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## Role of NDPS Act 1985 in India: A Focused Study on De-addiction Among Teenagers in Metropolitan Cities.

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### Abstract:

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 is the cornerstone of India's legal framework to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking. This research paper explores the dual role of the NDPS Act in enforcing stringent legal action against drug offenders and facilitating rehabilitation, particularly focusing on its impact on de-addiction initiatives among teenagers in metropolitan areas. With rising drug abuse statistics in cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Kolkata, especially among adolescents, the Act's relevance in curbing demand through deterrence and rehabilitation has gained renewed significance. A case study on Delhi's de-addiction programs offers insights into the Act's implementation challenges and successes. The research concludes with recommendations for a more integrated approach combining law enforcement, education, and healthcare.

### Keywords:

NDPS Act 1985, drug abuse, teenagers, de-addiction, metropolitan cities, rehabilitation, narcotics law, youth additio

### Objectives:

- To analyze the provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985 in the context of teenage drug abuse.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the Act in metropolitan cities for reducing addiction among adolescents.
- To examine real-life implementation of de-addiction programs under the Act.
- To suggest policy-level reforms for improving de-addiction outcomes in urban youth.

### Hypothesis:

The NDPS Act 1985, while effective in criminal enforcement, requires better integration with public health and educational interventions to serve as a strong tool for de-addiction among teenagers in Indian metropolitan cities.

### **Relevance of the NDPS Act:**

The NDPS Act was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Its key objectives include:

- Prohibition of production, manufacture, possession, sale, purchase, transport, and consumption of narcotic and psychotropic substances.
- Empowering central and state governments to regulate the operations involving such substances.
- Establishing a legal framework for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

### **For teenagers, the Act has special relevance due to:**

- Rising instances of substance abuse in schools and colleges.
- The availability of drugs through illicit markets in metropolitan regions.
- The need for both punitive and preventive strategies.

### **Provisions Related to De-Addiction:**

- Section 64A: Offers immunity from prosecution to addicts volunteering for treatment.
- Section 71: Authorizes the government to establish and maintain centers for identification, treatment, education, and rehabilitation of addicts.
- Section 77-78: Provides for education, awareness, and regulation of advertising of narcotics.

### **Case Study: De-Addiction Programs in Delhi**

Delhi has witnessed an alarming rise in drug use among adolescents, particularly in urban slums and public school zones. NGOs like SPYM (Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses) work in collaboration with the Delhi government and the Ministry of Social Justice under NDPS provisions to offer:

- Drop-in centers for teenagers
- Counseling and psychiatric support
- Family education programs
- Legal aid for juveniles arrested under minor NDPS offenses

### **Findings:**

- Over 40% of clients in some centers are below 18.
- Peer pressure and easy access are major contributing factors.
- Rehabilitative approach (as provided under Section 64A) leads to better recovery than judicial punishment.
- However, lack of trained personnel and low awareness among families hampers outcomes.

#### Analysis & Discussion:

Despite its robust structure, the NDPS Act faces several implementation hurdles:

- Law enforcement often lacks sensitivity in handling juvenile users.
- Rehabilitation facilities are insufficient in number and unevenly distributed.
- Many adolescents fear legal consequences and avoid seeking help.
- Schools and parents are under-informed about the Act's de-addiction provisions.
- Thus, while the Act provides a strong legal foundation, there is a gap between law and ground-level public health response.

#### Recommendations:

1. Mandatory training for police and judiciary on adolescent-sensitive application of NDPS provisions.
2. Integration of drug education and mental health counseling in urban school curriculums.
3. Expansion of adolescent-focused de-addiction centers in metro cities.
4. Digital awareness campaigns targeted at urban youth through social media and influencers.
5. Establishment of a centralized youth addiction helpline with legal and psychological assistance.

