



ST. ANNE'S DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Permanently Affiliated to Bengaluru City University
Recognized by UGC under Section 2(f), Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC
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#23, Cambridge Road, Halasuru, Bangalore- 560008



3.3.2 Papers Published in UGC care List



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Papers Published in UGC Care List

S. No	Title of the Paper	Name of the Author	Department of the teacher	Name of the Journal
1.	Predicting the Performance in the Semester and to improve the study skills of the Hearing-Impaired Students in Special Education Using RNN-HFP	Ms. Marina. B	Computer Application	Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology,(A Scopus Indexed Journal) vol:100, No, 24
2.	HFIPO-DPNN: A Framework for Predicting the dropout of Physically Impaired Student from Education	Ms. Marina. B	Computer Application	International Journal of Information and Education Technology(A Scopus Indexed Journal) Vol: 13, No. 4, April 2023 ISSN: 2010-3689 (Online)
3.	Impact of Talent Management on Organization Performance and Practice: A study of Talent Management in IT sector in context of NCR region	Dr. Lily Regina Arthi S,	Business Administration/ School of Commerce and Managment.	Journal of Harbin Engineering
4.	Binge Watching among the youth: A qualitative Study.	Ms. Rosemol Thanmby	Department of Psychology	International Journal of Research and Analytical Review(IJRAR)
5.	Hindi Sahitya mein Stree Mukti Chintan	Dr. H.R.Puttanna	Department of Hindi	Harvest: An international Multidisciplinary and Multilingual Research Journal

6.	Hindi Sahitya mein Stree Vimarsh	Dr. H.R.Puttanna	Department of Hindi	Bohal Jodh Manjusha-An International Peer Reviewed , Referred Multidisciplinary & Multiple Languages Research Journal
7.	vachana sahithydalli jathi vidambane	Sujatha A	Department of Kannada	Harvest: An international Multidisciplinary and Multilingual Research Journal
8.	vachana sahithyada arivoo namago pararigo	Dr.Ravi prakash	Department of Kannada	Harvest: An international Multidisciplinary and Multilingual Research Journal

PREDICTING THE PERFORMANCE IN SEMESTER AND TO IMPROVE THE STUDY SKILLS OF HEARING-IMPAIRED STUDENTS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION USING RNN-HFP

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ABSTRACT

Education was one of the fundamental need and rights for all people across the world. Every government formulates different schemes to ensure education for all as it results in the countries growth on various aspects. The people who are physically impaired (PI) are also included in these aspects. The performance of those students requires continuous monitoring to acknowledge their attention towards studies and to guide them towards better academic achievements. In this paper, the Recurrent Neural network (RNN) and Hybrid firefly – particle (HFP) algorithm based novel predictor is proposed to predict semester performance of the hearing-impaired students. The RNN algorithm predict the performance of the student and HFP is involved to optimize the prediction performance that may suffer from convergence error. The proposed model was evaluated for its accuracy at both the testing and training phase. The model was initially trained with 80% of data and tested with 20% of it. The proposed model was evaluated for its accuracy at both the testing and training phase. The outcome showed that the MSE loss in training is 0.05 with testing RMSE value of 0.24. The proposed model can be enhanced to predict the drop out probability for the PI students in future.

Keywords: Accuracy, Hearing Impaired Students, RNN-HFP, Prediction Model.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is recognized as a dominant tool of social alteration and frequently starts ascending measure in the social structure, thus assisting to bond the gap among the different society [1]. Also, according to the report [2], requirements for handicapped education are an essential measure for the national education system, which was to be managed by the Department of Education. Conferring to official assessments from the Census of India (Government of India, [3]), there were nearly 26 million (2.1%) disabled people in the country. The Government has generated several strategies for special education since independence.

Besides, inclusive education is presented for all students. According to UNESCO report [4],

inclusive education gives children the right to study with their peers in the schools around them, regardless of their abilities.

However, inclusive education may not fully meet the needs of hearing-impaired students in general schools without adapting instructions to their specific strengths and needs and incorporating the curriculum and school context

which are accessible to these students without imposing them into traditionally delivered curriculum [5]. Since, disabled students have educational needs which differ from those of other students, with both physical and mental disabilities causing difficulty in learning [6].

In addition, physically impaired students face particular challenges in higher education regarding the accommodation and adaptation of curriculum, teaching, assessment, and learning. These reasons become the criteria of eligibility to examine the higher education ability to comprise diverse learners [7]. Hence, for improving these students learning, researchers use technology-supported tools to adapt disabled students' learning environments with their

learning performance. The use of applications like technology-supported special education has steadily increased during these days [8]. To improve their learning, students' understanding of their disability must be analysed, and how these create effect on their academic performance (self-awareness) and knowledge on requesting accommodations (self-advocacy) have interlinked without various results on higher education along with performance, persistence and satisfaction [9].

Moreover, people with disabilities seek post-secondary education and training for satisfying careers and stable incomes. Unfortunately, students with disabilities face various challenges can lead to lesser graduation desirable college which is lower rates than of students with no other disabilities. As a consequence of this disparity, there is growing interest in topics that assess the academic achievements of students with disabilities [10]. However, investigation and analysis in the application and development trends of the integration of technology in special education is still lacking.

Hence there is a clear need for the prediction system to forecast the performance of the physically impaired students through which the students can be encouraged to perform better and they can be provided the necessary supports for their improvement in higher education. The ANN (Artificial Neural Network) based model is presented for predicting the academic performance of engineering students [11]. Multi Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System with Representative Sets based model is predicted student's future performance after entering into university education [12]. From the earlier research, it was evident that the neural network provides enhanced prediction performance than other machine learning algorithms. However, the neural network suffers from the local solution or it does not provide perfect weight associations for the best solution. For this purpose, to predict the semester mark for the Hearing impaired students, the RNN and hybrid Firefly and Particle Swarm Optimization (HFPSO) Algorithm based novel prediction model is proposed in this paper. This novel predictor model is named as RNN-HFP. Here, HFPSO algorithm is used to optimize the process of feature selection process for enhancing the performance of proposed model.

The rest paper is organized as follows: Section II is reviewed the related research papers. Section III is discussed the research methodology of the paper. The outcomes and argument of the paper are

discussed at Section IV. At last, the paper will be concluded at Section V.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In this section, the related literatures are reviewed. It is mainly focus on the education performance of hearing impaired students.

Cupples et al. [13] had analysed language and speech results on young children who are having hearing loss and additional disabilities. Direct assessment and caregiver report are used to analyze the accurate output of receptive and expressive language skills and speech. Entire participant cohort and analyzed the outcomes of children with hearing aids (HAs) versus cochlear implants (CIs). The population-based cohort nearly 146 children in the age of five with hearing loss and additional disabilities were examined. Overall participants, the multiple regressions witnessed that better language results are related to milder hearing loss, use of oral communication, higher levels of cognitive ability and maternal education and earlier device fitting. Speech output accuracy is related to the oral communication use. The outcomes of HA users took after entire cohort. The CI users are prominently related to the good language outputs with the help of oral communication and higher cognitive ability levels.

Chao, Pen-Chiang [14] had proposed the study that assesses the correlation and predictive relationship along with self-determination and betterment of disabled students' college life Subjects were 145 senior college students enlisted from northern Taiwan between the age of 22 and 25. Their disabilities may differ, like visual impairments, hearing impairments, speech/language impairments, physical impairments, specific learning disabilities, emotional and behavioral impairments, one or more disabilities, autism and health impairments. The correlation between SDSCS and WHOQOLBREF are assessed with the help of Pearson correlation and stepwise multiple regression analyses. Also, results assured positive correlations among self-determination and life betterment. Moreover, this research underlined not only about instant influence in the quality of disabled person's life, but also the long-term impact.

Cheng, Sanyin [15] had explored the study of the change in thinking styles of hearing-impaired students in art and design academic discipline. In the meantime of one academic year, Thinking Styles Inventory-Revised II had administered twice for 129 first-year students and 127 second-year students with

hearing-impairments. The outcome exclaimed about Type I thinking styles (more creativity-generating, less structured, and complex) and Type II thinking styles (more norm-favouring, more structured, and simplistic) had been demonstrated to hearing impairment students with huge preference. Overall, changes in style may vary from university class levels to gender. Additionally, following interview assured that acculturation influence modifies the styles of hearing-impaired students modified. Also, it also discussed about contributions, limitations, and implications of recent study on inclusive/mainstreaming higher education.

Cheng, Sanyin, and Kuen-Fung Sin [16] had goals on exploring the problems of university self-efficacy in relation to the students' life betterment about 15 hearing impairment and hearing students mainly from China. The demographic sheet, the University Self-efficacy Scale, and the Quality of University Life Measure (QULM) administered 350 hearing impaired students and 463 hearing students. Multiple regression analyses were accomplished individually on every university quality 20 life scales, with all university self-efficacy scales acting as predictor variables on every analysis and controlling the relevant demographic variables. The results showed that university self-efficacy was an important and positive evaluation of the university life quality to all participants.

Amrieh et al. [17] suggested a students' performance prediction model through data mining approaches with selected features known as student's behavioural features. The proposed model was assessed in three diverse classifiers; Decision tree, Artificial Neural Network, and Naïve Bayes along with ensemble methodologies such as Bagging, Boosting, and Random Forest. The proposed model accomplished up to 25.8% accuracy after using the ensemble methods which was elevated than accuracy when features of behavior were removed.

Vandamme et al. [18] used neural networks, decision tree and linear discriminate analysis for making early academic predictions on students' success in their inaugural year at university. Yi et al.[19] suggested a supervised deeplearning based neural network(DL) model to estimate link based traffic flow conditions. The model had three hidden layers to get 99% accuracy while predicting the congestion.

Bendangnuksung et al. [20] suggested a DL model for predicting the students' performances. In this setup, it was recognized that a DL model is able to execute much better, even with less amount of

training data because of the quality of dataset provided to it and it got 84.3% accuracy.

Agrawal et al. [21] used traditional machine learning algorithms like Rule induction, Random forest, Naïve Bayes and Decision Trees. They got the accuracies of 90%, 85%, 84% and 82% respectively with Decision trees, Random forest, Naïve Bayes and Rule induction.

Veeramuthu et al. [22] used three modules. The first module has classification techniques to infer student's academic performance. The second module will be clustering the students based on their e-learning cognitive styles. The third module enabled teachers to differentiate the students based on their academic potential so that weak students get more attention.

Yadav & Pal [23] implemented Educational Data Mining Techniques to make a prediction model of engineering student's performance. The ID3, CART, and C4.5 algorithms of decision tree were executed to predict performance in their completion exam. This result can be employed to forecast on the students' performance next year. Originally 90 students data with 13 variables are used in the study and attributes of final exam grades were used. The result showed that ID3, CART, and C4.5 algorithms provided an acceptable accuracy level, C4.5 method outclassed the rest with 67.7778% accuracy.

Naïve Bayes(NB) classifier could recognize the hidden data between subjects that influenced students performance in Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. The NB algorithm was used for classification of student's performance in early stages of 2nd semester with 74% accuracy [23]. A recurrent neural network (RNN) approach was proposed for forecasting students' final grades from their learning activity in education systems. The collected data indicated the presence of activities such as student utilizing LMS, electronic portfolio system and the electronic book system. By using this approach to get data from students, this experiment investigated the accuracy of prediction [24]. RNNs had been employed for evaluating the results through game activity [25], and to forecast answers to queries of numerous skills with historical data [25]. From the study of related works, various data produces various results were found. In this study, HFIPO-DPNN method is predicted the student's dropout with the help of their previous marks and high school scores for the betterment of accurate prediction.

Student's performance examined using NB classifier which is one of the methods of classification to recognize the hidden data between subjects that influenced students' performance in

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. The naïve Bayes algorithm can be employed for classification of performance of students in early stage of 2nd semester with 74% accuracy [23]. A recurrent neural network (RNN) approach was proposed for forecasting students' final grades from the log information in education systems. The log information indicated the activities of learning of students who utilizes the LMS, the electronic book system and electronic portfolio system. This research used this approach to get data from students and investigated the prediction accuracy [24]. RNNs had been employed for evaluating the results through game activity [25], and to forecast answers to queries of numerous skills with historical data [25]. From the study of related works, various data produces various results were found. In this study, HFIPO-DPNN method is used to predict the dropout of the student with the help of their previous marks and high school scores for the betterment of accurate prediction.

Sathya Durga v (2020) [26] implemented enhanced pso algorithm to build a Academic performance prediction model for deaf students. The data set for this research work was collected from deaf students all over Tamil Nadu. PSO From the given data set to select the minimum number of features to build a prediction model was found by running RBPSO algorithm. The number of features needed by the model was found to be 7. Neural Network build with the RBPSO algorithm achieved a low 128 error of 0.098.

Fernando and Deller (2021)[27] used behavioral data of both teachers and students to build a student's performance prediction model. Teachers' experience, teaching style, skill in IT were some of the few features included in the prediction model. A web-based prediction model was built in this study

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current work entails Recurrent Neural Network along with the hybrid Firefly and Particle Swarm Optimization Algorithm. The data on the students for the study was collected 210 samples. In the proposed methodology, the RNN was employed to update the weight and biases in the model and the hybrid HFP was employed to optimize the feature selection process. Initially, the proposed model is trained with 80% of the dataset. Subsequently, the trained model is then tested with the remaining dataset. The following sub-stages are implemented in the python software and are explained below;

3.1 Preprocessing

The pre-processing was the primary stage in any machine learning process, where the data gets transformed. The collected dataset may have some missing data and they are filled with the mean of the respective attributes. The categorical features, which depicts student's details are labelled numerically. Then the data is normalized using Min-Max Normalization technique.

3.2 Feature selection

The collected dataset consists of many features like name, age, Gender, marks and percentages achieved by the student in 10th and semesters. However, for predicting the future academic performance the features involving the mark is substantiate and those are need to be selected. The feature selection process is carried out through hybridized firefly and particle swarm optimization technique.

3.3 Feature selection and optimized Prediction

The expected marks of the student performance in their academics is conceded with the RNN and HFP algorithm that are given below:

3.3.1 Selecting the features

The selection of supervised features is mostly focused on the problem of labelling, and the significance between the function and the class category is used as its basic concept. Relevance evaluations may determine the significance of the features. This model aims to find an optimum function group for a training sample with characteristics and class labelling that provides the maximum accuracy of the model.

A general structure for selecting features is the Hilbert-Schmidt dependence criteria as seen in the equation, where $J(S)$ tests the dependence of a data on C . The principle of this paradigm is that $J(S)$ should be maximized by the key frame subset, which converts the choice of features into more of an optimization method.

$$D = \arg \max [J(S)] \quad (1)$$

The filter method typically uses assessment criteria to increase the correlation between the function and the class labelling and to decrease the correlation between features. In addition, the association between features is often superseded by redundancy.

Generally, rooted on the type of output, this method is divided into two, weighted ranking method and subset selection model [24]. Apart from this filter model (which considers the relation between features and output labels), wrapper model (takes the error rate or accuracy in the standard of

evaluation) and embedded model (selecting features in the training model and generating output) is commonly used. Its performance is measured by machine learning model. Lasso method is commonly used to reduce the sum of squares of residuals if the regression coefficient is absolute.

3.3.2 Hybrid firefly and particle swarm algorithm

Yang, Xin-She [28] had proposed "Firefly" a Bio-Inspired algorithm, which was a metaheuristic in nature, imitating the behaviour pattern of the fireflies. By nature, the fireflies have a tendency to be attracted towards luminous substances. Initially, real fireflies illuminate in discrete forms, while the designed fireflies will be considered as always glowing. When relating the two fireflies' brightness, the fireflies' locations must be reflected. In the real time, when a firefly is examining for another, it can simply see so far. When the distant of another firefly is long, the less bright it will be for the first firefly due to the intensity of light decreasing under the inverse square law.

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) was firstly introduced by R.C. Eberhart and J. Kennedy in 1995 [29]. Particle swarm optimization is a nature-inspired algorithm which is based on the social behaviour of birds in the flock. PSO generates its performance after the flocking or swarming animal patterns. PSO has particles that generate its sample in the form of swarm. Every particle is basically moved from one point to another. This mutation is carried out in an effective manner; likewise, each particle is relocated from its preceding location to a fresh, better location.

In general, Firefly algorithm has high computational time, complexity and slow convergence. Therefore, the PSO is used to enhance the performance of the traditional firefly algorithm. Also, Fireflies had no memories of personal best position (pbest) and velocity (V) alike particles. When two algorithms are combined and hybridized, PSO performs the search globally and provides swift convergence. Additionally, Firefly performs the search locally, as it backs the fine-tuning in exploitation. The HFP algorithm is defined as follows,

$$w = w_i - \left(\frac{w_i - w_f}{\text{iteration max}} \right) \times \text{iteration} \quad (2)$$

$$f(i, t) = \begin{cases} \text{false, if } \text{fitness}(\text{particle}, t) > \text{gbest}^{t-1} \\ \text{true, if } \text{fitness}(\text{particle}, t) < \text{gbest}^{t-1} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$A_i(t+1) = A_i(t) + Y_0 e^{-\gamma r_{ij}^2} (A_j(t) - \text{gbest}^{t-1}) + a \epsilon_i \quad (4)$$

$$V_i(t+1) = A_i(t+1) - A_{i_temp} \quad (5)$$

3.3.3 Recurrent Neural Network

Basics: The RNN, the sub-class of neural networks, generated the long-range inherent correlation in the middle of data samples. Basic structure of RNN is shown in Figure 1. However the general NN without any information about temporal input data order, RNN solves the problem on incorporating the time built notion idea into it. Compared to further NN architectures, RNNs with hidden layer will update them after every time-step process of the input. This confirms the input sequence temporal structure as valuable. Network nodes get input from recent data point $x(t)$ as well as hidden state values of hidden layer in the earlier state $h(t-1)$. Hence, inputs at time t have influence on network outputs to arrive in the future with the help of recurrent connections. Standard RNN with input vector $v = (v_1, \dots, v_T)$ measures hidden vector $h = (h_1, \dots, h_T)$ and output vector $y = (y_1, \dots, y_T)$ by iterating equations (6) and (7) over $t = 1, \dots, T$.

$$h(t) = Q(W_{(hx)} x^{(t)} + W_{(hh)} h^{(t-1)} + b_h) \quad (6)$$

$$y^{(t)} = \sigma(W_{(yh)} h^{(t)} + b_y) \quad (7)$$

Where: b_y and b_h as vectors of biases, $W_{(h,x)}$, $W_{(hh)}$ and $W_{(yh)}$ as weights matrices of input-hidden layer, hidden-output layer and recurrent connections separately. Q is an activation function.

