

DVV Clarification

Criteria-III

Research Innovation and Extension

3.3 Research Publication and Awards

3.3.1

- 1) Kindly provide the URL of the content page in case of print Journal.**

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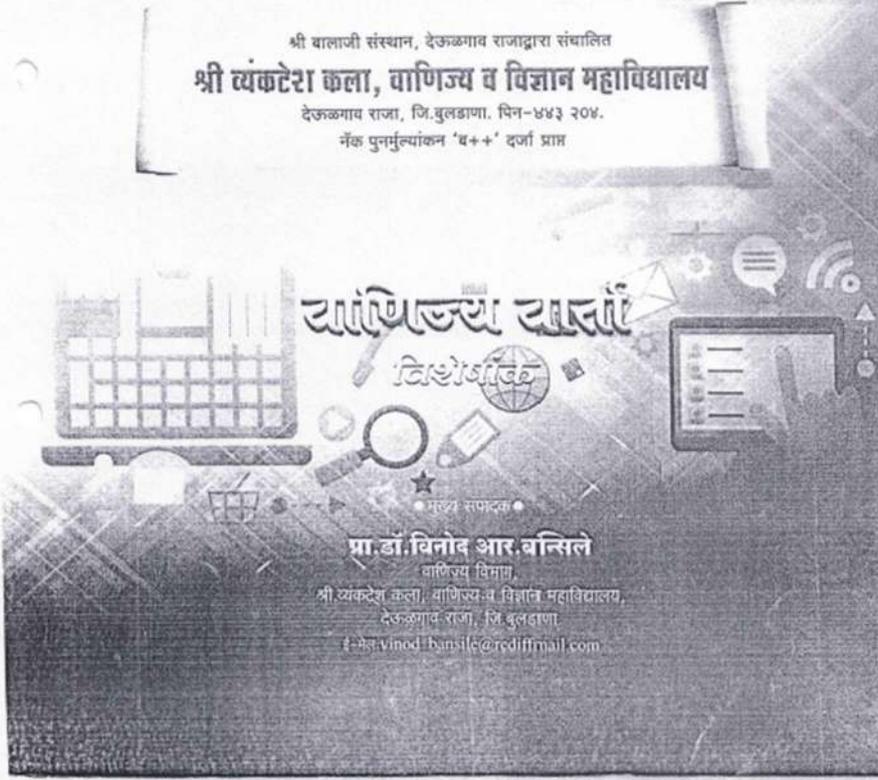
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09

Agriculture and Agri-Business

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Introduction

Agriculture is undergoing a huge transformation. In the history agriculture was seen as a continuation action of farmers involving crop and livestock production. For centuries agriculture was the same as farming, and most people lived on farms or nearby and were largely self-sufficient. This is, however, changing substantially in the recent years. Today, agriculture is rapidly turning into a technology and market oriented "industry" which extends from agricultural production, to sophisticated agri-science, and agribusiness. It now connects strongly to the national and global economy. Many people who work in agriculture actually do not work on farms but are engaged in businesses of seed, fertilizer, agro-chemical, farm machinery, food-processing, marketing and trade. Many are engaged in finance, research, distribution, and marketing activities which provide services to the production agriculturalists. Agriculture has become a big business. Another definition describes it as consisting of profit-motivated enterprises involved in providing agricultural supplies and/or in the processing, marketing, transport, and distribution of agricultural materials and consumer products, Ricketts and Rawlins (2001). Roy (1980) defines agribusiness as the coordinating science of supplying agricultural production inputs and subsequently producing, processing, and distributing food and fiber.



Various establishments eliminate farming, or actual invention of food and fiber, from the definition of agribusiness. Production agriculture is indeed a business, but is often separated from agribusiness. Agribusiness provides inputs to the production agriculturalist (farmer), and the production agriculturalists produce food, fiber and byproducts. Input agribusinesses provide farmers with supplies and equipment needed to produce and protect their crops. Many provide services to such as credit, insurance and information. The output is taken by output agribusiness firms that process, market, and distribute the agricultural products, (see Figure 2). Agribusiness traders and commodity organizations are engaged in buying and selling as well as coordination, promotion, advertising, and even lobbying for agricultural products. Many are engaged in food marketing and services. Research, education and extension help improve the performance of agriculture and agribusinesses.

Definition

Farmers establish it ever more profitable to concentrate on production and began to purchase inputs they formerly made themselves. This trend enabled others to build business that focused on meeting the need for inputs used in production agriculture such as seed, fencing, machinery and so on. These farms involved into the industries that make up the "agricultural inputs sector". Input farms are major part of agribusiness and produce variety of technologically based products that account for approximately 75 per cent of all the inputs used in production agriculture.

Features and Scope of Agribusiness:

It is apparent that the definition of agriculture had to be expanded to include more than production. Farmers rely on the input industries to provide the products and service they need to produce agricultural commodities. They also rely on commodity processors, food manufactures, and ultimately food distributors

and retailers to purchase their raw agricultural commodities and to process and deliver them to the consumer for final sale. The result is the food and fiber system. 2 The food and fiber system is increasingly being referred to as "agribusiness". The tenure agribusiness was first introduced by Davis and Goldberg in 1957. Agribusiness represents three part system made up of;

- (1) The agricultural input sector.
- (2) The production sector
- (3) The processing-manufacturing sector

The capture the full meaning of the term "agribusiness" it is important to visualize these three sectors as interrelated parts of a system in which the success of each part depends heavily on the proper functioning of the other two. It was already indicated that agribusiness is a complex, system of input sector, production sector, processing manufacturing sector and transport and marketing sector. Therefore, it is directly related to industry, commerce and trade, Industry is concerned with the production of commodities and materials while commerce and trade are concerned with their distribution. Today the business has become very competitive and complex. This is mainly due to changing taste and fashion of the consumers on the one hand, and introduction of substitute and cheaper and better competitive goods, on the other. The old dictum "produce and sells has changed overtime into "produce only what customers want". In fact, knowing what customers want is never simple. Nevertheless, a farmer operator/farmer manager has to give proper thought to this consideration in order to make his business a successful one. The important requisites for success in a modern business are:

1. Clean Objectives:

Determination of objectives is one of the most essential pre requisite for the success of business. The objectives set forth should be realistic and clearly defined. Then, all the business efforts should be geared to achieve the set objectives. In a way, objectives are



destination points for an agribusiness. As a traveler must know here he/she has to reach, i.e. destination similarly business also must know what objectives

2. Planning:

In simple words, planning is a pre-determined line of action. The accomplishment of objectives set, to a great extent, depends upon planning itself. It is said that it does not take time to do thing but it takes time to decide what and how to do. Planning is a proposal based on part experience and present trends for future actions. In other words, it is an analysis of a problem and finding out the solutions to solve them with reference to the objective of the farm.

3. Sound Organization:

An organization is the art or science of building up systematical whole by a number of but related parts. Just as human frame is build up by various parts like heart, lever, brain, legs etc. similarly, organization of business is a harmonies combination of men, machine material, money management etc. so that all these could work jointly as one unit, i.e. "business" "the agribusiness". Organization is, thus such a systematic combination of various related parts for achieving a defined objective in an effective manner.

4. Research:

As indicated earlier, today the agricultural production philosophy "produces what the consumer want". "Consumers" behavior is influenced by variety of factors like cultural, social, personal and psychological factors. The business needs to know and appreciate these factors and then function accordingly. The knowledge of these factors is acquired through market research. Research is a systematic search for new knowledge. Market research enable a business in finding out new methods of production, improving the quality of product and developing new products as per the changing tastes and wants if the consumers.

5. Finance:

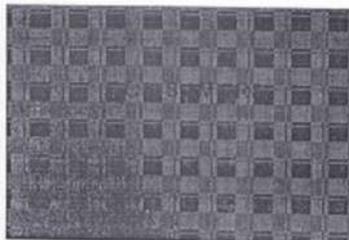
Finance is said to be the life-blood of business enterprise. It brings together the land, labour, machine and raw materials into production. Therefore, proper arrangements should be made for securing the required finance for the enterprise. Location of the business should be convenient from various points of view such as availability of required infrastructure facilities, availability of inputs like raw materials, skill labour, nearer to the market etc.

Objectives of Agribusiness:

- Particularly in high value areas of horticulture, livestock and fisheries and thereby support rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation.
- Increase productivity / reduce yield gaps
- Promote commercially oriented agriculture activity
- Advance high potential sectors: horticulture, livestock and fisheries.