#### Conclusion:

The NDPS Act of 1985 holds significant potential in addressing teenage drug abuse through a combination of legal deterrence and rehabilitative care. However, metropolitan realities demand a more proactive, youth-centric application of its provisions. Enhanced collaboration between law enforcement, educational institutions, healthcare providers, and families is critical. Updating implementation mechanisms to be more youth-friendly and focusing on awareness can make the Act a powerful tool not just in controlling supply, but in transforming young lives.

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## Kerala Tourism and Its Impact on the Indian Economy

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### Abstract:

Kerala, located on the southwestern coast of India, has carved a niche for itself as a leading tourism destination, globally acclaimed for its serene backwaters, lush green landscapes, Ayurveda-based wellness tourism, and vibrant cultural heritage. Tourism has emerged as a key pillar of Kerala's socio-economic development, contributing significantly to employment generation, infrastructure growth, and foreign exchange earnings. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the economic impact of Kerala's tourism sector on the broader Indian economy. A case study of Ashtamudi Lake illustrates the dual nature of tourism—bringing both economic benefits and ecological stress. Through a literature review, economic data analysis, and stakeholder interviews, the research underscores the need for sustainable and inclusive tourism practices. The findings suggest that Kerala's model can serve as a replicable framework for other Indian states, provided there is an emphasis on ecological balance, cultural preservation, and community participation.

**Keywords:** Kerala Tourism, Indian Economy, Sustainable Development, Employment Generation, Over-tourism, COVID-19 Impact, Eco-tourism

### Introduction

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the global economy and plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of many nations. In India, the tourism sector contributes significantly to GDP, employment, and foreign exchange earnings. Among the various Indian states, Kerala has emerged as a prominent and unique destination due to its natural beauty, rich cultural heritage, backwaters, Ayurveda wellness centers, wildlife sanctuaries, and eco-tourism initiatives. Branded as "God's Own Country," Kerala has successfully positioned itself as a sustainable tourism model, attracting millions of domestic and international visitors annually. The state's tourism sector has evolved over the years through government support, effective marketing strategies, public-private partnerships, and active community involvement. With tourism accounting for a notable share of the state's GDP, its ripple effects are felt across various industries such as transport, hospitality, handicrafts, agriculture, and health services. In addition to economic benefits, tourism in Kerala also supports rural development, empowers local artisans, and contributes to environmental awareness through ecotourism initiatives.



### **Objectives:**

- To analyze the economic contributions of Kerala's tourism sector to the state's and national GDP.
- To assess the employment opportunities generated by tourism in Kerala.
- To evaluate the socio-economic benefits to local communities involved in tourism-related activities.
- To identify challenges faced by the tourism sector, including environmental concerns and pandemic-related disruptions.
- To propose recommendations for sustainable and resilient tourism development in Kerala.

### **Hypothesis:**

The tourism industry in Kerala significantly contributes to the economic development of both the state and the Indian economy by generating substantial revenue, creating direct and indirect employment opportunities, and promoting infrastructural development. It is further hypothesized that sustainable tourism practices in Kerala not only enhance economic outcomes but also play a crucial role in preserving environmental and cultural assets. However, the sector's long-term economic contribution is dependent on effective management of environmental challenges, seasonal fluctuations, and resilience to global crises such as pandemics and climate change.

### **Literature Review:**

Kerala's tourism sector has been recognized for its substantial economic impact. Studies indicate that tourism contributes approximately 10% to Kerala's GDP and accounts for around 23.5% of employment in the state. The state's emphasis on eco-tourism and responsible tourism practices has garnered international attention. However, concerns about over-tourism and its environmental implications have been raised, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas. The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the sector's vulnerabilities, leading to significant economic losses and highlighting the need for more resilient tourism strategies.

### **Case Study: Ashtamudi Lake**

Ashtamudi Lake, a prominent backwater destination in Kerala, exemplifies the intersection of tourism, local livelihoods, and environmental sustainability. The lake supports various economic activities, including fishing, coir retting, and houseboat tourism. Tourism in the area provides income for local communities but also poses environmental challenges, such as water pollution and habitat disruption. Efforts to balance economic benefits with ecological preservation are ongoing, with initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable tourism practices

### **Reviews:**

Feedback from tourists often highlights Kerala's unique cultural experiences, natural beauty, and hospitality. However, there is growing awareness and concern among visitors about the environmental impact of tourism activities. This has led to increased demand for eco-friendly accommodations and sustainable travel options, prompting stakeholders to adapt and innovate in response to changing tourist preferences.

