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Seasonal assessment of physico-chemical properties of water: River Kshipra at Ujjain (M.P.) Akhand Archna, Shrivastava Sharad School of Studies in Zoology & Biotechnology, Vikram University, Ujjain (M.P.)

ABSTRACT

Water of River Kshipra in stretch of 195 km was studied for pollution by determining by various water quality parameters, for all three seasons viz. monsoon, winter and summer season. These parameter reveals with seasonal analysis of various physico-chemical parameters like Air temperature, Water temperature, Transparency, pH, Depth, Total alkalinity, Total hardness, Chlorides, Potassium, Turbidity, Conductivity, Dissolved oxygen and Biological oxygen demand for five different study sites from Kshipra River during July 2010- June 2012. This River subjected to sever domestic and industrial pollution at entire stretch of River Kshipra. The work is highlighted the condition of this River water in various season with respect of parameter motioned above.

INTRODUCTION

Fresh water is the most precious and one of the most vital resources. River plays a major role in integrating and organizing the landscape and molding the ecological setting of a basin (Gupta et al., 2011). River water pollution in India in last decade reached to a point of crisis due to unplanned urbanization and rapid growth of industrialization. The problem of water quality deterioration is mainly due to industrial and sewage waste are major causes of ecological damage and pause serious issue, for health hazards (Saksena et al., 2008). River water pollution has been quite alarming in recent years as a result of waste discharge from industries, sewage out from township, pilgrimage centers etc. In India almost 70% of water in natural resources like rivers, streams, lacks has become polluted due to the discharge of domestic sewage and industries effluent (Yadav et al., 2012). According to WHO estimate about 80% of water pollution in India is common by domestic waste. The present study focuses to the observe water quality of Kshipra River by physicochemical procedure and to determine the changes in water quality parameters by seasons.

Materials and methods-

a. Study area and sampling Sites-

River Kshipra is of the sacred Indian rivers. It is also known as "Awanti nadi". It originates from Kakri Bardi hills (747 meters above MSL) about 11 Km South East of Indore, a major town of Malwa region. River Kshipra flows through the city of Ujjain (23°18'N, 75°77'E) in Western part of Madhya Pradesh. Total length of the river is about 195 km out of which 95 km flow through Ujjain. The quantity of river water is medium from origin up to Trivani ghat. River enters the city at Trivani ghat it receives its tributary river Khan just u/p Ujjain and river Gambhir near Mahidpur d/s of Ujjain before merging with river Chambal. Five study sites were ranging in a stretch of 195 km River Kshipra according to their limnological significance- Kshipra village study site, Trivani study site, Gaughat study site, Kaliayadeh palace study site and Mahidpur study site.

a. Collection of samples

The samples of surface water were collected per month from five different study sites of Kshipra River, during July 2010 to June 2012. The samples were collect in plastic container in the morning hours and brought to the laboratory for further analysis.



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b. Analysis of physico-chemical properties:-

Analysis of various physico-chemical parameters are as given in standard method for the examination of water and waste water (APHA, 2005). Some parameters such as temperature, pH, total alkalinity, and sample for DO fix at the study site. The samples of remain parameters like total hardness, chloride, sodium, potassium, turbidity, conductivity and BOD were brought to the laboratory for future analysis.

Result and discussion-

The seasonal physico-chemical parameters of five different study sites of Kshipra river has been analyzed from July 2010 to June 2012 covering three main season *i.e.* monsoon, (July/Aug/Sep/Oct), winter (Nov/Dec/Jan/Feb) and summer (March/April/May/June) in a year.

Air temperature is mostly depending on the atmosphere and whether condition. Mean value of air temperature of the river water was reported in monsoon, winter and summer, which vary from 24.18°C - 30.60°C, 18.70°C - 25.30°C and 24.10°C - 30.75°C respectively (Graph-1). The higher air temperature were recorded in summer at Kaliadeh palace due to heating effect, while minimum was in winter at Kshipra village study site.

Water temperature is very important and essential parameter, which influence the growth and distribution of flora and fauna (Abir 2014). Mean value of water temperature range from 23.08°C - 27.87°C in monsoon 17.65°C - 23.10°C in winter and 20.92°C - 27.85°C in summer (Graph-2). Highest water temperature is recorded in summer at Trivani study site, while minimum was in winter at Kshipra village because of in summer. It's because of in summer photo period, bright sunlight, while in winter cloudy sky and rain fall brought down the temperature. The investigation is also in close

cofirmly with the finding of Gupta *et al.,* (20120, Ahmed *et al.,* (2012) and Abir (2014).

Capacity of light penetration in the water is called transparency, which depends of suspended organic and inorganic particles, water color, and plankton density. The transparency determined in these study mean value inorganic ranged between 19.55 cm – 36.00 cm in monsoon, 29.95cm – 53.75cm in winter and 26.10 cm to 45.48 cm in summer (Graph-3). The low transparency observed during monsoon at Kaliadeh palace while in winter the transparency was higher at Gaughat. Begum and Harikrishna (2008), Yadav *et al.*, (2012) Watkar and Barbate (2015) also reported such type of seasonal variation in the value of transparency.

The pH may be defined as the logarithm of the reciprocal of the concentration of free hydrogen ions. Thus a change of one pH unit represents a tenfold change in hydrogen ion concentration. The mean value of pH concentration ranged between 7.52-7.95 in monsoon, 7.52-8.45 in winter and 7.12-8.15 in summer (Graph-4). The minimum pH observed during in summer at Kshipra village, while maximum in winter at Trivani. In winter higher pH was due to influenced by low water level, high number of phytoplankton, and high level of oxygen increase the pH of river water. Mohanta and Patra (2000) Gangwar *et al.*, (2012) also supported this observations.

The mean depth values were ranged between 1.80 cm - 6.15 cm in monsoon, 2.00cm - 5.62 cm in winter and 1.47 cm - 3.90 cm in summer (Graph-5). The maximum value of depth was recorded in monsoon at Trivani, however minimum was in summer at Kaliadeh palace, because in the summer river does not have continuous water flow and simountensouly water loss were recorded due to evaporation and water used for irrigation and other activities.

Alkalinity of water is usually important as the quantity and kind of compounds like bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide present, which collectively shift the pH to the alkaline side to neutrality. The



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mean value of total alkalinity varies from 277.3 mg/l - 331.15 mg/l in monsoon, 233.87 mg/l - 366.18 mg/l in winter and 235.95 mg/l - 387.50 mg/l in summer (Graph-6). The minimum value were recorded in winter at Kshipra village, while its maximum value were reported in summer at Trivani, due to sewage and industrial waste which were flowing into the river from the Khan river. Similar result of seasonal fluctuation of total alkalinity is also observed by Dhembare (2011), Gupta *et al.*, (2013).

The hardness of water is mainly due to its calcium and magnesium salts (Punna Ckadu, 2003). During the study its mean value ranged from 227.00 mg/l -322.50 mg/l in monsoon, 232.25 mg/l - 341.00 mg/l in winter and 239.80 mg/l - 412.50 mg/l in summer (Graph-7). The highest value was recorded in summer at Trivani study site while lowest were recorded from Kaliadeh palace. Trivedi and Goel (1986) also reported higher value in summer indicate the pollution of the river due to domestic waste and industrial effluent. The total hardness higher than 200 mg/l is not suitable for domestic use like drinking and cleaning (Sawant *et al.*, 2013).

Chloride is the one of the most important inorganic anion in water. Its higher concentration in fresh water is considered to be the indication of pollution due to higher organic waste of an animal origin or industrial effluent. The ranged for mean value of chloride was 172.15 mg/l - 248.49 mg/l in monsoon, 161.22 mg/l - 239.99 mg/l in winter and 157.00 -200.60 mg/l in summer (Graph-8). In winter its lowest level were reported from Kshipra village, while its higher value was reported in summer from Trivani study site. Similar trend was observed by Kumar and Sharma (2012), Begum and Harikumar (2008), Gupta et al., (2013), Abir (2014). Royal commission suggested that the water having 30 mg/l of chloride is reported to be fairly clean. The tolerance limit for surface water used for irrigation is 600 mg/l (Fadtrate et al., 2007).

Sodium the monovalent cation is used primordially in ion transport and exchange. In natural water the major source of sodium is weathering of various rocks. Many industrial wastes and domestic sewage are rich in sodium and increase its concentration in natural water after disposal. In the present study, sodium value range between 35.26 mg/l - 58.09 mg/l in monsoon, 32.84 mg/l - 46.55 mg/l in winter and 32.27 mg/l - 43.58 mg/l in summer (Graph-9). Higher value of sodium was reported in monsoon at Gaughat and lowest was in summer. Patil and Ghorade (2013) also supported these observations.

Potassium, a close relative of sodium is usually the fourth ranking cation in fresh water. Potassium is also a naturally occurring element however; the concentrations remain quite lower than that of sodium, calcium and magnesium. The major source in natural freshwater is weathering of the rocks but the quantity increased in the polluted water due to disposal of waste water. In the present study the mean value of potassium fluctuated between 27.00 mg/l - 42.96 mg/l in monsoon, 25.68 mg/l - 38.96 mg/l in winter and 24.24 mg/l - 34.46 mg/l in summer (Graph-10). A minimum value of potassium was reported in summer at Kaliadeh palace, while higher in monsoon at Gaughat. Rao (2001) and Shrivastava et al., (2003) also reported similar trend for potassium in fresh water.

Turbidity in measured by the particles, in suspension to the passes of light rays it is an important consideration for three major reasons aesthetic, filterability and disinfection. It is inversely prapotional to the transparency. The mean value of turbidity were 26.64 NTU - 35.17 NTU in monsoon, 22.22 NTU - 30.53 NTU in winter and 21.41 NTU -32.06 NTU in summer (Graph-11). During winter reported minimum value of turbidity from Kaliadeh palace while, higher value was recorded in monsoon from Kaliadeh palace, because of in monsoon may be heavy precipitation which brings suspended and dissolved solids from nearby areas. Joshi and Sharma (2003), Kumar and Bahadur (2009) and Gangwar et al., (2012), also reported similar seasonal variation.

Conductivity is a measure of the capacity of a substance of solution to conduct electricity. The mean value of conductivity varied form 243.74 u mhos/cm337 - 379.53 u mhos/cm in monsoon, 233.83 u mhos/cm - 337.84 u mhos/cm in winter and 258.52 u mhos/cm - 354.28 u mhos/cm in summer



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(Graph-12). Lowest value for conductivity recorded in winter at Kaliadeh palace, however, highest were in monsoon at Gaughat. It's because of in monsoon increasing amount of dissolved electrolytes in the water while minimum in winter due to utilization of ionic minerals by the producers.

Dissolved oxygen is one of the important constituents for all living organisms' concentration of dissolved oxygen is one of the most important parameters to indicate water purity. The mean value of D.O. ranged fluctuated between 4.40 mg/l - 7.29 mg/l in monsoon, 5.88 mg/l - 7.80 mg/l in winter and 3.00 mg/l - 6.87 mg/l in summer (Graph-13). In winter the least value for D.O. recorded in summer from Trivani study site due to higher catabolism rate of aquatic organism, while higher value were in winter due to low temperature which increase the oxygen holding capacity of river water (Reid and Wood 1970). Verma and Saksena (2010), Chopra et al., (2012), Meghla et al., (2013) and Mohan et al., (2015) reported similar seasonal venation for D.O. from different aquatic bodies.

B.O.D. is regarded as one of the best indicator to assess the health of a aquatic water body (Edmondson 1965). B.O.D. is a test of great value in the analysis of sewage, industrial effluent and grossly polluted water. The seasonal mean value of B.O.D. was 8.77 mg/l - 13.25 mg/l in monsoon, 10.14 mg/l -16.21 mg/l in winter and 11.95 mg/l - 25.74 mg/l in summer (Graph-14). B.O.D. value showed its higher values during summer at Trivani study site, although minimum in monsoon at Kshipra village its due to in summer may be attributed to the maximum biological activity at elevated temperature. Paul and Mukerjee (2006), Pal (2008), Verma and Saksena (2015), Watker and Borbate (2015) support these seasonal observations of B.O.D.

