି ସମଗ୍ର ଧର୍ମୀୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଆଦ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ମେଷ ରୂପେ ଆତ୍ମପ୍ରକାଶ ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲା । ଏହି ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟାଗୀତିକାରେ ତନ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରଭାବ ବହୁଳ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସାହିତ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବହୁ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ କିର୍ତ୍ତିମାନ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ । ତେବେ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ କୀର୍ତ୍ତିମାନଦ୍ୱାରା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ଚେତନାକୁ କିପରି ଏହି ଦୁଇ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଇଛି ସହଜରେ ଅନୁମିତ ହୁଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମ ସମୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ ଉପାଦାନ ମିଳୁଛି ତାହାକୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋଚନା କଲେ ଜଣାଯାଏ ଯେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କ ସମୟରୁ ହିଁ ବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମର ଅଦ୍ୟ ଧ୍ୱନି ଶୁଣା ଯାଇଥିଲା । ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଧର୍ମ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଧାର୍ମିକ ତଥା ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ବାତାବରଣକୁ ଏହାର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଅନସ୍ୱୀକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ସୁତରାଂ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହାର ପ୍ରଭାବ ବହୁଳ ମାତ୍ରାରେ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ ।

ଧର୍ମ ଓ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପରସ୍ପର ପରିପୂରକ, ଗୋଟିକର ଅଭାବରେ ଅନ୍ୟଟିର ସ୍ଥିତି ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସର୍ବପ୍ରାଚୀନ ତଥା ଆଦ୍ୟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ, ବୈଦିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମଭିତ୍ତିକ । ଆତ୍ମା ସହିତ ପରମାତ୍ମାଙ୍କ ମିଳନହିଁ ଏହି ବୈଦିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ମହାନ୍ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ବୃହଦାରଣ୍ୟକ ସଂହିତାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଅଛି । ସୁତରାଂ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସାହିତ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହି ପଥ ଅନୁସୃତ ହୋଇଥିବାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ । ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ତଃସ୍ୱର କେବଳ ଚତୁର୍ବର୍ଗ ଫଳପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ନିମି ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓ ଧର୍ମକୁ ପଥ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରିଥାଏ ।

ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମରେ ଶକ୍ତି ରହସ୍ୟ

ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ଶତକରୁ ଜୈନଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବିସ୍ତାର କରିଥିଲା । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି ଓ ଉଦୟଗିରି ପୂର୍ବରୁ କୁମାରଗିରି ଓ କୁମାରୀଗିରି ନାମରେ ଖ୍ୟାତ ଥିଲା । ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଐତିହାସିକ କେଦାରନାଥ

ମହାପାତ୍ର ତାଙ୍କର "ଶ୍ରୀ ଖାରବେଲ" ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମର ନବଜାଗରଣ କାଳରେ କୁମାର ପର୍ବତ 'ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି' ନାମରେ ନାମିତ ହେଲା ।

ସୁତରାଂ ଏହି ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି ଗୁମ୍ଫା ପ୍ରଥମେ ଜୈନ ଗୁମ୍ଫା ଥିଲା ଏବେ ବି ଏହି ଗୁମ୍ଫାରେ 'ଶକ୍ତିଙ୍କର' ଚିତ୍ର ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ । ଜୈନଧର୍ମର ୨୪ ତୀର୍ଥଙ୍କର ୨୪ ଶାସନ-ଦେବୀ ଥିବା ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ "ଉ ରାଧାୟାନ ସୂତ୍ର" ଓ "ଆଚାର ଦିନକର" ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ହିଁ ମିଳେ । ଏବଂ ଏହି ୨୪ ଶାସନ ଦେବୀଙ୍କର ଚିତ୍ର ଏହି ଗୁମ୍ଫାରେ ଖୋଦିତ ହୋଇଥିବାର ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ । ତେବେ ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଶାସନ ଦେବୀମାନେ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ବୈଦିକ ଦେବୀଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସମଧାନ୍ୱିତ । ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ଧାର୍ମିକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏହି ସବୁ ଶାସନ ଦେବୀମାନେ ଅଲୌକିକଶକ୍ତି ଧାରିଣୀ ଅଟନ୍ତି । ବେଦରେ ମଧ ତାର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଅଛି । ଉ ରାଧାୟନ ସୂତ୍ର ଅନୁସାରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ୨୪ ଶାସନ ଦେବୀ ହେଉଛି – ଚକ୍ରେଶ୍ୱରୀ, ରୋହିଣୀ, ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପ୍ତି, ବଜ୍ରଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା, ପୁରୁଷଦ ।, ମନୋଭଗା, କାଳୀ ଜ୍ୱାଲା–ମାଳିନୀ, ମହାକାଳୀ, ମାନବୀ, ଶିରୀ, ଗାନ୍ଧାରୀ, ବିଜୟା ବା ଭିରୋଟୀ, ଅନନ୍ତମତୀ, ପନ୍ନଗଦେବୀ, ମାନବୀ, ମହାମାନସୀ, ଅସ୍ୟୁତା ବା ବିଜୟା, ତାରା, ଅପରାଜିତା ବହୁରୂପିଣୀ, କୁଷ୍ମାଣ୍ଡୀ, ପଦ୍ମାବତୀ ଓ ସିଦ୍ଧିଦାୟିକା । ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଦେବୀମାନେ ଜୈନଧର୍ମର ପରିଚାରିକା ବା ଶାସନ ଦେବୀ ଭାବରେ ଗୃହୀତ ସୁତରାଂ ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରିରେ ଏସବୁ ଦେବୀ ଉତ୍କୀର୍ଷ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ବୈଦିକ ଦେବୀ ଭାବରେ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ରୂପ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ସମାନ ଅଟେ, ବେଦରେ ଏହି ଦେବୀମାନେ – ଚକ୍ରେଶ୍ୱରୀ, ଅଜିତବାଳା ଦୂରିତାରୀ (ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପ୍ତି) କଳୀକା ବଜ୍ରଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା), ପୁରୁଷଦ ।– ମହାକାଳୀ, ମନୋଭେଗା – ଶ୍ୟାମାକାଳୀ – ଶାନ୍ତା, ଜ୍ୱାଲାମାଳିନୀ – ଭୁକୁଟୀ, ମହାକାଳୀ – ସୂତାରଙ୍କା, ମାନବୀ – ଅଶୋକା, ଗୌରୀ – ମାନବୀ, ଗାନ୍ଧାରୀ–ଚଣ୍ଡୀ, ବିଜୟା–ବିଜୟ–ବାଳା, ତାରାତାରିଣୀ–ନରଦ ।, କୁଷ୍ମାଣ୍ଡୀ – ଚାମୁଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଅମ୍ବିକା ଆଦି ଭାବରେ ଖ୍ୟାତ । (*The Indian mother goddess - mother goddess in literary and mythlogical records ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ – ପୃ - 111 - by N. N. Bhatacharya).