Agribusiness: The Concept

Agribusiness consists of all industries surrounding food production, ultimate enduser is the consumer, with marketing as the driving force behind all profitable activities. With this in mind, there are basically three "sectors" that comprise agribusiness, as expressed in the following diagram:



Agribusiness deals with commodities that are of short shelf-life; hence, marketing plays a vital part in moving the inputs, products,



and by-products to the different sectors and the consumers.

i. Relevant:

When objectives fit into the overall general policy or help to solve the problem. ii. **Feasible:** When it is possible to achieve, that is, the resources (land, labour, capital and organization) are available and constraints can be removed. iii. **Observable:** When results can be clearly seen. iv. **Measurable:** An objective is measurable when results can be stated in number i.e. Mortality will be deducted by 30% is measurable. 2. **Means:** Are the ways/ tools/ instruments (Government, NGO etc) to be used for successful implementation, monitoring, controlling and evaluating planned activities of resources. 3. **Resources:** Are the inputs (physical, financial or human) used by means for timely and efficient completion of planned activities of resources. 4. **Work Plan:** It shows the sequence of activities which lead to achieve the objectives of business enterprise.

Agriculture Vs Agribusiness

Agriculture

Agriculture is essentially concerned with food production. As broad a field as it is, agriculture is split up in to diverse interests such as study on the life processes of plants, animals and microorganisms in order produce food for humans and animals. It includes specific studies and specializations on soil science (including soil nutrients and conservation), plant and animal protection from diseases, irrigation and water management, dairy and meat production, and related fields of study such as horticulture, agronomy and farming systems. However, not everything is biology. Agriculture includes an understanding of interrelationships of infrastructures, machines, new technology and systems that facilitate food production.

At present, there is great emphasis placed on sustainable agriculture and environment friendly methods of production. This is due to the realization that natural

resources are limited and finite. A great concern is being placed on conservation and wise utilization of resources so that human needs could be supported for all future generations, without sacrificing quality and food safety.

Agribusiness

As a field of study, agribusiness is both an art and a science of managing an agricultural business enterprise. The programs for the study of agribusiness provide an in-depth understanding of the industries that produce, process, and distribute agricultural products. It studies the different sectors starting from the production unit (e.g. farms) to the ultimate consumer. Interrelationships of the different sectors involved in the production of agricultural commodities are studied; including regional, national, and international interdependencies of the agricultural sector.

Agribusiness, integrates business management principles with the technical knowledge of the managerial challenges of the agricultural sector from actual production to consumer acceptances.

An art: Agribusiness puts together the various skills of an individual or organization, in running a profitable venture. It is a creative undertaking that plays along with the rapid changing economic environment putting to test the risk-taking ability of an individual or an organization that engages in an agribusiness enterprise

A science: Risk-taking is backed up by an objective gathering and analysis of data and information. Current trends, production and marketing issues, human resources management and financing and accounting are logically converted into strategic business plans.

Students in the field of agribusiness are exposed to various situations (both real and hypothetical), through "case studies", which allow them to gain knowledge and skills that set them apart from the basic sciences of agriculture and the broad scope of management.



At the Central Luzon State University, the Agribusiness Program includes coursework on different fields that sufficiently prepare students for an agribusiness undertaking. The following are the major areas of emphasis in the Agribusiness field of study:

- a. agricultural economics and marketing
- b. analysis of agribusiness enterprises/agribusiness management/project development and management
- c. agricultural finance and quantitative methods in business
- d. agribusiness laws and policies
- e. agricultural business organizations (e.g. cooperatives)

Conclusion

The State's economy has undergone a considerable transformation in the recent past with growth of manufacturing and services sectors. However, agriculture, with over 60% of the State's population dependant on it, continues to play an important role. Agriculture, including animal husbandry, contributes about one fourth to the State's Gross Domestic Product. In view of the rather limited water resources and the surface water resources mostly confined to some parts of the State, agriculture is primarily rain fed. Arid and semi-arid cover two third area of the state. Due to State's geographical location, it receives monsoon at the end and, hence, the period of monsoon is short, around three months only. The State faces late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon. Ninety per cent of the rainfall received during monsoon season. Sustaining and in fact increasing agricultural production in the face of poor monsoon and limited water resources is a major challenge.

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Introduction

The E-commerce business in India has seen exponential growth over the last decade. This growth is due to many contributory factors, including rapid adoption of technology by Indian consumers, large increases in the number of internet users, new enabling technologies, innovative business models and alternative payment options offered by E-commerce companies. Moreover, the high growth in E-commerce continues unabated, with the sector expecting to witness a steep increase in revenues in the coming years. The E-commerce industry was worth Rs. 351 (5.4 billion US \$) billion in 2011 grew at a CAGR of 37% to touch Rs. 1257 billion in 2015, and is estimated to become a Rs. 2,110 billion (31 billion US \$) industry by 2016. It has been reported that MSMEs which adopted advanced level of digital engagement experienced annual revenue growth which was 27% higher than those of offline businesses due to factors such as reduction in marketing and distribution costs, shorter time lag to market, and reduced inventory costs. The leading E-commerce companies in India are also helping to tackle some of the challenges that MSMEs face in adopting E-commerce technologies like assisting STRENGTHS

- Significant Contribution to the Indian Economy
- High Employment
- High Export Potential
- Strong Local Brand Image
- Low Operating Costs WEAKNESSES
- Lack of Adequate Funding
- Lack of Management Skills
- Low Technology Absorption
- Poor Marketing & Branding
- Low Use of Information Technology
- Low Capacity Utilization OPPORTUNITIES
- India's Positive International Image
- Bilateral & Multilateral Trade Agreements
- International Marketing Support from Export Promotion Councils
- Technology Up gradation Support Govt. THREATS
- International Competition
- Competition from Domestic Large Enterprises
- Market Demand for Better quality
- Late Payments from Buyers 3 MSMEs in funding, training and adoption of technology and encouraging them to engage with customers on a real-time basis.



E-commerce Statistics of MSMEs

- 27 percent of the Indian MSMEs which are online today use E-commerce
- MSMEs can enter into the E-commerce space with small investment of about 100 US \$
- MSMEs using E-commerce record up to 60 to percent reduction in marketing and distribution costs
- MSMEs having adopted E-commerce have reported 27% higher revenue growth than their offline counterparts
- USD100 billion is the projected E-commerce market size in 2020

Cross-border E-commerce Challenges in India

Last decade has witnessed remarkable developments in E-commerce creating unprecedented opportunities for cross-border trade. The Internet is enabling Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ("MSMEs") to access global markets unlike ever before. Studies show that MSMEs that use E-commerce platforms are around five times more likely to export than those in the traditional economy. Business and commerce conducted traditionally with other countries involves significant costs thereby limiting the ability of MSMEs and businesses in developing economies to benefit from global trade. In an Internet-enabled environment, now these costs can be cut down with speed and efficiency. But the nature and speed of E-commerce led global trade are raising certain other policy frictions. Today's trade rules in many countries largely reflect 20th century patterns of trade and are not well-suited to supporting the growth of E-commerce. Different national rules on data management, consumer protection and the availability of online information are acting as major impediments to cross border trade-creating new market barriers and pushing up costs for MSMEs which are looking to enter global markets. One precondition for the success and viability of E-commerce is the ability for information to freely and efficiently move across borders without being limited by technical barriers or anti-competitive bottlenecks.

Challenges in the E-commerce Sector in India

E-commerce sectors have been facing multiple challenges in their business operations like taxation issues, incidents of fraud, and issues with cyber security, intense competition and preference for payment in cash (COD) by customers, inadequate infrastructure and low digital literacy. There is no uniform tax structure across various states and there is ambiguity with respect to categorization of offerings into 'goods' or 'services'. Guidelines on taxation of certain transactions like e-wallets, cash on delivery, gift vouchers etc. are not clearly defined. Some of these challenges are expected to be resolved after the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Incidents of distribution of counterfeit goods through E-commerce platform have also been increasing which has added to the woes of both consumers as well as E-commerce companies. This is mainly because of the absence of a trustworthy mechanism which can allow consumers to authenticate sellers or their products. Data/cyber security is another major challenge faced by the players as they deal with huge volumes of customer information, a lot of which is shared with third parties such as logistics providers raising concerns about exploitation by external entities. Another challenge is payment by customers in cash. Receiving payment in cash (COD) makes the process laborious, risky and more expensive for the companies as their working capital requirement increases. Higher return ratio for goods sold online is also proving expensive and presenting challenges for companies. Incidentally, return percentage of orders in COD is much higher compared to online payments. The E-commerce industry in India has seen intensified competition in the sector, which in turn has forced companies to



adopt aggressive pricing policies, offering heavy discounts to customers and high commissions to vendors and other parties. This has exerted a lot of pressure on the profitability of the companies.

E-commerce Impact on MSMEs in India

MSMEs in India can raise their productivity and deliver products and services to millions of their customers through B2B, B2C and B2G at competitive prices using E-commerce technologies and digital economy. Technology applications such as mobile internet, cloud computing, verifiable digital identify, e-marketing, intelligent transportation and distribution, digital payments, knowledge automation and many other applications have brought substantial economic and strategic benefits to the MSME sector. International business opportunities are created for millions of MSME entrepreneurs by use of E-commerce technologies. Digital technology has helped create a "nation of entrepreneurs" due to the emergence of a large number of E-commerce startups. Business processes are increasingly becoming data-driven and MSMEs are benefitting from the continued expansion of E-commerce in India.