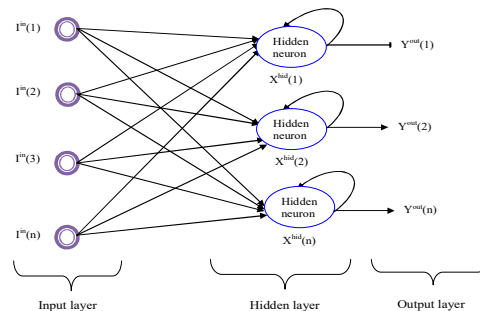


Figure 1: Basic structure of Recurrent Neural Network

Standard neural networks are instructed over numerous time steps using algorithm called backpropagation through time [30].

Bi--LSTM-RNN network model is used, which includes input layer, output layer, 3 hidden layers (including BiLSTM). This model is activated by sigmoid activation function and optimized using adam optimizer, which used the magnitude of the gradients and normalizes it.

$$I_l^t(t) = d_j^1(t-1) \quad (8)$$

$$I_m^t(t) = d_q^1(t-1) \quad (9)$$

Where I- input layer, d- dense layer l, m are order of context layer j, g are order of hidden layer.

At first hidden layer,

$$d_j^1(t) = f\left(\sum_i^1 V_{ij}^1 x_i(t)\right) + f\left(\sum_i^{con^1} u_{ij}^1 I_l^t(t)\right) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{Where } f = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

The output layer is given as,

$$O_k(t) = f \sum_g^{D_2} W_{gk} d_g^2(t) \quad (11)$$

Where W_{gk} means the connection in the middle of second hidden layer and output layer.

3.3.4 RNN-HFP Predictor model

In the phase of training, the proposed model has two sub phases; The HFP algorithm initializes the values for weight, biases and its variables in vector form. The HFP algorithm selects the features which as more impact to predict the semester. Initially the velocity and the position of the particle is assigned. During the iteration the particles update their velocity and position by itself. After finding the velocity and position of the particle it will calculate the global best position. From the given gbest position it will move to the firefly algorithm. In order to find the best feature element, the predefined threshold value is set to 0.50. Based on the threshold value the feature will be accepted or rejected. After finding the feature which has more impact on the mark prediction will be given to the Bi--LSTM-RNN. The data was sent into the RNN that process the data through the dense layer and the output is given in the output layer. The total error in predicted value (MSE) was evaluated. The training process is constant and procedure continues until the convergence is met. After the training process is completed, the testing process is executed for appraising the performance of the trained prediction model. In this testing phase or prediction phase, 20 % of data from the dataset are given as input to the

trained prediction model for predicting the performance of the students.

3.3.5 Algorithm: RNN-HFP algorithm

The step-by-step process of proposed prediction model is discussed in Table 1,

Table 1: Proposed RNN-HFP algorithm

Input:	Student's previous years Mark
Output:	predicted Next semester Mark
	(1). Start
	(2). Student's details and marks from previous semester is taken and stored in array of three dimension (N, W, F) Where, N is number of training dataset W is dataset length F is number of features in the dataset
	(3). Finding the features that have more impact on the upcoming semester mark prediction using HFP algorithm
	(4). Bi--LSTM-RNN is built which includes input layer, output layer, 3 hidden layers (including BiLSTM). This model is activated by sigmoid activation function and optimized using adam optimizer.
	(5). Assigning random weight and bias according to the dataset features
	(6). Train the constructed Bi--LSTM-RNN network on the dataset.
	(7). Use the output of the last layer's prediction of next number sequence.
	(8). Update the weight and bias based on MSE and set it for RNN
	(9). Repeat the above three steps until optimal solution is reached.
	(10). Obtain Prediction by providing test data as input to the network.
	(11). End.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, results and discussion of Bi--LSTM-RNN-HFP based proposed prediction model is discussed and analyzed. The data are collected from the ITI institution in Bangalore. The sample consists of 210 data that are preprocessed and subjected to feature selection through Python Jupyter environment. The model was initially trained with 80% of data and tested with 20% of it. On Implementing Hybridized Firefly and PSO, the total numbers of features get reduced from 15 to 8 and are given in Table 2. Here, the feature selection process is implemented using Jupyter. Also, the proposed

prediction model is executed using python software. The impact percentage greater than 50% is selected and is trained using the Bi-LSTM-RNN model to predict the semester mark.

actual semester 3 percentage and predicted semester 3 percentage are almost converged. Therefore, RNN-HFP based proposed prediction has been better performed.

Table 2: Results From HFP Algorithm

Features	% impact on Final Semester marks prediction
Sex	72.92368
Age	11.98001
Subject	28.59648
Medium of Instruction	0.833868
Month/year Appeared for 10th Exam	22.98286
Kannada	24.70796
Maths	76.20424
Science	48.12205
Social Science	57.42757
Total (425)	1.467815
Percentage	75.36456
Sem I	44.62953
per1	87.84088
Sem2	1.30197
per2	93.08649
Sem 3	87.22387
per3	90.7936

The proposed model was evaluated both at the testing and training for its accuracy over the given dataset. Initially 167 data is utilized to train proposed model and then 43 data are used for testing purpose. The percentage obtained in semester 1, 2, and 3 and the achieved 10th percentage were employed to predict the semester mark through the proposed Bi-LSTM-RNN model during the process of training. After the completion of training process, the percentage obtained in 10th std, semester 1, 2 and 3 are provided to the predictor model and the model is trained. The loss is calculated using the mean squared error, which estimates the difference between predicted and true value. Figure 2 represents the variation between predicted semester 3 percentage and actual semester 3 percentage. As shown in the figure, the proposed prediction model has effectively predicted the percentage. Since the

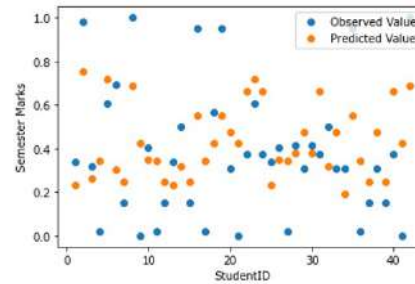


Figure 2: Predicted Semester Percentage Compared To Actual Semester Percentage. Blue: Observed Semester 3 Percentage And Orange: Predicted Semester 3 Percentage

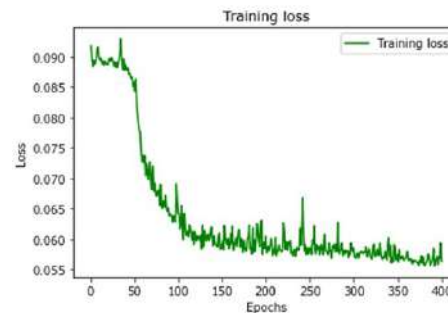


Figure 3: Loss Of The Proposed Model

The binary crossentropy loss of the proposed model was evaluated initially during the training phase and it showed the loss of about only 2%. Similarly, during the testing phase, the errors of the proposed model calculated using MSE was about 0.05, and using MAE (Mean absolute error) was about 0.13. The R square value of the predicted 3rd semester marks shows 61%. Figure 2 shows the loss of the proposed model under training phase.

5. SUMMARY

This research work developed a semester mark prediction for the ITI students in one of the Bangalore Institute. The hybridization of Firefly and particle swarm optimization algorithm produced a minimized error value using MSE 0.05. The previous study shows that the PSO algorithm used to find the feature selection run with the error rate of 0.098. Hence in our research we combined the

Firefly and particle swarm optimization algorithms to minimize the error. The research must have concentrated to develop a modified RNN which helps to replace the adam optimizer. The future scope for the current work will underscore on anticipating the various attributes such as semester marks and behavioral data. Also, being the drop out student, the most impacted reason is because of unfortunate family situations.

Consequently the future work enhance the dropout detection models, by formulating multiple data.

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, RNN-HFP algorithm is proposed to forecast 3rd semester marks of hearing impaired ITI students in Bangalore city. The academic scores obtained by the students in 10th std and the previous semester marks are used for forecasting the final semester performance of the students. The RNN LSTM algorithm predicts the mark of the student through the optimized features with the HFP algorithm. The dataset is splitted in the ratio of 80:20 for training and testing the proposed model. The R square value achieved is 63%. The loss of the proposed model was evaluated initially during the training phase and it showed the MSE error of about only 0.05. Similarly during the testing phase the loss of the present model calculated using RMSE error was about 0.24. The prediction of 3rd semester marks also helped the institute to help the students to focus more with their academics. Hence the institute can maintain their admission level.

The future scope for the present work will emphasize on predicting the performance at earlier semesters. Additionally, being physically impaired the drop out cases from the education is more prevalent due to poor academic performance and family background. Hence the future work to predict the dropout chance of student earlier will benefit the student to endure the students to complete their education successfully and provide the necessary recommendation to guide them in their academics.

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HFIPO-DPNN: A Framework for Predicting the Dropout of Physically Impaired Student from Education

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Abstract—Education plays a significant role in individuals' development and the economic growth of developing countries like India. Dropout of students from their studies is the major concern for any order of education. Some models for predicting the dropout of students are developed with several factors. Many of them lacked consistency as they backed their studies with the academic performance of the students. Especially, for those students who suffered from physical impairment, the dropout depends on several external factors. Hence, this work proposes a novel HFIPO-DPNN to predict the student dropout rooted in the previous semester's marks. The proposed model enclosed the hybrid firefly and improved particle swarm algorithm to optimize the feature selection that influences the dropout of hearing-impaired students. The optimized feature data are used to predict the dropout with the novel DPNN. The optimized data was split and used for training the DPNN. The testing data is used to evaluate the performance of the proposed framework. The attributes used for predicting the student dropout are Family Size, Subject, Medium of Instruction, and so on. The data must be collected from 250 physically impaired children belonging to ITI institute, Bangalore. The outcome of the proposed framework is evaluated on several metrics. The accuracy of the proposed model is about 99.02%. The HFIPO-DPNN framework can be enhanced for predicting the dropout for students with other disabilities. The optimization showed that factors influencing education other than familial factors are to be considered in the prediction of dropout.

Index Terms—Education, dropout, physically impaired, feature selection

I. INTRODUCTION

Education has a pivotal role in uplifting people and possesses cutting impact on all aspects of life as it forms an investment for human and economic development [1]. Especially for those people who are physically impaired, education is the only way that can uplift them to have a better life. The average dropout of normal students in their secondary is about 36.5%, 38.5%, and 8.6% among the Hispanic, Afro American, and Asian ethnicity respectively [2]. There are several factors that lead to the dropout of students from schools and colleges. The initial studies concentrated on the factors related to students. However, many researchers suggested that the family factors like poor economy and single parent are found to be the dominant risk factors along with poor student's performance [3]. When the student is physically impaired, the risk factors multiple in larger magnitudes. The challenges involve learning with teaching response, accommodation, and curriculum

adaptation [4]. Especially according to the 2011 census 45% of disabled populations in India are remained to be illiterate, related to 26% of Indians. Physically disabled students have higher dropout rates, with 59% of educated people with disabilities in regular Class X, compared to 67% of the population [5]. Early precise prediction on students' performance with their current performance records is crucial for efficiently performing essential pedagogical interventions for ensuring students' satisfactory graduation within the course period [6]. The predicting task gets complex by the ever-expanding data with the student enrolments and continuous shifting of student characteristics [7]. Additionally, this model may guide the students on a particular path to select appropriate options that can fulfil them in their life rooted on the past experience of students [8].

With the earlier prediction on dropout the organization or institutions can take the necessary steps to prevent it from occurring. Rooted on the earlier works, it is observed that the deep learning algorithms can provide better performance in predicting the dropout. Hence a novel HFIPO-DPNN framework is proposed with the hybrid firefly and improved particle swarm optimization (HFIPO) and Dropout Prediction neural network (DPNN).

The articles numerous issues arise for students with various impairments during their time in higher education. Due to this reason, some potentially impaired students choose not to enroll in higher education institutions or do not complete their degrees. Students with physical disabilities frequently struggle to organize and store the supplies they need for class. Many schools hire a teacher's assistant to assist them in using this technology and have it prepared before each class. The biggest obstacles to providing educational services to kids with impairments seem to be the following: The educational system still harbours unfavourable attitudes and prejudices toward students with impairments. It may be challenging for students with disabilities to receive educational services equitably if certain educators, staff members, and students lack awareness of and sensitivity to disability concerns. Physical barriers, such as heavy doors, non-accessible restrooms, non-accessible transportation to and from school, and the absence of ramps and/or elevators in multi-level school buildings, continue to prevent students with disabilities from accessing educational programmes. Finding accessible student accommodation is a challenge for post-secondary students as well. Students may have a variety of disabilities, including mental illness, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, hearing impairment, and locomotor disability, children that struggle with learning.

Research Questions:

- 1) How is the data collected for analysis?
- 2) What are the attributes/features considered for prediction

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purposes?

3) How is the prediction carried out?

4) What are the measures considered for evaluating the proposed model?

In the proposed model, the data on the students' performance and their family background is taken for the dropout prediction. So that it will be helpful for the professors to give special training to students rooted in dropout status.

The contributions of the projected work are listed below:

- To introduce a new hybrid firefly and improved particle swarm algorithm to optimize the feature selection that influences the dropout of hearing-impaired students.
- To predict the student dropout rooted in the previous semesters' marks with a novel HFIPO-DPNN.
- The Dropout Prediction neural network (DPNN) is trained with hybrid firefly and improved particle swarm optimization (HFIPO)

The other sections of paper are provided rooted on the proposed HFIPO are abridged as follows: In Section II, the works related to the dropout prediction study and the neural network model used are studied, and Section III explains the mathematical working of the proposed HFIPO-DPNN. Section IV provides facts about HFIPO-DPNN in terms of the neural network model and mathematical expressions for feature selection, Section V exhibits the proposed framework result rooted in the performance. The final section provides the conclusion and lists the future scope.

II. RELATED WORKS

A. Literature Review

A study was conducted to categorize and predict the academic performances of a group of students over a period of 6 years using multiple features collected from an academic organization. The study enabled the researchers to determine an estimated grade that a particular student would obtain in a certain course and devise improvement methodologies accordingly through training [9]. The study showed equal dependence of the student's performance on academics, personal, social, and extra-curricular activities. Machine learning algorithms 'Naïve Bayes' (NB) and 'Decision Tree' were opted for the classification of data. Initially, data were collected through the survey and pre-processed for data mining tasks for generating the student's performance prediction model [10]. A different classifier models were used to foretell dropouts in an online course with 10-fold cross-validation. It was established that the accuracy of 79.7%, 73.9%, 87%, 76.8% for decision tree, NB, nearest neighbor, and neural network, respectively [11].

Analyzing a student's performance using NB classifier is one of the classification methods used to recognize hidden relations between subjects in Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia. The algorithm can be implemented for performance classification during the early stage of 2nd semester achieving an accuracy of 74% [12]. Works implemented in [13] involved building a recurrent neural network (RNN) for forecasting students' final grades from log information in education systems. A log information basically provides details of learning activities of all the students who used the LMS, the electronic book system, and the electronic portfolio system. A comparable

prediction accuracy was noticed in this work that used log information to predict final grades [13]. RNNs had been employed for evaluating the results through game activity [14], and to forecast answers to queries of numerous skills with historical data [15].

A novel data mining approach was proposed with a recommender system (RS) for forecasting student performance. For validating the approach, it was compared logistic regression-based RS techniques. Experimental outcomes presented that the suggested method can increase prediction effectiveness [16]. The work presented a methodical literature review that signifies the usage of machine learning algorithms in RS and categorizes study prospects. The study determined that Decision Tree and Bayesian algorithms are extensively employed in RS and it offered new prospects for researches [17]. Various data mining algorithms formed from a combination of classification, clustering algorithm, association rule algorithm, and many more were investigated to determine the most superior combination. The study indicated the highest efficiency in combining clustering and classification with association rule algorithm for building a recommendation engine to recommend courses in E-learning [18].

Using Artificial Neural network model, Abu-Naser *et al.* [19] in 2015 attempted to predict the performance of sophomore students and tested it. The factors influencing their performance were listed as freshman year scores in all subjects, especially in maths and electrical circuits along with high school scores. They developed the Multilayer Perceptron Topology model, which predicts 80% of students' performance accurately. Using the same model, Zaccharis in 2016, predicted academic performance. But it was rooted in learning activities, email communication, interaction, collaboration, and through online quiz. Here the model predicted the results with the classification accuracy of 98.3% [20].

In 2017, Castro *et al.* indicated that ML techniques such as Bayesian and decision tree were stable, whereas neural network approaches were more effective and serves a complementary role in identifying the students who are in need of assistance [21]. Students attending sophomore courses were analysed to predict the students prone to failure. To reduce the number of failures and to increase the learning activities, Sukhbaatar *et al.* in 2019, attempted this study. They used a simple 3-layer neural network to predict the failure status. By the final week, 65% of students were predicted accurately.

B. Motivation

Physically challenged worldwide, student dropout is a severe issue. It has an impact on the dropout as well as their previous school, family, and society at large. Big data is promoted as the most important technology in data analysis given the state of science and technology today. Effective dropout prediction for students with physical disabilities based on educational data is now a hot research issue. Previous research has only examined student dropout rates at particular stages, such as the individual, middle school, and university. However, there hasn't been much study done on using machine learning techniques to forecast university dropout rates for physically challenged students using

unusual datasets.

C. Problem Statement

Some of the biggest obstacles facing hearing-impaired pupils are a lack of qualified sign language instructors and the expensive expense of assistive technology. These kids used emotion-focused coping techniques to get through social obstacles, whereas problem-focused coping strategies are used to tackle academic challenges. Social support networks were utilized by visually impaired and hearing-impaired students more frequently than other coping mechanisms, yet this assistance would prove ineffectual if the students themselves did not put in any effort. Due to the visual character of graphs, charts, tables, and plots, students who have visually challenged experience particular difficulties when learning mathematical ideas. While touchscreens have been investigated as a potential tool to help those who are visually impaired understand mathematical concepts, many of these devices are not freestanding, weren't created with a user-centered design approach, and weren't tested with users who are visually impaired.

From the study of related works, various data produces various results were found. In this study, the HFIPO-DPNN method is used to predict the dropout of the student with the help of their previous marks and high school scores for the betterment of accurate prediction.

III. PRELIMINARIES

A. Selecting the Features

The selection of supervised features is mostly focused on the problem of labeling, and the significance or association between the function and the class category is used as its basic concept. Relevance evaluations may determine the significance of the features. This model aims to find an optimum function group for a training sample with characteristics and class labeling that provides the maximum accuracy of the classifier.