ଏତଦ୍ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ "ଆଚାର ଦିନକର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନେକ ଜୈନ ଦେବୀଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଜଣାଯାଏ, ଏହିସବୁ ଦେବୀମାନେ ପରବ `ୀ ଯୁଗରେ ବୌଦ୍ଧଧର୍ମ ତଥା ଶାକ୍ତ ଧର୍ମରେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହୋଇ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ଆଚାର ଦିନକର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଦେବୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ତିନି ଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରିଥିବାର ଜଣାଯାଏ । ପ୍ରଥମତଃ ସଂପ୍ରଦାୟ ଦେବୀ, କୁଳଦେବୀ ଓ ପ୍ରାସାଦ ଦେବୀ ଏହି କୁଳଦେବୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ତନ୍ତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱାରା, ତନ୍ତ୍ର ଗୁହ୍ୟ ସାଧନା ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୂଜ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ । ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଦେବୀମାନେ ଜୈନ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

ତେବେ ସବୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ବିଚାର କଲେ ଜଣାଯାଏ ଯେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧର୍ମକୁ ଏହି ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଛି । ଶାକ୍ତ ଧର୍ମକୁ ଏହି ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବହୁଳ ମାତ୍ରାରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଥିବାର ତିଳେ ମାତ୍ର ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ । ଏପରିକି ଶାକ୍ତ ଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଆରାଧା ଦେବୀ ଯୋଗିନୀ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ

ଧର୍ମର ଜଣେ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଦେବୀ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଓ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ପ୍ରବଳ ଯଜ୍ଞ ତଥା ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ପୂଜା ବିରୋଧୀ ଥିଲେ ମାତ୍ର ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଶ୍ୱେତାମ୍ବର ତଥା ଦିଗମ୍ବର ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମର ମହାଯାନ ଓ ହୀନଯାନ ଭାବରେ ବିଭାଗୀକରଣ ହେବା ହେତୁ ଏ ଦୁଇ ଧର୍ମରେ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ପୂଜାର ପ୍ରଚଳନ ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେବାଦେବୀଙ୍କର ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ବଢ଼ିଗଲା । ଏସବୁର ପ୍ରଧାନ କାରଣ ଭାବରେ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ତନ୍ତ୍ରକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇପାରେ । ଭାରତୀୟ ଧର୍ମ ପରମ୍ପରାରେ ଗଣଧର୍ମ ଭାବରେ ଶୈବ ଓ ଶାକ୍ତ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଥିଲା, ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ସେଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜୈନ ଦେବୀମାନେ ଶାକ୍ତ ଧର୍ମର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଶକ୍ତି ଭାବେ ସ୍ଥାନିତ ହୋଇଅଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ପୂଜା ପାଉଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମରେ ଦେବୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ

ଜୈନଧର୍ମରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ କଳ୍ପସୂତ୍ରାରୁ ଗଜଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ମିଳେ । ଜୈନଧର୍ମରେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ସ୍ଥାନ ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲେ । ଦେବୀ "ତ୍ରିଶଳା"ଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତରୁ ତାର ପ୍ରମାଣ ମିଳେ । ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମର ବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ମାତା ମାୟାଦେବୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ସହିତ ଏହାର ବହୁ ସାମଞ୍ଜସ୍ୟ ଅଛି ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ତ୍ରିଶଳାଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମର ମାୟାଦେବୀଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ହୋଇଛି ।

ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଦେବୀ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ

ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମରେ ୧୬ ଜଣ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଦେବୀଙ୍କର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ମିଳେ । ତନ୍ମଧରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ସମସ୍ତେ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ଶାସନ ଦେବୀ ଭାବରେ ପରିଚିତ । ଏବଂ ସେମାନେ ହେଲେ – ରୋହିଣୀ, ପ୍ରଜ୍ଞାପ୍ତି, ବଜ୍ରଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା, ବଜ୍ରାଙ୍କୁଶା, ଅପ୍ରତିଚକ୍ରା ବା ଜମ୍ବୁନଦା, ପୁରୁଷ ଦତ୍ତା, କାଳୀ, ମହାକାଳୀ, ଗୌରୀ, ଗାନ୍ଧାରୀ, ମହାଜ୍ୱାଲା ବା ଜ୍ୱାଲାମାଳିନୀ, ମାନବୀ, ଭୈରୋଟି, ଅଚ୍ୟୁତା, ମାନସୀ ଏବଂ ମହାମାନସୀ, ଏ ସମସ୍ତ ଦେବୀ ଯକ୍ଷ ଉପାସନା ତଥା ଶାସନଦେବୀ ଉପାସନାଙ୍କର ନାମାନ୍ତରମାତ୍ର । ଏତଦ୍ବ୍ୟତୀତ କେତେକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଦେବୀ– "ସ୍ରୁତିଦେବୀ"ଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମର ଜ୍ଞାନଦାତ୍ରୀ ସରସ୍ୱତୀ ବୋଲି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।

ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମରେ ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀ

ଶାକ୍ତଧର୍ମରେ ଯୋଗିନୀ ବା ଯୋଗିନୀ ଉପାସନା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ । ଏମାନେ ଶକ୍ତି ଚଣ୍ଡୀଙ୍କର ଅଂଶ ସମ୍ଭୂତା ତଥା (ମାର୍କଣ୍ଡେୟ ପୁରାଣାନୁସାରେ) ଅସୁର ବିଧ୍ୱଂସିନୀ ଭାବରେ ଧର୍ମରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ । ସୁତରାଂ ଏହି ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀ ଉପାସନା ମଧ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ ହେମ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଙ୍କ 'ଅଭିଧାନଚିନ୍ତାମଣି' ଏବଂ 'ତ୍ରିଷଷ୍ଟୀ – ଶଳାକା ପୁରୁଷ ରଚିତ' ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ, ବସୁନନ୍ଦଙ୍କ "ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସାର ସଂଗ୍ରହ" ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ, ଜିନସେନଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତର ପୁରାଣ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରୁ ଏହି ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀଙ୍କର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ମିଳେ । ଜୈନଙ୍କର ଏହି ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀ ତନ୍ତ୍ର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାନୁସାରେ

କେବଳ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଓ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକଙ୍କ ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀଙ୍କର ହସ୍ତ, ପାଦତଥା "ମୁଦ୍ରା"ର ଅବସ୍ଥିତି ସମାନ କିନ୍ତୁ ନାମରେ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ ରହିଅଛି । ଜୈନଧର୍ମରେ ବର୍ଷିତ ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀ ଯଥା – ମହାଯୋଗିନୀ, ସିଦ୍ଧ ଯୋଗିନୀ, ଯୋଗେଶ୍ୱରୀ, ପ୍ରେତାକ୍ଷୀ, ଡାକିନୀ, କାଳୀ, କାଳରାତ୍ରୀ, ନିଶାଚରୀ, କିଙ୍କରୀ, ବାତାଳୀ, ଭୂତଡ଼ାମରୀ, କୁମାରୀକା, ଚଣ୍ଡିକା, ବାରାହୀ, କଙ୍କାଳୀ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରୀ, କୁଣ୍ଡଳୀ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ, କରାଳୀ, ବିଶଟୀ, ଦିବ୍ୟାଯୋଗୀ, ଜ୍ଞାନେଶ୍ୱରୀ, ହୁଙ୍କାରୀ, ସିଦ୍ଧି, ବିତାଳା, ଫଙ୍କରୀ, ବୀରଭଦ୍ରାଂଶୀ, 'ଧୂମରାକ୍ଷୀ', କଳହପ୍ରିୟା, ଘୋର ରକ୍ଷାଂଶୀ, ବୈରୀ, ଜାଲକୀ, ଯମଦୂତୀ, କରତାପାଣି କୋଶକୀଭକ୍ଷିଣୀ, ଯକ୍ଷୀ, କୌମାରୀ, ଯନ୍ତ୍ରବାହିନୀ, କାମକୀ, ଧ୍ୱଜଟୀ, କପାଳା, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । ଏ ସମସ୍ତ ଯୋଗିନୀ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ଧାରା ଅନୁସୃତ ନୁହଁନ୍ତି । କେତେକ ଦେବୀଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେଲେ ଯଥା– କୌମାରୀ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରୀ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ, ବାରାହୀଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଅନ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତେ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ନିଜସ୍ୱ ସୃଷ୍ଟି । (*Icnographic Descreption-N.N Bhatacharya-page-120 & 147) ତେବେ ଅଦ୍ୟାପି ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଦେବୀମାନେ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ସମାଜରେ ଆରାଧ୍ୟତା । ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ଏମାନେ ୬୪ ଯୋଗିନୀ ଭାବରେ ନ ହୋଇ ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେତେକ ଦଶମହାବିଦ୍ୟା, ସପ୍ତମାତୃକା ଆଦିରେ ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଛନ୍ତି । ଯଥା– "ଧୂମରାକ୍ଷୀ" ଦେବୀ ଦଶମହାବିଦ୍ୟାର ଧୂମାବତୀ । ଘୋରରକ୍ଷାଂଶୀ – ଛିନ୍ନ ମସ୍ତା ଭାବରେ, ଧ୍ୱଜଟୀ– ତାରା ଭାବରେ, କାଳୀ – କାଳୀ ଭାବରେ, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ – କମଳା ଭାବରେ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରୀ – ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରୀ ଭାବରେ ଉପାସିତ ହେଉଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଗବେଷଣା ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ

ଜୈନଧର୍ମର ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମାତ୍ରାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧ ତାର ଲୋକ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିମୂଳକ କୀର୍ତ୍ତିରାଜି ସାଧାରଣରେ ଉନ୍ମୋଚିତ ହୋଇ ପାରିନାହିଁ କାରଣ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମ ସେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ନିଜ ଗର୍ଭରେ ଧାରଣ କରି ନିଜସ୍ୱ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରତିପାଦିତ କରଅଛି ତଥାପି ତାର ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ପୀଠ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି ଉଦୟଗିରି ଅଦ୍ୟାପି ବିରାଜିତ । ସ୍ୱୟଂ ଶ୍ରୀ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ସର୍ବ ଜିନାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପୂଜିତ । ମହାବୀର ଜ୍ଞାନଙ୍କର ଏକ ପ୍ରତିକୃତି ବୋଲି ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟୀୟ ୮ମ ଶତକର ରାଜା ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଭୂତି ତାଙ୍କ ଜ୍ଞାନସିଦ୍ଧି ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ କହିଅଛନ୍ତି– 'ପ୍ରଣିପତ୍ୟଂ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥଃ ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନବରାର୍ଚ୍ଚିତଂ ।

ସର୍ବ ବୁଦ୍ଧ ମୟ ବୁଦ୍ଧ ବ୍ୟାପିନଗଗନୋପମଂ' । (*ଜ୍ଞାନସିଦ୍ଧି– ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଭୂତି, – ସମ୍ପାଦନା – ଭଗବାନ ପଣ୍ଡା)

ବିଶେଷତଃ ଉ ର ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଏହି ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଚାର ହୋଇଥିବାର ସୂଚନା ମିଳେ । Mayurbhanj Archeological Survey ରୁ ଜଣାଯାଏ ଖ୍ରୀ.ପୂ ୮ମ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରେ ୧୩ଶ ତୀର୍ଥଙ୍କର ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱନାଥ ତମଲୁକରୁ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର କୋପଟ ଆଧୁନିକ କୁପାରୀଶ୍ରମରେ "ଧନ୍ୟ" ନାମକ ଜଣେ ଗୃହସ୍ଥଙ୍କ ଘରେ ଆତିଥ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ । ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜର କୁସୁମ୍ୟ ନାମକ କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ ବଂଶ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱନାଥଙ୍କ ଶିଷ୍ୟତ୍ୱ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ । ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜର ଅନେକ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଜୈନ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ପୂଜା ପାଉଥିବାର ଜଣାଯାଏ ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜରେ ବଡ଼ସାହିର ଜୈନ ଶିଷ୍ୟ ପରିବେଷ୍ଟିତ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱନାଥ–ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ପୂଜିତ, ବାରିପଦାର ଶ୍ରୀଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର ସମ୍ମୁଖ

ଦ୍ୱାରେ ଜଣେ ଜୈନ ତୀର୍ଥଙ୍କର ତଥା ଭିତର ଅଂଶର ବାମପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ୨୩ ତୀର୍ଥଙ୍କର ସହିତ ମହାବୀର ଜୈନ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅଦ୍ୟାପି ପୂଜିତ । ଏତଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟତୀତ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ନୀଳଗିରି ସବ୍‌ଡ଼ିଭିଜନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅୟୋଧ୍ୟାରେ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱନାଥଙ୍କ ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ପୂଜିତ ହେଉଅଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଜଣେ ରାଜା (ଚିକିଟି ବଂଶ) ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱନାଥଙ୍କ ପିତାଙ୍କର ମିତ୍ର ଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରଚାରରେ ସହାୟତା କରିଥିଲେ ବୋଲି ଶ୍ରୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ନାରାୟଣ ସାହୁ ତାଙ୍କର 'ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶା' ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି । ଏତଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଗଂଜାମ, ପୁରୀ, କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ଆଦି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମର ଅନେକ କୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ ।

ଶେଷ କଥା

ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ହେଉଛି ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ୍ୟ ବାଦର ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଧର୍ମ ଅଟେ । ଏହି ଧର୍ମ ସମଗ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଶା କାହିଁକି ସମଗ୍ର ଭାରତର ଧର୍ମୀୟ ସମାଜକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଛି । ଆଜିକାଲି ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅବଲୁପ୍ତ । କେବଳ ଐତିହାସିକ କୀର୍ତ୍ତିରେ ସୀମିତ ନ ରହି ଉକ୍‌ଳୀୟ ଉପାସନା, ମୂର୍ତ୍ତିତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଏବଂ ଆଚାର ଗତ ଦୈନନ୍ଦିନ ଜୀବନରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତି ରହିଛି ।

ସହାୟକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ସୂଚୀ

୧. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଧର୍ମଧାରା (ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟପୁଷ୍ଟ)– ଡଃ. ଫକୀର ମୋହନ ଦାସ

୨. Budhisim in Orissa- N.K. Sahoo

୩. The Indian Mother Goddess- N.N. Bhatacharya

୪. Iconographic Description - N.N. Bhatacharya

୫. Reflection on Tantras - S. Chattopadhyaya

୬. ଟଙ୍କାର – ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୧୯୯୧ ପୂଜା ସଂଖ୍ୟା

