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POLITICAL EVENTS AND PERCEPTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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College students are regarded as the most sensitive part of our society it is their characteristics and nature that they perceive the events around them in right perspective. Though students are instructed, time and again, not to take active part in politics but history is a witness that students have come out ultimately to oppose and reject unhealthy state of affair, whenever needed. History of our freedom movements also indicates how students played an important role in the freedom movement. It was only with the active participation of the younger generation in Indian politics that India could throw colonialism so easily. The immense strength of students' unity could easily be seen during the Historical J.P. Movement. The student's participation clearly indicates how they are capable of perceiving political events. For this, we have to throw a little glance on Bihar Movement laid by Jay Prakash Narayan. There are two aspects of Bihar movement which must not escape notice for it. It is these aspects which distinguish this crusade for a total revolution from other similar agitation and movements. The first aspect is that it is a movement which was primarily started by university and college students. Secondly the students were fortunate enough in that they succeeded in persuading Jay Prakash Narayan to accept the direct leadership of their movement. Jay Prakash was a man of national and even international status and was known for his moral fervor, maturity of thought and keen political insight. Had these factors, not been there, the movement would not have made such head-way and would not have assumed the importance and significance which it now has as a non-violent or peaceful struggle for complete transformation as the existing social structure.

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Bihar movement got its inspiration from the students of Gujarat. The demands of the students of Gujarat were similar to demands of other states. The student community perceived the hollowness of the Indian Political system. The rampant corruption right from the head to the bottom in the Indian Political fabric moved them completely. The credit goes to the perception of students. And the result was a native wide peaceful struggle against all that was nasty in the Indian Politics. The student's movements under the effective leadership of Jay Prakash Narayan ultimately won the battle.

In a nut-shell, it can be said educated youth has an intrinsic capacity to perceive political events in right perspective.

PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE FORMATION:- As the aim of this project is to study the attitude of college students towards Indian Elections, it is essential to throw some light on the theoretical aspect of relations between socio-psychological variable perceptual fields and attitude formation. As students of Psychology we are aware of the fact that socio-psychological factors within the individual influences his perceptual field and it is thus that is highly responsible for the formation of the attitude towards certain aspects.

Human motives and adjustment patterns are basic to human behaviour. Needs, goals, tensions cause an initiate behaviour, but the content and direction of behaviour is shaped by knowledge and experience. In fact human beings adjust themselves to their environment and become members of society because they are able to take cognizance of the vast and varied array of physical and social stimuli surrounding them. The processes of perception and learning help the individual's to organize his behaviour. The social cultural training of the individual effects and determines his perception.

Perception is usually described as a response to stimuli and general psychology refers to the sensory activities of the organism as determining our perception and knowledge of the external world. Recently studies in Social Psychology have shown that perception is not longer an individual phenomenon, the nature of which is determined by the sensory apparatus receiving impulses from, without but evolves reference to his motives, attitudes, past experience, expectations and the like all of which have social implications. Perception is not free from social factors.

People direct their actions - whether the actions involved religious ceremonies, wage of earning living, political activities or violence - in terms of their beliefs and attitude play such a permanent and seemingly significant role for the individual argues strongly for the indispensability of belief and attitudes in the analysis of social behaviour. Behaviour is a dynamic resultant of motivational emotion, perceptual and learning processes operating simultaneously. Moreover behaviour is a function not only of the immediately present stimuli and their momentary perceptions, but of more enduring predispositions. These higher orders are the enduring organization of perceptual, motivational and emotional factors known as beliefs and attitudes. A complete picture of a man's beliefs about an attitudes toward various aspects of his social world will yield highly reliable prediction about his behaviour in various social situations.

Thus attitudes lie behind many of the significant and dramatic stances of man's social and political behaviour. It is for this reason that many psychologists regard the study of attitudes as the central problem of social psychology. Kretch and Crutchfield (1948) has defined attitude "as an enduring organization of motivational, emotional and perceptual and cognitive processes with respect with respect to some aspects of the individual's world".

In addition to the various daily needs that an individual attempts to satisfy and in the course of which he may develop certain kinds of beliefs and attitudes, some attention has been paid by psychologists to the effects of such specific personality test as ultraversion-extraversion an ascendancy submissiveness and the development of beliefs and attitudes, Quieter's study (1947) is the test example of this fact.

Dixter (1939), in examining the extraversion introversion characteristics of a group of "radical" students, "women" found when to be more introverted than the total group of students, more self sufficient and more dominant and to show more feelings of inferiority. She suggests that because of these personality traits, those women can more readily adopt beliefs and attitudes that depart on the accepted group norms, and therefore tend to develop radical beliefs and attitudes.

Election is, thus, a political behaviour and a popular technique of measuring public opinion in a democracy. Free and fair election is an important and vital in gradient for a successful democracy. Democracy,

in true sense of the terms is a government of the people, for the people and by the people only when elections are held according to code of conduct. On the contrary, if the elections are unfair and unjust the people lose their faith not only in the processes of election but also in the democratic system itself. This is the greatest tragedy of the democracy.

The aim of the present study is to investigate the attitudes of the young educated men towards our election. Indirectly, this will be an attempt to investigate the attitudes of students towards the democratic set-up itself. Through this project, an attempt will also be made to study some social-psychological and personality factors responsible in the forming the attitudes in students.

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कृषि विकास एवं तकनीकी परिवर्तन

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कृषि विकास की खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है तथा ये अनुमान लगाये जाते हैं कि भारत अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक अनाज का उत्पादन करता है, किन्तु यह अनुमान सही नहीं प्रतीत होता है, क्योंकि भारत में खाद्यान्न माँग उसके वर्तमान मूल्यों और जनसंख्या के एक बड़े वर्ग की निम्न आय के कारण कम है। “खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन” के एक अनुमान के अनुसार भारत की 20 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को उचित पोषाहार नहीं मिलता है, अतः यदि सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या को उचित पोषाहार दिया जाये तो यह अनुमानित खाद्यान्न अधिशेष उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि कृषि विकास का कृषण पक्ष यह है कि अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों, फसलों और कृषक समुदाय के विभिन्न वर्गों का असमान विकास तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का ह्रास हुआ है। पूँजी की अपर्याप्तता, अवस्थापना सुविधाओं का अभाव तथा कृषि उत्पादन की बिक्री में बाधायेँ, प्रतिकूल मूल्य व्यवस्था तथा निम्न मूल्य संवर्द्धन के कारण कृषि कार्य अलाभकारी प्रतीत हो रहा है। उल्लेखनीय है कि जनसंख्या एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि के कारण खाद्यान्न की माँग बढ़ रही है, किन्तु खाद्यान्न फसल के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल में तथा खाद्यान्न उत्पादकता में वृद्धि सम्भव नहीं हो पा रही है। वैश्वीकरण के दौर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कृषि की स्थापना के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न प्रकार का तकनीकी परिवर्तन लाना सरकार का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। भारतवर्ष चूँकि कृषि प्रधान देश है, जिसकी कृषि की व्यवस्था पुरानी तकनीक पर आधारित है। इसलिये भारतवर्ष की प्रगतिकी कोई भी कल्पना तक नहीं की जा सकती जब तक कि उसकी कृषि की आधारभूत तकनीक में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से कोई तकनीकी परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाये। सर्वप्रथम भारतवर्ष में 1952 में जब सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम को लागू किया गया था उस समय ही यह उद्देश्य निर्धारित कर लिया गया था कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की कृषि

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