A general structure for selecting features is the Hilbert-Schmidt dependence criteria as seen in the equation, where $J(S)$ tests the dependence of a number of data on C . The principle of this paradigm is that $J(S)$ should be maximized by the key frame subset, which converts the choice of features into more of an optimization method.

$$D = \arg \max [J(S)]$$

The filter method typically uses assessment criteria to increase the correlation between the function and the class labeling and to decrease the correlation between features. In addition, the association between features is often superseded by redundancy.

Generally, rooted in the type of output, feature selection method is divided into two, weighted ranking method and subset selection model [19]. Apart from this filter model (which considers the relation between features and output labels), wrapper model (takes the error rate or accuracy in the standard of evaluation), and embedded model (selecting features in the training model and generating output) is commonly used. Its performance is measured by machine learning model. Lasso (Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) is commonly used to reduce the sum of

squares of residuals if the absolute values of the regression coefficient.

B. Improved Particle Swarm Optimization (IPSO) Algorithm

The Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) is a well-known optimization algorithm that is framed rooted in the natural swarm of flocking birds. The IPSO [22] is constructed on the fundamental concept of positioning the particles and their velocities. The features along with its datasets are initially located in the search space. The data position vector is provided as in Eq. (1).

$$o_i = (o_{i1}, o_{i2}, o_{i3}, \dots \dots \dots, o_{is}) \quad (1)$$

In Eq. (1), S is the Search space dimensionality and i is the feature set. In the PSO, the particles are always under motion and hence possesses the velocity V and its vector can be represented as in Eq. (2).

$$v_i = (v_{i1}, v_{i2}, v_{i3}, \dots \dots \dots, v_{is}) \quad (2)$$

The particle continuously updates its velocity and position rooted on the nearest swarm particles. Each particle records are the previous position as the personal best and the population generates the best position to be the global best which are termed as the $pbest_i$ and $gbest_i$ respectively. From the obtained best positions, the search for the optimum solution continues with updating of position and velocity with the following expressions in Eqs. (3) and (4).

$$o_{is}(t+1) = o_{is}(t) + v_{is}(t+1) \quad (3)$$

$$v_{is}(t+1) = wv_{is}(t) + C_1R_1(pbest_i(t) - o_{is}(t)) + C_2R_2(gbest_i(t) - o_{is}(t)) + C_3R_3(gbest_i(t) - pbest_i(t)) \quad (4)$$

where,

' C_1 ' and ' C_2 ' are acceleration coefficients,

' w ' = inertial weight (constant),

' R ' = a random number in the range [0, 1],

' $pbest_i(t)$ ' = best position experienced by particle i until time t ,

' $gbest_i(t)$ ' = best position discovered by the swarm until time t

' i ' = variable of a D -dimensional vector of position or velocity.

Since the inertial weight is highly responsible for balancing the exploration and exploitation rates of the algorithm, it is considered to have a high impact on the direction of particles in the problem space. Exploration is defined as the property of swarm intelligence and the evolutionary computing method that is popularly preferred at the initial stages of a process to find new solutions in problem space. The $pbest_i$ and $gbest_i$ will be updated as follows:

if $f(x_i(t+1)) \geq f(pbest_i(t))$,

$$pbest_i(t+1) = pbest_i(t)$$

otherwise,

$$pbest_i(t+1) = x_i(t+1)$$

where, $f(x_i)$ is the fitness value of particle i .

To calculate $gbest$,

$$gbest_i(t+1) = \min f(pbest_i(t+1))$$

It is generally the case for the diversity of the particles at initial steps to be high and then slowly decrease over the optimization processing time.

C. Firefly Algorithm

Firefly is another nature inspired algorithm developed with its attractive characteristics that are represented as the illuminative function [23]. The algorithm can be described through its three fundamental functions namely, attraction towards partners, attraction towards prey, and its mechanism of warning. Firstly, the light intensity at a specific distance ‘ r ’ from a light source obeys the inverse square law which means, as the distance ‘ r ’ from the light source increases, the brightness ‘ I ’ tends to decline, i.e. the light source is inversely proportional to the squared distance. The second aspect influencing the visibility of fireflies is that light is absorbed by the air, which gets weaker as when the distance is increased. Initially, the light intensities are formulated and rooted on it the attractiveness of the firefly is generated for the given data as in Eqs. (5) and (6)

$$I = I_0 e^{-\gamma r_{ij}^2} \quad (5)$$

$$I = B_0 e^{-\gamma r_{ij}^2} \quad (6)$$

In Eqs. (5) and (6), I_0 , B_0 are the initial light intensity and attractiveness constant of fireflies respectively, γ is the light absorption coefficient ($=1$). The distance between the two fireflies is r_{ij} , which is given as in Eq. (5).

The best solution obtained from the firefly algorithm is represented in the Eq. (7) as:

$$o_i = o_i + B_0 e^{-\gamma r_{ij}^2} (x_j - x_i) + \alpha(rand - 0.5) \quad (7)$$

where, the second term of the equation is due to the attraction and the third term is randomization with ‘ α ’ being the randomization parameter. ‘ $rand$ ’ indicates a random number picked from a uniform distribution in the range [0, 1]. Similarly, the expression $(rand - 0.5)$ represents the range $[-0.5, 0.5]$ to incorporate a positive and negative variation. β_0 is always set to 1 and $\alpha \in [0, 1]$.

IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The present prediction system is structured with the novel DPNN along with the hybrid improved Particle Swarm and Firefly optimization algorithm. In the proposed methodology, initially the dataset was pre-processed by removing inexactness and normalized through the Min-Max Normalization Technique, where min and max are the minimum and maximum of each input features (i.e. 0 and 1 respectively).

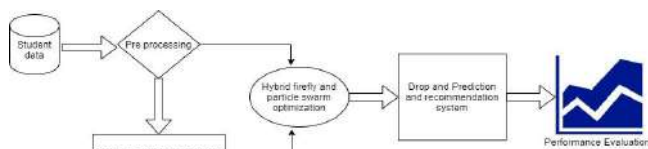


Fig. 1. Proposed HFIPO-DPNN.

Initially, using the collected data, the 3rd semester marks will be predicted. The obtained pre-processed data along with the predicted 3rd semester marks is provided to the novel

HFIPO algorithm for optimizing the features. The optimized features are provided for the novel DPNN. The proposed DPNN model is trained with 80% of the dataset. Subsequently, the trained model is then tested with the complete dataset. The proposed HFIPO-DRP-NN framework for predicting student dropout prior to the final semester exams is given in Fig. 1.

For the HFIPO modelling, firstly, a set of particles in D -dimensional space within the range of [0,1] is generated, where ‘ D ’ denotes length of the original feature vector. If the value of the decision variable is higher than a predefined threshold value, then the corresponding feature element will be selected; otherwise, it will be removed from the original feature set. Further, the best subset of features is explored by the particle set in the search space. Every iteration involves the updating of the velocity and position of each particle, the best experience of each particle, and the best experience of swarm. Despite finding the distance between firefly 1 and firefly 2, the proposed work calculates the distance between firefly 1 and $gbest_i$.

$$r_{ij} = \|x_j - x_i\|,$$

where, x_j and x_i are firefly 1 and firefly 2 respectively. The distance between any two fireflies x_i and x_j is expressed as the Euclidean distance by the basic Firefly algorithm.

$$r_{ij} = \|x_j - gbest_i\|$$

$$r_{ij} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^d (x_{i,k} - gbest_{i,k})^2}$$

Then the position is calculated as,

$$o_i = o_i + B_0 e^{-\gamma r_{ij}^2} (x_j - gbest_i) + \alpha(rand - 0.5)$$

In this model, embedded feature selection technique is used. This is the combination of filter and wrapped methods as discussed in Section III. This model reduces over fitting by regularization techniques. This technique works by penalizing the magnitude of feature coefficients and helps in minimizing the error rate over the iterations.

A. Data Collection

The Physically impaired student data is collected exclusively from the ITI institution in and around Bangalore. The dataset consists of several features like family background, academic performance during the final schooling, and also the first two semester marks obtained by every individual. Additionally, the level of impairment is also specified in Table I.

TABLE I: FEATURE FROM THE COLLECTED DATA

S.no	Features	Datatype	Values
1	Sex	Character	M,F
2	Family Size	Integer	Between 1 to 6
3	Family Income	Integer	0,1,2,3 (0-BPL,1-poor, 2-Average, 3-High)
4	Age	Integer	16 to 25
5	Subject	String	Fitter, Mechanic,Turnar,etc
6	Medium of Instruction	String	Kannada, Tamil, English,etc
7	Kannada	Integer	0 to 100
8	Maths	Integer	0 to 100

9	Science	Integer	0 to 100
10	Social Science	Integer	0 to 100
11	Percentage	Integer	0 to 100
12	Sem I Percentage	Integer	0 to 100
13	Sem2 Percentage	Integer	0 to 100
14	Difficulty level in understanding	Integer	0 or 1 (Based on Maths and science subject)
15	Disability Status	Integer	0 or 1

B. Preprocessing and Normalization

The collected data consists some missing values that provide some ambiguity in utilizing the data for the present work. This method computes the missing value from the measured values from the data through the Eqs. (8), (9). Fig. 2 shows the Flowchart for (a) preprocessing and normalization and (b) feature selection with HFIP.

$$d_i = \sqrt{(P_{xi} - K_{xi})^2 + (P_{yi} - K_{yi})^2} \quad (8)$$

$$M_{vi} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_i}{d_i^2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{d_i^2}} \quad (9)$$

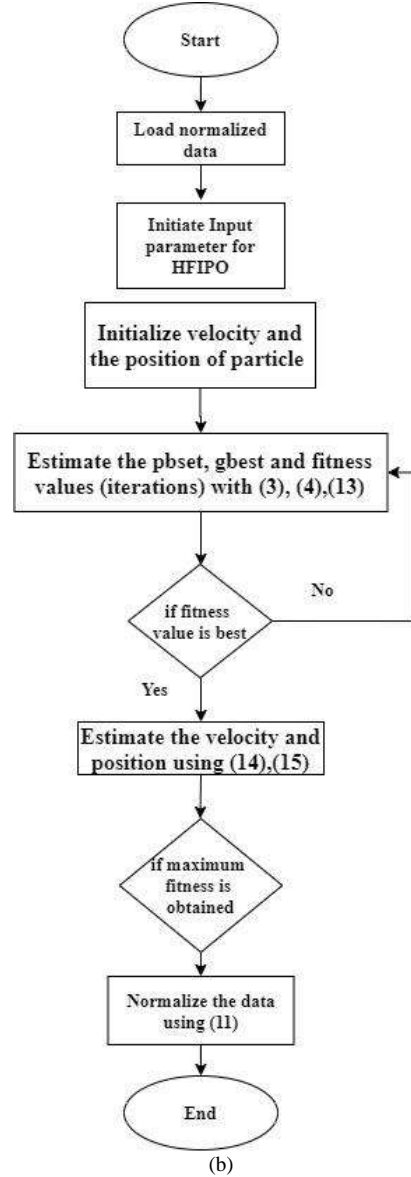
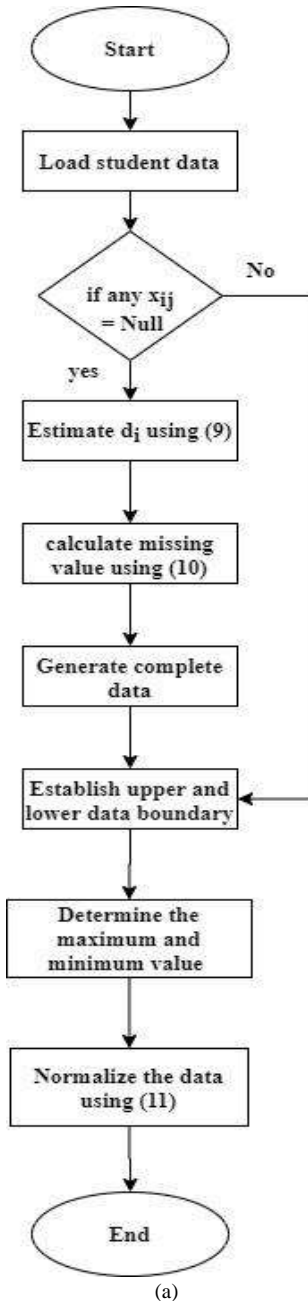


Fig. 2. Flowchart for (a) preprocessing and normalization and (b) feature selection with HFIP.

In Eq. (9), M_{vi} is the missing value, M_i is the measured value, d_i^2 is the k powered distance ($K=2$), n is the total data in each feature, P_{xi}, P_{yi} are the position of missing value in x and y axis. Similarly, K_{xi}, K_{yi} are the position of known value in x and y axis

The complete dataset obtained through the IDW is normalized through the min-max normalization technique. The mini-max is generally a linear transformation technique in which the data is transformed with a pre-defined boundary [24]. The normalized data is obtained through Eq. (10).

$$D' = \left(\frac{D - D_{min}}{D_{max} - D_{min}} \right) \times (U - L) + L \quad (10)$$

In Eq. (10), D' and D denote normalized data and actual data, D_{min} and D_{max} are the minimum and maximum value in the dataset for each feature. U and L are the predefined upper and lower boundary values.

C. Recurrent Neural Network with BiLSTM Layer

Recurrent neural systems have a directional loop that can retrieve and relate past data to the actual output, which is the key qualification in RNN. Moreover, the output is known as

the current output of an arrangement, and the nodes between the hidden layers are never connected. In the present framework to predict the final semester marks Bi-LSTM-RNN network model is used, which includes input layer, output layer, 4 hidden layers (including BiLSTM).

This model is activated by sigmoid activation function and optimized using adam optimizer, which used the magnitude of the gradients and normalizes it. This facilitates the prediction of final semester marks. This helps in increasing the learning rate and stimulates rapid convergence. The mathematical expression for rmsprop optimizer is as follows:

$$b = b - \alpha \cdot \frac{db}{\sqrt{vdb} + \epsilon}$$

where, db represents acceleration, vdb represents velocity, α and ϵ are hyper-parameters.

D. Optimization in Feature Selection

HFIFO algorithm.

In the present framework, a novel optimization algorithm is formulated with IPSO and Firefly algorithm to select the optimum feature from the student dataset. The normalized dataset is initially fed into the PSO and its outcome is processed through the firefly algorithm to obtain the optimized feature that can influence the dropout of the student from their education. The primary objective of performing this optimized feature selection is to decrease the number of input features taken for DPNN, which can further result in the reduction of training and processing time and improvisation of its recommendation accuracy as well. Initially, the weight of the IPSO algorithm is estimated through Eq. (11) as

$$w = w_i - \left(\frac{w_i - w_f}{iterationmax} \right) \times iteration \quad (11)$$

The data are processed through the IPSO using Eqs. (1) and (2), the obtained $gbest$ value is compared for its fitness values over the $pbest$ value of individual particles and the final fitness is established with Eq. (12).

$$f(i, t) = \begin{cases} true, & \text{if } fitness(particle_i t) \leq gbest^{t-1} \\ false, & \text{if } fitness(particle_i t) > gbest^{t-1} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

The position of the particle and its velocity is estimated through the following expression in Eqs. (13) and (14) with the saved temp variable (X_{i_temp})

$$O_i(t + 1) = O_i(t) + B_0 e^{-\gamma r_{ij}^2} (X_i(t) - gbest^{t-1}) + a \epsilon_i \quad (13)$$

$$V_i(t + 1) = O_i(t + 1) - X_{i_temp} \quad (14)$$

E. Prediction of Dropout

The architecture of the Dropout prediction neural network model is shown in Fig. 3. The optimized data is segmented in the ratio of 80% and 20%. The 80% of the data is fed into the DPNN for training the prediction of student dropout. In the proposed model DPNN has input layer (II) one hidden layer and one output layer (OI). Two different activation functions are used for the hidden layers as F_1 and F_2 . Relu and Sigmoid activation function and adam optimizer are used to optimize the prediction accuracy. The mathematical representation for each layer is given as,

Input layer:

$$I_i^t(t) = H_j^1(t - 1) \quad (15)$$

Hidden layer 1:

$$H_j^1(t) = F_1 \left(\sum_i^n V_{ij}^1 x_i(t) + \left(u_{ij}^1 I_i^t(t) \right) \right) \quad (16)$$

$$H_k^2(t) = F_2 \left(\sum_i^h V_{jk}^2 H_j^1(t) + \left(u_{jk}^2 H_i^t(t) \right) \right) \quad (17)$$

Output layer:

$$O_k(t) = F_1 \sum_g^m W_{gk} d_g^2(t) \quad (18)$$

The fitness functions are given by

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-i}} \quad (19)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{e^{2i} - 1}{e^{2i} + 1} \quad (20)$$

where V , u , are the weight of the first and second hidden nodes and W is the weight between the hidden and output layer, and i, j, k be the nodes at hidden layer 1, hidden layer 2, and output layer. At the termination of the training process, the novel DPNN Prediction model is constructed. The test data is provided to the generated model to evaluate the performance of the dropout prediction.

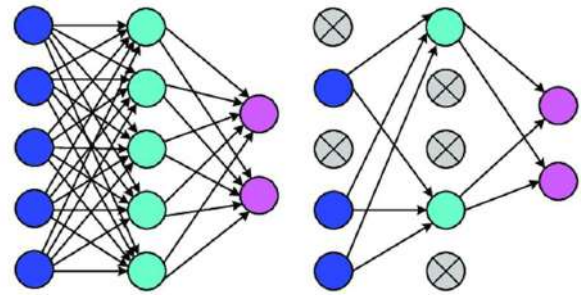


Fig. 3. Dropout prediction neural network model.

F. Evaluation

This section presents a comparative analysis of the performances of the proposed and existing methods. The classification accuracy is calculated by using:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$f1 \text{ score} = 2 * \frac{Sensitivity * Precision}{Sensitivity + Precision}$$

In HFIFO, in-order to produce an algorithm convergence in early generations, a random number is set to the inertia weight.

where,

TP — True Positive: the number of students that were predicted to be passed and actually passed the exams

TN — True Negative: the number of students that were predicted to be passed but gets dropped out

FP — False Positive: the number of students that were predicted to be dropped out and actually dropped out

FN — False Negative: the number of students that were

predicted to be dropped out but passed the exam

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The proposed work has been implemented in Matlab. The data must be collected from 250 physically impaired children belonging to ITI institute, Bangalore. The data has been collected manually. The data is used for the current prediction model that contains 1,00,000 instances of student details over the feature presented in Table I. The proposed model is implemented in python language. Using Bi-LSTM RNN model, the semester 3 marks are predicted with RMSE of 0.17. The pre-processed data along with predicted semester marks is given to the hybrid optimization model. The features selected are evaluated based on the percentage of the dropout impact. For the family size, the impact on dropout is 74%, for subject the impact on dropout is 59%, for a medium of instruction the impact on dropout is 72%, for Kannada the impact on dropout is 63%, for social science the impact on dropout is 100% and so on. Table II clearly explains the percentage of impact for the selected features.