Conclusion-

On the basis of various parameters conclude that in summer season river water quality was severally polluted, while in winter and monsoon it was heavily and moderately polluted by organic as well as inorganic substance. This was happened due to disposal of untreated domestic and sewage effluent in river directly through its tributary Khan River and so many drains from city area. This result indicates that the effluents affect the water quality which leads to significant environmental and human health. The study shows a need for continuous pollution monitoring program for the River Kshipra.

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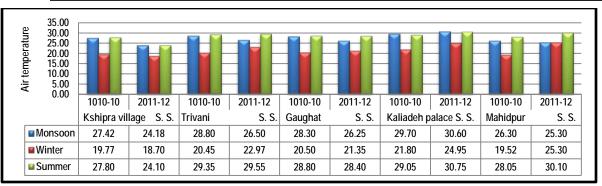
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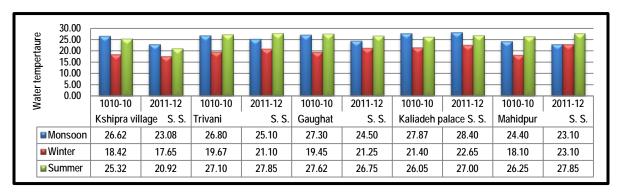
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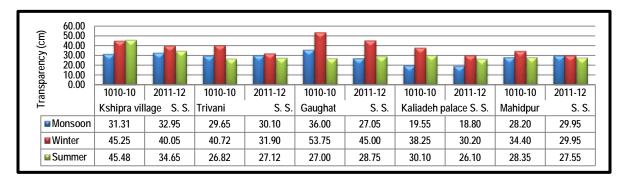
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Graph 1:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Air Temperature



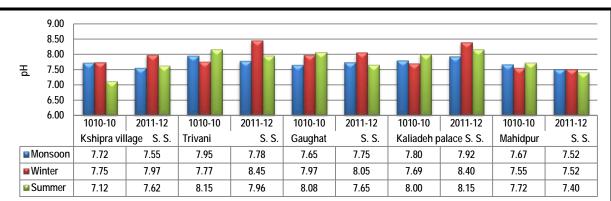
Graph 2:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Water Temperature



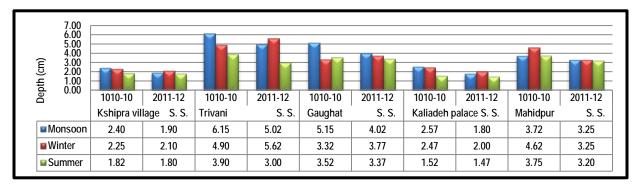
Graph 3:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Transparency



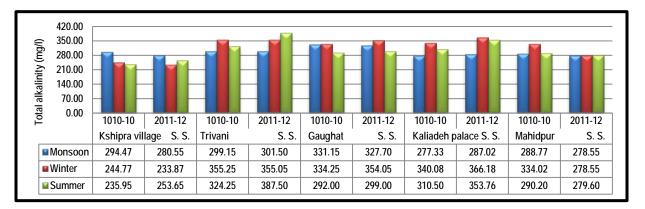
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Graph 4:- showing seasonal fluctuation of pH



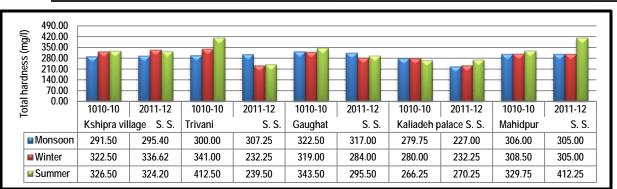
Graph 5:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Depth



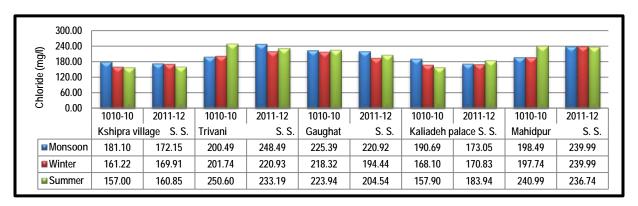
Graph 6:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Total alkalinity

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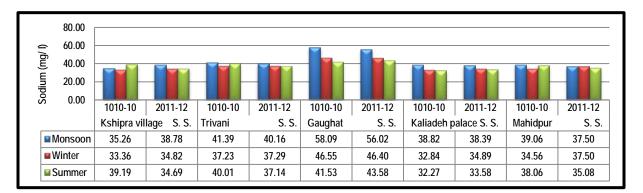
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Graph 7:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Total Hardness



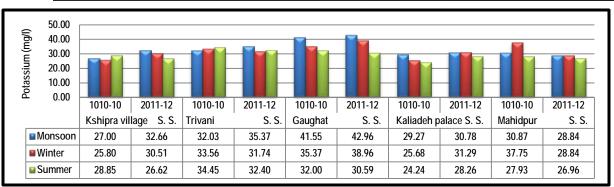
Graph 8:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Calcium Hardness



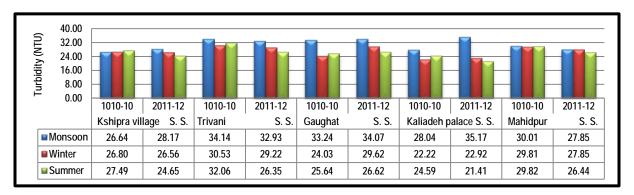
Graph 9:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Sodium

Estd. 2013

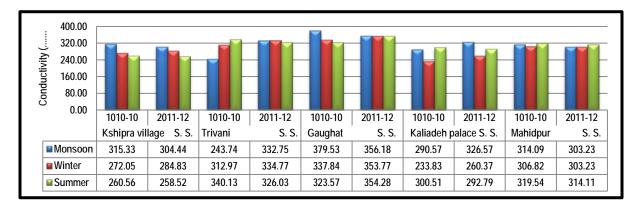
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Graph 10:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Potassium



Graph 11:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Turbidity

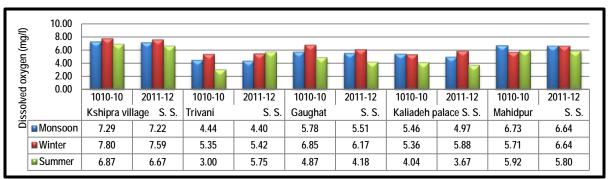


Graph 12:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Conductivity

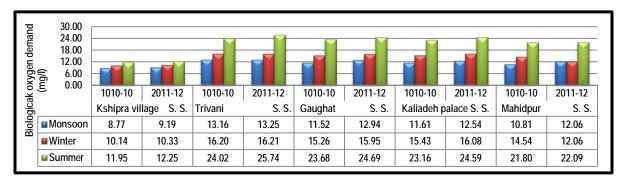




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Graph 13:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Dissolved Oxygen



Graph 14:- showing seasonal fluctuation of Biological Dissolved Oxygen

Estd 2013

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Identification of Groundwater Potential Zones in Gadi River Sub Basin Using Remote Sensing & GIS Techniques

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ABSTRACT

Groundwater is a replenishing natural resource, but in hard rock terrains, the availability of groundwater is of limited extent. The delineation of groundwater recharge potential zones is very important to augment groundwater resources. In the present paper, an attempt has been made to delineate groundwater potential zones in Gadi river sub basin located in Khargone district, Madhya Pradesh using remote sensing & GIS techniques. The groundwater potential zones are demarcated by overlaying the thematic layers such as geology, geomorphology, lineament density, drainage density, land use/ land cover and slope in terms of Weighted Index Overlay method using the spatial analysis tool in ArcGIS.

INTRODUCTION

Water is an indispensable constituent of everyday life and it is widely distributed in nature. Water is the main source of domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. The main factors responsible for increasing use of water are the rising population and rapid urbanization. Tremendous increase in the domestic, agricultural and industrial activities in recent time has increased the demand for good quality water to meet the growing needs. The growing demand for groundwater is mainly for its lower level of contamination and wider distribution. An integrated approach is must for effective development of water resources in a region. For optimal development of water resources, the analytical study of hydrological investigations in relation to other existing natural resources is very important. The occurrence of groundwater at any place on the earth is the matter of the climatic, geological, physiographical, ecological and hydrological factors. The occurrence of groundwater

and its availability is controlled by the nature of rock formation in which it occurs as well as geological structures etc. The surface features like topography, geomorphology, drainage, lithology, surface water bodies etc. play an important role in groundwater replenishment. Identification and integration of the above controlling factors enhance to locate the groundwater potential zones. Remote sensing and GIS is an excellent tool for research workers for systematic analysis and observation of various lithological geomorphological units, features, lineaments, structures etc., of any region. Interpretation of remotely sensed data for geology, geomorphology, drainage lineament and characteristics of any region can be integrated to evaluate the groundwater potential zones. The generation of thematic layers and their integration with selective field checks helps in order to delineation of groundwater potential zones in different rock terrains.



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STUDY AREA

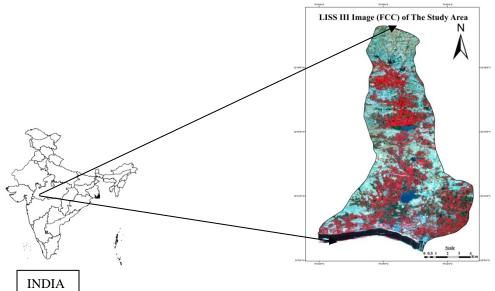


Fig.1. Location map of the study area

The study area, Gadi river sub basin lies north of the Narmada River. It shares its boundaries with Karondiya and Nani river sub basins and it falls under Maheshwar tehsil of Khargone district. The present study area falls under SOI toposheet nos. 46 N/11 and 46 N/12 and covers an area about 106.91 sq.km. Gadi river is a tributary of Narmada and originates from Maheshwar reserve forest and confluences in Narmada river at Mandleshwar.

Mandleshwar is a town and a Nagar Panchayat of Maheshwar tehsil in Khargone district in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. Madleshwar is situated on the banks of Narmada river, 8 km east of Maheshwar, 47 km north of Khargone and 99 km south of Indore. The area is approachable by National Highway No. 24 and nearest railway station is Khargone. The climate of the study area is semiarid and characterized by hot summer and temperature reaches above 40° C during summers (mid-march to June). The monsoon season (July to September) receives about 914 mm of rainfall annually. During winters (November to February) the temperature ranges from 04° C to 15° C.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Data collection:

IRS-IC LISS-III image (FCC) has been used in the present study to generate geological map, geomorphological map, lineament map, land use/land cover map etc. Survey of India (SOI) toposheet nos. 46 N/11 and 46 N/12 of 1:50,000 scale have also been used to prepare basin boundary map, drainage map and contour map etc. District Resource Map 2000 edition of West Nimar district has been used to prepare geological map, Geomorphological map and lineament map in the study area.

2. Processing of the collected data:

Collected data at different scales are processed in ERDAS Imagine digital image processing software and Arc GIS 9.3 software using standard methods. Remotely sensed data are visually interpreted for tone, texture, shape, relief, drainage pattern, vegetation and other associated factors. This data helped in the interpretation and preparation of different thematic layers like geological map, geomorphological map, lineament map and land use/land cover map. Field checks are carried out for ground truth verifications of geological, geomorphological and structural features of interpreted data. Drainage map is prepared using Survey of India (SOI) toposheet nos. 46 N/11 and 46 N/12 of 1:50,000 scale.