### **Impact on the Indian Economy:**

Kerala's tourism sector plays a significant role in the broader Indian economy. By attracting both domestic and international tourists, the state contributes to foreign exchange earnings and stimulates various industries, including hospitality, transportation, and handicrafts. The sector's growth has also encouraged infrastructure development and investment in the region. However, challenges such as environmental degradation and the need for sustainable resource management remain critical considerations for long-term economic benefits. foreign exchange earnings, infrastructure development, and the promotion of regional trade.

- **Contribution to GDP:-** Tourism in Kerala contributes significantly to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), accounting for approximately 10% of the state's GDP in pre-pandemic years. This direct contribution also feeds into the national GDP, especially when aggregated with contributions from allied sectors such as transportation, aviation, hospitality, and wellness services. The state has consistently ranked among the top contributors to India's domestic tourism revenue.
- **Employment Generation:-** The tourism sector is labor-intensive and has been instrumental in generating employment in both organized and unorganized sectors. As per government data, more than 1.5 million people in Kerala are directly or indirectly employed in tourism-related activities, including hospitality, guiding services, transport, food and beverage, handicrafts, and eco-tourism. Many of these jobs are in rural areas, promoting balanced regional development and reducing urban migration.
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings:-** Kerala attracts a significant number of international tourists, especially from Europe, the Middle East, and North America. The state's emphasis on Ayurveda and wellness tourism has become a major foreign exchange earner. International tourists bring in higher per capita revenue compared to domestic tourists thus enhancing the country's balance of payments. In 2019 alone, Kerala earned over ₹10,000 crore (approx. USD 1.3 billion) in foreign exchange through tourism.
- **Boost to Ancillary Industries:-** Tourism has a multiplier effect, benefiting several associated sectors such as: Handicrafts and cottage industries: Local artisans receive a market for traditional crafts, boosting rural livelihoods.



- **Infrastructure Development:-** Tourism has catalyzed improvements in infrastructure, including roads, airports (e.g., Kochi International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram Airport), and digital services. These developments not only enhance tourist experiences but also benefit local populations by improving accessibility and services.
- **Promotion of Sustainable and Responsible Tourism:-** Kerala has been a pioneer in implementing Responsible Tourism (RT) Missions, which emphasize community participation, local employment, and eco-conscious practices. These models have become case studies for other states and countries, aligning with national objectives under India's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) vision.
- **Resilience and Recovery Post-COVID:-** While the COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating effect on Kerala's tourism sector—with a sharp decline in both domestic and foreign arrivals—the state demonstrated resilience by pivoting to domestic tourism, digital marketing, and travel bubbles. The revival of tourism has helped re-energize sectors impacted by lockdowns, thereby contributing to economic recovery at both the state and national levels.

### **Conclusion:**

Kerala's tourism industry has proven to be a vital component of the state's and nation's economic landscape, offering substantial contributions to GDP and employment. The state's commitment to sustainable and responsible tourism serves as a model for balancing economic growth with environmental and social considerations. Addressing challenges such as over-tourism and pandemic-related disruptions will require continued innovation, stakeholder collaboration, and policy support to ensure the resilience and sustainability of the tourism sector.

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## Role of NDPS Act 1985 in India: A Focused Study on De-addiction Among Teenagers in Metropolitan Cities.