TABLE II: FEATURE SELECTED THROUGH THE OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM

Features	% Impact on dropout
Family Size	74%
Subject	59%
Medium of Instruction	72%
Kannada	63%
Social Science	100%
10 th Percentage	88%
Sem 1 Percentage	92%
Sem 2 Percentage	100%
Sex	75%
Family Income	86%
Age	73%
Maths	96%
Science	94%
Difficulty level in understanding	90%
Disability Status	62%

The proposed HFIPO-DPNN framework was evaluated for its performance on various performance metrics as sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, and F1 score that are computed through the confusion matrix. The obtained results (in terms of sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, F1-score) are plotted according to their values in Fig. 4.

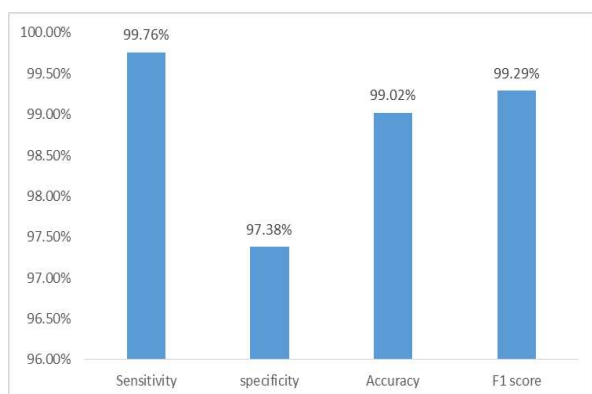


Fig. 4. Performance of the proposed HFIPO-DPNN.

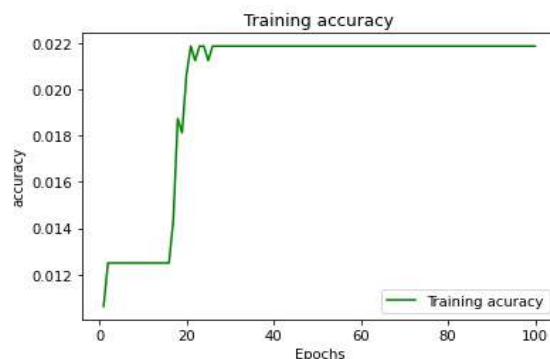


Fig. 5. Accuracy of the proposed HFIPO-DPNN model.

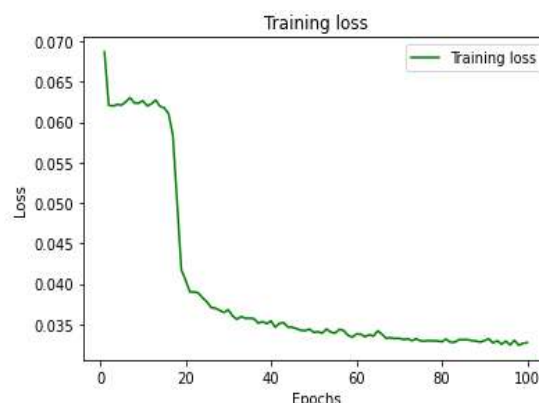


Fig. 6. Loss of the proposed HFIPO-DPNN model.

The results recorded in terms of accuracy is shown in Fig. 5. The accuracy level in the graph points to the overall prediction accuracy in terms of dropout rate of physically impaired students. The loss function has been computed in terms of root mean square error. The accuracy of the proposed Prediction model is about 99.02%. The specificity and the sensitivity of the proposed framework are 97.38 % and 99.76% respectively. The F1 score for the proposed framework is about 99.29%. The loss of the proposed model is shown in Fig. 6.

The proposed HFIPO-DPNN is compared with the rule and decision tree [25] based dropout prediction model. The proposed framework has the higher accuracy than the existing models in predicting the dropout of students. The comparison of performance is given in Fig. 7.

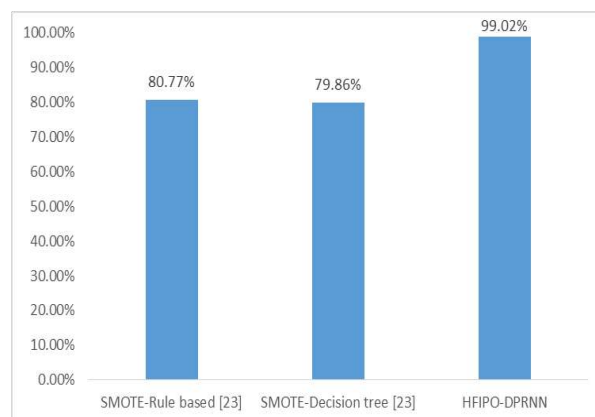


Fig. 7. Comparison of accuracy over the existing model.

VI. CONCLUSION

The prediction on the dropout of the students prior to

exams to decrease the dropout rate by giving special training was achieved through the proposed HFIPO-DPNN model. The study is carried out specifically towards physically challenged students through synthetic data. The data set is initially preprocessed to remove the data ambiguities followed by normalization. The normalized data is processed through the HFIPO algorithm to select the optimized feature to predict the dropout of students from their education. The optimized feature set data is fed into the novel DPNN with two distinct active functions for four hidden layers. The output of the neural network helps to adapt precautionary steps to help the students to score the exams. The proposed framework is evaluated for its performance on various metrics. The proposed model attained the accuracy of about 99.02%. Future work may involve the robust recommender model with higher accuracy with several other factors that may influence the performance and dropout of physically challenged students from their education.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Ms. Marina. B and Dr. A Senthilrajan conceived of the presented research. Ms. Marina.B carried out the Data collection, implementation, and written the manuscript. The ideology for the implementation is provide by Dr. A. Senthilrajan. Both the authors discussed the results and commented on the manuscript. The carried-out research is supervised by Dr. A Senthilrajan.

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Impact of Talent Management on Organization Performance and Practice: A Study of Talent Management in IT sector in context of NCR region

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Abstract

Talent management is a business strategy that organizations accept will empower them to hold their top talented employees and work on to improve the organization performance. It is the course of employing the right ability, setting them up to take up top situations in future, evaluating and dealing with their presentation and furthermore forestalling them to leave the association. The performance of every organization depends on the performance of their employees. If the employees have unique competencies which the competitors cannot replicate, the organization automatically gains a competitive edge over its competitors. So, for managing this unique human capital, the organizations are focusing on creating effective systems and processes for talent management. The organizations are also striving hard to retain their top/key talent because if they leave, the complete repository of knowledge is also gone out of the hands of the organization. The purpose of the study was to find out the impact of talent management on

organizational performance for selected IT organizations in the NCR area. The findings show that there is partial impact of talent management on the performance. If this talent is appropriately managed and deployed at the right places, then, the organizations can make their captive use in order to increase their growth and profitability.

Keywords: Talent management, Competencies, Organizational performance

Introduction:

Human Resource is the sum total of inherent abilities, acquired knowledge and skills represented by the talents and aptitudes of the employees of an organization. Human resources should be utilized to the maximum possible extent to achieve individual and organizational goals. An organization's performance and resulting productivity are directly proportional to the quantity and quality of its human resources. That is the reason that the concept of talent management has received a significant degree of professional and academic interest. Talent Management can be defined as the process of recruiting, training, developing, managing, assessing, and maintaining an organization's most valuable resource i.e., people. In this competing marketplace, talent management is one of the most important drivers for organizational success and growth. The organizations must be able to foresee and grab the new opportunities before its competitors. So, in the current scenario, Talent management has become the new challenge for new generation. It has become extremely important in this competitive market that the organizations should align their talent management initiatives with their business goals. They should also encourage such culture where talented employees are given abundant career development opportunities so that they can perform to the maximum level. It is the top/key talent only which contributes to the productivity of the organization as they help to generate revenues by creating value for their clients.

Thus, as any organizations performance and achievement is subject to how the association oversees and holds its talent pool, appropriate measures ought to be taken to carry out the best talent management practices in the industry which will assist the association with acquiring an upper hand over the contenders and

furthermore will help the organization to constantly remain ahead in the market. The cycle of talent management covers every one of the significant perspectives of an employee's "life cycle" which are recruitment and selection upgrading their insight by giving the appropriate training, development, performance management and succession planning for future. The top management and the HR managers have always been focused on basic Talent Management but to reach the desired levels of success, they require committed, engaged and high-performing employees' quite clear that people are an organization's most important assets and as a result, the corporate is adopting different ways to build decision making platforms which are data-driven.

A strategic talent management plan helps the organization in the way as:

- To become proactive rather than reactive and ready to adopt the changes instantly.
- To identify essential skill set and competencies required among the employees to minimize the training cost taking into consideration the major key and development areas
- To improve the recruitment process using best job description methods for high caliber candidates upon the capabilities of high performing employees those are highly valued for the company or industry.
- To help the organization for improving performance, productivity and revenue and profitability.

Organizational Performance:

The organizational performance is viewed to be high when its parts capability together to accomplish gigantic outcomes and these results are estimated as far as the worth that it makes and conveys to its clients or customers. Every association needs capable employees to increase the productivity and maximize the overall organizational performance. It is feasible for

organization to acquire a reasonable upper hand over its rivals just when its HR are inventive and creative. At the point when the whole worldwide market is surveyed, it is seen that organizations accomplish the top situation in their market and produce wonderful business results assuming they give need to foster themselves, their people and convey separated items and administrations to their clients. Thus, to do as such, organization should distinguish the talent, survey their true capacities, and foster their talent and capacities appropriately. There are a few variables which are distinguished by the specialists which contribute towards the performance of the organizations.

Continues Learning:

The organizations need to develop certain systems which help its employees to learn, learn and learn. Such a culture greatly helps the organizations to become high performers in the industry.

To Focus on Customer feedback:

The organization need to focus on the value which they make for its clients. If the clients are satisfied, consequently the incomes and performance of organization go up.

Aligning System and Structures:

It is necessary for an organization to align their system, structure and all the processes perform better with their objective and make strategies which can go along with its mission and vision.

Employees Involvement:

The organization should create an environment of high involvement of its employees. It can be done by giving them opportunity to participate in decision, respect their creativity and unique ideas and also encourage them to perform better.

Review of Literature:

Sahoo and Prasad (2010) stated that acquiring and retaining good talent has become one of the most critical issues for the human resource department these days. It puts a lot of pressure on the businesses as their success is dependent on their human capital. There are two most

important factors for doing business for every company and that are time and cost.

Sheokand and Verma (2015) found that the talent management concept is emerging slowly in today's business scenario. The human resources also called as the human capital of the organizations serve as the most important component of achieving competitive edge and now, the organizations that function at a global level have started to realize their value and importance. The research gave a detailed review based on other studies that were conducted in the past and they found out that in the 21st century, the concept of talent management is debatable, but it definitely leads to a high performing organization.

Pestonjee et.al (2017) Talent management practices are also improving performance and competitiveness of organizations and helping for retaining of talented employees with organizations.

Rana (2017) The efficient management of talented pool of employees needs the organization to adopt effective strategies and approaches varying from recognizing changes in work culture to succession plan for employees.

Manesh (2015) showed selection, training, competency development, work culture, job scheduling, and planning, rewards, training, recognition and performance evaluation were important talent management practices in industrial organizations, and they had positive impact on performance of employees.

Sangeetha and Raja Karthikeyan (2016) indicated that clear job description, selection, training and development, attractive packages, autonomy, mentoring, performance assessment and feedback were talent management practices adopted by IT companies.

Hughes and Rog (2018) cited that talent management is a form of a business strategy that helps in making employee recruitment, engagement and retention of the talented employees successful within different organizations. The research identified various factors that are required for the effective implementation of the talent management strategies. They concluded that with the help of talent management, the operational and also the financial performance of the company improves to a great extent.

Ferndale, Scullion and Sparrow (2010) studied the role of corporate human resource function in managing the talent of the organization on a global level. They also highlighted that managing the global talent has become a new area of concern for the organizations in the current scenario.

Pasha and Ahmed (2017) found that work planning and scheduling, training, rewards and recognition, learning and development, improving competency and providing good culture were talent management practices in IT sector and they were influencing productivity of employees and performance of IT companies.

Sireesha and Ganapavarapu (2014) indicated that talent management is all about getting the right person for the right job at the right place and also at the right time. For this, the organizations need to understand how its employees will behave in future and getting them to behave different from the past to get better results. The ultimate goal of talent management practices or programs implemented by the company must be to get the right people for the right jobs in order to make the company successful, but this goal is not that easy to achieve as it sounds.

Singh, Sharma and Garg (2012) communicated that in the time of globalization and enormous merciless competition, talent management had turned into the need of great importance. The associations thus ought to grasp their center abilities if they have any desire to overwhelm their rivals. Along these lines, to succeed, organization ought to focus on recruiting the best ability that has the energy and obligation to attempt to accomplish its objectives and targets and decisively send them to benefit from them.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To judge the talent management practice in IT sector.
2. To analyze difference between talent management practices and socio-economic profile of employees in IT sector.
3. To evaluate relation among talent management practice and performance of employees in IT sector.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on primary data. The study is conducted in NCR region and randomly chosen, and data is being collected from 250 employees by use of questionnaire. Mean and standard deviation are used to analyze talent management practices in IT sector. T- test an Anova test is used to find the different between talent management practice in IT sector and socio-economic profile of employees. Correlation analysis is applied to assess the relation among talent management practices and performance of the employees in IT sector.

Result- Table1 Socio-economic profile of employees of IT sector

Socio-Economic Profile	Number (N=250)	Percentage
Gender		
Male	133	53.2
Female	117	46.8
Age		
21-25 year	36	14.4
26-30 year	74	29.6
31-35 year	93	37.2
36-40 year	47	18.8
Education		
B.E.	108	43.2
B.Tech.	64	25.6
M.C.A	78	31.2
Working Experience		
Less than 4 years	45	18
5-8 years	97	38.8
9-12 years	67	26.8
More than 12 years	41	16.4
Monthly Salary		
Below Rs. 30,000	49	19.6
Rs. 30001- Rs. 40000	76	30.4
Rs. 40001- Rs.	86	34.4

50000			
Above Rs. 50000	39		15.6

Table 1 shows the socio-economic profile of employees of IT sector. The result indicates that 53.20 per cent of them are male employees, and 46.80 are female employees. 37.20 percent employees are falling under the category of 31-35 years. 14.4 percent employees are falling under the category of 21-25 years which is least among all age group of employees in IT companies. Result shows that 43.2 percent employees are B.E. holders, 25.6 are B. Tech and 31.2 percent are M.C.A. Most of employees are having 5 to 8 years of experience i.e. 38.8 percent. Only 18 percent of employees are having less than 4 years of experience. In case of monthly salary maximum no of employees 40000 to 50000 with 34.4 percent

Table-2 Talent Management Practice in IT sector

My company is providing good working condition to employees	3.96	0.9
My company is giving adequate salary and perk to employees	3.39	1.05
My company is providing full autonomy to employees	3.85	0.89
My company has flexible working hours for its employees	3.35	0.98
My company is encouraging employees to participate in decision making	3.69	0.86
My company is arranging need-based training to employees	3.74	0.80
My company is giving reward and good recognition to its employees	3.66	1.01
My company is adopting fair and effective performance	3.94	0.88

appraisal methods for employees		
My company is providing feedback to employees for their performance	3.81	1.05

The employees of IT sector have a great opinion with regard to the company policy the company is providing good working condition, encouraging them to participate in decision making, providing full autonomy to employees, arranging need based training to employees, company is taking fair and effective methods for performance appraisal methods for the employees. Company is providing appropriate feedback to company is providing adequate salary and perks to employees and company is having flexible working hours.

Given table shows the analysis of the difference among talent management practice in IT sectors and socio- economic profile of employees.

Table-3 Talent Management practice in IT sector and Gender

Gender	N	Mean	S. D	t-value	Significance
Male	133	35.13	4.01	4.329**	0.00
Female	117	39.33	3.56		

Significance level 1%

In this table Mean value of talent management for male and female employees are 35.13 and 39.33 respectively that shows the female employees are having better talent management practices as compared to male employees. The t-Value is 4.329 explain that there is significant difference among talent management practice in IT sector and gender of employees.

Table-4 Talent Management practice in IT Sector and age

Age	N	Mean	S.D.	F-value	Significance
21-25 year	36	37.86	3.94	5.424**	0.00
26-30 year	74	39.89	3.4		
31-35 year	93	36.87	3.3		

36-40 year	4 7	35.1 1	35.1 1		
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Significance level 1%

Mean value of talent management practices in IT sector is shifting from 39.89 for employees falling in age classification of 26-30 years to 35.11 for representatives falling in age classification of 36 - 40 years and it uncovers that talent management practices in IT area are better for employees falling in age classification of 26-30 years when contrasted with other age categories.

The F-value is 5.424 explicating that massive distinction is there among talent management practices in IT area and age of employees.

Table-5 Talent Management practice in IT sector and education

Educational	N	Mean	S.D.	F-value	Significance
B.E	108	38.77	3.46	5.240 **	0.00
B. Tech	64	36.83	3.84		
MCA	78	34.74	4.09		
36-40 year	47	35.11	35.11		

Significance level 1%

Mean value of talent management practice in IT sector is changing from 38.77 for employees holding B.E. to 34.74 for talent management practice in IT sector representatives holding M.C.A .and it uncovers that in IT area are better for employees holding B.E. when contrasted with different education.

The F-value is 5.240 explicating that tremendous difference is there among talent management practice in IT sector and education of employees.

Table-6 Talent Management Practice in IT sector and Working Experience

Working Experience	N	Mean	S.D.	F-value	Significance
Less than 4 years	45	37.31	3.98	5.594 **	0.00

5-8 years	9 7	39.5 3	3.8 9		
9-12 years	6 7	36.7 3	3.4 8		
More than 12 years	4 1	35.2 2	3.7 6		

Significance level 1%

Mean value of talent management practices in IT sector is shifting from 39.53 for employees having working experience of 5 - 8 years to 35.22 for employees having working experience of more than 12 years and it uncovers that talent management practices in IT sector are better for employee shaving working experience of 5 - 8 years as thought about to other work experience.