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Lineament density map and drainage density map are prepared using spatial analyst tools in Arc GIS 9.3 software. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is prepared by interpolating contour map that is digitized from SOI toposheet. DEM is used to prepare slope map of the study area. All thematic layers are further analysed in Weighted Index Overlay method and ranking is given to each thematic layer to evaluate suitable groundwater potential zone.

3. Factors influencing groundwater:

(i) Geology:

Geologically, the study area is mainly covered with basaltic flows of Deccan Traps of Upper Cretaceous to Paleogene Period and are composed of black, grayish black, fine grained, occasionally porphyritic, hard, compact and massive rock. The present study area comprises the Malwa Group includes a total of 40 basaltic flows. Majority of the flows are of Aa type while few are of compound pahoehoe type. The thickness of the Aa flows varies from 15 m to 20 m while the individual pahoehoe units are 2 to 5 m thick. These flows are further classified into five formations on the basis of distinct physical characters of the flows. All the flows are nearly horizontally disposed. The rock is fine to medium grained, aphyric to sparsely/moderately porphyritic and mega-porphyritic in nature (DRM-West Nimar Part II-2000). The traps generally exhibit spheroidal weathering. The Deccan Traps give rise to red to black cotton soil.

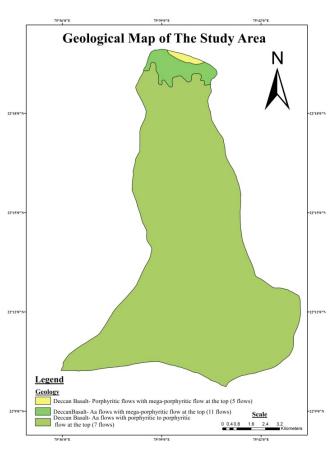


Fig.2. Geological map of the study area

(ii) Geomorphology:

Geomorphology may be defined as the scientific study of surface features of the earth's surface involving interpretative description of landforms, their origin and development and nature and mechanism of geomorphological processes which evolve the landforms. Geomorphology reflects various land forms and structural features. Many of them are favourable for the occurrence of groundwater and classified in terms of groundwater potentiality.

The study area displays undulatory topography which includes moderate level dissected plateau, linear ridges, isolated hillocks and low lying plains. The low lying plains of Gadi river sub basin are characterized by gently undulating topography, scattered hills and small mounds. The geomorphic units of the basin can be divided into moderately dissected lower plateau, pediment-pediplain complex, younger alluvial plain and waterbodies.



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Among these younger alluvial plains are good in groundwater potential. The present study follows the classification of geomorphology by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) based on ground truth verification; the geomorphology of the study area has been classified into four categories as listed below.

- (i) Moderately dissected lower plateau
- (ii) Pediment-pediplain complex
- (iii) Younger alluvial plain and
- (iv) Waterbodies

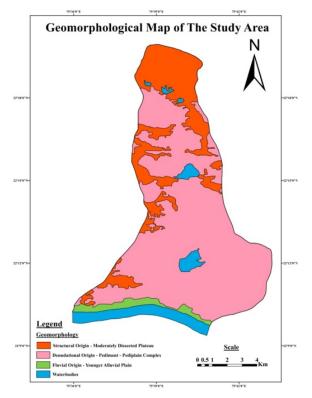


Fig.3. Geomorphological map of the study

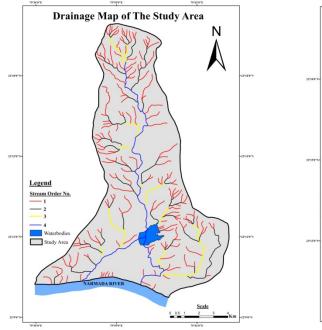
area

(iii) Drainage and drainage density:

A drainage basin is a natural unit draining runoff water to a common point. The drainage map of the study area consists of water bodies, tributaries, ponds, perennial and ephemeral streams. Drainage type and drainage density gives information related to runoff, infiltration and permeability capacity of different terrains. Flow of groundwater along the week zones and drainage pattern reflects surface characteristics as well as subsurface formations (Horton, 1945).

The nature of the drainage pattern is dendritic but locally it exhibits structurally controlled in the study area. Two reservoirs namely Choli reservoir and Mandleshwar reservoir are constructed across the Gadi river. The study area is fourth order sub basin joining the tributaries based on topography.

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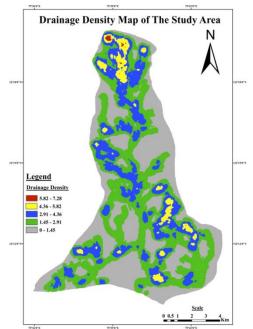


Fig.4. Drainage map of the study area

Estd

The present study area has low, moderate and high drainage density. High drainage density is the resultant of weak or impermeable subsurface material. High drainage density leads to fine drainage texture while low drainage density leads to coarse drainage texture. The drainage density characterizes the runoff in an area. Hence the low drainage density indicates the probability of the occurrence of groundwater. The entire drainage map is divided into five categories as shown in Table No. 1.

Class	Km/km²	Drainage density category
1	0 – 1.45	Poor
2	1.45 – 2.91	Moderate
3	2.91 - 4.36	Good
4	4.36 - 5.82	Very Good
5	5.82 - 7.28	Excellent

Table No. 1. Drainage density category

Fig.5. Drainage density map of the study area

(iv) Lineaments and lineament density:

Numerous dykes of various length, width and composition traverse the flows. Most of them display appreciable relief giving rise to narrow ridges in the area. The dykes have a trend of NW-SE and N70'E-S70'W, which corresponds to the Narmada lineament.

Lineaments are straight linear features visible at the Earth's surface as a significant "lines of landscape" (Hobbs, 1904). These are primarily a reflection of discontinuities on the Earth's surface caused by geological or geomorphological processes (Clark & Wilson, 1994). Geological features that give rise to lineaments include faults, shear zones, fractures, dykes and veins as well as bedding planes and stratigraphic contacts. Geomorphic features, which appear as lineaments on the satellite images include streams, linear valleys and ridgelines. In present study area, lineaments are extracted from satellite image. Some lineaments are associated with geomorphic lineaments i.e., drainage parallel and ridge parallel and some are associated with structural lineaments i.e., joints, fractures, dykes.



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Lineament density of an area has direct influence on groundwater of that area. In present study area with high lineament density having good groundwater potential where as area with moderate lineament density having moderate groundwater potential and area with very low lineament density having poor groundwater potential.

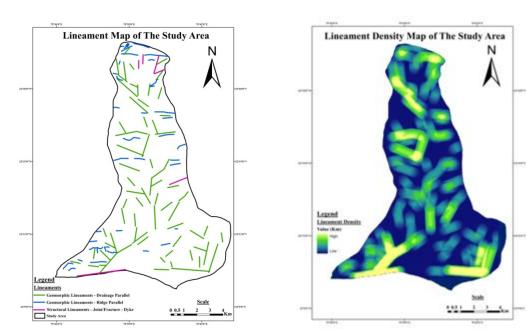


Fig.6. Lineament map of the study area

Fig.7. Lineament density map of the study area

(v) Land use/land cover:

Land use/land cover plays an important role in the development of groundwater resources. Surface cover provides roughness to the surface, reduce discharge thereby increases the infiltration. In the forest areas, infiltration will be more and runoff will be less whereas in urban areas rate of infiltration will be less and runoff will be more. Remote sensing provides excellent information with regard to spatial distribution of land use in less time and low cost in comparison to conventional data.

In the present study, land use/land cover map is divided into five major categories i.e., Agriculture, Builtup, Forest, Wastelands and Waterbodies.

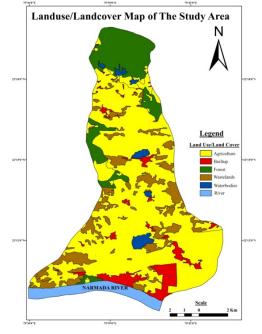


Fig.8. Land use/ Land cover map of the study area



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(vi) Slope:

Slope is one of the important terrain parameters which are explained by horizontal spacing of the contours. In general, in the vector form closely spaced contours represent steeper slopes and sparse contours exhibit gentle slope whereas in the elevation output raster every cell has a slope value. Here, the lower slope values indicate the flat terrain and higher slope values correspond to steeper slope of the terrain. The slope values are calculated either in degrees. Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is prepared by interpolating contour map that is digitized from SOI toposheet. DEM is used to prepare slope map of the present area. In the study area, the slope amount derived from digitized contours and spot heights have shown that elevation decreases from the northern part to the southern part with slope 12° to 0° respectively. In the nearly level slope area (0º-1º), the surface runoff is slow allowing more time for rainwater to percolate and consider good groundwater potential zone, where as strong slope area (10º-12º) indicates high runoff allowing less time for rainwater to percolate hence comparatively less infiltration and poor groundwater potential. The entire slope map is divided into five categories as shown in Table No. 2.

Class	Degree	Slope category	
1	0 – 1	Nearly level sloping	
2	1-3	Very gently sloping	
3	3 – 5	Gently sloping	
4	5 – 10	Moderately sloping	
5	10 - 12	Strongly sloping	

Table No. 2. Slope gradient category

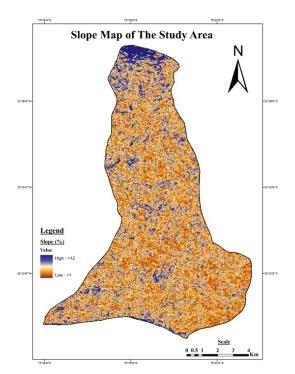


Fig.9. Slope map of the study area (vii) Data integration, assigning rank and weight:

The groundwater potential zones are obtained by overlaying all the thematic layers in terms of weighted overlay method using the spatial analysis tool in ArcGIS 9.3. Different classes are given suitable rankings according to the influence of each thematic layer on groundwater occurrence and movement. All thematic layers are converted into raster format and superimposed by Weighted Index Overlay method. After assigning weights to different parameters, individual ranks are given for sub variables. In this process, the thematic layers are analyzed carefully and ranks are assigned to their sub variables (Butler et al., 2002, Asadi et al., 2007, Yammani, 2007). The overall analysis is tabulated in Table3.



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S.No.	Groundwater potential factor	Classes	Rank	Weightage (%)
(1)	Slope	0-1	1	10
		1-3	2	
		3-5	3	
		5-12	4	
(2)	Geomorphology	Moderately	3	25
		dissected plateaus		
		Pediment-pediplain	2	
		complex		
		Younger alluvial plain	1	
(3)	Land use/ land cover	Agriculture	1	25
	Builtup (Urban)	4		
		Builtup (Rural)	2	
		Wasteland	3	
		Waterbodies	1	
		Forest	2	
(4)	Drainage density	0-1.45	1	10
()		1.45-2.91	2	
		2.91-4.36	3	
		4.36-5.82	4	
		5.82-7.28	5	
(5)	Lineament density	Low	3	
		Moderate	2	15
		High	1	
(6)	Geology	Good	1	15

Table No. 3. Ranks and weightages for various parameters for groundwater potentiality



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(viii) Groundwater potential zone map:

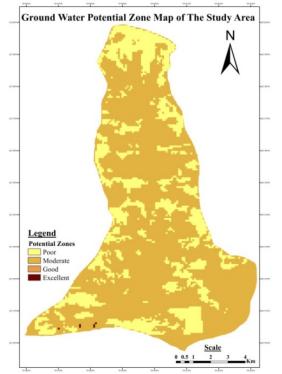


Fig.10. Groundwater potential map of the study area **III. CONCLUSION**

Remote sensing and Geographical information system has proved to be powerful and cost effective method for determining groundwater because this integrates various geospatial information especially for groundwater potential zone mapping. Study has focused on the effectiveness of remote sensing and GIS in the identification and delineation of groundwater potential zones of the study area. All the thematic maps are converted into raster format and superimposed by Weighted Index Overlay method. Different classes are given suitable rankings according to the influence of each thematic layer on groundwater occurrence and movement. From the analysis the groundwater potential zones are classified as excellent, good, moderate and poor as shown in Fig. 10. In the present study is concern, only six layers have been utilized for identifying the groundwater potential zones this may be a meager quantity. If it is necessary of accuracy for groundwater potential zones we can go for further deeper classifications for weightage values and taking some more thematic layers into consideration.