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### Abstract

Metamorphism, the process by which existing rocks undergo transformation due to intense heat, pressure, and chemically active fluids, plays a fundamental role in the Earth's geodynamic evolution. Metamorphic rocks, formed deep within the Earth's crust, serve as geological records of tectonic activity, mountain-building episodes, and crustal deformation. This research explores the mechanisms of regional and contact metamorphism, the role of plate tectonics, and how these processes contribute to global topographical changes. By analyzing case studies from the Himalayas, the Alps, and the Western Ghats, we establish a direct correlation between metamorphic processes and continental uplift, erosion, and crustal stability. Furthermore, the study evaluates the implications of metamorphic activity on natural resources, seismic behavior, and environmental change.

### Keywords

Metamorphism, Metamorphic Rocks, Plate Tectonics, Topographical Shift, Regional Metamorphism, Contact Metamorphism, Crustal Deformation, Lithosphere, Uplift, Mountain Formation

### Introduction

The Earth's surface is constantly evolving, shaped by deep internal processes and surface interactions over millions of years. Among these geological processes, metamorphism plays a pivotal role in understanding the structural evolution of the Earth's crust and the transformation of its surface topography. Metamorphism refers to the mineralogical, chemical, and structural alteration of pre-existing rocks (protoliths) under the influence of high temperature, pressure, and chemically active fluids, usually occurring deep within the Earth's lithosphere. These changes not only produce new types of rocks—metamorphic rocks—but also preserve critical evidence of tectonic activity, crustal deformation, and orogenic (mountain-building) events. Topography—the arrangement of the Earth's surface features—is influenced not only by erosion and deposition but also by internal processes such as crustal thickening, subduction, and mantle convection. Regions of intense regional metamorphism often correlate with zones of continental collision and mountain uplift, such as the Himalayas, Alps, and Andes.



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Understanding the link between metamorphism and global topography is essential for several reasons. It allows geologists to reconstruct the geological history of a region, assess seismic and tectonic risks, locate economically important minerals, and even evaluate long-term climate impacts due to changing elevations. In regions like India, with its diverse geological provinces—ranging from the young Himalayas to ancient cratonic shields—studying metamorphic belts offers insights into both natural history and contemporary challenges like earthquakes, landslides, and resource management.

This research paper aims to explore the science behind metamorphism, examine its types and mechanisms, and establish a connection between these deep-earth processes and global shifts in topography. Using real-world case studies and a review of geoscientific literature, the study highlights how metamorphism contributes to shaping the Earth's surface and influencing its geological and economic landscapes.

### **Objectives**

1. To define and categorize the types of metamorphism and associated metamorphic rocks.
2. To analyze the geophysical conditions under which metamorphism occurs.
3. To assess the impact of metamorphic processes on regional and global topography.
4. To evaluate the role of metamorphism in orogeny (mountain formation) and continental drift.
5. To correlate metamorphism with seismic activity and lithospheric dynamics.

### **Hypothesis**

Metamorphic processes, driven primarily by tectonic forces and geothermal gradients, significantly influence global topography by contributing to mountain building, continental uplift, and crustal restructuring. These shifts not only reshape landscapes but also affect climatic patterns, erosion cycles, and the stability of geological formations.

### **Literature Review**

The theory of plate tectonics (Wilson, 1965) provided a breakthrough in understanding the relationship between deep crustal processes and surface topography. Research by Yardley (1989) and Bucher & Grapes (2011) describes how metamorphism records the conditions of past tectonic regimes. Studies in the Himalayas (Conaghan, 1973) link high-pressure metamorphic rocks like eclogite and blueschist to deep subduction processes. The presence of metamorphic core complexes across orogenic belts globally supports the idea of crustal stretching and subsequent uplift. Recent advances in thermobarometry and isotopic dating have further refined our understanding of metamorphic timing and its connection with surface features.

### **Case Study: The Himalayas**

The Himalayan orogeny is a prime example of how metamorphism shapes global topography. The collision between the Indian and Eurasian plates resulted in extreme crustal thickening, high-grade metamorphism, and the exhumation of rocks from depths exceeding 40 km. The Greater Himalayan Sequence comprises schists, gneisses, and migmatites—products of regional metamorphism. These rocks not only inform us about tectonic history but also contribute to the mechanical strength and elevation of the mountain belt.