Key Government and Private Organizations, and Industry Sectors Involved in Ecommerce

Government Organizations: E-Portals or websites promoted by the Government of India for E-commerce and compulsory online reservation, applications, payments, auctions, public-procurement. A few examples of such portals are:

1. <https://www.ebiz.gov.in>

India's Government to Business E-portal Portal

for central services like industrial license, company affairs, PAN1 and other CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes) related services, importer-exporter code, and state services like application of several industrial and other business establishment NOCs2, MSME3 registration, allotment of scarce raw-materials like coal.

2. www.gem.gov.in

Procurement of goods by Government Government e-Marketplace for public procurement of products and services by State and Central Governments, and State and Central Public Sector Undertakings etc.

3. <https://www.irctc.co.in>

Train & Air Tickets booking Online platform for reservation of tickets for Indian Railways and Airlines

4. <http://www.mca.gov.in>

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) for companies

The online MCA platform is the nodal e-platform for incorporation and other compliances for ROC (Registrar of Companies) registered companies and firms. This website is the gateway to services, guidance, and other corporate affairs related information.

Growth of B2B E-commerce in India

The growth of the B2B E-commerce segment is relatively slower compared to the B2C Ecommerce segment in India. This is because the entry barriers in the B2B E-commerce are more than those in the B2C



E-commerce industry. A B2B E-commerce company has to have a strong business model, long term logistical arrangements with rail, road and ports and also adhere to stringent regulatory and taxation laws. With an aim to tap the huge potential in the B2B Ecommerce market in India, apart from the existing B2B companies, leading B2C companies have also started to build their own platforms for small business owners and traders. This is expected to be supported by rising expectations among a growing number of companies buying and selling online and a shift to conduct procurement transactions through the internet. Understanding this untapped potential of the B2B E-commerce industry, the Government has allowed 100% FDI in B2B E-commerce, which has enabled globally successful B2B Ecommerce companies such as Walmart and Alibaba to evince interest in the India B2B Ecommerce industry.

Rise in Internet Users Giving Fillip to E-commerce

In 2014, the number of internet users in India stood at around 280 million and it was estimated that the number would rise to around 640 million by 2019. An increase of almost 70 million Internet users in a year is very significant. The rise of mobile internet users is also expected to touch 457 million by 2019. Comparing this with the projected growth, the E-commerce in India by the year 2020 is expected to touch USD 100 billion.

Mergers and Acquisitions in E-commerce Industry

E-commerce companies in India have also witnessed consolidation in the past 2-3 years. Larger E-commerce companies have been acquiring smaller companies to either diversify their product range or to enhance business operations. Such mergers and acquisitions have mainly centered on companies in the logistics, payment solutions and digital advertising areas. It is estimated that a total of 930 M&A deals with a cumulative value of USD 26.3 billion took place in India in 14 2015, of which, 259 deals worth USD 2.43 billion pertained to the E-commerce industry. Also, many strategic deals took place in the hyper-local, food-tech and real estate listing segments.

Private Equity/Venture Funding of E-commerce Companies in India

Private equity and venture fund investments reached an all-time high in 2015 at USD 20 billion in India. The key sectors that saw investments were Information Technology with 666 deals worth USD 4.49 billion, followed by consumer goods with 280 deals worth USD 4.69 billion. The majority of these investments have been concentrated in e-tailing (70% of investment), followed by online classifieds (17%) and lastly online travel and taxi (9%). This aggressive drive comes at a point when capital is becoming scarce for top venture-backed online retail companies. There is also a reduction in the dependence on discounts as a growth strategy. Investors are currently focusing on start-ups that may scale slowly but have sound fundamentals and strong business models. In essence, these start-ups should have the ability to survive any scenario. Therefore, investors today are interested in start-ups in sectors like health care and education which, by the nature of their offerings, will provide sustainable models and create legacy firms.

Major Contributory Factors to the Growth of E-commerce Industry in India

A. Faster Adoption of New Technology

Faster adoption of new technologies like the internet and smart phones has been one of the biggest drivers of E-commerce in India. About 402 million people in India are presently using the internet. The



number is further expected to reach 500 million users by 2017. 15 It is estimated that by June 2016, the number of mobile internet users in India was 371 million.

B. India Fastest Growing Economy

India is amongst the fastest growing economies globally and higher income levels have made India one of the fastest-growing consumer markets in the world. Rising disposable income, changes in lifestyle and shopping patterns are some of the factors that have proved instrumental in driving the E-commerce industry in India.

C. Innovating Easy-to-use Technologies

The E-commerce companies in India have been focusing on developing new applications suitable for mobiles/smart phones, enabling users to make online transactions through their devices with ease. Mobile applications have also assisted companies to enhance their geographical outreach and increase their communication level with the end-users through exchange of regular service updates and messages. In addition, digital advertisements have also enabled E-commerce players to reach out to a wider audience/customers. Similarly, adoption of Search Engine Optimization (SEO) as an internet marketing strategy has also helped E-commerce companies improve their search engine rankings.

D. Choice of Payment Options

While E-commerce companies in India offer various payment options, most of the players have been offering 'cash-on-delivery' option to customers, despite incurring higher administration costs on account of such transactions as this is the most preferred mode of payment among consumers. Digital payment products and electronic wallets have also been launched to ease the payment process in E-commerce transactions.

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9. Indian Agricultural Development in Planning Era

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Introduction

Our first Prime Minister Shri J. L. Nehru visited Soviet Russia in 1927. He was impressed by the Five Year Plans of Russia. In 1938, he proposed to adopt the Five Year Plans in India. On the recommendations of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the Chairmanship of K. C. Neogi, the Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India for implementation of the five year plans. The Deputy Chairman of the Commission is responsible for the formulation and submission of the draft Five-Year Plan to the Central Cabinet. Present time twelfth five year plan is continuing prior this 11 five year plans, three annual plans (1966-69) and one rolling plan (1978-80) already implemented in our country.

In all plans, there are many programmes and schemes were existed for agricultural and rural development. Those have not reached to the target groups up to a satisfactory level. Therefore, by using proper methods attempts should be made to motivate them through an emphasis on the deprived need areas. We know that Indian economy is based on agriculture with a vast segment of its population engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits; growth of the Indian agriculture determines the overall growth rate of the national economy.

First Five year Plan (1951 - 56): The First 5-Year Plan gave a predominant importance to the development of agriculture and irrigation out of a total actual investment of Rs. 1960 crores made in the first plan. Rs. 601 crores i.e. 31% was allocated for agriculture. There were two components of agricultural investment in the public sector, (i) Rs. 291 crores (15% of the total) was allocated to agriculture & C.D.P. and the balance of Rs. 310 crores (or 16% of total) was the share of irrigation? It was expected that the index of farm output would increase from about 100 in 1949-50 to 114 in 1955-56.



Table No. 01: Targets and Achievements of the various agricultural products

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Over-Achievement(+) or Underachievement (-)
Food grains	Million tons	61.6	65.8	+4
Oilseeds	Lakh Tons	55	56	+1
Sugarcane	Lakh Tons	63	60	-3
Cotton	Lakh Tons	42	40	-2
Jute	Lakh Tons	54	46	-12

Second Five year Plan (1956-61) : In money terms, however, the outlay in the Second Plan was higher. It was Rs. 1050 crores as compared to only Rs. 758 crores in the First Plan. The targets originally fixed for the Second Plan which were much lower were revised upward and they were given as in the following table. These targets were to be achieved by the same measures as those in the First Plan. The actual progress in agricultural front was quite substantial but fell far short of targets fixed earlier, e.g. against 21 mn. acres of additional land to be brought under irrigation, the actual achievement was about 16 mn. acres only. The poor development of agriculture during Second Plan led to a good number of difficulties in the Indian economy. The most important effect was the rise in the price level. During this Plan, the wholesale price index of all commodities increased by 35%.

Table No. 02: Targets and Achievements of the various agricultural products

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Over-Achievement(+) or Underachievement (-)
Food grains	Million tons	80.5	78.7	-1.8
Oilseeds	Million tons	7.6	6.5	-1.1
Sugarcane	Million tons	7.8	10.4	+2.6
Cotton	Million bales	6.5	6.5	-1.0
Jute	Million bales	5.5	4.0	-1.5
Tea	Million lbs.	700	725	+25

Third Five year Plan (1961-66): Third 5 year Plan gave a Predominant emphasis to agriculture. One of the major objectives of the Plan was to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and to increase agricultural production for exports. Agricultural production has therefore, to be increased to the largest extent feasible, and adequate resource have to be provided under the



Third Plan for raising the agricultural production. With this end in view, the Plan allocated almost 10% of the total public sector outlay of the Plan i.e., Rs. 1310 crores out of Rs. 6300 crores. Actual expenditure worked out to be Rs. 1754 crores.