Acknowledgement:

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प्रतिमा यादव विभागाध्यक्ष (शोधनिर्देशिका) शासकीय महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय भोपाल (म.प्र.)

प्रयोग वाद के परिवर्तित एवं विकसित रूप को ही नई कविता के नाम से जाना जाता है। शंभूनाथ सिंह ने अपने एक लेख 'नई कविता' में लिखा है– ''नयी कविता प्रयोगवाद की विरासत है। तार सप्तक के सम्पादकीय तथा कवियों के व्यक्तव्यों में 'प्रयोग' शब्द के बार–बार व्यवहार को देखकर ही कतिपय आलोचकों ने इस नयी काव्यधारा का नाम ही 'प्रयोगवाद' रख दिया। इन कवियों में नवीन प्रयोग की प्रवृत्ति अवश्य बड़ी तीव्र थी। इधर कुछ दिनों से इन कवियों ने अपनी कविताओं के साथ 'प्रयोगवादी' विशेषण न लगाकर उसे 'नई कविता' कहना शुरू कर दिया। इस प्रकार 'नयी कविता' या नयी कहे जाने वाली कविता 'प्रयोगवाद' की ही विरासत है।'¹

लक्ष्मीकांत वर्मा ने 'नई कविता' के संबंध में अपने विचार देते हुए कहा है ''ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से नई कविता 'दूसरा सप्तक' 1951 के बाद की कविता को कहा जा सकता है किंतु इस ऐतिहासिक क्रम के अतिरिक्त नई कविता का वास्तविक रूप उस समय प्रतिष्ठित हुआ, जब 'दूसरे सप्तक' के बाद के कवियों ने सारी कविताओं को 'दूसरा सप्तक' के निकटवर्ती पाते हुए किन्ही अर्थो में कुछ भिन्नता का अनुभव किया।'²

अज्ञेयजी ने तीसरा सप्तक पर जोर दिया जिससे इसका नाम नयी कविता पड़ा। नयी कविता का जन्म 1950–51 से ही माना जाने लगा था। कुछ विद्वानों ने 'नयी कविता' पत्रिका के प्रकाशन काल 1954 से इसका जन्म माना है। तीसरा सप्तक 1959 में प्रकाशित हुआ। तीसरे सप्तक के कवियों को नयी कविता का कवि माना गया है। तीसरे सप्तक के प्रमुख कवि प्रयाग नारायण त्रिपाठी, कीर्ति चौधरी, मदन वात्स्यायन, केदारनाथ सिंह, कुंवर नारायण, विजय देव नारायण साही, सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना आदि हैं।

नयी कविता का जन्म सत्य और युग यथार्थ से मानने वाले कवि सर्वेश्वर सक्सेना तीसरा सप्तक के कवि हैं। "नयी कविता आज के लघु मानव के परिवेश की अभिव्यक्ति है क्योंकि नया कवि स्वयं एक मध्यवर्गीय परिवेश में जन्मा और पनपा है। अतः अब वह उस परिवेश से कटकर किसी काल्पनिक जीवन की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं करना चाहता। जिंदगी की कड़वाहट और विषमताओं के बीच आज वह अपने अस्तित्व को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयास कर रहा है। जीवन के सारे दायित्वों को छोड़कर वह आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहा है। इससे अभिप्राय यह है कि आज कवि जो कर रहा है उसी की अभिव्यक्ति नयी कविता है।"³ प्रतिमा यादव (शोधार्थी) सरोजिनी नायडू शासकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय भोपाल (म.प्र.)

नयी कविता को शक्ति, अर्थमयता और गति प्रदान करने वाले नये कवियों में से एक कवि सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना भी हैं। इनके शस्त्र व्यंग्य और लक्ष्य है, समाज और राजनीति। सर्वेश्वर नयी कविता के कवि हैं। नयी कविता सृजन एक अलग पहचान लिए हुए है। भावस्तर पर सम्पूर्ण आधुनिक बोध को सर्वेश्वर सफलतम अभिव्यक्ति दे सके हैं।

सर्वेश्वर ने 1949 से कविता लिखना शुरु किया तार सप्तक के प्रकाशन, विवाद व स्थापना के बाद। सर्वेश्वर जब अपनी प्रारंभिक कविताएं लिख रहे थे। उस समय दूसरा सप्तक तैयार हो रहा था। सर्वेश्वर का सृजन नयी कविता आंदोलन के उद्भव के साथ शुरू होता है। वे नयी कविता के सहयात्री है। नयी कविता के संकट सर्वेश्वर के संकट थे, नयी कविता की स्थापना सर्वेश्वर की स्थापना थी और नयी कविता का उत्कर्ष सर्वेश्वर का उत्कर्ष था।

डॉ. हरिचरण शर्मा के अनुसार नयी कविता को नयी दिशा देने में सर्वेश्वर जी की जगह काफी ऊँची है। डॉ. हरिचरण शर्मा ने कहा है– "सर्वेश्वर की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि कवितागत सहजता और आत्मीयता है। यह ऐसी उपलब्धि है जो उन्हें अभिजात्य शिल्प के हिमायती अज्ञेय से अलग करती है। उन्होंने अनुभूत कथ्य को इन्हीं दो गुणों के कारण सहज सम्प्रेष्य बना दिया है। कहीं कोई लाग–लपेट नहीं है और न कोई मुखौटा ही।"⁴

नयी कविता की पहचान सर्वेश्वर की पहचान है। डॉ. रामस्वरूप चतुर्वेदी ने लिखा है कि "नई कविता की पहचान जहाँ से बननी शुरू होती है, वहाँ सर्वेश्वर की कविताएँ है।" अतः उनके माध्यम से यह अच्छी तरह समझा जा सकता है कि सर्वेश्वर ने नयी कविता के लिए वह किया जो आधुनिक खड़ी बोली काव्य के आरंभिक युग में मैंथिलीशरण गुप्त ने किया था। तद्भवता, सार्वजनिकता और व्यापकता उनके व्यक्तित्व के मूल गुण थे।"⁵

नये कवियों के संघर्ष और अपनी कवि निष्ठा को बनाये रखने के लिए सर्वेश्वर ने जो कविता लिखी वह उनके द्वारा किये गये प्रयास को व्यक्त करती है। तीसरा सप्तक में वे लिखते है कि "अधिकांश पुराने कवि छंद और तुक की बाजीगरी के नशे में काव्य विषय की एक संकीर्ण परिधि में घिरकर व्यापक जीवन के संघर्षो को भूल न गये होते और उन्हें कविता के विषयों में से निकाल न देते, यह माना गया होता कि संसार का कोई भी विषय कविता का विषय है और कवि कि दृष्टि इतनी व्यापक होनी चाहिए कि वह उस कोण में भी देख सके जहॉ से वह संवेदना को छूता हो, यह सत्य

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स्वीकार कर लिया जाता कि भावनाओं की नयी परते खोलने और संवेदना के गहनतम् स्तरों को छूने के लिये कविता ने सदैव नये रूप विधान धारण किये हैं– वर्तमान मठाधीश कवि अपनी औकात घटने के डर से नये प्रयोगो के खिलाफ उछल–उछल कर चिल्लाते नहीं हैं, उन्हें गलत कहने के लिए दलबंदी न करते, रिश्वतें न देते, बल्कि सद्भाव से उन्हें अपनी प्रतिभा का (यदि वह है तो) उपयोग रचनात्मक कार्य करने के लिए करते और रचनात्मक स्तर पर बदलते युग और मूल्यों को अपनाने के लिए अपने सीने चौड़े करके और अपनी दृष्टि प्रखर करते।"

''नयी कविता के पहले अंक में सर्वेश्वर की तीन कविताएँ प्रकाशित हुई खाली समय में 'लिपटा रजाई में और 'तुम कहो'। दूसरे अंक में अज्ञेय ने सर्वेश्वर की अनेक कविताओं को अपने वक्तव्य के साथ प्रस्तुत किया। 1959 में 'तीसरा सप्तक' में सर्वेश्वर अपनी कुछ कविताओं और अपने ख्यात आक्रामक वक्तव्य के साथ शरीक हुये। उसी वर्ष 'काठ की घण्टियाँ ' जिसमें कविताएँ, कहानियाँ और एक लघू उपन्यास संकलित था, प्रकाशित हुआ। यह नयी कविता आंदोलन का उत्कर्ष काल था। 'काठ की घण्टियॉ' में वे सभी कविताएँ शामिल की गई जो 1949 से लेकर 1957 के बीच लिखी गई। 'काठ की घण्टियाँ' में नयी कविता आंदोलन की समस्त विशेषताएँ मिल जाती हैं और आंदोलन की कमियाँ भी संग्रह में मौजूद है। अहं, व्यक्तिवाद एवं अस्तित्ववाद स्वर तो मिलते ही हैं, दर्द, पीड़ा रोमांटिक अवसाद की भावना तीव्रता से प्रकट होती है। शिल्प में प्रतीक बिम्ब अपने नयेपन के कारण प्रयोग के बेहतर उदाहरण लगते है। किंतु सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्वर जो 'काठ की घण्टियाॅ' में मौजूद हैं, वे हैं कवि का लोक-जीवन से जुड़ाव, कवि के सामाजिक सरोकार, कवि का व्यंग्य दृष्टि और कवि का कवि रूप स्पष्ट होना, न कि विचार धारा में विभक्त रूप।"7

गुप्तचरण सिंह ने भी कहा है "सर्वेश्वर का संबंध नयी कविता के जन्म विकास और उत्कर्ष के साथ समान रूप से जुड़ा है। उनकी कविता नयी कविता के साथ प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों और उसके समस्त संसार को प्रस्तुत करती है। सर्वेश्वर ने नई कविता को सही दिशा दी थी।"

अतः कह सकते है कि "सर्वेश्वर की कविता इस युग की कविता है। वह व्यक्तित्व के बोध से कराहती आत्मा की कविता है। ऐसी कविता जिसे पढ़कर खौफ होता है।"

सर्वेश्वर नई कविता के कवि है और नई कविता में सत्य को जानने की अकुलाहट भी तथा इसके आघात का अनुभव भी था। तभी वे कराह उठते हैं–

''मै नया हूँ इसी से जानता हूँ सत्य की चोट बहुत गहरी होती है। मैं नया कवि हूँ, इसी से मानता हूँ , चश्मे के तले भी दृष्टि बहरी होती है। इससे सच्ची चोटें बॉटता हूँ, झूठी मुस्कानें नही बेचता।"¹⁰

l **aliZxik**l ph

- डॉ. शॅम्भूनाथसिंह : आलोचना 1957 पृ. 9
- हरदयाल : आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता पृ. 139
- डॉ. हरिचरण शर्मा :नयी कविता और सर्वेक्षर पृ. 7
- डॉ. हरिचरण शर्मा ंनयी कविता और नये धरातल पृ. 340
- डॉ. रामस्वरूप चतुर्वेदीः नई कविताऍ और एक साक्ष्य पृ. 19
- अज्ञेय : तींसरा सप्तक (सर्वेश्वर का वक्तव्य)
 - पृ. 222 नरेन्द्रसिंह ठाकुर : सर्वेश्वर और उनका काव्य

पृ. 158—159

8. डॉ. गुप्तचरणसिंह : समकालीन कविता का मूल्यॉकन अनुभूति से विचारानुभूति से विचार की कविता।

- 9. दिनमान : 28 अक्टूबर पृ. 1983
- 10. अज्ञेय : तीसरा सप्तक (सर्वेश्वर का वक्तव्य) पृ. 222



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^{^1}l ožoj n; ky 1 Dl sakdsdl() dh Histl&l japukesi z kl &fo/ku**

प्रतिमा यादव विभागाध्यक्ष (शोधनिर्देशिका) शासकीय महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई कन्या स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय भोपाल (म.प्र.) प्रतिमा यादव (शोधार्थी) सरोजिनी नायडू शासकीय कन्या महाविद्यालय भोपाल (म.प्र.)

सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना के काव्य की भाषा संरचना में प्रतीको का अत्याधिक महत्तवपूर्ण स्थान है। सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना ने अपनी अनुभूतियो को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रतीकों का बहुत ही सुंदर ढंग से प्रयोग किया है। सर्वेश्वर जी ने ये प्रतीक जीवन के हर क्षेत्र से लिए हैं जैसे— प्राकृतिक परिवेश, चिंतन, मनन, वैज्ञानिक, प्रभाव आदि। उनका प्रतीक विधान बहुत ही सरल स्वाभाविक और स्पष्ट है। काव्य में निर्धनता, शोषण, भ्रष्टाचार, मूल्यबोध, सांस्कृतिक विघटन, स्वार्थपरता, विवशता, विद्रोह और क्रांति आदि से संबंधित कई व्यंग्यात्मक प्रतीकों का प्रयोग उन्होंने किया है। इन प्रतीकों के माध्यम से अन्त: सत्य के साथ बाह्य सत्य का चित्रण एवं अपने परिवेश की सच्ची अभिव्यक्ति उनके काव्य में मिलती है।

प्रतीक के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करते हुए डॉ. वीरेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा है कि ''मानव नामधारी प्राणी जीवधारियों की तरह चिन्हों का प्रयोग केवल संकेत के लिए नहीं करता है, बल्कि किसी भाव या विश्वास को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए भी करता है जब ये चिन्ह किसी विचार भाव या धारणा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और अपने अर्थ में रूढ़ हो जाते हैं तब ये प्रतीक की श्रेणी तक पहुँचते हैं।'' अत: विविध रूपात्मक प्रतीक अप्रत्यक्ष को प्रत्यक्ष रूप में हमारे समक्ष उपस्थित करने में सहायक होते हैं।

प्रत्येक रचनाकार जब अपनी अनुभूतियों को हू—ब—हू अभिव्यक्त करने में अपने को असमर्थ पाता है, तब वह संसार की विराटता से प्रतीकों को चुनकर अपनी अभिव्यक्ति को सशक्त और धारदार बनाने का उपक्रम करता है। इस संदर्भ में श्री देवेन्द्र आर्य का मन्तव्य है कि वह ''जब भाषा संवेदन जन्य अनुभूतियों को अभिव्यक्त करने में अपने को कुछ असमर्थ सी पाती है, तब एक ऐसी कलात्मक वृत्ति का अन्वेषण किया जाता है जो अमूर्त, सूक्ष्म और भाव प्रवण अनुभूतियों को वाणी का परिधान पहना सके। प्रतीक ऐसे ही भावों को रूप प्रदान करता है।'

विश्व कोष में प्रतीक को ''अमूर्त का मूर्त रूप कहा गया है।''^२

''मनुष्य का समस्त जीवन प्रतीकों से परिपूर्ण है और वह मूलत: प्रतीकों के माध्यम से ही सोचता है, विचारता है।''^३

अपने विशेष अर्थ में रूढ़ देश काल एवं संस्कृति आदि की मान्यताओं से प्रभावित काव्य को स्वाभाविक सरलता के पोषक उस प्रस्तुत एवं गोचर वस्तु विधान का नाम प्रतीक है, जो किसी अप्रस्तुत एवं अगोचर वस्तु का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और हमारे मन में तत्काल उसके समग्र स्वरूप एवं तीव्रभाव को जाग्रत करता है। सर्वेश्वर ने ऐसे प्रतीकों का सृजन किया है कि वे अपना खुद—ब—खुद अर्थ खोल देते है। जैसे ''हर कुएँ का पानी सड़ा हुआ है। हर ताल मरी मछलियों से भरा है।''^{*} ''काली है आंधियाँ, काला है खून, काले है मन / लेकिन सब हरा—भरा दिखता है इन्ही गौबरेलो के कारण।''⁴

भेड़िया, सॉप, कुत्ता, तेंटुआ आदि ऐसे प्रतीकों का सर्वेश्वर ने अपनी कविताओं में प्रयोग किया जो कि बहुत सामान्य दिखते है पर आधुनिक के संदर्भ में नया अर्थ प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

> ''भेड़िया गुर्गता है तुम मशाल जलाओ उसमें और तुममे यही बुनियादी फर्क है भेडिया मशाल जला नही सकता''^६

यहाँ भेड़िया पूँजीपतियों का एवं तेंदुआ तानाशाही का प्रतीक है।

सर्वेश्वर की कविताओं में प्राकृतिक प्रतीकों में प्रकृति के अनेक उपादान प्रतीक बनकर आये। पूर्ववर्ती कविताओं में सूर्य, पर्वत, सर्प आदि परिवर्तन, बाधाओं, आतताइयों के प्रतीक माने जाते थे पर सर्वेश्वर ने तनिक हेर—फेर कर नया अर्थ प्रदान किया। जैसै सर्वेश्वर ने ''सॉप'' प्रतीक कई अर्थो में प्रयुक्त किया है—

''काश की तुमने इन सांपों के शरीर को तितलियों के परों से और मढ़ दिया होता।'"

नवीन युग को नवीनतम अभिव्यक्तियों के लिए सर्वेश्वर ने भरपूर नवीन प्रयोग का आविष्कार किया है ये प्रतीक जीवन के नाना संदर्भो से लिये गये हैं। उदाहरण के लिए 'काठ की घण्टियॉ' कुण्ठा ग्रस्त तनाव का, ''प्लेटफार्म'' सहनशील व्यक्तित्व का 'सरकण्डे की गाड़ी' आज की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का 'धर्मस' आज के बाहर से दिखाऊ और अंदर से खोखलेपन से संयुक्त व्यक्तित्व का प्रतीक है।

> ''एक सरकण्डे की गाड़ी है, जिसमें मेंढ़क जुते हुए हैं, मच्छर शहनाईयाँ बजा रहे हैं लाल चीटे सवार हैं अरे, अरे ओ अपना शीश झुकाओं आज के युग की सवारी निकल रही है हंसो मत, इन सरकंडों के पोल में इस युग के विश्वासों की शक्ति की स्थिरता है।''⁴ सर्वेश्वर जी ने अपनी कविताओं में वैज्ञानिक प्रतीकों को

बहुत ही सुंदर ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है। प्रस्तुत कविता में बौद्ध भिक्षुक—शांति का प्रतीक है और ओटोमेटिक राइफलें विध्वंस का प्रतीक है—

> ''बोध भिक्षुकों के गैरिक वसनो को न भूलना क्योंकि उन ढीले चोगों के नीचे बड़ी—बड़ी ओटोमेटिक राइफलें तक आसानी से छिपायी जा सकती है।''⁸



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''छर्रो की बंदुकों लिये हवेलियाँ लूटने की।'"^{8°} वैज्ञानिक प्रतीकों के माध्यम से समाज में फैली राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, परिस्थितियों एवं युग बोध को बताया है। आम व्यक्ति के मन में व्याप्त कुण्ठा, दमित अनुभूतियों और अवचेतन मन की प्रतिक्रिया को यौन प्रतीकों के माध्यम से बताया है। ''अब यहाँ शाम बिना पैर धोये आती है और किसी बुझे भट्टी में सोये हए कृत्ते की तरह बदन झटककर चली जाती है सितार पर रात भर रेंगता है मकडा पर कोई भीतर झंकृत नही होता स्तब्ध है आय्– एक फेंका हआ पत्थर जैसे आकाश में ही रूक गया हो।"? ११ कवि अपनी आंतरिक अनुभूतियों के प्रकाशन के लिए प्राकृतिक तत्वों को संवेग सहचर बना कर प्रकट करता है। सर्वेश्वर जी ने कविता में भिन्न–भिन्न तरह से प्रेम को व्यक्त किया है। 'तुम्हारा मौन' कविता में प्रेम का आलौकिक बताया है। ''तुम्हारे पतले होंठो के नीचे एक तिल है गोया ईश्वर की ओर से एक कील जड़ी हई

हर मौन को आलौकिक बनाता है।'^{,१२} निष्कर्षत: यह कहा जा सकता है सर्वेश्वर के काव्य की भाषिक संरचना में प्रतीक सशक्त एवं सफल अभिव्यक्ति के माध्यम और अर्थ विस्तार के सहायक उपकरण है। सर्वेश्वर की कविताओं में प्रतीकों की लंबी श्रृंखला है। इनके प्रयोगो के द्वारा उन्होंने नया कहना और जोड़ना चाहा है। सर्वेश्वर की कविता में प्रतीक आत्माभिव्यक्ति के आधार बनकर आये हैं। सर्वेश्वर का प्रतीक विधान बड़ा ही तीखा, मार्मिक, प्रभावी और सशक्त है।

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Calculation of pressure derivalive of Bulk Modulus for Alkali halides S.D. Chaturvedi Asst. Professor Physics, Govt. Maharaja College, Chhatarpur(M.P.)

ABSTRACT

In present paper we calculate van der Waals coefficients using Kirkwood Muller formulation and then calculate pressure derivative of Bulk modulus for alkali halides.

INTRODUCTION

The v d W energy can be calculated as

$$W = \frac{C}{r^6} - \frac{D}{r^8}$$
 (1)

Where C and D are dipole-dipole and dipole-quadruple coefficients respectively. The Euler methods (Mayer 1993, Lynch 1967) for determining C and D are expressed in terms of excitation energy parameters for ions. The evaluation of these quantities is subjected to considerable uncertainties (Jain et al, 1976). An alternative approach, based on the Kirkwood -Muller formula (Shanker and Rajuria 1982, Shanker and Agrawal 1984) has recently been developed to calculate C and D.

The vdW coefficients can be expressed as

$$C_{i_{j}} = \frac{6mc^{2}}{N_{0}} X_{i} X_{j} \left(\frac{X_{i}}{\alpha_{i}} + \frac{X_{j}}{\alpha_{j}} \right) - 1$$
-----(2)
$$D_{i_{j}} = \frac{-9mc^{2}}{e^{2}N_{0}} C_{i_{j}} \left(\frac{x_{i}}{N_{i}} + \frac{x_{j}}{N_{j}} \right)$$
------(3)

Where e, m are charge and mass of electron. c is velocity of light. α_i and α_j are polarizabilities of i th and j th ions respectively. x_i and x_j are susceptibilities of i th and j th ions respectively.

The coefficients C and D are evaluated from C_{i_j} and D_{i_j} using appropriate lattices sums (Tosi 1964).

$$C = C_{+-}S_{+-} + C_{++}S_{++} + C_{--}S_{--}$$
 -----(4)



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 $D = d_{+-}T_{+-} + d_{++}T_{++} + d_{--}T_{--}$

-----(5)

Where S_{i_i} and T_{i_j} are lattice sums.

From the input values of polarizabilities and susceptabilities, the values of coefficients can be calculated.

Values used in calculation are listed in Table (1) for all alkali halides.

Table : 01

Values of van der Walls Coefficients C and D (Formula Kirkwood Muller).