### **Reviews**

Peer reviews across geology and earth science journals consistently highlight the interplay between metamorphic processes and tectonic uplift. Scholars agree that metamorphism is not just a deep-earth phenomenon but a driving force behind many of the world's most prominent topographical features. However, debates remain about the rate of metamorphic exhumation and the role of erosion in landscape evolution.

### **Impact**

Metamorphism affects topography in multiple ways:

- **Tectonic Uplift:** Regional metamorphism during orogeny thickens the crust and leads to the elevation of landmasses.
- **Resource Formation:** Many mineral resources (e.g., graphite, marble, talc) originate in metamorphic environments.
- **Seismic Activity:** Metamorphic transitions influence rock rigidity and can trigger earthquakes when brittle-ductile boundaries shift.
- **Hydrology and Climate:** Topographic changes affect precipitation patterns and river systems, indirectly influencing climate.

While seemingly remote from economic affairs, metamorphism impacts India through:

- **Mineral Resources:** Metamorphic belts like the Eastern Ghats and the Dharwar Craton house rich deposits of iron ore, gold, bauxite, and garnet.
- **Seismic Risk Assessment:** Understanding metamorphic zones in the Himalayas aids in forecasting earthquakes and planning infrastructure.
- **Tourism and Geoparks:** Unique metamorphic formations in regions like the Aravallis and Western Ghats attract geological tourism, aiding local economies.





## **Conclusion**

Metamorphism is a critical geological process influencing the Earth's structural and surface evolution. Its effects on global topography—evident in mountain ranges, highlands, and plateaus—underscore the interconnectedness of subsurface processes and surface landscapes. Understanding these connections not only advances geoscience but also supports disaster resilience, resource management, and environmental planning. Future research should focus on integrating satellite geodesy with metamorphic petrology to enhance predictive models of topographic change.

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## "भगवान् महावीर और बौद्ध श्रमण संस्कृतियों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन"

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### सारांश (Abstract):

यह शोधपत्र भारत की श्रमण परंपरा में दो महान व्यक्तित्वों—भगवान महावीर और भगवान बुद्ध—द्वारा प्रवर्तित जैन एवं बौद्ध धर्मों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है। छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व का काल भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में धार्मिक, दार्शनिक और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से परिवर्तनशील रहा, जहां वैदिक परंपरा के विरोध में श्रमण आंदोलन एक सशक्त वैकल्पिक विचारधारा के रूप में उभरा।

महावीर और बुद्ध दोनों ने उस युग में धर्म को केवल कर्मकांड नहीं, बल्कि आत्मानुशासन, नैतिक आचरण, करुणा और मुक्तिपथ का साधन बनाया। जैन धर्म में जहाँ आत्मा की शुद्धता और कर्मों के क्षय द्वारा मोक्ष की प्राप्ति का मार्ग बताया गया है, वहीं बौद्ध धर्म में जीवन के दुःख, उसके कारण और उससे मुक्ति का विश्लेषण चार आर्य सत्यों और अष्टांगिक मार्ग द्वारा किया गया है।

### कीवर्ड (Keywords):

महावीर, बुद्ध, श्रमण परंपरा, जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म, अहिंसा, निर्वाण, चार आर्य सत्य, पंच महाव्रत, संघ, तप, मध्य मार्ग, मोक्ष।

### परिचय (Introduction):

छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व भारत के धार्मिक क्रांति का काल था। इस काल में वैदिक यज्ञवादी परंपरा से हटकर दो महान व्यक्तित्व—भगवान महावीर और भगवान बुद्ध—ने श्रमण विचारधारा को पुनः प्रतिष्ठित किया। श्रमण परंपरा मूलतः एक वैदिक विरोधी, तपोमय, आत्म-संयमित पथ को प्रस्तुत करती है जो सांसारिक कर्तव्यों और हिंसात्मक कर्मकांड से परे आत्ममोक्ष को लक्ष्य मानती है। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य यह जानना है कि इन दोनों श्रमण परंपराओं में कौन-कौन से तत्व समान थे और किन किन बिंदुओं पर वे भिन्न थीं।