The targets and actual production of the major agricultural crops were as follows:

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Over-Achievement(+) or Underachievement (-)
Food grains	Million tons	100	72.3	-27.3
Oilseeds	Million tons	9.8	6.1	-3.7
Sugarcane	Million tons	10.0	11.8	+1.8
Cotton	Million bales	7.0	4.7	-2.3
Jute	Million bales	6.2	4.5	-1.7

Fourth Five year Plan (1969-74) : The Fourth Plan had the following two main objectives in the agricultural sector:

- (i) To provide the conditions necessary for a sustained increase of about 5 per cent per annum over the next decade.
- (ii) To enable as large a sector of the rural population as possible, including the small farmer, the farmer in dry areas and agricultural labourers to participate in development and share its benefits.
- (iii) The strategy of agricultural development was based largely on the further extension of the high yielding varieties (HYV) and multiple cropping programmes.
- (iv) The Fourth Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 3814 crores on Agriculture which was 24% of the total expenditure of Rs 15902 crores. But the actual outlay was less.

Fifth Five year Plan (1974-79): During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 7,411. crores will be spent on the development of agriculture and irrigation which accounts for 20% of the total Plan outlay. Beside this, investments by the private sector shall be of the order of Rs. 2,950 crores.

Taking public and private, sectors, together, total outlay on agriculture, will be of the order of Rs. 10,361 crores. With this level of outlay, the Fifth Plan has targeted a growth rate of 4.2% for food-grains as a whole. This is distinctly, less ambitious as than the target set out in the Fourth Plan.



Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85): The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was started in an extremely different circumstances as the year of 1979-80 witnessed a worse drought. It affected agricultural production adversely. However, the achievements of the plan were satisfactory.

Table: Agricultural Production

Crop.	Unit	Target	Actual Production	Progress
Food grains	Million tons	127.86	153.60	150.5
Oilseeds	Million tons	10.20	13.00	11.4
Sugarcane	Million tons	175.80	215.00	175.1
Cotton	Million bales	7.34	9.20	75.
Jute	Million bales	7.54	9.08	6.2

Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90): The outlay for agriculture and allied sector including forestry and wild life was Rs. 10524 crore in Seventh Plan against Rs.6440 crores in Sixth Five Year Plan Period. The average level of annual production of food grains during the plan period was around 155 millions tonnes. In 1990-91 food grain production reached to the level of 176-92 million tonnes against the production of 140.35 million tonnes in 1987-88.

Eighth Five year Plan (1992-97): Eighth Plan envisages to spend Rs. 22,467 crore on agricultural development. For rural development a total sum of Rs. 34,425 crore has been fixed whereas Rs. 6,750 crore on special area programme and Rs. 35,525 crore on irrigation and flood control have been proposed in the draft of the plan.

Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002): Ninth Five Year Plan was developed in the context of four important dimensions: (i) Quality of life, (ii) generation of productive employment, (iii) regional balance and (iv) self-reliance. Target growth was 6.5% but 5.35% actual growth achieved. It was formulated from 1997-2002 with the prime objectives like drastic industrialization human development, poverty eradication, self-reliance in economy, increase employment, to provide basic infrastructure of life like education for all, safe drinking water, provide primary health care, food security, women empowerment etc. During 1999-2000 the IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, MWS were merged to form a new self-employment program called rename as Swarna Jayantri Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY) with effect from 1st April, 1999.

Tenth Five year Plan (2002-2007): Although the draft Tenth Plan had set a target to attain annual average growth rate of 3.97 per cent in Agriculture and allied sector, but during the Tenth Plan it has attained (-) 7.2 per cent in 2002-03 and then to 10 per cent in 2003-04 and 6.0



per cent in 2005-06 and is expected to attain only 2.7 per cent in 2006-07. Total production of food grains increased from 179.4 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 212.4 million tonnes in 2003-04 and then to 208.3 (P) million tonnes in 2006-07. The index of agricultural production in 1981-82 = 100) increased from 150.4 in 2002-03 to 181.0 in 2003-04 and then to 197.1 in 2006-07. Thus the agriculture and allied sector has been showing a mixed performance.

Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-12) : Analysis of broad sectoral growth rates for the 11th Plan period reveal mixed trends. As outlined above, the Agriculture sector, which on the average accounts for about 12% of the overall GSDP, managed a relatively better performance during the 11th Plan period (average growth of 5.28%) as compared to the 10th Plan (3.98%). Interestingly, agriculture sector, which continues to provide employment and livelihood to a large population despite its shrinking share in the economy, remained a growth pointer. This is evident from the fact that during the 11th Plan period, whenever the agriculture sector fared well, the economy as a whole put up an encouraging performance. The food grain production which accounts for nearly 35% of the agricultural GSDP, continues to remain vulnerable to the vagaries of monsoon.

Several Forestry programmes to protect and develop existing forest area and bring back tree cover to desired levels are being implemented. More than 5 lakh hectares of degraded forest is being protected, developed and managed by Vana Samrakshna Samithis in the State. The Forestry & Logging sub-sector which on average contributes 5.57% of the Agri-GSDP and 1.2% of the overall GSDP has grown at 1.9% during the 11th Plan period. Overall during the 11th Plan period, the Agriculture sector on average contributed 21.27% of the GSDP and grew at 5.28%.

Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17): Twelfth Five Year plan is devoted to agricultural and rural development and committed to all round development of the country. The following seven major flagship programmes are operating in rural areas. MGNREGA, NFRLM, IAY, NRDWP, TSP, IWDP, PMGSY, RGGVY (GOI, 2012). Besides these, the Government of India launched the other programmes for uplift of the poor classes like village self-sufficiency scheme, Member of Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme, Integrated Sanitary Complex for Women, Clean Village Campaign and Rural Sanitation, Capital programme of Infrastructure Development by rural local Bodies, Construction of village Administrative Officers Office Buildings, Rejuvenation of water Bodies and Rain Water Harvesting in Rural Areas etc.



Conclusion

Agriculture is an integral part of the rural life and agricultural and rural development programmes should be devised in order to meet the needs of the rural community. Efforts should be made during next planning five year plan to bring science and technology closer to the farmers in order to utilize the limited available resources efficiently to increase the productivity of the land. The other important aspects like supply of agricultural inputs, farm machinery, irrigation facilities, cropping pattern, agricultural processing and general aspects like health, housing facilities, sanitation, welfare programmes for people should be given due importance.

Agricultural and rural development is a continuous process for which Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development both are primarily responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of various centrally sponsored programmes and schemes designed by the planning commission of India for rural poverty alleviation.

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बाप दोघी आपल्या ठिकाणी कोटय. कवि रवि वसंत
खेदार यांचे जसे, वहीत हे निवडलेल्या विषय.
वहीतलेल्या आरंभ व त्यांच्यासाठी पुण्यातील
कार्यासाठी त्यांची उमेर प्रस्तुत करितामात्रातून दिसून येते.

संवादीय पवित्रात कवितेत बाप बाप असतो ही
संपत्ती कवीने दिली आहे. बापाच्या अंतर्गतही, काव्यीची
माले सांगतात कवी मनाचे को.

बचत म्हणजे जिवनातली अशी दिव्य आठवण
दुखात नाही मृतसंभव, कार्यासाठी सादरवार (पृ.१५)

संबंध इच्छित बापाने केलेले संस्कार, आयुष्याला दिव्येने
विशेष आराम प्रार्थनाकरणे मान्य करताना बापाच्या
अंतर्गतही सादरवार कवी करत हा वस्तुनिष्ठतेतून व
निव्वार करणाऱा प्रश्न कवीने उपरोक्त जोडून विचारात
आहे.

बापाच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे विविध काव्ये मंडळाना कवीने
बाप एवढेचो किती भूमिका पार पाडतो हे कवितांच्या
माध्यमातून पटवून दिले आहे. बापाची अंगण (पृ.१६)
मनू बाप आईची भूमिका वटवू शकतो हे कवीने विश्वास केले
आहे. कवीने रेखाचित्रात बाप संवेदनशील आहे. फाटत बाप
(पृ.२०) सदातः जगणारे दुख अंतःकरणात लपवते.
वेदासमी बाप रागवलेही कारण घ्यावाय राग (पृ.२८)
कव्याच्या शिकणा आहे. प्रस्तुत कवितेत मुलांसाठी प्रत्येक
दुखाचा बाप लेखात वकई फाटत पडा असेल तर
शिकवते. या शिकवण्याचे मुलाचे कल्याण काणे ही निर्मळ
संनत बापाची जसा. बाप रागवता नसा,त्याचा काव
नसा तर जगण आज कोटे असले ही जगण बापसंनत
ही कविता करून देते. बापाचा रागवण्याचा अधिकार आहेच
कारण बापाने दुखा घेता (पृ.२१) लेखात संवेदन केले
आहे.

तापट, सन्धी वाटणात बाप अंतःकरणातून तब निवृत्ती

बापाने जसे हे बापाची माया (पृ.१२) या कवितेतून
जाणवते. फाटते देवरा घ्यावाय हात लेखा बापाने लेखाच्या
हाता दिला जसे लेखा आयुष्य उकटून निवृत्ती, आयुष्ये
बाप सुख होता. ही कविता वर्णन काव्ये कवी मनाचे
ही.