Crystal	C (10 ⁻⁶⁰ erg cm ⁶)	D (10 ⁻⁷⁶ erg cm ⁸)	
LiF	46.3	26	
LiCI	317	221	
LiBr	593.5	286	
Lil	1265	584	
NaF	139	98	
NaCl	560.5	455	
NaBr	929.6	537	
Nal	1755	942	
KF	413	326	
KCI	1253	1192	
KBr	1875	1355	
КІ	3122	2121	
RbF	649	452	
RbCl	1785.6	1593	
RbBr	2585.6	1762.6	
Rbl	4135	2688.7	
CsF	1133	750	
CsCl	4092	3688	
CsBr	5728	4102.6	
Csl	8908	6269	

Now we can calculate the values of pressure derivative of Bulk modules for all the alkali halides using the relation.



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$$\frac{dB_{T}}{dp} = 1 - \frac{r_{0}}{3} \frac{\frac{d^{3}w}{dr^{3}}}{\frac{d^{2}w}{dr^{2}}}$$

Thus we have to find out $\frac{d^3W}{dr^3}$ by differentiating $\frac{d^2W}{dr^2}$ W.r.+r.

thus

$$\frac{d^{3}W}{dr^{3}} = 3k^{2}n_{0}\frac{h^{-2}}{m} \Big[\mu^{-5}e - K^{\mu-r_{0}} \Big(3 - K^{\mu-r_{0}}\Big) + 2\sqrt{2}\mu_{1}^{5}e^{-K\sqrt{2}\mu_{1}r_{0}} \\ \Big(3 - K\sqrt{2}\mu_{1}r_{0}\Big) + 2\sqrt{2}\mu\frac{5}{2}e^{-K\sqrt{r}\mu_{2}r_{0}} \\ \Big(3 - K\sqrt{2}\mu_{2}r_{1}\Big)\Big] + 2\frac{10.4856e^{2}}{r_{0}^{4}} + \frac{336}{r_{0}^{9}} + \frac{720}{r_{0}^{11}}D$$

for Nacl structure

and

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dr^3} = k^2 n_0 \frac{h^{-2}}{2m} \Big[8^{\mu-5} e^{-K\mu-r_0} \left(3 - K\mu - r_0 \right) \\ + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \mu_5^1 e^{-\left(\frac{2K}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\mu_1 r_0} \left(2 - \frac{2K}{\sqrt{3}} \mu_1 r_0 \right) \\ + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \mu_2^5 e^{-\left(\frac{2K}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\mu_2 r_0} \left(2 - \frac{2K}{\sqrt{3}} \mu_2 r_0 \right) \Big] \\ + \frac{10.57605 e^2}{r_0^4} + \frac{336 C}{r_0^9} + \frac{720 D}{r_0^{11}} \Big]$$

for CsCl structure.



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Thus we can calculate the values of dB_T / dP using the equations (A) and (B). The values calculated in the present study are listed in Table - (2) alongwith experimental values and values calculated by R.S. Narayanan et al (R.S. Narayanan 1982).

Table : 02

Calculated Values of Pressure Derivatives of Bluk Modules

Crystal	Values calculated without consideration of vdW interaction	Values calculated including vdW interaction	Experimental Values
Lif	3.79	3.61	5.30
LiCl	4.00	4.12	5.63
LiBr	4.31	3.97	5.68
Lil	4.57	4.49	6.15
NaF	4.31	4.14	5.25
NaCl	4.41	4.39	5.38
NaBr	4.78	3.89	5.44
Nal	4.97	4.39	5.58
KF	4.73	4.46	5.38
KCI	4.99	4.60	5.46
KBr	5.19	4.41	5.47
KI	5.01	4.49	5.56
RbF	4.98	4.61	5.69
RbCl	5.39	5.14	5.62
RbBr	5.46	4.88	5.59
Rbl	5.62	4.92	5.60
CsF	5.28	4.81	6.68
CsCl	6.07	4.90	5.85
CsBr	6.00	4.68	5.80
Csl	5.97	4.59	5.75

RESULT AND DISCUSSION :



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We have calculated the values of pressure derivatives of dB_T/dp is this study. The values calculated for pressure derivatives are listed in table (2) along with values calculated by ignoring van der Waals interactions. The experimental values are also given in this table for sake of comparison. It can be noted by the consideration of vdW interactions they are slightly smaller than the values calculated by ignoring vdW interactions.

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सहायक प्राध्यापक राजनीतिशास्त्र उच्च शिक्षा उत्कृष्टता संस्थान, भोपाल

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चुनाव को लोकतन्त्र में महोत्सव की संज्ञा दी जाती है। जनता अपने चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से शासन शक्ति का प्रयोग कर लोकतन्त्र को वास्तव में चरितार्थ करती है। भारत में अनेकानेक सामाजिक आंदोलनों की जन्मभूमि रहे बिहार में होने वाले विधानसभा चुनाव को लेकर राजनीतिक माहौल पूर्णतया गर्म है। जातिगत समीकरण, राजनैतिक गठबन्धन, धनबल एवं भुजबल का प्रभाव, तकनीक, संसाधन का भरपूर उपयोग एवं इन्हीं के साथ बिहार के युवा मतदाता (जिनकी संख्या बढ़ी है) का रूझान इनमें से कौन सा तत्व चुनावी नतीजों को प्रभावित करेगा यह कहना अभी बहुत मुश्किल है। इतना अवश्य कहा जा सकता है कि बिहार के इस चुनाव पर पूरे देश की नजरें हैं और चुनाव नतीजे देश की राजनीति की भी दशा व दिशा तय करने में एक निर्णायक भूमिका निभायेंगे।

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चुनाव लोकतन्त्र का आधार स्तम्भ है और भारतीय लोकतन्त्र की विश्व के मानचित्र पर एक विशिष्ट पहचान है। भारत में 29 राज्य हैं और उन्हीं में से एक प्रमुख राज्य, जहाँ जाति राज्य की राजनीति का मुख्य बिन्दु है, विधानसभा चुनाव सम्पन्न होने जा रहे हैं।

बिहार को सामाजिक आन्दोलनों की जमीन कहा जाता है। जेपी आन्दोलन, भूदान आन्दोलन के गढ़ रहे राज्य के विधानसभा चुनाव में जातिगत समीकरण पूरी तरह से मजबूत किये जा रहे हैं और यहाँ के चुनाव पर पूरे देश की नजरें हैं क्योंकि इन चुनाव परिणामों से बिहार की ही नहीं, समूचे देश पर उसके पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की भी झलक मिल सकेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में बिहार की स्थिति विशेष है। क्योंकि विकास के सूचकांक पर नीचे की तरफ झुका यह राज्य देश की राजनीति की दशा और दिशा तय करता आ रहा है। बिहार के चुनावों में हमेशा से ही जाति का तत्व सबसे ज्यादा निर्णायक तत्व माना जाता रहा है।

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बिहार में 12 अक्टूबर को होने वाले विधानसभा चुनाव में प्रमुख राजनीतिक दल एवं उनके नेतृत्व का विवरण निम्नानुसार है :--

एक तरफ भाजपा एवं लोजपा, रालोसपा, हिन्दुस्तानी आवास मोर्चा, राजग – एक गठबन्धन दूसरी तरफ लालू यादव एवं नीतिश कुमार एवं कांग्रेस पार्टी का महागठबंधन है जिसमें कांग्रेस पार्टी को केवल 41 सीटें दी गई हैं। कुल सीट की संख्या 243 है।

Øe la	ny	usk		
(1)	राजग एवं भाजपा	नरेन्द्र मोदी		
	गटबन्धन	राज्य के नेता सुशील		
		कुमार मोदी		
(2)	लोजपा	रामबिलास पासवान		
(3)	रालोसपा	उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा		
(4)	हिन्दुस्तानी आवाम	सीताराम माँझी		

	मोर्चा	(21 सीट पर चुनाव लड़ेंगे)
(5)	महागठबन्धन	लालू यादव व नीतिश
		कुमार

दलीय गठबन्धन व नेतृत्व के साथ ही समानान्तर बिहार के जातीय गणित पर भी नजर डालें :--पिछडा वर्ग 50ः से ज्यादा (आरम्भ से ही) — _ दलित वर्ग 20ः से ज्यादा मुस्लिम वर्ग _ 17ः से ज्यादा सवर्ण जातियाँ _ 15: के आसपास (भूमिहार, ब्राम्हण, राजपूत, कायस्थ मिलकर)

यदि हम इस अनुमानित जातीय समीकरण का

अध्ययन एक नजर में करें तो हमें यह स्पष्ट आभास होता है कि बिहार में सभी राजनीतिक दलों की प्रमुख एवं पैनी नजर पिछड़े वर्ग पर ही रहती है। यही कारण है कि जहाँ उत्तर भारत के पंजाब, हरियाणा जैसे प्रगतिशील राज्यों में सवर्ण जातियाँ चुनाव में मुख्य निर्णायक भूमिका निभाती हैं, वहीं बिहार में पिछड़े ही राजनीति की दिशा तय करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में बिहार के सियासी उथल–पुथल की अपनी अलग अहमियत व पहचान है। किन्तु इस पूरे चुनावी परिप्रेक्ष्य में सबसे ज्यादा प्रमुखता में रहने वाला तत्व (मुद्दा) जाति होता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि दूसरे राज्य इस तत्व से अछूते हैं। लेकिन बिहार की राजनीति में जाति या जातिगत समीकरणों को चुनावी दौड़ में एक प्रभावी एवं काफी सीमा तक निर्णायक तत्व के रूप में देखा जाता है।

दूसरा प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण भी है कि चुनावी घोषणा होने के बाद लगभग सभी दलों और गठबन्धनों में जातिगत समीकरणों के हिसाब–किताब का पूरा ब्यौरा रखा जा रहा है और उसका तुलनात्मक अध्ययन भी किया जा रहा है।

इन सारे परिदृश्य, दलीय एवं जातिगत आंकड़ों, पूर्व में इन्हीं आधारों पर तय हुये अधिकांश चुनाव परिणामों को समझने के पश्चात एक प्रश्न इस विधानसभा चुनाव में जरूर सभी के मस्तिष्क में एक बार उभर कर आ रहा है कि क्या



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इस बार भी बिहार में सब कुछ जाति केन्द्रित ही होगा जैसा सभी राजनीतिक दिग्गज मान कर चुनाव में उतर रहे हैं।

यह अवश्य समझा व महसूस किया जा रहा है कि बिहार और उत्तर–प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में राजनैतिक नेतृत्व अब पिछड़ों के हाथ से छीनना आसान नहीं होगा। एक और महत्वूपर्ण बिन्दु है कि यह सही है कि राजग और महागठबन्धन, दोनों ही इन चुनावों में पूर्व की भाँति जातिगत ध्रुवीकरण को मीडिया के केन्द्र में ला रहे हैं किन्तु इन सभी की दृष्टि बिहार की युवा पीढ़ी पर नहीं है। वह युवा पीढ़ी जो विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट पढ रही है, और इस बात को लेकर दुखी भी है कि चन्द्रबाबू नायडू ने तो एक टूटे-फूटे राज्य को विकास की दौड़ में दूसरे नम्बर पर ला दिया। साथ ही बिहार का छोटा भाई झारखण्ड निवेशकर्ताओं को आकर्षित कर तीसरे नम्बर पर आ पहुँचा है, और हमारा बिहार, अपार बौद्धिक क्षमताओं से भरपूर होने के बाद भी 21वें नम्बर पर आँसू ही बहा रहा है। यह वही युवा वर्ग हैं, जिसके लिये भारत अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी जाना जाता है और यह वर्ग जाति के गणित को किनारे करके रोजी–रोटी का प्रश्न उठा रहा है, बिमारू राज्य की जकड़न से बाहर आने के लिए बेताब है और यह वर्ग अपना जनादेश जाति के नाम पर नहीं, बल्कि काम के नाम पर देगा और यदि ऐसा हो पाया तो बिहार का चुनावी समीकरण पूरी तरह से बदल सकता है।