इस शोध में उनके धार्मिक और दार्शनिक सिद्धांतों, संघ व्यवस्था, तप परंपरा, अहिंसा की व्याख्या, आत्मा एवं मोक्ष के विचार, समाज सुधार में योगदान, और ऐतिहासिक प्रभावों की तुलनात्मक व्याख्या की गई है। यह अध्ययन यह भी स्पष्ट करता है कि दोनों परंपराएँ भले ही एक साझा सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि से उत्पन्न हुई हों, किन्तु उनके दृष्टिकोण, विधियों और अंतिम लक्ष्य में सूक्ष्म एवं महत्वपूर्ण अंतर हैं।

यह शोध भारतीय संस्कृति की विविधता और बौद्धिक समृद्धि को समझने के लिए एक मूल्यवान दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है, जिससे स्पष्ट होता है कि कैसे दो अलग मार्ग अपनाते हुए भी दोनों धर्मों ने समाज में नैतिकता, सहिष्णुता और अध्यात्म को नई दिशा दी।



### **उद्देश्य (Objectives):**

1. महावीर और बुद्ध द्वारा प्रतिपादित श्रमण परंपराओं की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का विश्लेषण करना।
2. दोनों परंपराओं की नैतिक और दार्शनिक शिक्षाओं की तुलना करना।
3. तप, अहिंसा, मोक्ष, संघ व्यवस्था आदि के संदर्भ में तुलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करना।
4. समाज और राजनीति पर उनके प्रभाव को समझना।

### **परिकल्पना (Hypothesis):**

- साझा उद्गम, भिन्न मार्ग:- यद्यपि भगवान महावीर और भगवान बुद्ध दोनों का उद्भव एक समान सामाजिक-धार्मिक पृष्ठभूमि से हुआ था और दोनों श्रमण परंपरा के प्रमुख संवाहक थे, किंतु उनके द्वारा प्रतिपादित धार्मिक मार्ग, जीवन दर्शन और मोक्ष की अवधारणा में मौलिक अंतर पाए जाते हैं।
- आत्मा बनाम अनात्मा सिद्धांत:- जैन परंपरा आत्मा की शाश्वतता, उसकी स्वतंत्र सत्ता और मोक्ष की स्थिति को स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार करती है, जबकि बौद्ध परंपरा "अनात्मवाद" के सिद्धांत को आधार बनाकर आत्मा की सत्ता को नकारती है। यह दोनों परंपराओं के बीच दार्शनिक भिन्नता का मूल आधार है।
- तप बनाम मध्यम मार्ग:- जैन धर्म में मोक्ष प्राप्ति हेतु अत्यंत कठोर तप, उपवास, और शरीर पर नियंत्रण को अनिवार्य माना गया है, वहीं बुद्ध ने कठोर तप को अस्वीकार करते हुए मध्यम मार्ग का प्रस्ताव किया, जिसमें संयमित जीवन, ध्यान और प्रज्ञा को केंद्र में रखा गया।
- अहिंसा की व्याख्या में अंतर:- जैन धर्म में अहिंसा का पालन अत्यंत सूक्ष्म स्तर तक होता है – सूक्ष्म जीवों से भी बचाव की शिक्षा दी जाती है। बौद्ध धर्म में भी अहिंसा एक मुख्य नैतिक सिद्धांत है, किंतु उसका पालन अधिक व्यावहारिक और संदर्भ-आधारित है।
- संघ व्यवस्था का स्वरूप:- यद्यपि दोनों परंपराओं में संघ की अवधारणा है, फिर भी बौद्ध संघ अधिक संगठित, अनुशासित और राज्य-समर्थित संरचना के रूप में विकसित हुआ, जबकि जैन संघ अपेक्षाकृत आत्मनिष्ठ और कठोर तपस्वियों का समूह रहा।
- सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण में भिन्नता:- बुद्ध ने स्पष्ट रूप से जाति, लिंग और वर्ग भेद को नकारा और भिक्षु-भिक्षुणी समुदाय को समान अवसर प्रदान किया। वहीं, जैन धर्म में भी समानता का सिद्धांत है, लेकिन व्यवहार में तपस्या के मानकों के अनुसार कुछ भिन्नताएं दृष्टिगोचर होती हैं।
- राजनीतिक प्रभाव की प्रकृति:- बुद्ध का प्रभाव तत्कालीन सम्राट अशोक जैसे शासकों पर गहरा पड़ा और बौद्ध धर्म राज्यधर्म बना, जबकि महावीर का प्रभाव चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य जैसे व्यक्तियों तक सीमित रहा जो व्यक्तिगत तप और आत्मनिग्रह के मार्ग को अपनाते थे।