The F-value is 5.594 explicating that huge distinction is there among talent management practices in IT area and working experience of workers.

Table-7 Talent Management Practice in IT sector and Monthly Salary

Monthly Salary	N	Mean	S.D.	F-value	Significance
Below Rs. 30,000	49	39.67	3.7	5.675**	0.00
Rs. 30,000 - Rs. 40,000	76	37.84	3.63		
Rs. 40,001 - Rs. 50,000	86	36.54	4.03		
Above Rs. 50,000	39	35.24	3.51		

Significance level 1%

Mean value of talent management practices in IT sector is changing from 39.67 for employees getting month to month compensation of below Rs.30,000 to 35.24 for workers getting month to month salary of above Rs.50,000 and it uncovers that talent management practices in IT sector are better for working getting month to month

salary of below Rs.30,000 when contrasted with other month to month salaries.

The F-value is 5.675 explicating that tremendous distinction is there among talent management practices in IT sector and month to month compensation of employees.

Relation among Talent Management Practice and Performance of Employees in IT sector.

Table-7 Talent Management Practice and Performance of employees in IT sectors

Particulars	Correlation Co-efficient
Talent Management Practices and Performance of employees in IT sectors	0.56**

Significance level 1%

The correlation coefficient among talent management practices and performance of representatives in IT area is 0.56 and it suggests that they are positively and respectably related with one another.

Conclusion:

The above analysis uncovers that giving great working condition to employees, encouraging employees to participate in discussions, , giving full autonomy to employees, organizing need based training to employees, giving the rewards and great acknowledgment for employees, embracing fair and successful performance evaluation strategy for employees and giving feedback to workers on their performance are principal of talent management practices embraced by IT sectors. Huge distinction is there among talent management practices in IT sectors and socio-economic profile of employees.is emphatically, modestly and fundamentally related with talent management practice in IT sector, In this way, IT organizations ought to give sufficient compensation and advantages to representatives and they should have adaptable working hours for employees.

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BINGE WATCHING AMONG YOUTH: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Binge-watching is a common behaviour seen in youth nowadays as they find it as the easiest way to spend their free time as many of the OTT platforms are accessible. This research is to study individual's experiences of Binge Watching and how its link between Procrastination and lack of motivation in IT professionals from a psychological perspective. Study focuses on the different theoretical aspects of Motivation and Procrastination and what motivates students to Binge watch the shows. Purposive sampling was used for this study. A checklist was provided to the participants to understand their binge-watching behaviour and 20 were selected for the study. Tools used were three semi-structured interviews- one about the time and schedules of binge watching and the other about motivation to binge watch and procrastination. The research findings indicate that when shows or programs are easily accessible, they involve in binge watching. Gratification and escapism is also a reason for their binge watching behaviours. Feeling of loneliness, break ups, interest in a particular show, are some of the other findings obtained. Participants also reported that engaging in binge watching is a stress relief when they are demanded to complete difficult tasks at work. Findings also reported that Time management is difficult for them when they binge-watch.

Keywords: *Binge-watching, Motivation, Procrastination, Addiction, Lack of Motivation*

INTRODUCTION

Binge-watching is a Common behaviour seen among youth; were they watch between two to six episodes of a TV show in one sitting. As the OTT platforms like Netflix, Amazon Prime, Disney+, and Apple TV are easily accessible now, they watch the shows continuously. They can binge-watch at any place, using devices such as mobile phones, laptops, or tablets. It is also important to mention that, this can be conditioned by specific personality traits, while excessive or problematic binge-watching may lead to more isolation and a feeling of loneliness. Recent literature emphasises that excessive forms of binge-watching could be similar to such behavioural addictions as video games/internet addiction or problematic social media use. This highly immersive behaviour provides immediate gratification, and thus it may lead to the loss of self-control and spending much more time on watching TV series than the person originally wanted. Research also show the relation between this type of sedentary activity and negligence of work or social relationships, lack of sleep, bedtime procrastination, overweight, or increase in unhealthy food consumption. Results show that increased FOMO was a significant predictor for binge-watching especially dramatic series to “catch up” with the narrative and join the cultural conversation. Another motivation for binge-watching is of a social nature. People binge-watch to make social connections.

Tanya Horeck, Mareike Jenner, and Tina Kendall in a recent issue of Critical Studies in Television says an instructive account of the unprecedented changes in viewer behavior. What we consider to be “bingeing” changes—it's not just about the number of episodes you watch but it's about the choice of a single show. Netflix's full TV season drops have created an insular flow: “Rather than going back to the home page and making a deliberate choice. the post-play function takes us directly to the next episode and this becomes a reason. While binge-watching is an intriguing phenomenon, neuroscience and psychology explains why people love to binge-watch and what happens to our brain when we engage in binge-watching.

Theoretical Perspective

Most of the research refers to the Uses and Gratification Theory, explains that individuals use media such as the internet, television, and social media to satisfy their needs.

According to Dr Renee Carr, a clinical psychologist, says ‘When engaged in an activity that’s enjoyable such as binge-watching, your brain produces dopamine,’ she explains. ‘This chemical gives the body a natural, internal reward of pleasure that reinforces continued engagement in that activity. It is the brain’s signal that communicates to the body, ‘This feels good. You should keep doing this!’ When binge-watching your favourite show, your brain is continually producing dopamine, and your body experiences a drug-like high. You experience a pseudo-addiction to the show because you develop cravings for dopamine.’ Another research also shows that binge-watching streaming media is directly related to a reduction in sleep quality – an effect that isn’t seen with traditional TV series when new episodes are only released once each week.

According to Edward Titchener, a British psychologist, we become glued to complex, emotionally-charged stories and its because of our ability to recognise the feelings of others. A newly identified phenomenon, he was the person who coined the term empathy in 1909. In addition to identifying others’ discomfort or elation, ‘cognitive empathy ‘examines how humans can also adopt others’ psychological perspectives, which also includes those of fictional characters. It’s such a universal emotional state that psychological tests (through the use of puppets, pictures, and videos have even been developed to study empathy in preschool-age children.

HYPOTHESIS

- How binge-watching affect IT professionals?
- What are the factors that motivate binge watching behaviour among IT professionals?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rubening.B et al. (2018) studied ‘Defining new viewing behaviours: What makes and motivates TV binge-watching?’ revealed four emergent motivations that contribute to individuals binge watching: (1) anticipation of what was coming next – facilitated by both content and technology features, (2) management of moods and excitement/ arousal, (3) procrastination and escapism, (4) social goals – related to both co-viewing, discussing content with others and identification with characters.

Jolanta Starosta et.al (2021) ‘Anxiety-Depressive Syndrome and Binge-Watching Among Young Adults’ - study examined the predictive value of anxiety-depressive syndrome in explaining the symptoms of problematic binge-watching and the tendency to adopt a specific motivation to watch series. Research group consists of 645 Polish young adults. The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Depression Measurement Questionnaire, Viewing Motivation Scale, and Questionnaire of Excessive Binge-Watching were used in this study. The results of the path analysis show that anxiety-depressive syndrome and motivation to watch TV series are the significant factors in the manifestation of all symptoms of problematic binge-watching. There is a significant relation between anxiety-depressive syndrome and motivation to watch TV series, which especially concerns escape motivation and motivation to deal with loneliness. Furthermore, motivation to deal with loneliness, escape motivation, and motivation to spend free time have mediating effect on the relationship between anxiety-depressive syndrome and problematic binge-watching. This research show that there could be not only normative binge-watching behavior but also unhealthy and problematic form of this behavior.

Asgher.S and Gohar.I (2022) studied ‘Binge watching on internet television networks & its effects on youth’ the consumption patterns and effects (physical, psychological and social) of binge watching on youth. Considering the nature of the study, survey was found to be the most appropriate method for data collection. Data on consumption patterns and self-perceived physical , psychological and social effects of binge watching on youth was collected from 500 students of Lahore by applying the purposive sampling technique. SPSS Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to test the hypotheses. The results discovered that youth were profound to binge watching, especially at night to avoid disturbance and watch back to back episodes without interruption. The needs which motivate the youth to binge watch included ,companionship, stress-relief, escape from the tension and worries, avoid negative feelings and to be able to present oneself as updated in peers. The major effects of binge watching on physical health were disturbed sleeping habits, muscles ache, weight gain and

weak eyesight. Isolation, depression, absent mindedness during day time and anxiety were main psychological effects as identified by the results of the study. The most social effect reported was to prefer binge watching over human relations. The research shows that binge watching may be a fun for the youth, but they are highly addictive to them, which ultimately causing many physical, psychological and social effects.

Maria Martinez-Serrano et.al (2022) 'What Do We Mean by Binge-Watching? A Grounded Theory Approach' - paper analyses the experience of binge-watching users from a qualitative-exploratory approach, based on direct and indirect techniques that are compared with the existing literature review. The results, analyzed from the Grounded Theory approach, lead to the identification of two underlying patterns of behavior: planned binge-watching and unplanned binge-watching. The two patterns differ in background, user experience, and viewing outcomes.

Mezielis, C. (2021) 'The Relationship between Loneliness and Binge-watching over time: An Experience Sampling Study of Video-on-Demand watching behaviour'. This study examines the temporal relationship between loneliness and binge-watching behaviour by using experience sampling method (ESM). The study involved 74 participants, who answered daily questionnaires over the course of 15 days using an application called Ethics on their smartphone. Analyses revealed that loneliness was a significant predictor of binge-watching on the same day. The findings indicate that participants may have other motivations for watching VoD services than loneliness due to the very low average scores for loneliness. Also, results suggest that momentary loneliness predicts more binge-watching, but binge-watching does not predict higher or lower levels of loneliness the next day.

METHOD

AIM

Aim of the study is to individual's experiences of Binge Watching and how its link between Procrastination and lack of motivation in IT professionals from a psychological perspective.

SAMPLING

Purposive Sampling method was used for the study. A total of 20 participants were interviewed. (8 females and 10 males.) aged from 24 – 30 years.

TOOLS

A checklist was provided to the participants to understand their binge-watching behaviour and 20 were selected for the study. Three semi-structured interviews- one about the time and schedules of binge watching and the other about motivation to binge watch and procrastination. 20 young individuals were interviewed. A total of 30 Questions were asked.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Study examined experiences of Binge watching among IT professionals. Interviews conducted with 20 participants revealed that they enjoy binge watching and not able to control that behaviour as they continuously switch from one episode to another. A common answer given by IT professionals were they like binge watching as it helps them to reduce stress at workplace especially when a lot of tasks were assigned for them. Some do prefer binge watching to get a relief from their past hurts. An interview statement was "I do binge-watch. I am in to romantic series because it makes me forget about my toxic relationship in the past. It makes me feel good."

Study found relationship with loneliness and escapism as the participants reported that the shows which they binge watch make them forget the bitter experiences and to cope with loneliness. Some do not have quality friendships and they spend their time on Netflix and other OTT platforms. Three participants said that they feel guilty spending so much time online and they cannot manage time because of binge watching. They find it hard to control the behaviour and to complete their works on time. Many participants talked about their favourite shows and how that lure them in to watching those for long hours. Young professionals cancel plans with their friends so that they can binge-watch their favourite series. This behaviour is mainly seen among females according to

this study. Participants reported that their sleep patterns are not continuous as they sleep late at night. Many do not sleep for 7 hours. "I sleep very late as I have to watch my favourite show after work." Told by a professional. They seemed to be less concerned about their health and sleep because of their binge-watching behaviour. Some do not even find it as an unhealthy pattern as it gives them relief and escape from their daily life issues.

CONCLUSION

Binge watching behaviour is affecting IT professionals in different ways. Some do find difficulty in sleeping, time management, spending time with their friends as they cancel their plans, feel guilty about wasting time, and some cannot control the behaviour at all. What motivates them to binge-watch is their interest in the show, loneliness, escapism and gratification, stress at work, past hurts and relationships.

Only 20 individuals were included in the study so that the information collected using semi structured interviews cannot be generalized. Participants were selected from near by IT parks in Bangalore.

To control binge watching behaviour, accessibility should be limited. Taking breaks can redirect the thought of binge watching. Awareness can be provided regarding unhealthy behaviour and how it affects mental health and physical health. With the help of a counsellor or psychologist they can replace unhealthy behaviours with the healthier ones.

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‘हिन्दी साहित्य में ‘स्त्री-मुक्ति’ का चिन्तन’

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शोध संक्षेप:

‘मैं किसकी औरत हूँ- जब मैं कवयित्री सविता सिंह जी की यह कविता पढ़ने लगा तब मुझे कविता से ज्यादा यह शीर्षक बहुत प्रभावित किया। कितना अर्थगर्भित शीर्षक है। आदिकाल हिन्दी साहित्य से लेकर आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य तक और आनेवाली उन्नति-अवनति साहित्य में भी अगर कोई चर्चित विषय होती है तो केवल एक ही विषय होगी कि ‘स्त्री-मुक्ति’ कब होगी? मैं कोई पुरुष का या कोई पुरुष समाज का विरोधी नहीं हूँ और न कोई पुरुष इस ‘स्त्री-मुक्ति’ के विरोध हूँ। बहुत प्राचीन काल से आज तक बड़े-बड़े पुरुष और महिला विद्वानों का बहुत गंभीर चर्चित विषय है ‘स्त्री-मुक्ति’ कब होगी।

बीज शब्द- अर्थगर्भित, स्त्री-मुक्ति, कर्मफल, सम्मान, अधिकार।

आज भारत देश की कुल जनसंख्या 140 करोड़ से ज्यादा है। इसमें महिलाओं की संख्या 685 मिलियन है (69 करोड़ के आस पास) और भी ठीक तरह से बोलना है तो पुरुष और महिलाएँ संख्या में बराबर स्थान में हैं। फिर भी सुखसंतोष-, अधिकार, समानता, स्थान - मान महिलाओं के लिए मरुस्थल का पानी रह गया है। संविधान में तो सब प्रकार के अधिकार लिखा है और सब दिया भी है। मगर भाईयों, क्या यह समाज महिलाओं को वह सब अधिकार दिया है? क्या यह कानून, समाज को बदलने का काम किया है? नहीं, यह कानून, समाज की कठपुतली है। जब तक यह कठपुतली-कानून नहीं बदलती तब तक यह प्रश्न, यह डर और यह सोच हर एक स्त्री को जहरीले सांप के जैसे फन फैलाकर डराता रहता है कि ‘मैं किसकी औरत हूँ ? इस दुनिया में मेरी क्या दशा - दिशा है?’

‘यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यंते रमंते तत्र देवतः’ अर्थात् ‘जहां नारी की पूजा होती है वहां देवता निवास करते हैं,’ बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसके विपरीत और एक वाक्य भी है कि ‘यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यंते सर्वास्तत्राफला : :क्रिया’ अर्थात् ‘जहां नारी की पूजा नहीं होती है वहां उनका सम्मान नहीं होता है और वहां किए गए समस्त कर्म निष्फल हो जाते हैं।’ अब आप ही बताइए अगर

यह उक्ति सत्य है तो इस समाज की और इस समाज में रहनेवालों की क्या स्थिति होनी चाहिए। जो आदिकाल से आज तक स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार करते आ रहे हैं। क्या सचमुच ये उपर्युक्त उक्तियां काम कर रही हैं? क्या इस समाज को इसका कर्मफल मिल रहा है? नहीं, आज भी नारियां इन पुरानी परंपराओं और रूढ़िवाद में जी रही हैं कि ‘भगवान, एक न एक दिन अवश्य उनका उद्धार करेंगे और वे भी एक न एक दिन अवश्य खुशी के दिनों में जीयेंगे।’

चिन्तकों, सपना देखना बुरी बात नहीं है परंतु बुरी बात यह है कि हमेशा सपना ही देखते रहना और इससे भी बहुत बड़ी बुरी बात यह है कि हमेशा सपना दिखाते रहना। दोस्तों, आज हम समय के साथ मानवीय मूल्यों को भूलते जा रहे हैं। यह समाज, कानून और यह देश बदलाव लाने के जगह पर, नारी विकास और नारी भविष्य के नाम पर हमें उल्लू बना रहा है। कब तक...?

21वीं सदी में भी भारत की महिलाओं की स्थिति/जीवन बहुत शोचनीय है। देश में ऐसे कई अमीर, राजनेता, सरकारी अफसर, प्रभावशाली जनता, अंधविश्वास में डूबे चिंतक, साथ में दुष्ट-दुर्जन, समाज की कुरीतियां आदि विषयों के कारण महिलाएं आज भी भय, तनाव एवं बोझ के अधीन में जीवन निर्वाह कर रही हैं। बहुत सारे लोग दुष्ट और दुष्कर्म के दोषी होकर भी सम्मानजनक पद पर रहकर, शासकीय सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाकर आरामदायक

जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं। अगर कोई महिला शोषण के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाती है तो उसे आजीवन - चरित्रहीन का नाम दिया जाता है। कभी - कभी वह इस अन्याय या अत्याचार से हताश होकर आत्महत्या तक चली जाती है और कानून/सरकार कहता ही रहता है कि 'महिला और महिलाओं के अधिकार की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है।'

चलिए आज महिलाओं के अधिकार के बारे में विचार और चर्चा करते हुए, क्या सरकार के द्वारा दिए गए यह सभी अधिकार महिलाओं को बंधन-मुक्त करेंगे? क्या भारतीय संविधान के द्वारा दिए गए अधिकार क्या केवल लिखे गए अधिकार के रूप में ही रह जायेंगे? या ये सब उन बुद्धिमान लोगों की साज़िश है जो आज भी पूरे दुनिया को नचाना चाहते हैं।

'स्त्री - मुक्ति का सपना' (1) शीर्षक ही कितना भयानक है। इस विषय पर जाने से पहले वर्तमान स्थिति-गतियों पर प्रकाश डालना आवश्यक है। महिलाओं के आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता पर कोई भी समाज और सरकार 100% का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। अगर कोई प्रयत्न किए होते 30% या 40% अधिकार तो मिल जाता था। परन्तु देने का नाटक कर के उसे वहीं पर दबाने का कष्ट भी किया जाता है और ऐसे दबा देते हैं कि महिलाएं कभी भी उस अधिकार के बारे में सपना तक नहीं देखना चाहिए।

"मैं अपनी बात अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (संयुक्त राष्ट्र) की एक रिपोर्ट से शुरू करता हूं जिसमें लिखा है कि 'दुनिया की 98% पूंजी पर पुरुषों का कब्जा है। पुरुषों के बराबर आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता पाने में औरतों को अभी हजार वर्ष और लगेंगे।' पितृसत्तात्मक समाजों में अब तक यह पूंजी पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी पुरुषों को पुत्राधिकार में मिलती रही है।" (2) यह बात अक्षरशः सत्य है। अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर कहिए जनाब यह बात सत्य है या नहीं! जानते हुए भी हम कहते हैं कि 'नहीं मिला तो

महिलाएं न्यायालय जा सकती है।' जनाब, कितनी महिलाएं कोर्ट जाती हैं! या जा रहीं हैं ? और क्या यह पुरुष समाज जाने देता है! आप ही बताइए और ऊपर से पुरुष 'सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित' कर लेने के लिए स्त्री और उसके देह पर कब्जा कर बैठा है। यानी मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वामित्व के लिए स्त्री से विवाह नामक सम्बंध (षडयंत्र) को बहुत सोच समझ कर की गई है।

अब एक सरल उदाहरण देखेंगे कि 'स्त्री को मुक्ति' कब मिलती है। जन्म से पहले ही अगर पता चल जाता कि लड़की होने वाली है तो भ्रूणहत्या के रूप में मुक्ति। चलो बचकर बाहर आ गई तो 'वंश का उद्धारक नहीं हुआ बदले में यह दरिद्र का जन्म हुआ' नामक कड़वी बातों से मुक्ति। नहीं तो लड़की हो गई, तो 'बोझ बड़ गई' जैसी बातों से मुक्ति। चलो स्कूल चली गई तो 'शिक्षा - वक्षा करके क्या करेगी घर का काम सीखने दो' बातों से मुक्ति। थोड़ी सी बड़ी हो गई 'शादी कर दो, बोझ उतार लो या कर्तव्य पूरा कर दूँ' इन बड़ी बड़ी बातों से मुक्ति। शादी कर लिए घर की लक्ष्मी बनकर, रानी - नौकरानी बनकर, संतानों की देवी होकर, मां - सरस्वती - दासी और भी अनेक प्रकार के रूपों को धारण कर के मुक्ति। पति, घर, खानदान इस प्रकार बूढ़ी होकर पोतों की सेवा में मुक्ति। अब आप ही बताइए उसे मुक्ति कब मिलेगी ?