असा असा ले बापाच, हर प्रसंगी वेगळा होई
त्याच्या ब्रह्मक संस्कारा, असे जसे नवीन छात्र (पृ.२१)

उपरोक्त अंतीतून बाप नवाही जाणू (पृ.१८) कवीने
रेखाचित्र आहे. विनवत काव्येकट कारणात बाप गती इ
हेचोच मुलाबापाचा विचार करतो. घ्यावाय सपना(पृ.१६)
स्वतःच राहिलेत नाही तेही त्यांनी मुलांच्या शिकवती खाली
बापाने आहे. रागीची वेळ विनवतीची पाठु अष्टोपचार
लेखावाय विचार करणा बाप जीवनकडे अक्षर म्हणून
पाठु नाही मुलांच्या कल्याणासाठी अवेगळ कल्याण बाप
बाबतेच (पृ.१९) जुळेत की, तसे या चंदात पडा नाही.

बाप सपनात घेताच (पृ.१९) कविता बापाचे ने
मुलांविषय जाणवते हे विविध कवितेच्या माध्यमातून कवीने
प्रकार इ विनवत आणते आहेत. शेतकी एवढीच असणा
बाप पाऊस, उषस या नेहमी मनांविषय घटना-या घटनांची
हाता न होश आणते कार्य आण करणे यात फरक मानतो
हे शेतकी बाप या कवितेद्वारे स्पष्ट करताना कवी मनाचे
ही.

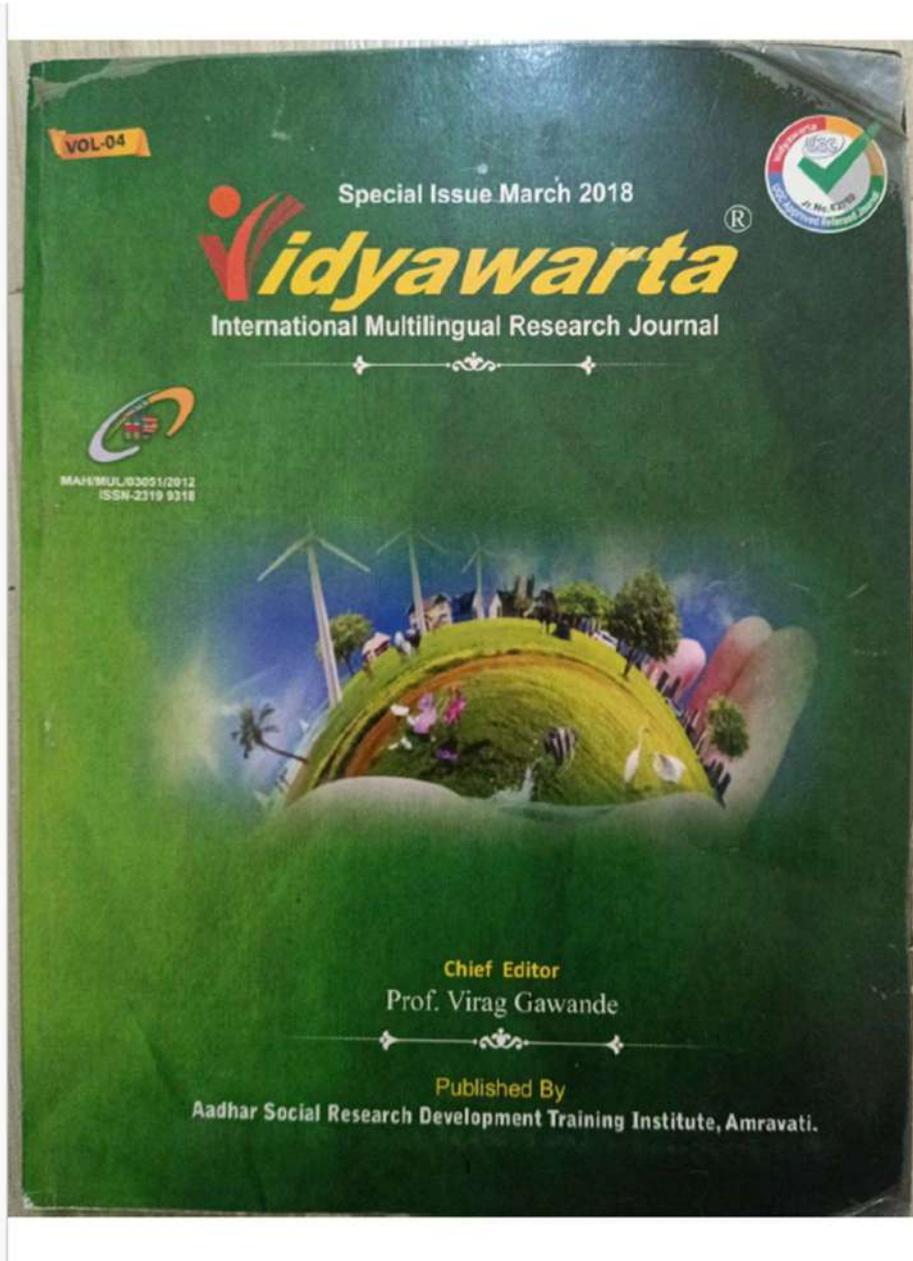
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जेट रू देत समी / मण विदु देत आनंदवार (पृ.२२)

परीत ओळीपटन बापाची उदारमनसक वृत्ती प्रतीत होणे
जन्मवात हा सुरुवातीची खान असल्याचा निवृत्ती देताना
कवीने शारकीत करून बापाची, मनुमतेची मापन कवी
मोडणी ही उरून कात बापाने असल्याचा अन्त
सद्गुण बाप (पृ.२१) मध्ये व्यक्त केला आहे.

बापाच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे विविध पैलू उल्लेखाना खंडी व
पुराणमी विचारात बाप कवीने रेखाचित्र आहे. कव्यातून
कारणात संवेदन रादर सुट जाताना बाप मात्र काव्येवर
राग देतून करीत बसवतो. जसाच मूक करून करणा बाप
असू बापाच्या अंतर्गत काव्ये पार पाडते. हे सतर्क प्रश्न
कवी छात्रीत प्रश्ने रेखाचित्रे.

सुखीच्या लण-सभारंभेची / विवेचि अनु कसा कटोर
दोखवतून बाहेर पडणारे अनु / बाप निवृत्तीचेच रोखून





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मराठी भाषा आणि जागतिकीकरणाचे आव्हान

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देऊळगाव राजा, जि. बुलढाणा (महाराष्ट्र)

जागतिकीकरण अनेक अर्थक्यांमध्ये आपल्या मातृभाषेने इंग्रजी, जातून त्याकडे आणि अधिक तेजस्वी झाली. छिस्ती कजे फादर स्ट्रिक्स बारी केलेल्या मराठी भाषेच्या वर्णानुसार

"जेसे पुण्यामोनि । पुस्य मोघरी ।

तेसे भासभाणो । सानरो मरछे ।।

काळाची, परिस्थितीची, विविध राजवटींची आव्हाने पक्वोत मराठीचा सुगंध असलेला दरकळत राहिला.

आज जागतिकीकरणाच्या पुरात मातृमराठीचे अवस्थित आणि अस्मिता कायम अधाभित कसो राहिल. आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर 'मराठी भाषेचे जागतिकीकरण' कसे होईल, यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहणे, प्रत्येक मराठी भाषिकाचे कर्तव्य ठरते. बदलत्या काळातील स्थित्यंतरे, आकाशांना आव्हान कर्तित पुढे जाणाऱ्या, महाराष्ट्राच्या दऱ्याछाऱ्यातून निघवणाऱ्या व प्राचीन काळापासून तेजस्वी वाढणारे वैभव असलेल्या मराठीच्या पंढर्याकडून सुधा निरिधतप अनेकस्वी असेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

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- सी.प.खेर
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- प्रा.वगन कराडे
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- संज.जी. अजमेरा, प्रा. उपवंद
- 4) भाषा आणि संस्कृती - ना.गो.काळेकर
- 5) मराठीचा भाषिक अर्थक्य - डॉ.म.न.जोगळेकर



एखाद्या गोष्टीचा, नव्याचा स्वीकार करणे या पेशा त्याची प्रतीती येणे हे अधिक चांगले कारण अनुभवाद्वारे ते चांगल्या प्रकारे समजून घेता येते. आपल्यातील विचारसामर्थ्य हे मातृभाषेनून प्रभावीपणे व खऱ्या अर्थाने विकसित होते, म्हणून मिळणारे ज्ञान हे जर मातृभाषेत असेल तर ते चांगल्या प्रकारे समजून घेता येते.