बिहार की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है यहाँ के बौद्धिक वर्ग का मौन जो जनवादी मुद्दों को लेकर जनता के बीच नहीं पहुँचते। जातिवाद को हथियार बनाकर बिहार की जनता को असली मुद्दों से भटकाने में महारत हासिल कर चुके राजनीतिक दलों के विरोध में बिहार का बौद्धिक वर्ग एवं स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं यदि एकजुट होकर जातिवाद के विरुद्ध जागरूकता फैलायें जो चुनावी समीकरण बदल सकते हैं। बिहार के बुद्धिजिवी वर्ग के मुख्यधारा की राजनीति से दूर रहने के कारण जनता के मध्य सिर्फ राजनेताओं के जातिगत समीकरण एवं संदेश ही पहुँचते हैं।

fcglj dkizejkjktufrd us Ro

इस शोध–पत्र में संक्षेप में बिहार के प्रमुख राजनैतिक नेतृत्व का उल्लेख भी अनिवार्य सा प्रतीत होता है। **Jh uhrlik dagg &** बिहार ही शायद एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ हर चीज अति में है। यहाँ अगर अति पिछड़ा वर्ग है तो नीतीश कुमार के सदके महादलित भी हैं, क्योंकि नीतीश कुमार ने अपने एक दशक के कार्यकाल में पासवान के अतिरिक्त बाकी सभी अनुसूचित जातियों को महादलित घोषित कर दिया था। इसके साथ ही साथ महादलितों के कल्याण के लिए नीतीश कुमार ने एक महादलित आयोग की स्थापना भी कर दी। इसी तरह अति पिछड़ों के लिए भी 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की व्यवस्था भी कर दी। इसका आशय यह है कि बिहार में चाहे आप सत्ता में हो या सत्ता के बाहर आपके फैसले और आपके वादों के केन्द्र में जाति ही रहती है।

Jh thrujke ek>h & नीतीश कुमार की महादलित की परिभाषा में से स्वयं उनके प्रयास से जीतनराम माँझी का उदय हुआ। माँझी अपना विश्वस्त मानकर अपनी मुख्यमंत्री की कुर्सी देकर महादलित को सम्मान देने का श्रेय लेने वाले नीतीश कुमार ने बाद में इसे अपने राजनैतिक जीवन की बड़ी भूल माना। 'हिन्दुस्तानी आवास मोर्चा' आज एनडीए के चुनावी गठबन्धन का हिस्सा है किन्तु अपनी अलग पहचान के साथ। मुख्यमन्त्री न होते तो माँझी इस चुनाव में मात्र एक उम्मीदवार होते किन्तु पहली बार भाजपा गठबन्धन में वे 20 सीटों का हिस्सा लेकर बिहार की राजनीति में उतरे हैं।

Jhjlefcyll ill olu 'sld tu'lfDr ill 22- इनकी राजनीति तो जाति केन्द्रित ही रही है।

Jh ykyve; kno – बिहार में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि लालू और नीतीश ने राजनीतिक रूप से एक होकर गठबन्धन तैयार किया। महागठबन्धन को यह उम्मीद है कि पिछड़ों पर नीतीश कुमार और यादवों पर लालू के प्रभाव एवं साथ ही परम्परागत वोट बैंक के कारण वे बिहार में दिल्ली विधानसभा का चुनाव परिणाम दुहरा देंगे।

Jh I qby dqi elah & सुशील कुमार नीतीश कुमार के विश्वासपात्र थे और यही विश्वासपात्र उनके और विधानसभा के बीच दीवार बनकर खड़ा हो गया। सुशील कुामर, रालोसपा के उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा (हम) के जीतनराम माँझी आज भाजपा के साथ खड़े होकर नीतीश कुमार को प्रतिस्पर्धा दे रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त कभी पूर्व में खुद को लालू का सिपाहसालार बताने वाले पप्पू यादव भी जाति के राजनीति के गणित को अस्त–व्यस्त करने का दम रखते हैं।

Jh vies h & इस तरह अलग—अलग छवियाँ बनायी जा रही हैं और बन रही हैं। किन्तु इन छवियों के मध्य मुसलमानों की अपेक्षाओं की चर्चा भी अत्यन्त अनिवार्य है। आल इंडिया मजलिस इत्तेहादुल मुस्लिमीन के असउद्दीन ओवैसी के बिहार चुनाव के सीमांचल में चुनाव लड़ने से भी बिहार की राजनीतिक में हलचल है। बिहार चुनाव के ऐन मौके पर दादरी में हुई अखलाक की मौत ने भाजपा के लिए संकट खड़ा किया है।

fcglj dhpulchjktulfr dku; kifjn';

बिहार के चुनाव की विशेषता यह भी है कि प्रचार के सभी प्रमुख चेहरे सीधे अपने लिये वोट नहीं माँग रहे हैं। महागठबन्धन के मुख्यमंत्री पद के दावेदार और मौजूदा समय में विधान परिषद् के सदस्य नीतीश कुमार विधानसभा चुनाव नहीं लड़ रहे। चारा घोटाले में दोषी करार लालू यादव स्वयं चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते लेकिन उन्होंने अपने दोनों बेटों को चुनाव में उतारा है और इसी चुनाव से उनका राजनीतिक भविष्य तय करने के लिये पूरी ताकत लगा दी है। बिहार में राजग का प्रमुख चेहरा सुशील कुमार मोदी भी विधान परिषद् में ही महफूज महसूस करते हैं। लोजपा सुप्रीमो पासवान और चिराग और उनके सुपुत्र भी लोकसभा सांसद हैं, वे भी विधानसभा चुनाव नहीं लड़ेंगे। रालोसपा के नेता उपेन्द्र कुशवाह भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री हैं और विधानसभा चुनाव नहीं लड़ रहे हैं। हाँ जीतनराम माँझी जरूर दो विधानसभा क्षेत्रों से चुनाव मैदान में हैं।



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बिहार में सम्पन्न हुये दो चरणों के मतदान के बाद कुछ रणनीतिक बदलाव अवश्य स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित हो रहे हैं। राज्य के राजग के सभी पोस्टरों व बैनरों पर प्रधानमंत्री मोदी व भाजपा अध्यक्ष अमित शाह के अतिरिक्त बिहार के इस गठबन्धन से जुड़े राज्य के अन्य नेताओं की भी तस्वीरें दिखायी देने लगी हैं और यह केवल उन नेताओं को प्रमुखता देने के लिये नहीं बल्कि चुनावी रणनीति के तौर पर किँया जा रहा है कि यदि कहीं बिहार के नतीजे दिल्ली विधानसभा की तरह आये तो शीर्ष नेतृत्व को उससे अलग किया जा सके। शत्रुध्न सिन्हा सहित भाजपा के अनेक नेताओं ने भी धीरे-धीरे ही सही यह दृष्टिकोण रखना शुरू किया कि टिकट बँटवारे में योग्य उम्मीदवारों के समानान्तर आपराधिक छवि, जातीय समीकरण इत्यादि को प्रमुखता दी गयी है। दल का आन्तरिक असन्तोष, यूवा मतदाता की बढती हुई संख्या, और राजनीति को देखने का उनका अलग नजरिया, मतों का जातिगत विभाजन एवं अक्षय वर्मा जिन्होंने अपनी मास्टर डिग्री, आक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त की है और विदेश की अपनी ऊँची वेतनमान वाली सेवा को छोडकर बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से (सर्वजनकल्याण लोकतान्त्रिक दल से) चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं जैसे युवा, जुझारू, अध्ययनशील, कर्मठ, नेतृत्व की अपने गृह राज्य की राजनीति को बदलने की उनकी पुरजोर कोशिश भी चुनाव नतीजों को किस तरफ ले जायेगी, यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता।

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निष्कर्ष रूप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि पाँच चरणों में होने वाले बिहार विधानसभा के चुनाव नतीजों पर पूरे देश की नजर है। देश के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद भी इसी मिट्टी से पैदा हुए थे। रामधारी सिंह दिनकर, जयप्रकाश नारायण इत्यादि महान हस्तियाँ बिहार में जन्मी हैं और इनमें से कईयों ने जाति के बंधन से ऊपर उठकर देश को नई दिशा दी है। किन्तु यह एक विडंबना ही है कि इन हस्तियों के नाम पर जो चुनाव लड़ा जाता है वह जाति को ही केन्द्र में रखकर लड़ा जाता है।

बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव में राजनैतिक नेतृत्व, जातिगत समीकरण, राजनैतिक गठबन्धन, पुराने चुनाव इतिहास, वोटरों के मानसिक भावों को समझने के बाद यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि बिहार में हार—जीत का सारा दारोमदार प्रधानमन्त्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी और बिहार के मंत्रियों के मध्य ही सिमटा हुआ है।

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W प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख के तथ्यों को जानने और समझने के लिये निम्न पुस्तकों, समाचार पत्रों एवं पत्रिकाओं का अध्ययन करना होगा। किसी विशेष पृष्ठ को उद्घृत करना यहाँ संभव नहीं, कारण शोध आलेख अध्ययन के दौरान किये गये टिप्पणी से तैयार किया गया है। कश्यप सुभाष – 'भारतीय राजनीति एवं संविधान', राजकमल प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली

 त्रिपाठी मधुसूदन – "चुनाव प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार", सन्मार्ग प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली।

 चतुर्वेदी अशोक – 'संसदीय लोकतन्त्र', साहित्य संगम, इलाहाबाद।

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- 1. जनसत्ता
- 2. आऊटलुक
- इंडिया टुडे



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Economic Impact of Public Expenditure on Growth Performance of Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the impact of Total Public Expenditure on State Gross Domestic Product in Madhya Pradesh from period 1991 to 2014. Single variate regression model is used to identify the relationship between public expenditure and Gross state domestic product. The results shows that the Gross state domestic Product is positively related to public expenditure in Madhya Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

A predominant objective of public expenditure policy is clearly Sustained and equitable economic growth. Many public programs are specifically aimed at promoting sustained and equitable economic growth. Public expenditures have played an important role in physical and human capital formation over a period of time. Appropriate public expenditures can also be effective in boosting economic growth, even in the short run. Therefore, the effect of public expenditures on economic growth may be a comprehensive indicator of public expenditure productivity. Ideally, the two components of such an indicator should be measurable: the contribution of public sector outputs to economic growth, and the efficiency with which these expenditures yield their outputs.

Statement of problem:-

There is a division among policymakers as to whether increase in government expenditure hinders or promotes economic growth. Advocates of increase in government expenditure argue

That government programmes provide valuable "public goods" such as education and infrastructure. They also claim that increased government expenditure can encourage economic growth by putting money into people's pockets while proponents of decrease in government expenditure argue that government is too big and that higher spending undermines growth by transferring additional resources from the productive sector of the economy to government, which uses them less efficiently. They also warn that an expanding public sector complicates the efforts of implementing progrowth policies. The relationship between government expenditure and economic growth is especially important for developing countries like India.

Review of Litterateurs:-

There are various studies carried out in India and abroad which are greater significance. Among a few remarkable studies on government expenditure and economic development. On the basis of above arguments as regard to the positive and negative effects of government expenditure. While some economists theoretically argue for a higher level of government expenditure to boost economic growth, while others argue for a low level of government expenditure for promoting economic growth. Some researchers argue that increase in government expenditure from public goods such as health physical infrastructure education and have significant positive externalities which boost the level of economic growth. While others argue that higher government expenditure undermines economic growth by squeezing the resource availability for the productive private sectors.