"वैध संतान की सुनिश्चितता के लिए यौनशुचिता, सतीत्व, नैतिकता, मर्यादा और इसके लिए स्त्री देह पर पूर्ण स्वामित्व तथा नियंत्रण बनाए रखना पुरुष का "परम धर्म" है। हां 'अर्धनारीश्वर ' की भारतीय अवधारणा का अर्थ आधा पुरुष और आधी स्त्री नहीं बल्कि आधी नारी और आधा ईश्वर है। स्त्री सिर्फ स्त्री मगर पुरुष ईश्वर।"(3) दोस्तों, अगर आप इन उक्तियों का गूढ़ार्थ समझेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि पुरुष कितना नीच और गिरा हुआ प्राणी है। वो शब्द देखिए ' भारतीय अवधारणा' - विकिपीडिया में इस शब्द का अर्थ है 'तत्त्वमीमांसा एवं मस्तिष्क के दर्शन से सम्बंधित है' और एक जगह पर सरल शब्दों में कहा गया है की 'अवधारणा 'एक नाम या लेबल' है।' कहा गया है की विवाह करना या विवाह नाम की संस्कृति, पत्नी को पति की संपत्ति बना देती है। सरल शब्दों में वह 'घरेलु गुलाम' है ।

"विवाह सिर्फ स्त्री के लिए ही नियम है, पुरुष के लिए नहीं है। व्यभिचार के कानूनी प्रावधानों के कारण ही समाज में व्यापक स्तर पर वेश्यावृत्ति और कालगर्ल व्यापार फल-फूल रहा है। मतलब विवाह संस्था में स्त्री पुरुष की 'संपत्ति' है और विवाह संस्था से बाहर वह एक 'वस्तु' है । उत्तराधिकार कानूनों के माध्यम से पूँजी और पूँजी के आधार पर राजसत्ता, संसद, समाज, सम्पत्ति, शिक्षा और कानून-व्यवस्था सब मर्दों का कब्जा है । नियम, कायदे-कानून, परंपरा, नैतिकता, आदर्श और न्याय सिद्धांत सब पुरुषों ने ही बनाये हैं। हमेशा अपने वर्ग-हितों की रक्षा करते हुए। 'भ्रूण हत्या' से लेकर 'सती' बनाए जाने वाले तक प्रायः सभी कानून, महिला कल्याण के नाम पर सिर्फ उदारवादी-

सुधारवादी 'मेकअप' ही दिखाई देता है। मौजूदा विधान-संविधान-कानून महिलाओं को कानूनी सुरक्षा कम देता है, आतंकित, भयभीत और पीड़ित अधिक करता है। निस्संदेह औरत को उत्पीड़ित करने की सामाजिक-धार्मिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रिया में पूंजीवादी समाज कानून को हथियार की तरह इस्तेमाल करता रहा है। एस लिए 'ला' (LAW) का असली अर्थ ही है "ला अगेंस्ट वूमैन"। नारी सम्बन्धी अधिकांश फैसलों की आधारभूमि तो धर्मशास्त्र ही है जो मर्दों के लिए 'अफीम' मगर औरतों के लिए जहर से भी अधिक खतरनाक सिद्ध हुए हैं।¹(4) यहाँ पर महाशय ने 'कानूनी प्रावधान' शब्द का उपयोग किये हैं। सरल शब्दों में इसका अर्थ है- 'सलूहत या किसी कार्य के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थिति बनाना।' इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि स्त्री पर कानूनी नियम बनाकर, उस पर अधिकार चलाने की अनुकूल परिस्थिति सरकार ने बनाई है। कौन है इसका सूत्रधार ?

“ 'बालविवाह दंडनीय अपराध' लेकिन 'विवाह हर साल में मान्य होगा'। महिला आरक्षण विधेयक- 'क्षेत्र के मर्दों एक हो।' बलात्कार और हत्या का अभियुक्त बाईज्जत रिहा - सी.बी.आई. अपील दायर करेगी। यौन हिंसा - बलात्कारियों को फांसी देंगे ... कानून बनायेंगे ...कब? कैसे?...सामाजिक न्याय ...'सामान नागरीक संहिता बनायेंगे ...अभी नहीं ...कभी नहीं। धर्मनिरपेक्षता ...'धर्मांतरण पर राष्ट्रीय बहस हो'। 'यत्र नास्तु पूज्यन्ते तत्र देवता' ...शाबाश ! सुष्मिता, ऐश्वर्या, डायना, युक्ता'...घर में बुर्का, बाजार में बिकिनी ...। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान... परिवार नियोजन... हम दो, हमारे दो... 'बेटी नहीं चाहिए'। जनसंख्या नियंत्रण का उद्देश्य-स्त्री की कोख पर नियंत्रण। यौन क्रान्ति (निरोध, गोली, गर्भपात)...'सुरक्षित यौन संबंधों के लिए निरोध इस्तेमाल करें'। जन, गण, मन, अधिनायक जाय हो, भारत भाग्य विधाता।²(5) उपर्युक्त सभी विषय केवल औरत की कोख पर नियंत्रण करना, देश की जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करना और बस स्त्री को पुरुष के मौज, मस्ती, आनंद की वस्तु बनाना।

“पश्चिम का इतिहास (१९६०-१९७०) गवाह है कि यौन क्रान्ति एक सीमा तक ही, 'स्त्री मुक्ति' का संबल बन पाई। गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों से लेकर 'एड्स' तक की यात्रा में नारी की आजादी का मतलब, मर्दों को पहले से अधिक आजादी और आर्थिक फायदे में निकला। ना गर्भ ठहरने का डर और न सामाजिक बदनामी का खतरा। एक तरफ स्त्रियों को अपनी देह का स्वयं स्वामी - मालिक बता कर बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के ब्रांड बेचने के लिए नग्न-अर्धनग्न 'माडल' और आनंद की वास्तु में बदला जा रहा है, मगर दूसरी तरफ घर में पत्नी, माँ, बहु-बेटी या बहन के लिए वही सदियों पुरानी नियम नैतिक मर्यादा, यौनशुचिता और पतिव्रता के कड़े नियम लागू हैं।³(6) जनाब, आज तक यह शकुनी जिन्दा है। कौन है वह ? जो केवल एक ही वर्ग (स्त्री) पर ही अपना अधिकार चला रहा है और अपनी दुश्मनी निकाल रहा है।

स्त्री सचेतना ही उसकी भविष्य को निर्धारित करेगी। उसे यह नहीं भूलना है कि मीडिया या जीवन, घोषित या अघोषित सत्ता उसका कुछ नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि यह स्त्री जन्म किसी की

भीख से नहीं, प्रकृति माता की देन है जो सब को बराबर जीने का अधिकार है। यहाँ कोई किसी का परमेश्वर नहीं है और ना कोई मालिक है। डरेंगे तो डरायेंगे, डरायेंगे तो डरेंगे।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची :

- (1) 'स्त्री: मुक्ति का सपना' -अथिति संपादक - अरविंद जैन और लीलाधर मंडलोई, संपादक/सहायक संपादक - प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली
 - (2) 'स्त्री: मुक्ति का सपना' -अथिति संपादकिय - अरविंद जैन, संपादक/सहायक संपादक - प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, पृष्ठ संख्या ११, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली
 - (3) 'स्त्री: मुक्ति का सपना' -अथिति संपादकिय - अरविंद जैन, संपादक/सहायक संपादक - प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, पृष्ठ संख्या ११, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली
 - (4) 'स्त्री: मुक्ति का सपना' -अथिति संपादकिय - अरविंद जैन, संपादक/सहायक संपादक - प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, पृष्ठ संख्या १२, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली
 - (5) 'स्त्री: मुक्ति का सपना' -अथिति संपादकिय - अरविंद जैन, संपादक/सहायक संपादक - प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, पृष्ठ संख्या १३, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली
- 'स्त्री: मुक्ति का सपना' -अथिति संपादकिय - अरविंद जैन, संपादक/सहायक संपादक - प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, पृष्ठ संख्या १४, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली

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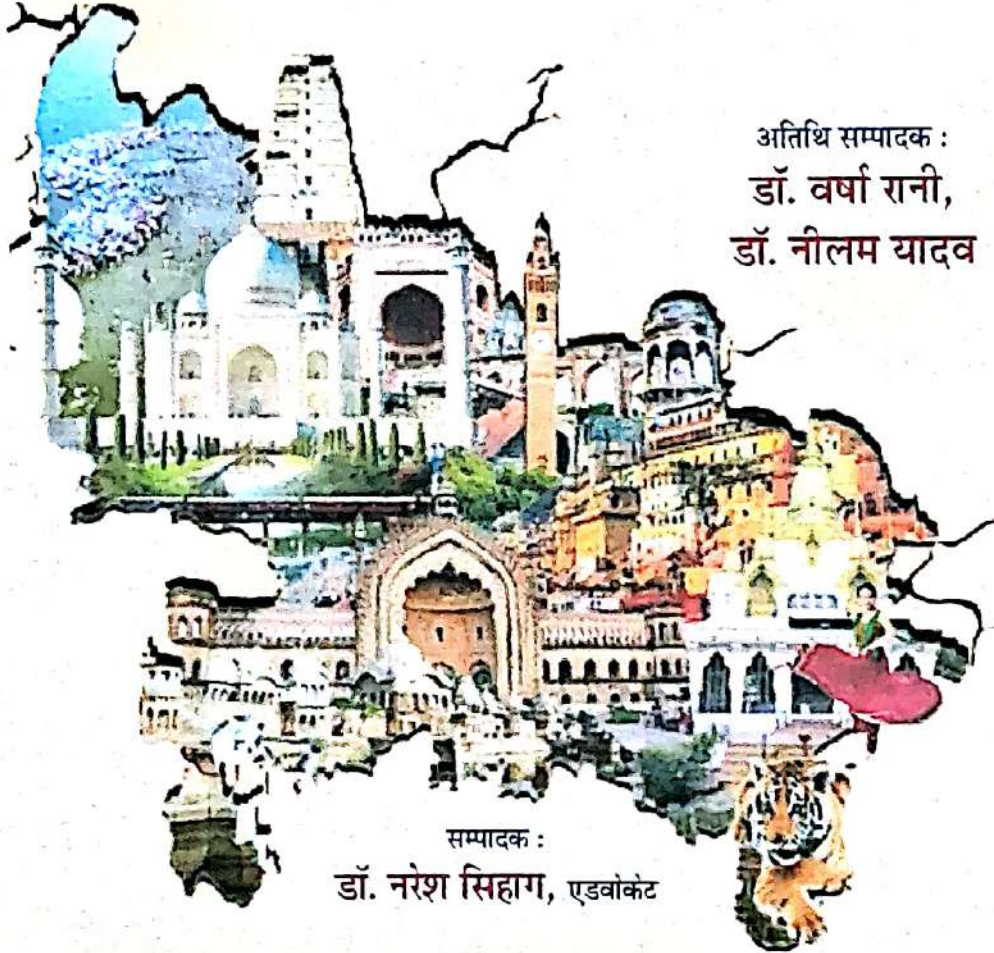
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हिन्दी साहित्य में स्त्री विमर्श (स्त्री स्थान : मान पर)

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शोध संक्षेप :-

भारतीय हिन्दी साहित्य में आदिकाल से लेकर आज तक नारी के प्रति दृष्टि का सच्चा लेखा-जोखा, उपन्यास, कहानी, कविता में मिलता है। इसकी एक लम्बी कहानी ही है। इस संसार में जब लिपि का आविष्कार हुआ तब से कुछ न कुछ लेखन के रूप में लोगों के या समाज के सामने प्रतिबिंबित होने लगा। शुरु में लोग इसे इतना महत्व नहीं देते थे कि वह केवल कुछ लोगों तक सीमित था। जब इस का प्रसार और प्रचार हुआ तब नए-नए चिंतक नए-नए विचारधाराओं को लेकर मनुष्य के दिल और दिमाग के अंदर घुसने लगे। उन दिनों नारी-पुरुष के शारीरिक भेद तो मानते थे परन्तु स्थान-मान में कोई अंतर नहीं था। उन दिनों से लेकर आज तक नारी एक शक्ति बनकर एक उन्नत स्थान प्राप्त की है। परन्तु बाद में भारत देश में माईग्रेशन का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ने लगा। दूर-दूर से लोग अनेक कामकाज के लिए देश विदेशों की यात्रा करने लगे। तब से इतिहास में भी उतार चढ़ाव होने लगा। कुछ मूल्य टूटे, कुछ मूल्य सुधरे, कुछ जो नहीं होना था वह होने लगे, बाद में कुछ जो सुधरना था वह नहीं सुधरे। प्रमुख रूप से नारी के प्रति जो उतार चढ़ाव हुआ वह बहुत शोचनीय रहा कि आज तक नारी मानसिक, शारीरिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक विचारों में संपूर्ण स्वतंत्र जीवन प्राप्त करने में असफल रही है। स्वतंत्र पूर्व और स्वतंत्र के बाद, स्वदेशी या परदेशी परतंत्र में अगर सबसे ज्यादा तनाव भोगी है वह नारी है। इसमें सबसे बड़ा हाथ नारी दृष्टिकोण है। भारतीय संस्कृति, आचार विचार दृष्टि में नारी का एक मूल्य है परन्तु पाश्चात्य समाज में वह केवल एक वस्तु बन गई है।

‘औरत ने जनम दिया मर्दों को, मर्दों ने उसे बाजार दिया

जब भी चाहा मसला, कुचला, जब भी चाहा दुतकार दिया’,

‘मर्दों ने बनाई जो रस्में, उनको हक का फार्मान कहा

औरत के जिंदा जलने को कुर्बानी और बलिदान कहा,

इस्मत (स्त्री इज्जत-सतीत्व) के बदले रोटी दी और उसको भी एहसान कहा’⁽¹⁾

दोस्तों, मैंने कहीं पढ़ा था कि ‘पुरुष एक मनुष्य है परन्तु स्त्री एक देह है, एक मशीन है, एक ब्रांड है।’ आप सब जानते होंगे, एक टी.वी. चौनल जो एम. टी. वी. नाम से बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। जब भी किसी चौनल की

रेटिंग गिरने लगती है वह अचानक सुहाना सेक्स, गरम पोर्न की ओर दौड़ लगाने लगता है। अमेरिका का सांस्कृतिक औजार सेक्स ही है।⁽²⁾ कितना गिरा हुआ काम। ठीक है मानेंगे यह अमेरिका की संस्कृति है। परंतु भारत को क्या हुआ। अमेरिका की संस्कृति को दिखाते-दिखाते हमारी संस्कृति को क्यों बदल रहे हैं। परिणाम हम सब के सामने है कि अगर कोई स्त्री या स्त्री देह या स्त्री का गिरा हुआ व्यक्तित्व का प्रदर्शन मीडिया में नहीं हुआ तो वह चैनल की स्थिति भीख मांगने की जैसी हो जाती है और उसका निदेशक और निर्माता को आत्महत्या कर लेना पड़ता है।

यह वर्तमान भारत की मीडिया की स्थिति है। कारण गिरी हुई संस्कृति को प्रोत्साहित करना और नई पीढ़ी को बुरे रास्ते पर ले जाना। मां का कसम! अगर कोई बेटा, बहन, मां या कोई अच्छी लड़कियों के साथ बाजार जाते या और कहीं बाहर जाते हैं तो डर लगता है कि छोटे से लेकर बड़े उम्र तक के पुरुष वर्ग उस स्त्री को ऊपर से नीचे तक खाने के जैसे देखते रहते हैं। दिल पर हाथ रखके बोल दीजिए यह झूठ है? इंटरनेट/मोबाइल के जरिए स्त्री देह की उत्तेजित छवियां बच्चे-बच्चे तक को बिगाड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति में क्या हमारी घर की लड़की बच सकती है? देहाती (नगरीय) शक्तिशाली वर्ग जो जमींदार, महाजन, थानेदार, तहसीलदार, पटवारी, हवलदार, फोरेस्ट रेंजर, विकास अधिकारी, वन या शराब ठेकेदार, आदि सीमांत समाजों की औरत पर अपना पुश्तैनी हक समझते ही हैं। आजादी के (75 वर्ष) बावजूद, सामंती और औपनिवेशिक मानसिकता हिंदुस्तान में फैली हुई है। इसी मानसिकता से लैस होकर शासन करते हैं सरकारी प्रतिनिधि।⁽³⁾ शुरु में ही स्पष्ट किया गया है कि भारतीय स्त्रियों के सामने खड़ी बड़ी बाधा बहुत प्राचीनता का है।