୭. ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶା – ଶ୍ରୀ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ ସାହୁ

୮. Mayurbhanj Archeological Survey

୯. History of Orissa - N.K. Sahoo

୧୦. ଜ୍ଞାନସିଦ୍ଧି– ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଭୂତି, – ସମ୍ପାଦନା – ଭଗବାନ ପଣ୍ଡା

ପ୍ରଥମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବାଦୀ ନାଟକ "ଆଗାମୀ"

ଡକ୍ଟର ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସେଠୀ*

ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ କଥା

ଆଧୁନିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନାଟକର ମୂଳଦୂଆ ୧ ୯ ୫ ୦ ମସିହାରୁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ନବନାଟ୍ୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ ସୂତ୍ରଧର ଭାବରେ ସେ ପରିଚିତ । ତାଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ନାଟକ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଖୋଳପାରୁ ବାହାରି ଆଗାମୀ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତର ମଶାଲରେ ନୂତନ ଦିଗମାନ ଉନ୍ମୋଚିତ ହେଲା । ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକର ମୂଳଦୂଆ ତାଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ହିଁ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇ ଥିବାର ଜଣାଯାଏ । ରାଜନୀତି ଓ ମନସ୍ତ୍ତ୍ବର ସଫଳ ସମ୍ମିଶ୍ରଣ ତାଙ୍କର "ଆଗାମୀ" ନାଟକରେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳିଥାଏ । ମାନବର ଅରଣାମନ ବାହ୍ୟ ଆବରଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ହୋଇ ନଥାଏ । କେତେବେଳେ ବି ସେ ତାର ଅସଲ ସ୍ୱରୂପକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ । ମନର ଗୋପନ ଇଲାକାର ଚିତ୍ରରେ କେତେ ଗୋଲମାଲିଆ, କେତେ ଜଟିଳତାରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତାହା ସେ ଆଗାମୀରେ ଦେଖାଇବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିହିଁ ଏହି ନାଟକର ମୂଳ ଆଦର୍ଶ । ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ଆଗାମୀ ମାଧମରେ ସାଂପ୍ରତିକ ମଣିଷକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଇବାରେ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ଆମେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକର ପ୍ରଥମ "ଆଗାମୀ"କୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ଥାଉ ।

ଆଧାର ଶବ୍ଦ

ମନସ୍ତ୍ତ୍ବ, ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ, ନାଟକ, ଅମଡ଼ା ଅବଚେତନ ମନ, ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ, ବସ୍ତୁବାଦ, ସ୍ୱଭାବବାଦ, ସୃଜନଶୀଳତା, ଅନ୍ତର୍ଲୋକ, ବିଶ୍ଲେଷଣ, ପରିବେଷଣ, ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା, ରସସିକ୍ତ, ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ, ଜଞ୍ଜାଲ, ଈର୍ଷା, ଅଭିମାନ ।

ଗବେଷଣା ପଦ୍ଧତି

ଗବେଷଣାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନେକ ପଦ୍ଧତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଏଠାରେ ବିଶ୍ଲେଷଣାତ୍ମକ ପଦ୍ଧତିକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉତ୍ସରୁ ସଂଗୃହୀତ ତଥ୍ୟ ଓ ସମାଲୋଚନାକୁ ନିଜସ୍ୱ ଶୈଳୀରେ ବିଶ୍ଲେଷଣ କରି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ବିଷୟ ବିନ୍ୟାସ

ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ମନକୁ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରିବା ଏତେଟା ସହଜ ନୁହେଁ । ଆଧୁନିକ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଯୁଗରେ ମନର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ତର ତଥା ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ମନସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ସମ୍ମତ ଅନୁଶୀଳନ ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଏହି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ବିଚାର କଲେ ମନ ସବୁବେଳେ କିଛି ନା କିଛି କାଳ୍ପନିକ ସର୍ଜନା କରୁଥାଏ । ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ସେଥ ନିମି କୁହାଯାଏ ମନ ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳ । ସୃଜନଶୀଳ ମନ ସବୁବେଳେ ଚିନ୍ତାର ଗଭୀର ତମ ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ବିଚରଣ କରେ । ତାଛଡ଼ା ପରିବର୍ତନ ମଧ ତାର ଧର୍ମ, ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ମନର ଚଞ୍ଚଳତା ଗୁଣ ହେତୁ ପରିବର୍ତନ ଗୁଣ ତା'ର ରହିଛି । ପ୍ରତିଟି ମୁହୂର୍ତରେ ସେ ତାର ରଙ୍ଗ ବଦଳାଇ ଚାଲିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ନୂଆ ନୂଆ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଚାଲେ । ତାହା

ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ, ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଭାଗ, ଏକାମ୍ର ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର

କେତେବେଳେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ ହୁଏ ପୁଣି ପାରିପାର୍ଶ୍ୱିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଆଦି ବହୁ କାରଣରୁ ଏହା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇ ନ ଥାଏ । ମାତ୍ର ତାର ପଞ୍ଚଭୂମିରେ ପ୍ରତି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଚାଲୁ ରହିଥାଏ । ଆଧୁନିକ ନାଟ୍ୟ ଧାରାରେ ମନର ଏହି ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳ ସ୍ୱଭାବକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦେବାରେ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବାଦ ନାଟକର ସୃଷ୍ଟି । ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ଜଗତରେ ବହୁବର୍ଷ ଧରି ସ୍ୱଭାବବାଦ ଉପରେ ଅନେକ ନାଟକ ରଚିତ ହୋଇ ଆସୁଥିଲା । ବିଶ୍ୱର ବହୁ ପ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ଏହି ସ୍ୱଭାବବାଦ ଧର୍ମୀ ନାଟକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇ ଆସୁଥିବା ସ୍ଥଳେ ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟନାଟ୍ୟ ଜଗତରେ ସ୍ୱଭାବବାଦ ଓ ବସ୍ତୁବାଦ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ବହୁ ସଫଳ କଳାପ୍ରେମୀ, ନାଟ୍ୟ ଚିନ୍ତାଶୀଳ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ବସ୍ତୁକୁ ବସ୍ତୁ ଭାବରେ ନ ଭାବି ନିଜର ଭାବନା ଦ୍ୱାରା ମନର ଅନୁଭୂତିର ରଙ୍ଗରେ ରଞ୍ଜିତ କରି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ଯୁକ୍ତି ହେଲା ବାହ୍ୟଜଗତ ଓ ଜୀବନର ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ମାନବର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନୁଭୂତି ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ବାସ୍ତବ ଜଗତ ଓ ଜୀବନ ସହିତ ଏହାର ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ରହିଛି । ନାଟକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହି ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ଚେତନାକୁ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରି ନାଟକକୁ ବେଶ୍ ଆଦୃତ କରିପାରିଥିଲେ । ନାଟକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହା ଏକ ଶିଳ୍ପକର୍ମ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଥିଲା । ଜର୍ମାନୀର ନାଟ୍ୟକାର Wede Kind ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଏହାର ପ୍ରଥମ ସ୍ରଷ୍ଟା । ମାତ୍ର August Strindberg ଦ୍ୱାରା ରଚିତ ନାଟକ "Road to Damascus" ଏବଂ Dream Play ଏ ଦୁଇଟି ନାଟକ ହେଉଛି ବିଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ନାଟକ ।

ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ୨ଟି ଧାରା ଦେଇ ଗତିଶୀଳ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଗୋଟିଏ ସାମାଜିକ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟଟି ମନସ୍ତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକ । ଗୋଟିଏ ନାଟକରେ ଏ ଦୁଇଟି ଧାରାକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଭାବରେ ପରିବେଷଣ କରିବା ହେଉଛି ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଧର୍ମ । ପ୍ରଥମ ଧାରା ଦେଇ ସାହିତ୍ୟିକ ଗୁଣ ଓ ଆଦର୍ଶର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ସମ୍ଭବ । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ସମାଜର ରାଜନୈତିକ ଓ ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମୂହର ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରି, ସାମାଜିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ବୈଷମ୍ୟହୀନ, ଶୋଷଣମୁକ୍ତ ସମାଜ ଗଠନ କରିବା, ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଧାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ମଣିଷର ଅନ୍ଧାରୀ ମୂଳକରେ ଘଟୁଥିବା ବାସ୍ତବ ଚିତ୍ର ସଫଳ ରୂପାୟନ କରିବାର ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା ହୁଏ । ସାର୍ ସିରମଣ୍ଡ ଫ୍ରଏଡ୍ଙ୍କ ମତ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ଗୋଚର ରୂପ ବାସ୍ତବ ନୁହେଁ । ତାର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି । କେବଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ମିଥ୍ୟାର ଆବରଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ଗତି କରିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ତାହାହିଁ ଆମର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୁ ଆସିଥାଏ ।

ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ମିଥ୍ୟାର ଖୋଳପା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଲୁଚି ରହିଥିବା ଅସଲ ଚିତ୍ର ଓ ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିବା । ତେଣୁ ମନୋମନୀଷା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅର୍ନ୍ତଲୋକର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ କରିବା ହେଉଛି ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକର ମୂଳ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ତ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟ୍ୟକାରମାନେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର କାମନା–ବାସନା, ସ୍ମୃତି–ଅନୁଭୂତି, ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଓ କଳ୍ପନା ଉପରେ ଅଧିକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ ଜଗତରେ ଏହି ଧରଣର ଅନେକ ନାଟକ ରଚିତ ଓ ଅଭିନୀତ ହୋଇ ବେଶ୍ ସଫଳତା ଲାଭ କରିପାରିଛି । ଆମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ନାଟକଭାବରେ ଆଗାମୀ ୧୯୫୦ ମସିହାରେ ରଚିତ ଓ

ଅଭିନୀତ ହୋଇ ଆମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ମାନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିପାରିଛି । ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ଦାସ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନବ ନାଟ୍ୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କାଳରେ ଅଗ୍ରଣୀ ସୂତ୍ରଧର ଭାବରେ ଏଭଳି ନୂତନ ଚେତନାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ନାଟକ ରଚନା କରିବାରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଟନ୍ତି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଜଗତ ଏଥୁ ନିମନ୍ତେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସବୁଦିନ ମନେ ରଖିଥିବ ।