जागतिकीकरण ही एक महत्वापूर्ण व दखलपात्र घटना आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचा सर्वोच्च गोष्टीतर कमी-अधिक प्रमाणात प्रभाव दिसून येतो. जागतिकीकरणाच्या आर्थिक-सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिणामाविषयी उदापोह अनेक साहित्यिकांनी, अभ्यासकांनी केल्या आहे. विवेक, स्वातंत्र्य, समता या प्रयोजनाच्या मूल्यांची वाजू घेऊन जागतिकीकरणाला विरोध करणारे, जोषणाच्या विरोधात निश्चित अशी नैतिक भूमिका घेणारे लेखन अधिक प्रमाणात अपेक्षित आहे.

वसत पाठकाकरांच्या मताप्रमाणे नाकरी-व्यवसायातील असुरक्षितता आपल्या संस्कृतीची, सांस्कृतिक अस्मितेची, सांस्कृतिक अयोजनाची चिंता, आपल्या भाषेच्या अस्तित्वाची चिंता, समाजाच्या लोकाची चिंता, संवेदनशीलतेच्या लोकाची चिंता या जागतिकीकरणामुळे उद्भवलेल्या समस्या आहेत. यामध्ये जागतिकीकरणामुळे आपल्या भाषेची होणारी मळणी व त्यामुळे समाजामध्ये येऊ पाहणारे अडथळे असल्या कारणे आहेत.



मराठी ही भाषा मुख्यतः लघुनिबंधी, तिने इतर भाषेतील अनेक शब्द स्वतःमध्ये सापेक्षतेने घेतले आहेत. परकीय भाषेतील कधी शब्द मराठीमध्ये इतके स्थिरावले आहेत की रीति हा शब्द आपण वापरतो तो जपानी भाषेतील आहे याचे आश्चर्य वाटते. स्माल, बडला हे शब्द पोर्तुगीज भाषेतील आहेत यावर आपला विश्वास बसेल का? , दलदल, खेडूत हे मूळ मराठी शब्द नसून पुढाची भाषेतील आहेत. आकना, अडकिसा हे पहिले कानडी भाषेतील मराठीत आले आहेत ही कल्पितचिन्ती लक्षात घेता मराठी किती समृद्ध व बहुआयामी आहे याची प्रतिती येते. याव्यतिरिक्त अनेक भाषेतील विविध शब्द मराठीने आपले घेतले आहेत. जागतिकीकरणाने भाषेतील ही अरसाच काहीसा मागीर निघणे अपेक्षित आहे.

चित्रितपणे आईला मनी व बाबाला डेड काळीर शब्द जर आपण सर्वसाधारण वापर करायला तर भाषेला मरणाळ येणार नाही तर काय येईल? अशा प्रश्नावर विचार करायला हवे. मराठी भाषेत नवसंजीवनी प्राप्त व्हावी यासाठी प्रयत्न व्हावे. आतंर्गत यादवी, जैविक कलह त्याप्रमाणे आपापसात द्वेष निर्माण करतो, आपलेप्राचीन प्रगती सुटविता. त्याप्रमाणे मराठीतील बोलीभाषा बोलण्यात एक समूह दुस-या समूहानी टिकवण्याची करता.

अहिंसाची बोलण्यात व-हाडी बोलणा-याची नक्कल करून तर उडवतो. व-हाडी बोली बोलणा-याला अहिंसाची यमत्कारिक वाटते. एकमेकांवर कुत्रेही करणायचा, आमगीन भाषा सरस असा अहंभाव वाढण्याचा हा पोरखेळ संभवयाम हवा. परस्परांच्या बोलीचा आदर करणे, आदरवाट घेणे हा समजूतदारपणा दाखवण्यास ह्या तेव्हाच जागतिकीकरणाने सामना करावा येईल.

मराठी भाषेची उदाची संस्कृती सुंदर करण्यासाठी कधी टोच पाडले उचलण्याची गरज आहे. भारतातील भाषिक राज्यांच्या हारे पुढीलपक्षाची कृती कदाचित जोर धरू शकते. भाषिक भेदवून नवा खेपे निर्माण होऊ शकतो हा संभव लक्षात घेऊन मराठीने भारतीय इतर भाषांशी जवळीक साधण्याचा प्रयत्न अधिक जोरलेखने करायला हवा. नवा दृष्टीकोन मिळवायला

हवा शिक्षण, विज्ञान, सं, प्रशासन यातील भारतीय एकलपक्षी आंतराकाश अभ्यास घेऊन नवीन एकलपक्षी पर्याय मराठीने आपले म्हणणे त्यांना आपल्या शब्दसंज्ञात स्थान देणे गरजेचे आहे. यामुळे मराठी भाषेचे स्वतंत्र्य वाढीस होणार नसून तिला एक विशाल अर्थ प्राप्त होईल यामुळे मराठी भाषा अनेक अर्थाने विकसित होईल, तर एक क्षेत्रातील गरज भागवण्यास ती समर्थ ठरेल, तिची अविद्यमानता वाईट ठेऊ ही विकसनशील भाषा अभिमानाने विषय होऊ शकते. आणि जागतिकीकरणाने अतिउन्नत परतवून लावू शकते.

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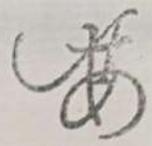
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MARATHI PART - I

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२७. राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजींची शिकवण : संस्कारक्षम ठेवा

प्रा. पद्मकर जाधव

मराठी विभाग, श्री व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय, देऊळगाव राजा, जि. बुलढाण.

प्रास्ताविक

भारतातील भगवद्गीतेच्या अधिष्ठातावर नवभारतातील वास्तवीतेचा दिव्य संदेश देणार्या, सामान्यांना महान कवचविण्यामध्ये कवितेचाही कृपापेक्ष नानाकार्य महामुखाचा म्हणजेच राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी उणाव्य माणिक घंडोजी हासगुरु चांचा जन्म टाकले या गादी एका नवीन युद्धुक्त झाला. प्रगल्भ परिनिध्यावर मात करून राष्ट्रसंत नावाच्या आले व राष्ट्रसंघाचे धारते कोलते मूर्ते स्वल्प व पर्यायाने नंदापीप म्हणून विख्यात पावले.

राष्ट्रसंतांची शिकवण

राष्ट्र आडकोजी महाराजांच्या मंगलमय आधीर्वादाने सत्य विद्यात सुर्यतेजोपमाने तळपणा-या दुःखितांना घडतेजोसमान शीतलता देणार्या, मंगेप्रमाणे राष्ट्रास जवळीक देऊ पाहणार्या युवा पिढीला मोलाची शिकवण देण्याचे धर्ष राष्ट्रसंतांनी अतिशय स्मरवणने पार पाडले आहे. संस्कारक्षम ठेवा असलेल्या महाराजांच्या शिकवणीचे महत्व जालील विवेचनादरून सहात नईल.

माणुसकी जपा

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज म्हणतात माणुसकी राखण्याक झालेली आहे. असा अवरस्येत मानकतेच्या कल्याणासाठी खरा माणुस जागविव्यापी वेळ आली आहे. हाडामासाचा माणसासारखा दिसणारा माणुस तुकडोजींना अपेक्षित नाही तर सरळ हुदकाचा सेवामापी वृतीचा परिश्रमी प्रवृतीचा सदीकर ऐम करणारा अस्मितापूर्ण माणुस त्यांना अपेक्षित आहे. बिदर्न तारित्य संघाच्या न्यायापीठवरून महाराजांनी काढलेले उद्धार माणुस या संस्थेचे मर्न स्पष्ट करणारे आहे-

"मी कोळून घालून अनपठ माणुस मला तुमचे आधुनिक वाद समजत नाहीत मला फक्त एकाच कळते ते हे की प्रत्येक मनुष्यात परमेश्वर आहे आणि त्या परमेश्वराला जागे करणे आणि त्याची सेवा करणे हाच खरा धर्म आहे हा मानवतेचा उपासना धर्म तेवढा मला कळतो."

मृतवत झालेच्या राष्ट्रास आणि अधपठित झालेच्या समाजाला पुन्हा संजीवनी प्राप्त करून घ्यावी असेल तर या हाडामासाच्या संगद्धाने असा अंतर्मुख होऊन माणुस बनण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा व माणुसकी जोपासवी ही शिकवण राष्ट्रसंत देतात.



विचारवंत वृत्त

अधिकांश इयंकाळी काळातून त्यांच्या अकार्याची लक्षणांत काळगणने विचारता मनुष्याला असेच देणारे राष्ट्रसंत युवा पिढीला वैचारिकतेच्या संदर्भात विचारवंत व्हावा असा मज्जा देणारा मंगलसाह्यासंनधीन दुसरा पुर करतो याचा समाजजीवनातील उज्या व नव्या जीवनमुळांचा गरीबी- बीमारीचा, मज्जा-मजूर, शोधक शोधिकांचा संबंध जोडीत काढून परस्पर सौख्येची दूरदली युवाकाळाचे इच्छास धरवी यासाठी युवाकाळी पुरोगामी विचारवंत अधिकार करतात. कोणतीही कार्य करण्याजोगीतर विचारपूर्वक त्या काळात तुम्हात काही कारण साहाय्य विचार न करता केलेले कार्य अपघ्नस अडथळीचे ठरू शकते. शिथिल हे संवसाचे अधिष्ठान असून शिथिलमुळे जीवनातील जीवनातील प्रत्येक काळासंबंधी आपल्या सदसद्विधेकवृद्धीस सक्ती देणून व सरासार विचार करून आपल्याच योग्य ठर निर्णय घेता येतो योजनेत उत्तम विचार हा घांताच्या अकार्यता यासा ठरू शकते. म्हणून विचारवंत वृत्त ही राष्ट्रसंतोपी चिकित्सा महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते.