पवित्र हिन्दू धर्म के ग्रंथ-रामायण और महाभारत में भी स्त्रियों की इसी तरह की शोचनीय स्थिति पर ही प्रकाश डाला है। सीता, द्रौपदी, कुंती, गांधारी, मंडोदरी, शूर्पनखा आदि अनेक पात्र आज भी बहुत प्रभावित करते हैं परंतु पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के बाद इन सभी पात्रों को पाश्चत्य का रूप दिया गया परंतु आज भी सब की घर घर की कहानी रामायण है कुछ महाभारत है, कहने के लिए केवल समय, पात्र और वेषभूषण बदला है बाकी सब और भी ज्यादा ही है।

अगर स्त्री और उसकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक स्थिति-गति के बारे में प्रकाश डालेंगे तो वहां पर भी बहुत शोचनीय स्थिति दिखाई देती है। आर्थिक परावलम्बन स्त्री आत्म विश्वास को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देता। कुछ घटनाओं में अगर वह आर्थिक रूप से सदृढ़ भी है तो भी वहां घर का मालिक पुरुष उन पैसों पर अपना अधिकार चलाता रहता है। पुरुष बराबरी अधिकतर-वेतन केवल सरकारी नौकरियों में दिखाई देता है। 100% महिलाओं में 30% महिला सरकारी नौकरी करती रहती है तो बाकि 70% की महिलाओं स्थिति आज भी गिरी हुई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को छोड़िए नगरीय क्षेत्रों में भी स्त्री वेतन समस्या है। ऊपर से घर के मालिक का। इस प्रकार स्त्री आर्थिक स्थिति में संपूर्ण रूप से गिरी हुई है।

दूसरी ओर सामाज के आचार-विचार, संप्रदाय आदि स्त्री को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देती। सरल शब्दों में कहा गया तो वह पुरुष समाज के कारण। कभी-कभी स्त्री को देह मानकर और कभी-कभी स्त्री को देवी कहकर, शारिरिक और मानसिक रूप से उस पर अत्याचार किया जा रहा है। कहीं पढ़ा था, 'घर में बुर्का, बाहर बिकिनी...' कैसा राक्षस 'सैको' मनःस्थिति की सोच। घर में रहेगी धर्म-कर्म, संप्रदाय, संस्कृति, आचार-विचार, देवी, मां, बहन, पत्नी आदि बड़े-बड़े शब्दों के प्रयोग से भावना मूर्ख (सेंटीमेंट्स फूलस) कर देते हैं। वही स्त्री बाहर मिलती

है उसे बिकिनी में, आनन्द और मौज मस्ती की वस्तु के रूप में देखते हैं। इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर यही है कि यह सब सदियों पुरानी परंपरा है जो स्त्री को केवल, केवल पुरुष की सुख सुविधा के लिए ही बनाया गया है। स्त्री का कोई अपना अस्तित्व नहीं है। वह पुरुषों की कठपुतली है जो उनके इशारे पर नाच रही है। भारतीय राजनीतिक बातों बोलना है तो स्त्री के सभी अधिकार संविधान के अंदर है अगर बचकर कोई बाहर आ जाते हैं तो बहुत बड़े भाग्यशाली बन जाती है वह भी पुरुषों की बातों के अनुसार। कारण यह समाज 'पितृसत्तात्मक समाज' है। यहां घर या समाज का मालिक पुरुष ही होते हैं।

‘अंधकार भरी गुफाओं में खोजने का
उनका अपना फलसफा
जैसे हर मुद्दे पर आत्ममंथन के बाद
उतर आतीं धरती पे बंधी, सधी
जिंदगी को वापस पाने का स्वप्न लिए
लड़कियां और लड़कियां
सूरज की तरफ आंख किए।’⁽⁴⁾

आज का समय ही आत्ममंथन का समय है कि हर जगह पर स्त्री डर-डर के जी रही है। अन्धकार में डूब गई है। अगर कोई स्त्री सुन्दरता का वर्णन करेगा 'श्रृंगारपरक रचना'के बजाए 'यौन वर्णन' में आ जाता है। आज कला और साहित्य के नाम शील और अश्लील का अंतर ही गायब हो गई है। हर जगह पर केवल पूँजीवाद बड़े से बड़े पैमाने पर काम कर रहा है। अश्लील सामग्री का कारोबार संचालित करता है। निदेशक, निर्माता, प्रकाशक, विक्रेता, कहानीकार, गाना आदि के लिए अश्लीलता सोने की खान बन गई है। आप बताइए कि लड़कियाँ किस गुफा में जा के बैठेगी?

बेटे-बेटी के बीच का भेदभाव आज का नहीं हैं। सदियों से यह चलकर आया है और कुछ लोग तो इसे पारंपरिक दृष्टि से देखते हैं। बेटों की पूजा होती है और बेटियों की भ्रूण हत्या। पुत्र को तो पैदा होते ही पूरे अधिकार दिए जाते हैं और पुत्री का पैदा होते ही सारे के सारे नियम लागू हो जाते हैं। बेटा स्वतंत्र होकर, बेटी बंधन में रहकर।

“गत वर्षों में परिवार के भीतर-बाहर यौन-हिंसा के आंकड़ों का आंतक लगातार बढ़ रहा है। परिवार के बाहर हिंसा, लूट, दमन, शोषण और उत्पीड़न से बचने के लिए मध्य वर्गीय स्त्री परिवार या विवाह संस्था की 'घरेलु गुलामी' स्वीकारती है। लेकिन परिवार में भी हिंसा, भ्रूण हत्या, हत्या, आत्महत्या, दहेज-हत्या, बलात्कार, यौन शोषण और उत्पीड़न कम नहीं। अजीब दुष्क्र है। इसीलिए यह प्रायः घर चोदने पर विवश होती है या कर दी जाती है। घरेलु गुलामी से मुक्ति की तलाश में निकली औरत के पास जीवनयापन के लिए श्रम है या शरीर। निम्न वर्ग की स्त्रियों के लिए तो मेहनत मजदूरी करना आर्थिक विवशता है ही। वेतन या मजदूरी तक पुरुष के बराबर नहीं मिलाती, ऊपर से यौन शोषण अलग। भ्रूण हत्या से सती का तक, आधे अधूरे कानून और उनकी भी साड़ी व्याख्याएं पुरुष हितों को पोषिता करती हुई। कौन सुनता मानता है अदालती आदेश और विधि आयोग के संशोधन सुझाव? संविधान की समीक्षा करेंगे जो संभव ही नहीं।”⁽⁶⁾

यह सब देखने बाद मुझे कवयित्री सविता सिंह की कविता का शीर्षक प्रभावित करता है कि, “मैं किसकी

औरत हूँ, कौन है मेरा परमेश्वर?"

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची :-

1. साहिर लुधियानवी, स्त्री : मुक्ति का सपना, अथिति संपादक – अरविंद जैन और लीलाधर मंडलोई, संपादक/सहायक संपादक – प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, पृष्ठ संख्या 23
2. सुधीश पचौरी (सहारा 22 फरवरी), मीडिया और स्त्री देह : कुछ बातें – लीलाधर मंडलोई, स्त्री –मुक्ति का सपना, पृष्ठ संख्या 25, वाणी प्रकाशन।
3. चंद दारुण यादें – रामशरण जोशी, 'स्त्री – मुक्ति का सपना', अथिति संपादक – अरविंद जैन और लीलाधर मंडलोई, संपादक/सहायक संपादक – प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली, पृष्ठ संख्या 40 (ब्राकेट में लिखे दोनों शब्दों को समय के अनुसार बदला गया है)
4. सूरज की तरफ आँख किए (उदय सहाय) पृष्ठ संख्या 283 : मुक्ति का सपना, अथिति संपादक – अरविंद जैन और लीलाधर मंडलोई, संपादक/सहायक संपादक – प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली।
5. स्त्री मुक्ति का सपना अतिथि संपादक : अरविंद जैन, सम्पादक/सहायक सम्पादक : प्रो. कमला प्रसाद और राजेंद्र शर्मा, वाणी प्रकाशन, नयी दिल्ली।

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ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ವಿಡಂಬನೆ

ಸುಜಾತ.ಎ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಸಾರಾಂಶ

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ೧೧ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಯಿಸಿ ೧೨ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕಡೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂತು.

ಈ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣ ಕಾಲ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಿ ಯುಗ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಚನಕಾರರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು "ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ" ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾತಿ ಅಂದಿನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅತಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಿಡುಗಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನೇ ಪಶುವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುವ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ನಶಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಚನಕಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾತಿ ಎಂಬ ಅನಿಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಒಡೆದೊಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂತಹ ವಚನಗಳ ವಚನಕಾರರ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಲೇಖನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಸ್ತುತ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಅಪೂರ್ವವಾದುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ನೆಡೆದು ಬಂದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಪಂಪನಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಇಂದಿನ ನವ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ತನ್ನದೆ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಚನಕಾರರ ಯುಗ ಸಮಾಜದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಚನಕಾರರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತನ್ನದೆ ಸತ್ವವಿರುವಾಗ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ದೂರವಿರಿಸಿ ಅಚ್ಚಗನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುನುಡಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕವಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಬಳಸಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮೃದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ವಚನಕಾರರ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಸಿ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆದಿತ್ತು.

೧೨ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ವಚನ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೊಸ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮ ವರ್ಣಾಶ್ರಮದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಬಂಡೆದ್ದು, ಮಾನವಧರ್ಮ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ಸಾರಿದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಜ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದವರು ಶಿವಶರಣರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾತಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸಿದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂದೇ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಇದೊಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಕಾವ್ಯ, ಹಾಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಡಗುವ ಓದಿದರೆ ಗದ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರಳ ಮತ್ತು ನೇರ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಬರೀ ಪಂಡಿತ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿವಾಗಿರದೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೂ ತಲುಪಿ ಒಂದು ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ

ವಚನಕಾರರಾದ ಅಲ್ಲಮ, ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ, ಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಚನಕಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಕಾಲದ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಚನಕಾರರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸರಳವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ, ಹತ್ತನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಪಂಡಿತ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಆದರೆ ವಚನಕಾರರ ಸರಳ ಭಾಷೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೂ ತಲುಪಿ ಒಂದು ಆಂದೋಲನವನ್ನೇ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿತು. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಪ್ಪಡಿ ಸಂಗಮದ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಉಡುತಡಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವಳು, ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಾವೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವನು, ಈ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಚನಕಾರರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಆದರೂ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರ ವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕರೂಪತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಶರಣರೆಲ್ಲರು ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾನುಭವದ ದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಿದರು. ಐದನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿಯ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಸ್ಥವಾಗಲು ಹವಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಅದು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತ ಭಾವ, ರಸಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತ ಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾವ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯದೆ ಹೊಸ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರೌಢವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಭಾಷೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೊನೆಯ ಘಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಲುಪಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯತೆಂಬುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನೇ ಪಶುವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯತೆ ತಾಂಡವವಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಚನಕಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ಜಾತಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೊಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಚನಕಾರರ ವಚನಗಳ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ವಚನಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ತ್ರಿಪದಿಗಳು ರಚನೆಗೊಂಡವು. ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ಈ ವಚನಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂಧಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಟೀಕಿಸಿದನು. ಅವರ ಈ ವಚನವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ

ಜಾತಿ ಹೀನನ ಮನೆಯಜ್ಯೋತಿತಾ ಹೀನವೆ?

ಜಾತಿ-ವಿಜಾತಿಎನಬೇಡ, ದೇವನೊಲಿ

ದಾತನೇಜಾತ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಅಂದಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವರು ಒಲಿದ ಮಾನವನೇ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧತೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂತರಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಮೂರು ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿಡಂಬನೆ. ಧಾಂಬಿಕ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, ಅತ್ತಿಯ ಹಣ್ಣು ಹೊರಗೆ ತಾಜವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹುಳುಗಳು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದೇ

ರೀತಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಂತರಂಗದ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಶುಚಿತ್ವ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಚಾರ ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಸಾರುತ್ತಾ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಈ ವಚನ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

“ ಏನಯ್ಯ ವಿಪ್ರರು ನುಡಿದಂತೆ ನೆಡೆಯರು. ಇದೆಂತಯ್ಯ?

ತಮಗೊಂದು ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಬಟ್ಟೆ

ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವ ಹೊಲೆಯರ ಬಸುರಲ್ಲಿ

ವಿಪ್ರರು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಗೋಮಾಂಸವ ತಿಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ”

ಇವರ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ್ನು ಮಾನವೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ನೋಡುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಇವನಾರವ ಇವನಾರವ

ಇವನಾರವನೆಂದೆನಿಸದಿರಯ್ಯ

ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ

ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವನೆಂದೆನಿಸಯ್ಯ

ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವಯ್ಯ

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯ ಮಗನೆಂದೆನಿಸಯ್ಯ.

ಎಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗದವರನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಅಂಬರದಡಿ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ಸೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಹೊರತು ಅವರ ಜಾತಿ ಮಹತ್ವದಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಆತ್ಮ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ದಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ವಿವೇಕ ರಹಿತ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲವು ಅರಿವಿನ ಒರೆಗಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದವು. ಜಳ್ಳು ತೂರಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಕಾಳು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ. ಹೊಸ ಬೀಜಗಳ ಬಿತ್ತಿಹೊಸ ಪೈರು ಬೆಳೆವ. ಕಳೆ ಕಿತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ. ಬೆಳೆದುದನ್ನು ಭಕ್ತರ ಬಳಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭೂತಪೂರ್ವವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಮೇಲಿನವರ ಅಹಂಕಾರ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಗಜ ಡಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹೊಡೆಯಿತು. ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ಭಕ್ತಿಗಜ ಡಿಕ್ಕಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳೆಯ ಕೊಳೆತ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ-ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳ ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಮನೆಗಳು ಕಳಚಿಬಿದ್ದವು. ಮೌಢ್ಯದ ಪತಾಕೆಗಳು ಮುರಿದುಬಿದ್ದವು. ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರಿಗಳು ಮಠ ಮಂದಿರಗಳ ಮೈಗಳ್ಳು ಕಂಬಿ ಕಿತ್ತೋಡಿದರು.

ವಚನ ಯುಗದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯ ಹರಿಕಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖರು ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು. ನೇರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಷ್ಕರವಾದಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವದವರು, ಶರಣ ಶರಣೆಯರಿಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಿವೈರಾಗ್ಯದ ಭವ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಭೋದಿಸಿದರು. ಅನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು. ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು ಅಪ್ರತಿಮರು.



ಅವರ ವಚನ ಹೀಗಿದೆ..

ಹಗಲನಿರುಳ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇರುಳ ಹಗಲಮಾಡಿ

ಅಚಾರವ ಅನಾಚಾರಮಾಡಿ

ಅನಾಚಾರವ ಆಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ

ಭಕ್ತರ ಭವಿಯ ಮಾಡಿ, ಭವಿಯ ಭಕ್ತನ ಮಾಡಿ

ನುಡಿವವನ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಲಾಗದು ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅಮಾನವೀಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಡಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧ್ಯ ವಚನಕಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಾತ್ತವಾದ ಭಾವ, ಚಮತ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಸುಲಭವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದೊಡನೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬರು ಸರಗನ ಭಕ್ತಿ ದಿಟವೆಂದು ನಚ್ಚಲು ಬೇಡ

ಮಠದೊಳಗಣ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಇಲಿಯ ಕಂಡು

ಪುಟನೆಗೆದಂತಾಯಿತ್ತು ಕಾಣ ರಾಮನಾಥ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮೋಸ ವಂಚನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಮಾನವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಡನ್ನು ಬಗೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಜನ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಢ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ನಂಬಬಾರದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಸಮಾಜದ ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಹ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಅಂತಃಕರಣದ ಭಾವಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಮಹಾನ್ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೊಂಡಿತು. ದೇವರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ, ಅಲ್ಲಮ, ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ, ಮುತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕ, ಕಾಳವ್ವೆ, ಗೊಗ್ಗವ್ವೆ, ಸೊಳಸಂಕವ್ವೆ ವಚನಕಾರ್ತಿಯರ ವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ವಚನಗಳು ಜಾತೀಯತೆಯ ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳ ಕಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ಬೀಜ ಭಿತ್ತಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕೈಗೊಂಡರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನ ವಚನಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಾತಿ ಅನಾಚಾರಗಳ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿ ವಿಡಂಬಿಸಿದವು. ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯ ವಚನಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನನ ಹುಡುಕಾಟದ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭವಬಂಧನಗಳ ಮುಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇವರ ವಚನಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಂಬಲಿಸಿದ, ಸಮಾನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಾತೂರಿದ, ಮೌಢ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಣಕಿ, ಹಸಿವು, ಆಹಾರ, ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಬದುಕು, ಭಕ್ತಿ, ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಕಟು ಸತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ತೆರೆದಿಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ವಚನಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿ ಸಾಮಾಜ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಎಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಚನಕಾರರ ವಚನಗಳು ಮಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿವೆ, ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯೇ ನಡೆಯಿತು ವಚನಗಳು ಸಾಮಾಜದ ಜಾತಿ



ಅಂಧ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಡೆಯವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಬೀಜ ಭಿತ್ತಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ದೇವರು ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳವಾಗ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದಲ್ಲದೆ ವಚನಕಾರರು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

೧. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗಾತಿ-ಕೀರ್ತಿನಾಥ ಕುರ್ತುಕೋಟಿ
೨. ಕಣಜ ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ
೩. ಭಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ- ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಾಮಾಗ್ರಿ
೪. ವಚನ ಸಂಪಾದಕರು-ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಕಲ್ಬುರ್ಗಿ
೫. ಶರಣರ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ವಚನಗಳು- ಜೆ.ಬಿ ವೀರಭದ್ರಯ್ಯ ಆದರ್ಶ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅರಿವು ನಮಗೂ.....ಪರರಿಗೂ.....?