### **साहित्य समीक्षा (Literature Review):**

- हेर्मन जैकोबी और टी.डब्ल्यू. राइस डेविड्स जैसे विद्वानों ने जैन और बौद्ध ग्रंथों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया है।
- आचार्य तुलसी और भिक्षु जगदीश कश्यप द्वारा लिखित ग्रंथों में अनुशासन और संघ व्यवस्था का गहन विवेचन है।
- समकालीन लेख जैसे “The Origins of Shramanic Traditions” तथा “Comparative Ethics in Jainism and Buddhism” भी इस विषय पर महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हैं।

**ऐतिहासिक साक्ष्य (Historical Evidence):**

1. प्राचीन ग्रंथ: जैन आगम, त्रिपिटक (विनय, सुत्त, अभिधम्म)।
2. स्मारक और स्तूप: वैशाली, श्रावस्ती, राजगृह, पावापुरी, सारनाथ।
3. शासनकाल: चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य का दीक्षा लेना (जैन प्रभाव) और सम्राट अशोक का बौद्ध धर्म अपनाना।
4. अभिलेख: अशोक के शिलालेख बौद्ध नैतिकता का प्रचार करते हैं।

**तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (Comparative Study):**

विषय	जैन श्रमण परंपरा (भगवान महावीर)	बौद्ध श्रमण परंपरा (भगवान बुद्ध)
आत्मा की अवधारणा	आत्मा को शाश्वत, स्वतंत्र, चेतन एवं कर्मों से आवृत माना गया है। मोक्ष आत्मा की शुद्ध अवस्था है।	“अनात्मवाद” के अनुसार आत्मा जैसी कोई स्थायी सत्ता नहीं है; केवल पंचस्कंधों की संघटना है।
मोक्ष/निर्वाण की अवधारणा	मोक्ष का अर्थ आत्मा का कर्मबंधन से पूर्ण विमुक्त होना है। यह शुद्ध चेतना की अवस्था है।	निर्वाण का अर्थ है दुःख, तृष्णा और पुनर्जन्म के चक्र की निवृत्ति - एक मानसिक और आध्यात्मिक शांति।
अहिंसा	पूर्ण अहिंसा - वाणी, मन और शरीर से किसी भी प्रकार की हिंसा नहीं; सूक्ष्म जीवों की हत्या भी वर्जित।	अहिंसा को प्रमुख नैतिक सिद्धांत माना गया, पर व्यवहारिक जीवन में अत्यधिक सूक्ष्मता अपेक्षित नहीं।



### **उपसंहार (Conclusion):**

भगवान महावीर और भगवान बुद्ध दोनों ने भारतीय धार्मिक परंपरा में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाए। दोनों की श्रमण परंपराएं तप, त्याग और आत्मज्ञान को महत्व देती हैं। परंतु दर्शनशास्त्रीय दृष्टि से जैन परंपरा आत्मा की शुद्धि और कठिन तप पर केंद्रित है जबकि बौद्ध परंपरा करुणा, मध्यम मार्ग और व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित है। दोनों ने सामाजिक समरसता, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, और नैतिकता की नींव रखी, जिससे भारतीय समाज को नई दिशा मिली।

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