ବହୁ ସମାଲୋଚକ ନାଟ୍ୟକାରମାନେ ଆଗାମୀ ନାଟକକୁ ଏକ ମନସ୍ତାତ୍ତ୍ୱିକ ନାଟକ ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ଏପରିକି କେହି କେହି ମଧ୍ୟ ବାସ୍ତବବାଦୀ ନାଟକ ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । କାରଣ ନିଜେ ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ଦାସଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱୀକାରୋକ୍ତି ଯେ ସେ ନାଟକ ରଚନା କରିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ (ଛାତ୍ରାବସ୍ଥାରୁ) ସ', ଇବ୍‌ସନ୍‌, ଆନ୍‌ଉଇଲି, ଷ୍ଟିଣ୍ଡବର୍ଗ ପ୍ରଭୃତି କେତେକ ପ୍ରଖ୍ୟାତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱଙ୍କର ଲେଖାରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ । ତେଣୁ ଆମେ ଏକଥାକୁ କେବେବି ଅସ୍ୱୀକାର କରିପାରିବା ନାହିଁ । ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ଚେତନାର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ୨ଟି ଯାକ ଧାରା ତାଙ୍କ ଆଗାମୀ ନାଟକରେ ବେଶ୍ ସଫଳ ଭାବରେ ଚିତ୍ରିତ ହୋଇଛି । ଆଗାମୀ ନାଟକରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜୀବନର କେତେକ ଅସମାହିତ ଜଟିଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଛି । ନାଟକର ଦୁଇଟି ଭାଗ ଗୋଟିଏ ଭାଗରେ ପୁଞ୍ଜିପତି ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରମିକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଂଘର୍ଷର ଅବତାରଣା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ଅନ୍ୟ ପଟରେ ପୁଞ୍ଜିପତିର ଅହଂକାର ସହିତ ତାରୁଣ୍ୟର ଆବେଗର ସଂଘର୍ଷ ଯେଉଁ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ ଏଥିରେ ତାହା ଦେଖାଇ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଆଗାମୀ ଟେକ୍‌ନିକ୍ ଦିଗରୁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନାଟକ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ପଦକ୍ଷେପର ସହ ରାଜନୀତି ଓ ମନସ୍ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ସମିଶ୍ରଣ କରି ଆଗାମୀରେ ଯେଉଁ ବାହ୍ୟ ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜଗତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱର ଚିତ୍ର ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ତାହା ନାଟକଟିକୁ ଅପୂର୍ବ ଭାବରେ ରସସିକ୍ତ କରିଛି । ଆଗାମୀ ଆଧୁନିକ ବୌଦ୍ଧିକତାର ଏକ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରକାଶ । ଶରତ, ଶରସୀ, ସରୋଜ, କଲ୍ୟାଣୀ, ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ଆଦି ଚରିତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାରେ ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ମଣିଷର ଜୀବନ ଜଞ୍ଜାଳ ଅର୍ନ୍ତଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱ, ହତାଶ ଅସହାୟତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବି ନୂତନ ଆଶା ସଂଚାର କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ଆଗାମୀ ନାଟକରେ ଯେଉଁ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ତାହା ପାଠକଙ୍କୁ ବେଶ୍ ଚମତ୍କୃତ କରିଥାଏ । ସରସୀ ମୁଖରେ କୁହାଇଛନ୍ତି – "ଶରତ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବାପା ବେଶୀ ବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନ । ପତନ ଅନିବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ଯେତେବେଳେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରିପାରିଲେ..... ସମସ୍ତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଯାଦୁକର ପରି ସେ ମୁଣ୍ଡରୁ ଖସାଇ ଦେଲେ । ସରୋଜ ! ସେଇଦିନ ବାପା ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ରହସ୍ୟାଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ କରି ଦେଖାଇ ଦେଲେ ଶରତଙ୍କ ଘରେ .....ଆଉ ସମସ୍ତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ାଇଦେଲେ ତାଙ୍କ ହାତକୁ" । ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟନାରାୟଣଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ଝିଅ ଜ୍ୱାଇଁର ସମ୍ପର୍କର ମୂଲ୍ୟ କିଛି ନୁହେଁ । କେବଳ ନିଜର ରାଜନୈତିକ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥହିଁ ବଡ଼ । କେତେ ଅସହାୟ ଏ ମଣିଷ ! ସମ୍ପର୍କର ସୂତାଖିଅରେ ଜୀବନକୁ ଦୃଢ଼ କରି ବାନ୍ଧିବାର ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା କେତେ ଯେ ନିଷ୍ଫଳ ତାହା ଏଥିରୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼େ । ବାହାରକୁ ଦେଖାଯାଉଥିବା ମଣିଷ ଯେ ଭିତରେ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ତାହା ଏହି ଚରିତ୍ର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ବେଶ୍ ଅନୁମାନ କରାଯାଇପାରେ । "ତୁମେ ଜାଣନା ସରୋଜ ? ତୁମେ ପରା ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଡାକ୍ତର ନାରୀ ଠାରେ