सुदृढ आरोग्य जया

आरोग्य होय मानवाची खरी संपत्ती आहे राष्ट्रसंत युवा पिढीला आरोग्य विषयक सत्यच देताना कामगोतेतील कामआरोग्य या अत्यायाद्वारे आरोग्य रक्षणाचा योग्य मार्ग दाखवतात. विविध सामाजिक रोग आपणापर्यंत पोहोचू नये यासाठी आहारयुक्त ती काळजी घ्यावी. मातृकाळी घांतीचे सामाज्य असू नये योग्य त्या आरोग्यविषयक सुविधांची उपलब्धता मागताये असावी. सक्ती सक्ती उठावे, प्रातःपहाटी शुद्ध हवा घ्यावी, मनन चिंतन करावे, धार्मिक प्राधन करावे जेणेकरून आपल्या जीवनाला विविधयुक्त वळण लागेल हे घटपूत देताना राष्ट्रसंत म्हणतात की...

तेथे आंगुल्य पाहते । जेथे प्रातः काळी स्वच्छता होते ।

कोणती न दिरो झोपला । जेथे प्राणिमंत्र ।

(ग्रामगीता अध्याय क्रमांक 14 ओटी क्रमांक 65)

सोकांचे अजान दूर करावे प्रतःकालीन कार्य व प्राथम्य नियमित व्हावी तसेच सांख्यिक भोजन होणे आरोग्यास हितकारक आहे. नियमित व्यायामाने व सांख्यिक आहाराने पृथ्वी निकीय राष्ट्र आणि त्याचा परिणाम वृत्तीवर होऊन वृत्ती ही सांख्यिक बनते अशा सांख्यिक पृथ्वीच्या मनुष्याला शांती व सुख आपोआपच प्राप्त होते म्हणून शरीराला अदिर मानून त्याला पवित्र व सुदृढ ठेवावे अशी चिकित्सा महाराज देतात.

दुर्गुण व व्यसनांना थारा देऊ नका

अभिलक्षास कार्यघ्याची जाणीव करून देताना अचःपतनाला करणीशुत ठरणाऱ्या दुर्गुण दुर्व्यसनांना थारा देण कामा नये अशी चिकित्सा राष्ट्रसंत देतात. महाराज म्हणतात की एकमेकांशी न्याय, नीती आणि सत्यच भाव ठेवून व्यवहार करणारी संस्कृती म्हणजे धर्म होय. गावामाये दास्य जे शुभमूळ झाला त्यावर भाव्य करताना शिवांना



होगी मारहाण, उपसर्गातील भोडणे, मुलावाळाची असुरक्षितता, पैसा-आहवा नष्ट होणे, सगळ्या गावाचा विंगणा होणे या समस्यांची व व्यापक परिणामांची राष्ट्रसंत प्रकल्पाने जाणीव करून देतात जे जे अदृश्ट दिशेन ते ती गावात निर्माण व्हावे, विडंबनात्मक वारं गावात विचार नाही याची साक्षही घ्यावी व उत्तम खेळ, कला इत्यादींनी गाव तोंदवसंभल व भूषणावह पुरवे, दुर्गुण दुर्व्यसने दूर धरा आणि सद्गुणांची जोपासना करा कारण दुर्गुण दुर्व्यसनांनी मनुष्याच्या भक्ता कपीष जाती स्वास्त नाही उलट सद्गुणांची जोपासना केल्यास मनुष्याला सुख समाधान व शांती सहजच लागू शकते घडक्यात असे की दुर्गुण दूर व्हावे यांची सोयत म्हणजे दुःख दैन्य आणि दारिद्र्य यांना आमंत्रणच होय उलट सद्गुण संपर्काने मनुष्य या सर्व गोष्टींना दूर ठेवून आपले जीवन सुखी व समृद्ध बनवू शकतो. ही शिकवण देतात...

व्यस्तते रागळे सौंदर्य घाला

सहजान्तरे जीवन जगाला

ह राष्ट्रसंत तुळडोजींचा संदेश निश्चितच प्रेरणादायी ठरतो.

अनिष्ट स्टीला आळा घाला

आजच्या प्रगत काळात अजूनही स्टीचे अघडंबर काही ठिकाणी अस्तित्वात असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते अचक्रवा, बळीघवा, नवस, मुलावाळा आदींपासून दूर राहणे असे आवाहन राष्ट्रसंत करतात. गूढ व्यक्तीसाठी नवीन परत आणू नये, सुतक धरण्याची प्रथा, तेरवी प्रसंगी पंगली उठविणे, कवाक्याने पिंड नेला तर स्वर्गाला गेल्याचे समजणे, निशुचाला गाय देणे इत्यादी धार्मिक प्रथा या अज्ञानमूलक आहेत असे तुळडोजी महाराज निश्चून सांगतात. समाजाच्या मनःचक्षुर असलेला अज्ञानाचा घडदा दूर सारून त्यांना नवजीवनाचे दर्शन घडविण्याचा प्रयत्न राष्ट्रसंतांच्या विचारातून होतो. हुंडा का अनिष्ट प्रथेविषयी राष्ट्रसंत संदेश देतात की तरुणांनी ही प्रथा स्वतः पुढाकार घेऊन हटणार करावी हुंडा मागणार्या मुलाची मी लग्न करणार नाही असा निश्चय मुलांनी कवाग तरच ही प्रथा समूळ नष्ट होऊ शकते. ही सूचना महत्त्वपूर्ण वाटते.

तरुणांनी घेइयाकडे वळा

भारत हा वडेप्रधान देश आहे तो लाचो घेइयापड्यातून पसरलेला आहे येवील जनता अडाणी आहे. अडाणीपणामुळे त्यांच्या जीवनाला अवकाळ आली आहे जुन्या बुरसटलेल्या विचारांच्या सापळाजमध्ये ती गुरफटली आहे. यातून तिला मुक्त करून संपत्ती, शिक्षण, रीती, आरोग्य इत्यादी नायतीत समृद्ध करण्याची शिकवण राष्ट्रसंत देतात.



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देशालाच देव माना

देशालाच देव मानून त्याची सेवा कधी सहास्रवर्षे देशातील समाजाची भक्तीने निर्माण व्हावी यासाठी सामुदायिक धार्मिक वृत्ती, जातिवाद, सामाजिक बंध यांच्या विच्छेदातून काढून घेऊन देशाच्या विचारात्मिक समोर आणणे पाहिजे. राष्ट्रसंतांचे जगणे भरलेले राष्ट्रानेला हा कृष्णसंघर्षातून देशातून काढून घ्यायला लागले आहे. देशातील देवमानने व देशभक्तीतून विद्यार्थ्यांची कृती हाच मानवाचा विकासार्थी महाराज पटवून देतात. विविध क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असणाऱ्या व्यक्तींनी स्वतःला राष्ट्रीय कार्यरत वाहून घ्यावे. सुराज्याचे स्वप्न पाहणारे राष्ट्रसंत तुकडीजी महाराज म्हणतात की समाजातील सर्वे जनांमध्येही कार्ये साधण्यासाठी व्यक्ती, कुटुंब, समाज, धर्म, देश, विद्य या सर्वांचे आच्छादन घ्यावे. देश आपल्या जपूच्या बळावर उभा असतो असे सांगून देव मानणे व देव मानून असणे म्हणजे ते देशभक्तीतून देशात देवातून जगविल्याची, जगविल्याची, जगविल्याची, त्याची भरभराट करणाऱ्याचे प्रेरणा प्रत्येक भारतातीलच जगविल्याची पाहिजे असे त्यांचा पाठो. राष्ट्रसंत केशव उपदेशक म्हणते तर त्यांनी आपल्या विचारधारात्मिकतेने आपली सेवा व विचार आणि आधार यांच्या मध्येपातून स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्यनंतर काळात त्याची पार गेली सेवा केली हे नेहमीच कार्य निश्चितच पाहिलेले ठरते.