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Many researchers identified the positive relationship between government expenditure and economic growth in their studies. Srinivasan. (2013) analysed the causality between public expenditure and economic growth in India using cointegration approach and error correction model for the period 1973-2012. The cointegration approach relative to long-run equilibrium relationship between public expenditure and economic growth. The empirical result based on error correction model indicate one way causality in economic growth at the short and long run supporting Wagner's Law of public expenditure, they suggested government of India must scrutinize the non-developmental expenditure and has to give emphasis on expenditure towards development in effect.Gengal.et.al (2013) analysed the impact of public expenditure on economic growth in India during 1988-2012. They used ADF unit Root test, Cointegration Test and Granger Causality test, and techniques for this purpose. They also identified that there is positive impact of total public expenditure an economics growth. Ram (1986) applied feeder model to study the impact of government expenditure on economic growth in a cross-section of 115 developed and least developed countries including India over the period 1960-80. In case of India, it was found that the overall impact of government expenditure on economic growth was positive. Ahluwalia (2000) studied the economic growth performance in different states of India using Gini coefficient for inter-regional analysis in his paper. He identified that the variation in the private investment is significantly correlated with variation in growth, whereas the public investment and plan expenditure have too little direct impact.

Government expenditure can also have a negative effect on economic productivity, as they grow more and more, the law of diminishing return begins Gallaway and Vedder (1998) proposed that an expansion much beyond the core function will have a negative impact on the economy. Chandra(2004) used Granger causality test to examine relationship between the government expenditure and gross domestic product in India over the period 1950 to 1996.It was found that growth of government expenditure is detrimental to GDP growth in the short –run although there is no long –term relationship between government size and gross domestic product of India.

Objective of the Study:-

In this paper an attempt is made to identify the relationship between public expenditure and state domestic product in Madhya Pradesh by analysing the data from period 1991 to 2014.

Research Hypothesis:-

State gross domestic product is positively related to the Public expenditure.

Sources of Data:-

The sources of data are completely built on secondary survey the required secondary data would be collected from various sources and has been used for analysis purpose and those are from the following sources.

- Directorate of Statistics and Economics Department of Madhya Pradesh.
- Budget at a glance 1991 to 2014.
- Reserve Bank of India bulletin.

Research Methodology:-

In this paper empirical study is done to establish a relationship between State Gross Domestic Product and Government Expenditure in Madhya Pradesh by analysing the time series data from period 1991 to 2014. For this purpose univariate regression model is used to establish the relation between GSDP and Public Expenditure. In this model State Gross Domestic Product is considered as dependent variable and Public expenditure is considered as independent variable. In this study univariate model is used on natural logarithmic values of GSDP and public expenditure in Madhya Pradesh state.

Result and Discussion



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Following model is used for analysis purpose –

Model

$Log (GSDP) = \alpha + \beta^* Log (GEXPMP) + \epsilon$

Where

GEXPMP = Government Expenditure in Madhya Pradesh

 α = Intercept term

 β = Slope of the best fit linear line (coefficient)

GSDP= Gross State Domestic Product

 ϵ = Error Term

Table 1

Regression Statistics

Multiple R	0.993086561
R Square	0.986220918
Adjusted R Square	0.985594597
Standard Error	0.045923483
Observations	24
Durbin Watson	
Statistics	1.975

Table 2

ANOVA Statistics

	Degree of freedom	Sum of Square	Mean Square	F Statistics	Significance F
Regression	1	3.320827023	3.320827	1574.623	5.75412E-22
Residual	22	0.046397258	0.002109		
Total	23	3.367224281			

Table 3

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
α	6.710032944	0.123841733	54.18232451	6.50723E-25
LOG(GEXPMP)	0.497076765	0.012526656	39.68152091	5.75412E-22

Log (GSDP) =6.710032944+0.497076765* Log (GEXPMP)

The above model shows that the public expenditure in Madhya Pradesh (Log (GEXPMP) has significant impact on Gross State Domestic Product. Adjusted R square value suggest significant effect of the independent variable GEXPMP on dependent variable GSDP. Durbin –Watson statistics is 1.975 which is close to 2. Hence it suggest that there is no autocorrelation among the residuals. The final result of the study shows that positive/negative change in Government expenditure will increase/decrease the Gross State Domestic Product in Madhya Pradesh which support our hypothesis.

Conclusion

The above model shows that public expenditure in Madhya Pradesh has significant impact on Gross State Domestic Product. Hence increase in public expenditure will increase the gross state domestic product of Madhya Pradesh. Public expenditure is an important determinant of growth of a state. The



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above result supports research hypothesis of the study.

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PUBLIC EXPENDITURE PATTERN ON SOCIAL SECTOR IN NEW ECONOMIC POLICY A CASE STUDY OFMADHYA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

This study emphasizes the expenditure pattern of state government on social sector in Madhya Pradesh (1990-91 to 2014-15). Social sector constitute the sub sectors like education, health and medical care with housing and water supply which is essential and necessary for the economic growth of the state. The government plays a convincing role in the development of the social sector because some sectors are dependent on the fund allocation by central government through centrally sponsored schemes. This paper explores the social sector of Madhya Pradesh and its components. The expenditure plan of state government on social sector are distributed in all sub sectors but education has captured large area because it's the basic needs of human development. This papper investigates the growth of social sector expenditure in it's planned policy and relative expenditure pattern in different sectors.

INTRODUCTION

Social sector is an important sector of the state government and includes those components which play an important role in the contribution of human resources development. Thus education, health and medical care with housing and water supply etc. are the components which contribute to human development. Social sector comprising of sub-sectors like education, health and medical care with housing and water supply is very essential for the economic development of any state. Social development paves the way for economic development. Most of the social sector fall within the purview of the states, for which funding is provided through the centrally sponsored schemes. The government plays a very significant part in the development of the social sector (Maheswari, 2012). Expenditures in the social sector, includes education, health, medical care and protection. The establishment social and enhancement of social security systems by government and access to basic social services for all should form an important component of polices for social development. Social safety nets should not preclude the creation of a comprehensive social security system. The provision of social and physical infrastructure through public expenditure on some goods and services can indirectly improve productivity in the private sector through a more efficient allocation of resources (Chenery and Syrguin (1975)). The size of government expenditures in social sector determines efficiency, productivity and growth. The basic problem is that the public sector is not responsive to market signals and heavy regulatory process that engenders higher production costs; and distortion that arise from both fiscal and monetary policies (Devarajan, 1995). The study has been under taken with the help of the secondary data which has been collected from various government reports and documents. As a result expenditure composition can also play an important role in promoting economic growth: fiscal adjustment that reduces unproductive expenditures and protects expenditures in social sector has proved to be more sustainable and more likely to result in faster growth. In this backdrop, this paper attempts



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to examine the social sector expenditure of Madhya Pradesh and its components.

Objective of the Study:-

The objectives of this paper are:-

- To evaluate the share of social sector expenditure in Madhya Pradesh to India's social sector expenditure.
- To explore the composition share in total expenditure of main sub- sectors.
- To identify the pattern of social sector expenditure in Madhya Pradesh.

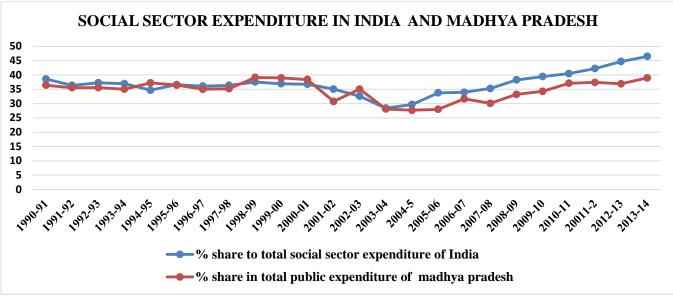
Data source and methodology:-

The sources of data are completely built on secondary survey the required secondary data would were be collected from Directorate of Statistics and Economics of Madhya Pradesh and Budget at a glance 1991 to 2014 and Reserve Bank of India bulletin. The variable occupied under the present study are total social sector expenditure in Madhya Pradesh, social sector

expenditure in India, expenditure in the sub – sectors of social sector. There is notion that social sector is neglected after the reforms, so the present study focussed on the post reform period from 1990-91 to 2013-14.

Share of Social Sector Expenditure:-

When state government expenditure spends more on the social convenience of the people then a state is to be considered welfare state. The share of social sector expenditure to total public expenditure of Madhya Pradesh has increased from 36.43 percent in the year 1990-91 to 38.96percent in the year 2013-14 (Table 1). The share of Madhya Pradesh to India's total expenditure is also increasing from 38.57percent in the year 1990-91 to 46.49percent in the year 2013-14. It represents that through the time the share of social sector expenditure increases as the social convenience withdemand increases with the pace of time to satisfy the need of the people.



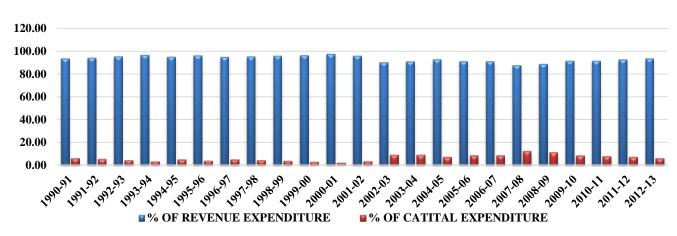
Expenditure Pattern of Social Sector in Madhya Pradesh:-

The share of revenue expenditure in the social sector expenditure of Madhya Pradesh was 93.67percent in the year 1990-91 to 93.60percent in the year 2013-14 (Table 2). It seems that there is reduction in the revenue expenditure of social sector in the recent years due to the increase of the expenditure in the economic sector. At the same time, the share of capital expenditure was 6.33percent in the year 1990-91 to 6.40percent in the



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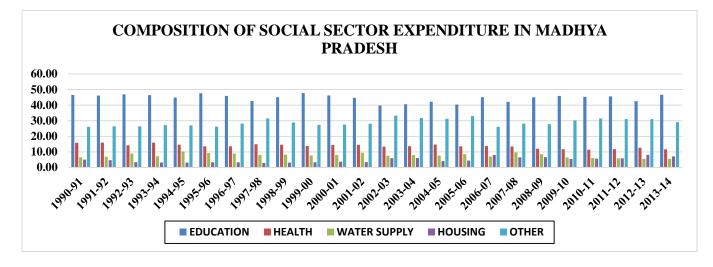
year 2013-14. It reveals that in the recent past importance was given to the capital development of the social sector. The share of plan expenditure is distributed in planned manner that's why expenditure increases for capital development as per requirement of the people. In the later plans, importance was given to the (service sector and social sector) in the state. The result also indicates increased importance given to social welfare rather than creation of social capital and to allow social capital formation through privatisation .



EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF SOCIAL SECTOR IN MADHYA PRADESH

Composition of Social Sector Expenditure in Madhya pradesh:-

The composition of social sector expenditure in Madhya Pradesh depicts that education has captured more space in the social expenditure (Table 3). The share of education covers near about 50 percent. The share of health is very less compared to the education and decreased from 15.85 to 11.63 percent whereas the share of housing is increased from 5.02 to 7.09 percent from 1990-91 to 2013-14. The share of water supply is very meager and decreased from 6.58 to 5.60 percent from 1990-91 to 2013-14. The other social welfare expenditure also increased from 26.07 to 29.06 percent from 1990-91 to 2013-14. Others category includes family welfare, urban development and welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, social security welfare constitute the major portion of other social welfare sector expenditure.





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Conclusion:-

Madhya Pradesh is the prime in the social sector development with limited resources, allocation of resources from the central government. So it is clearly reflect that more financial burden was taken by state government. In that kind of course of time it will damage the financial situation of the state. So there is a need to solve the problem without compromising the social welfare. So solving the problem of state government central government of India facilitates the social sector development and financial burden of Madhya Pradesh. For the further increase in the social expenditure, it may be suggested that the provided fund through centrally sponsored schemes should be allocated as per the needs of the state. The contribution of state to the central resources should also be considered while allocating resources. The state should concentrate to rise or increases resources by its own tax revenue, so that it has to depend as less as on the central government of India. Madhya Pradesh try to earn as much as plan expenditure in the social sector and sub sector should get equal importance apart from the education as they are basic needs of a people life.

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