ଯଦି କିଛି ସବୁଠାରୁ ବେଶି କିଛି ପ୍ରବଣତା ଥାଏ ସେ ହେଉଛି ଈର୍ଷା ଆଉ ଅଭିମାନ" ସରସୀ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଜୟଶ୍ରୀ ଚରିତ୍ର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ଯେଉଁ ଚିତ୍ର ଅଙ୍କନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ତାହା ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ୱିତ କରିଥାଏ । ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ନାଟକର ମହାସ୍ରୋତର ପ୍ରତିକୂଳରେ ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ଏପରି ନୂତନ ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଦେଇପାରିବେ ଏକଥା ଭାବିଲେ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବାକୁ ପଡ଼େ । ଜୟଶ୍ରୀ ଚରିତ୍ର ଜଣେ ଆଧୁନିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଚେତା ନାରୀ, ମାତ୍ର ଗଗନକୁ ବିବାହ ପରେ ସେ ମାନସିକ ଭାରସାମ୍ୟ ହରାଇ ସରୋଜର କ୍ଲିନିକ୍‌ରେ ଚିକିତ୍ସିତ ହେଉଛି । ରୋଗର ନିଦାନ ଦେବାକୁ ଯାଇଁ କଲ୍ୟାଣୀକୁ ସରୋଜ ଯାହା କହିଛନ୍ତି ତାହାହିଁ ମଣିଷର ଖୋଲପା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଭିନ୍ନ ଏକ ମଣିଷର ଅସଲ ଚରିତ୍ର । ନାଟ୍ୟକାର ଏହାକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରି ସାମ୍ପ୍ରତିକ ମଣିଷର ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ନଗ୍ନତା କିପରି ରହିଛି ତାକୁ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିଛନ୍ତି "ରୋଗୀର ଅବଚେତନ ମନ ଚାହେଁ ..... ଗଗନର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ହେଉ, ସେ ପାଉ ତାର ପୂର୍ବ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା, (କଲ୍ୟାଣୀ ଆଖିରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନବାଚକ) କହିଥିଲି ନା ସେ ଥିଲା ଆକାଶର ମୁକ୍ତ ବିହଙ୍ଗ ପରି । କିନ୍ତୁ ବିବାହ ପରେ ଗଗନ ବିହାରୀ ଜୟଶ୍ରୀକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ପାଖରୁ ଛାଡ଼ିଲେ ନାହିଁ, ଫଳରେ ଅବଚେତନ ମନରେ ତାର ଆସିଲା ବିଦ୍ରୋହର ଝଡ଼ । ଆଉ ଶେଷକୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତିର ସୁଯୋଗରେ ଏଇ ହେଲା ତାର ପରିଣତି – ପାଗଲାମି" ।

ଗବେଷଣା ନିର୍ଯ୍ୟାସ

ଆଗାମୀ ନାଟକରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜୀବନର କେତେକ ଅସମାହିତ ଜଟିଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଛି । ଗୋଟିଏ ପଟେ ପୁଞ୍ଜିପତି ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରମିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଂଘର୍ଷ, ଅହଂକାର ଓ ଆବେଗର ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱାତ୍ମକ ପରିବେଶ ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଗରେ ୨ଟି ତରୁଣ (ଶରତ ଓ ସରସୀ) ଓ ୨ଟି ତରୁଣୀ (କଲ୍ୟାଣୀ ଓ ସରସୀ) ଏମାନଙ୍କ ଯୌନ ଚେତନା ଓ ରାଜନୀତିର ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ହୋଇଛି । ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ଓ ଶରତ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଆଜିର ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ଜର୍ଜରିତ ଜଟିଳ ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରତୀକ । ତାରୁଣ୍ୟର ଆଦର୍ଶ ଗତ ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଚରମ ସୀମାରେ ପହ ସେତେବେଳେ ସେ ମାନସିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ହୋଇ ଯାଇ ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ଅମଡ଼ାବାଟରେ ଚାଲିବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୁଏ । ବହୁ ଆଦର୍ଶର ଆହ୍ୱାନରେ ଅବାଟ ମାଡ଼ିଥିବା ତାରୁଣ୍ୟର ପ୍ରତୀକ – ହେଉଛି ଶରତ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନାଟକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ ଦାସ ୧୯୫୦ ମସିହାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିବା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ନିରୀକ୍ଷା ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ବହୁ ନାଟ୍ୟକାର, ନାଟ୍ୟସମାଲୋଚକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଖୋରାକ୍ ଯୋଗାଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଦୀ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ଯାହା ପ୍ରଥମେ ଚିତ୍ର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ହୋଇଥିଲା ତାହା ଆଜି ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଫଳ ଭାବରେ ରୂପାୟିତ ହୋଇପାରିଛି । ନାଟକ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମନର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମରୁ ଅତି ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ବୈଚିତ୍ର୍ୟ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଆବେଗ ଓ କାମନାର ରୂପାୟନ ସଫଳ ଭାବରେ ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ କରିପାରିଛନ୍ତି । ଇଉନାଇଟେଡ଼ ଗ୍ରୁପ୍‌ର କଳାକାରମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହାକୁ ସଫଳ ଭାବରେ ଅନ୍ନପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଥିଏଟର ରଙ୍ଗମ ରେ ସଫଳ ଭାବରେ ଅଭିନୟ କରିଥିଲେ ଯାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ନାଟ୍ୟକାରଙ୍କ ପାରଦର୍ଶିତାର ପରିଚୟ ମିଳିଥିବାବେଳେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନାଟକକୁ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଦିଗ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି ପାରିଥିଲେ ।

ସହାୟକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥସୂଚୀ :

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ପ୍ରକାଶକ – କାହାଣୀ, କଲ୍ୟାଣନଗର, କଟକ – ୧ ମ ସଂସ୍କରଣ – ୨୦୧୧

୫. ନାହାକ ଗଣେଷ ରାମ – (ସଂ) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ନାଟକର ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଓ ଦିଗନ୍ତ

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