ಡಾ. ರವಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೊನೆಯಿರದ ತೀರ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಅಡಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಮುನ್ನಡೆದವನೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಶರಣನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಅರಿವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವೇ ಅನುಭಾವ. ಅದುವೇ ವಚನದ ಜೀವಾಳ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲಿಯುವುದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದೇಳಬಹುದು. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವೆನಿಸಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಹೆಸರಿಗಷ್ಟೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಾಯಕವೇ ಕೈಲಾಸ ಎನ್ನುವವರು ನಾವಲ್ಲ. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೂ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಕ್ಕ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು, ಜೇಡರದಾಸಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ, ಅಂಬಿಗರ ಚೌಡಯ್ಯ, ಮಾದಾರ ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಚನಕಾರರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಚನಗಳ ಅರಿವು ನಮಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಯುಗಕ್ಕೂ ದಾರಿದೀಪವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಚನಕಾರರು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಹನ್ನೊಂದನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಯಿಸಿ ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂದೋಲನ ಸಂಚಲನವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿದ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಶರಣ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಂಗಳಕರವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ. ಮೌನ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವ, ಹಾಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಡುವ, ಓದಿದರೆ ಪದ್ಯವಾಗುವ, ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ತರ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಒಡ್ಡುವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ಧರ್ಮಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಡರೂ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಜನರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಜನಪದರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಜನಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ಛಂದಸ್ಸು, ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳ ಕ್ಲೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ವರ್ಗದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಅಶಿಕ್ಷಿತ ಮನಕ್ಕೂ ತಲುಪಿದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿದೆ, ಅನುಭಾವವಿದೆ, ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮವಿದೆ, ಲಾಲಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಕಲನವೂ ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಬೆಸೆಯಬಲ್ಲ, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ಚುಂಬಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿರುವುದು ವಚನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ.

ನಾವು ಏನೇನು ಸಮಾನತೆ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹನ್ನೆರಡೆ ಶತಮಾನದ ಶರಣರು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿದರೂ ಅಪ್ಪಟ ಸತ್ಯ. ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮಂತೆ ಬರಿದಾಗಿ ಬೋಧಿಸದೆ, ಹಿರಿದಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೂ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಷ್ಟು ಜನಪರವಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಕಾಳಜಿ ತೋರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾತಿಕ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಪೋಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಿದೆ, ಸಮತಾವಾದವಿದೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ತನಿಖೆಯಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯಿದೆ. ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯಿದೆ. ವಚನಕಾರರು ಅಂತರಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಿರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವೇ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ. ಶರಣರ ನಡನುಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿ ಬಾಳಿದವರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದು. ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ನಡವಳಿಕೆ, ಬದುಕುವ ರೀತಿ-ನೀತಿ, ಸಮಾಜದ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬದುಕಿ ಬಾಳುವ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬಸವಣ್ಣನ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನುಡಿಮುತ್ತು:

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರುವ ತತ್ವಗಳ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾನವನನ್ನು ದೇವ ಮಾನವನನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ನಡೆಯಲರಿಯದೆ

ನುಡಿಯನರಿಯದೆ

ಲಿಂಗವ ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ಫಲವೇನು?

ಅವರ ಸುಖವೇ ಎನ್ನ ಸುಖ

ಅವರ ದುಃಖವೇ ಎನ್ನ ದುಃಖ

ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗನ ಶರಣನ

ಮನನೊಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಬೆಂದನಯ್ಯಾ

ಸಜ್ಜನರನ್ನು, ಸದಭಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ನೆಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ, ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ಮನನೋಯಿಸುವ ದುರ್ಜನರು ಯಾವ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅದು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ. ಸಹ ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ನಡನುಡಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೋಯಿಸಿ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅದು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ. ಪೂಜೆಗಿಂತ ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ನೋಯಿಸದ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೇಡುಗರು ಭಕ್ತರ ಸಜ್ಜನರ ಶರಣರ ಮನ ನೋಯಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರ ನೋವು, ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸುಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎನಗಿಂತ ಕಿರಿಯಿರಿಲ್ಲ

ಶವಭಕ್ತರಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿರಿಯಿರಿಲ್ಲ

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾದ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ

ಎನ್ನ ಮನ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವಾ..

ಎನಗಿದೇ ದಿಬ್ಬ....

ಈ ವಚನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ಮುಗ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿಯಬಹುದು. ಭಕ್ತ, ಸಜ್ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ವಿನಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಸಾಧನೆ ಅಪಾರ, ಬಿಜ್ಜಳನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಜ್ಜಳನ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನೆ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದವರು. ಇವರು ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು



ಹೊಂದಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಅನುಯಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದವರೂ, ಆದರೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿನಯವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಾವು ಅರಿತು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಅರ್ಥವಡಗದು

ಕ್ರೋಧ ತೊಲಗದು

ಕ್ರೂರ ಕುಭಾಷೆ

ಕುಹುಕ ಬಿಡದನ್ನಕ್ಕ

ನೀನೆತ್ತಲೋ ಶಿವನೆತ್ತಲೋ ಹೋಗತ್ತ ಮರುಳ

ಭವರೋಗವೆಂಬ ತಿಮಿರ ತಿಳಿಯದನ್ನಕ್ಕ

ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಯ್ಯನೆತ್ತ ನೀನೆತ್ತ ಮರುಳಿ..

ಸಜ್ಜನ ಭಕ್ತನ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಉತ್ತಮ ನಡೆ-ನುಡಿಗಳಿರಬೇಕಾದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಈ ಪದ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿಪರೀತ ಆನೆಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಹಾತೊರೆಯುವುದು, ನಾನಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗುವುದು, ಕೋಪ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡವಳಿಕೆ, ಕುಯುಕ್ತಿ, ಕುತಂತ್ರ, ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕತ್ತಲಿಗೆ ದೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಗುಣಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಆರಾಧಿಸಲು, ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನರ್ಹ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಚನದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕಲು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಪ್ರಭುದೇವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನುಡಿಮುತ್ತು:

ಸಮಾಜದ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವ ಸರಳ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಚನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಾನೆಂಬ ಅಹಂಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನುಂಡೆನಾದೆ

ನನಗದೆ ಭಂಗ ಸ್ತುತಿ ನಿಂದೆಗೆ ನೊಂದಡನಾದೆ

ಅಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರ ಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ

ದೂರ ಕಾಣಾ ಸಂಗನ ಬಸವಣ್ಣಾ

ನಾನು ನನ್ನದು ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ನನ್ನದೇ ದಾನ, ನಾನೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಪದೇಪದೇ ನಾನು ಅನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅದು ಅಹಂಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ, ದಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಹೊಗಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ನಾನು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವ ಇತರರಿಂದ ನಿಂದನೆಗೂ ದಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ನನ್ನದು ಎನ್ನುವದರಿಂದ, ಹೊಗಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಗಳಿಕೆಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಭಕ್ತ ದೇವಭಾವದಿಂದಲೇ ದೂರವಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಪ್ರಭು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅರಿತು ಜನ್ಮ ವಾದವರಿಲ್ಲ

ಸತ್ತು ಮರಳಿ ತೋರುವರಿಲ್ಲ

ದುರಭಿಮಾನವ ಹೊತ್ತು

ಅಘಟಿತ ಘಟಿತವ ನುಡಿದ

ಪ್ರಾಪಂಚಿಗಳೇನೆನೆಂಬೆ ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರ...

ಎಂಬ ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭುರವರ ವಚನದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿವರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸದ್ಗೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಯಾರೂ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸತ್ತ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರೂ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಅಭಿಮಾನ, ಭ್ರಮೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಜ್ಞಾನದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ಅಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ, ಅಸಂಭವದ, ನಡೆಯದೆ ಇರುವ ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ನಜರನ್ನು ದೂರವಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನುಡಿಮುತ್ತುಗಳು:

ಅಕ್ಕ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ, ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ವೈಭವ, ಆಡಂಬರ, ಭೋಗ ಜೀವನಗಳು ಶಾಶ್ವತವಲ್ಲೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು. ಅದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಧಿಕ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಶ್ವರವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬದುಕಿ ಬಾಳುವಂತೆ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮುತ್ತು ನೀರಲಾಯಿತ್ತು

ವಾರಿಕಲ್ಲು ನೀರಲಾಯಿತ್ತು

ಉಪ್ಪು ನೀರಲಾಯಿತ್ತು

ಉಪ್ಪು ಕರಗಿತ್ತು, ವಾರಿಕಲ್ಲು ಕರಗಿತ್ತು,

ಮುತ್ತು ಕರಗಿದುದನಾರೂ ಕಂಡವರಿಲ್ಲ

ಈ ಸಂಸಾರಿ ಮಾನವರು ಲಿಂಗವಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಭವಭಾರಿಗಳಾದರು,

ನಾ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮುಟ್ಟಿ ಕರಿಗೊಂಡನಯ್ಯಾ

ಚೆನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನಯ್ಯಾ

ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಮಳೆಯ ನೀರಿನ ಹನಿಯೊಂದು ಚಿಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ 'ಮುತ್ತಾಗಿ' ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಮುತ್ತು ನೀರಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ನೀರಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಉಪ್ಪು, ನೀರ್ಗಲ್ಲು, ಹಿಮ ಬಂಡೆಗಳು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮುತ್ತು, ಹಿಮಬಂಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪ್ಪುಗಳ ಮೂಲ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ನೀರು. ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇವು ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾರವು. ವಿಚಿತ್ರವೆಂದರೆ ನೀರಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಈ ಮೂರು ವಸ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಮಬಂಡೆ, ಉಪ್ಪು ಅದೇ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಗಿಬಿಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವುಗಳ ರೀತಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಮುತ್ತು ಕರಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಂದುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕುಂದುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ಸಾಂಸಾರಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾನವರು ಲಿಂಗವನ್ನು ಅಂಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಧರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನೇ ದೇವರನಿಜ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೆಂದು ಬಗೆದು ಈ ಭವದ ಚಕ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಭಾರವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಗಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಲೌಕಿಕ ಸಂಸಾರದ ಬಂಧನಗಳನ್ನು ದಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧಳಾದೆನೆಂದು ಅಕ್ಕ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ.

ಲೌಕಿಕ ಸಂಸಾರವೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಮಹಾಸಾಗರ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ್ಪು, ಹಿಮಬಂಡೆಗಳಂತಹ ಆಶಾಶ್ಚತವಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ ಅದೇ ಪರಮ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಉಪ್ಪು, ಹಿಮ ಕರಗಿ ನೀರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸ್ಯತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಂತೆ, ಆಶಾಶ್ಚತವೆಂದು ನಾವು ಬಂದಿದ್ದವುಗಳು ನಾಶವಾದುದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಪುನಃ ಅದೇ ಭವಬಂಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸುಖದ ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ ಭವಚಕ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಮರುಗುವ ಅಕ್ಕ, ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ತೋರಬಲ್ಲ ಅರಿವೆಂಬ ಗುರು ದೊರೆತಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆನ್ನುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಸತ್ ಪಥ ತೋರಬಲ್ಲ ಗುರುವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವ ಅಭಿಷ್ಠೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮೇಶ್ವರರ ವಚನದ ಅರಿವು:

ವಚನ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಬದುಕಿನ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಮಾನವೀಯ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕರ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಸಮಾಜ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದು.

ವೇಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತನಾದಡೇನು

ವೇಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹೇಶನಾದಡೇನು

ಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲದನ್ನಕ್ಕರ

ಕ್ಷೀರಕ್ಕೂ ತಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೂ ಭೇದವೇನುಂಟು

ರುಚಿಯಿಂದಲ್ಲದೆ ರೂಪದಿಂದವೆ

ಕಪಿಲಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನನಾ

ಮಾನವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಡೆನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು, ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಲವು ಉಳ್ಳವನಂತೆ ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಉಡುಗೆ ತೊಡುಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಬಹುಬಗೆಯ ಆಚರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮೇಶ್ವರರ ಈ ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಮನವೆಂಬುದು ಬೇರಿಲ್ಲ

ಮಹಾದೇವನ ಮಹಾ ಅರುಹು ನೋಡಾ

ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಗಳ ಧರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವೆನಿಸಿತ್ತು,

ಅದು ಅಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಜ್ಞಾನವೆನಿಸಿತ್ತು,

ಅಳಿದ ಭಾವ ತಲೆದೋರಿದಲ್ಲಿ,

ಕಪಿಲಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನನೆನಿಸಿತ್ತು.....

ಎಂಬ ವಚನದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಭಾವಗೊಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಹಾಘನದ ಅರಿವು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭಾವನೆ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಭಾವನೆ, ನಾನು ನೀನು ಎನ್ನುವ ದ್ವಂದ್ವ, ಭಕ್ತ-



ದೇವರ ಭಾವನೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಲಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಮನ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಖಾಲಿದಾದರೆ ಮಹಾಘನದ ಅರಿವು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ವಿಕಲ್ಪಗಳು ನೋಡಯ್ಯ
ಮನಸಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯವೆ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪಾಪ ನೋಡಯ್ಯ
ಮನ:ಕಾರ್ಯಂ ಜಗದ್ವೇದಂ ಎಂಬುದು ಹುಸಿಯಲ್ಲ
ನೋಡಾ ಕಪಿಲಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾದ ನಾವು ಈ ವಚನಗಳ ಒಳ ಅರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಂತೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಪಾಪ ಪುಣ್ಯಗಳು ನಮಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಅವು ನಿರ್ಧರಿತವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದೇ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಭೇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿ, ವಾಸ್ತವ ಜಗತ್ತಿನತ್ತ ಜನತೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

ಚನ್ನಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರ ವಚನದ ಅರಿವು: ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಡನುಡಿಯುಳ್ಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ದೇವರ ಒಲುಮೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನು ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಚನ್ನ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯುಳ್ಳಾತಂಗೆ ನಿತ್ಯ ನೇಮದ ಹಂಗೇಕೆ
ಸತ್ಯವುಳ್ಳಾತಂಗೆ ತತ್ತ್ವ ವಿಚಾರದ ಹಂಗೇಕೆ
ಅರಿವುಳ್ಳಾತಂಗೆ ಅಗ್ಗವಣಿಯ ಹಂಗೇಕೆ
ಮನಶುದ್ಧವುಳ್ಳವಂಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರದ ಹಂಗೇಕೆ
ಭಾವಶುದ್ಧವುಳ್ಳವಂಗೆ ಹೂವಿನ ಹಂಗೇಕೆ
ಕೂಡಲ ಚೆನ್ನಸಂಗಯ್ಯ
ನಿಮ್ಮನರಿದಾತಂಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಂಗೇಕೆ

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಡನುಡಿಯುಳ್ಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ದೇವರು ಇರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವಂತೆಯೇ, ಇನ್ನಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿತನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ನಡನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನ ವಚನದ ಅರಿವು: ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನ ವಚನಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಡಾಣಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ದೇಹವೆಂಬ ಬಂಡಿಗೆ ಶರಣರ ವಚನವೆಂಬ ಕಡಾಣಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಕರಿಯನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲೆ, ಸಿರಿಯನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಒಲ್ಲೆ
ಹಿರಿದಪ್ಪ ರಾಜ್ಯವನಿತ್ತಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲೆ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶರಣರ ಸೂಳ್ನಡಿಯ ಒಂದರಘಳಿಗೆಯಿತ್ತಡೆ
ನಿನ್ನನಿತ್ತೆ ಕಾಣಾ ರಾಮನಾಥ.



ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಆನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಬೇಡ, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತತನ ಕೊಡ್ಡರೂ ಬೇಡ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಬೇಡ. ಶರಣರ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನುಡಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕರೆ ಸಾಕು ಅದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಪಾವನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅತಿಯಾಸೆ ಪಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ, ದೈವಕೃಪೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೂ ನಿರರ್ಥಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಶರಣರ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನುಡಿಗಳು ಶಿವನಿಗಿಂತಲು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ಆಶಯಗಳು ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.

ಉಪಸಂಹಾರ:

ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತಾರೆ ಎದ್ದು, ಸ್ನಾನ, ಪೂಜೆಪುರಸ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ದೇವರ ಪೂಜೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೆಳಗಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಮನಸ್ಸು, ದೇಹ ಲವಲವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿನಯ ವಿಧೇಯತೆಯಂತಹ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಸಿದೆ. ವರ್ತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಬಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಹುಡುಕಿದರೆ ಅದು ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆಯಾದರೂ, ನಾವು ವಚನಕಾರರಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಅರಿವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೋರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಇರಲೇಬೇಕು. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರರ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನೆಗೂ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪೇರಣೆಯಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಸದೃಢ ನಾಡನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ ವಚನದ ಓದು ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯ. ಆ ಓದನ್ನು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಜೀವನ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದಯೆಯೇ ಧರ್ಮದ ಮೂಲವೆಂಬ ತತ್ವದ ಅರಿವು ನಮಗೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪರರಿಗೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕಿ ಬಾಳುವಂತೆ ಬಯಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಹಾರದಂತಿರಬೇಕು |
ನುಡಿದರೆ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯದ ದೀಪ್ತಿಯಂತಿರಬೇಕು |
ನುಡಿದರೆ ಸ್ಪಟಿಕದ ಸಲಾಕೆಯಂತಿರಬೇಕು |
ನುಡಿದರೆ ಲಿಂಗ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಅಹುದಹುದೆನಬೇಕು |
ನುಡಿಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ
ಕೂಡಲ ಸಂಗಮ ದೇವನೊಲಿನವಯ್ಯು ||

ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬೋಧಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಈ ವಚನದಂತೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ, ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

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