सर्वधर्मसमावाय बाळगा

प्राचीन वाङ्मयातील संतांच्या साहित्यामध्ये धर्मविषयक विवेकाने करताना त्यांनी कठिण रसिकत्व आणि परतच यांचे सुरेख संगम पडवून आपलेला दिसतो. विचार्यय धारकत राष्ट्रसंतांचे गवेषण चाळण निर्माण झाले. तुकडीजी महाराजांच्या शब्दांमध्ये मानव धर्म, राष्ट्र धर्म आणि विषयधर्म यांचाच पावर होताना आढळतो. सदिवाच व सद्युक्ती लोकांच्या मनावर विविधभाषे कार्ये तुकडीजी करतात अर्थात परधर्मपति सदिष्णुना असली हाच कोष आपणाने त्यांच्या साहित्यकृतीतून मिळतो. प्रत्येक धर्म मानवाला एकमेकांचे मित्र बनून राहण्याला विद्यार्थी बनवला सांगतो. प्रत्येक धर्मनुसार देवाची नावे वेगवेगळी असली तरी देव मात्र एकच आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे समुद्रातील पाण्याच्या असंख्य धारांची वाक होऊन वेगळी जाणवतात एकाच दिशेची पाणी होऊन मिळते त्याचप्रमाणे कोणत्याही धर्मनुसार कोणत्याही धर्मोपासना वेगळी एकाच मोक्षापति घेऊन जाते त्यासाठी सामुदायिक धार्मिक कारणाचे अजानत तुकडीजी करतात.

धामुलपणात तारतम्य ठेवा

राष्ट्रसंत सामाजिकतेतून सामाजिक पंचक अंतर्गत वेगळ्या खमररुणा अपयथासत्ये साहित्यकता व धामुलपणातून साधने ध्यायला सांगतात. साहित्यिक विचारधारांनी असावी पण त्यामध्ये शोधनेच नसावे कोणत्या कोणत्या सेवा घ्यावी हे स्वतः समाजात पाहिजे. परंपरांची कृती प्रत्येकाच्या मनात असावी ती उणीव आपणानेच घट्ट नवे धर्म, जेव्हा निर्दोषता मरजेचा आहे तेथे दगडापेक्षा ही कठीण व्हावे. ज्या दवेमुळे व्यक्तीला बांध होत असेल.



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महात्मा पोका पोलेचत असेल ती दया गादी असे समजावे. एकदा आपले कार्य प्राथमिक ठेवून आपण आहार पोषक
उत्पत्ती वार्षिक देवता व आत्म अग्नि विकसनास दूर ठेवतावे जीवनामध्ये संघर्ष वाढवून दया घरी लानाची यावे
वर्षे जाणून आपली वागणूक ठेवावी ह्याचा चांगुलपणा होय. ही राष्ट्रसंघी दूरही मद्रवाची सादते.
स्वायत्तवी व उद्योगधिय बला

जीवनामध्ये कौणत्पारी संघर्षात यश संपादन करावयाचे असते तर त्यासाठी आधुन्यत परिश्रम्यवी, अविदित
उद्योगाची निरतंत आवश्यकता असते या दुनियेमध्ये अनेकदा रजाचे रंक आणि रंकाचे राव झालेले आपण पाहतो.
सदैव आपला उद्योगात व्यय असावरी व्यक्तिच सहाज सफल होऊ शकते. आपल्या परिक्रमाच्या पाठबळार जरी
एकदा घातलेल्या शिखरावर पोहोचू शकतो राष्ट्रसंत स्वयंसेवीत्वाच्या संदर्भात युवा पिढीस संदेश देताना की
स्वायत्तव्याची कला वास्तविकतेचे अंगेदून असली ही कला वास्तविकतेचे व दुर्दिघातुर्ताने गतिमान वनण्याचा प्रयत्न
करावा. राष्ट्रसंत याच न देता स्वयंसेव्याचे आपला उद्योग उभारावा व सतत कार्यक्रम राहणे कारण उद्योगी मान्यताचे
जीवन सुख समृद्धीने भरून येते. आनंदाने पुकते. जी गोट स्वकीची तीच राष्ट्राची आहे. आज उद्योगप्रधान राष्ट्र
उत्पादकांच्या अत्युच्च शिखरावर विराजमान झालेली आहेत.

या व अनेक बाबतीत यश संपादन वनण्यासाठी राष्ट्रसंतांची विद्वान अंगीकारणे व राबविणे गरजेचे आहे.

संदर्भ

1. यानगीता - राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज
2. राष्ट्रसंत जीवनदर्शन - किशोर दिपेंकर
3. तरुणांचे तुकडोजी - राज घोडे
4. संत तुकाराम या संत तुकडोजी तुलनात्मक - दर्शन राम घोडे
5. राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज व्यक्ति आणि वाङ्मय - संपादक डॉ. असयकुमार काळे
6. राष्ट्रसंतांची अमृतवानी -- राष्ट्रसंत श्री तुकडोजी महाराज भाग दुसरा
7. मोती उर्वांच्या घोटी -- मणुकर केचे



Vandalism in College Libraries

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Abstract:-

Libraries are considered venerable, quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are soul of the educational institutes and play vital role by providing resources and services according to curriculum of the faculty and students. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities. The vandal purposely or ignorantly destruct the beautiful, valuable reading material, library building, furniture and equipment of the college libraries, as well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and other users. Library is a social institution preserving and disseminating knowledge in the form of documents so any thing which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library is called as vandalism in library. All forms of library abuses and crimes in the library come under vandalism in the library.

INTRODUCTION

Libraries are considered venerable, quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are soul of the educational institutes and play vital role by providing resources and services according to curriculum of the faculty and students. As a working professional in library and information science, it is observed that there is noticeable growth in number of the students and faculty in the colleges, It has ultimately resulted in the growth in library users, hence college libraries are facing the problem to cope up with the rising needs of the users and relevant library facility. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities. The vandal purposely or ignorantly destruct the beautiful, valuable reading material, library building, furniture and equipment of the college libraries, as well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and other users. Library is a social institution preserving and disseminating knowledge in the form of documents so any thing which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library is called as vandalism in library. All forms of library abuses and crimes in the library come under vandalism in the library.



Historically, the term vandalism originated in the decade of 1790-1800 before the origin it was named as vandals, an east German tribe, invaded Western Europe sacking Rome in 455 C.E. and gained reputation as great destroyers of Art, Literature and beautiful elements of Roman civilization, vandalism has been justified by painter Gustave Courbet as a destruction of monuments symbolizing 'war and conquest'. Therefore, it is often done as an expression of contempt, creativity, or both. Vandalism is only a meaningful concept in a culture that recognizes history & archaeology. In its modern acceptance vandalism is coined in year 1791 by Henri Gregoire. (Wikipedia 2011)

Vandalism is recognized as crime, when a person willfully damage or deface the property of others or the commons, some vandalism qualifies as culture jamming on sniggling. It is artistic in nature as well as being carried out illegally or without the property owner's permission. An example of vandalism includes graffiti art, billboard liberation and possibly crop circles. Criminal vandalism has many forms, graffiti, salting lawns, cutting trees, egg throwing, breaking windows, arson, spraying paint on public property tagging placing glue into locks, tire slashing, scratching paint, engraving, ransacking a place and flooding someone's house by clogging a sink and leaving the water on is common in many inner cities as a part of gang culture. Other devastating forms such as rioting, involve the willful destruction of public and private property, vandalism is serious common crime.

Vandalism is not senseless property damage, individuals vandalize intentionally property, popularly referred to vandalism such as equipment, buildings, furniture etc, for variety of reasons such as to convey a message, to express frustration, to take revenge, to make money or as a part of fun and competition, or game, vandals may work alone or as members of a loose or organized group.

PROPOSED RESEARCH

In the context of libraries vandalism occurs in various forms which defile its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library. The research problem vandalism in library is recognized by many information scientists, researchers, writers and information professional as a major problem facing library managers.

Vandalism is a serious and widespread problem in all types of libraries, vandalism in libraries can be damage to material, vandalism inside & outside building, vehicles, equipment, arson, furniture etc. apart from this theft, mutilation, loss of books, arson, non return of books, physical and verbal abuse, misuse of reading material, over borrowing, unauthorized borrowing, problem patron behavior, delinquent readership, misplacement, and illegal incidences inside and outside the library constitute vandalism. It can be categorized as



acquisitive, tactical, ideological, vindictive, play and malicious, some of the most perennial, intractable and endemic problems plaguing libraries today are theft and mutilation, resulting into loss of books.

Vandalism also constitute, scratching, engraving writing names, cartoons on table, books and magazines, which spoils the beauty of library holdings. Over all vandalism is the most frustrating and serious problems faced by the library profession. Which has needs strenuous efforts to control its spread. To protect library from crime, disruptions, disturbances and miss-use now days has become a tedious and arduous task.

Vandalism is a problem that is faced by every librarian in each type of libraries. The college libraries are not exception for this, costs in terms of money and time can be consuming. The identification of vandals is difficult, but libraries must adopt and implement some practical strategies to curb vandalism.

Therefore it is necessary to secure the library buildings. Not only library building but also mutilation and theft of library resources which has deleterious effects on the academic performance of the library. Although researchers in developing countries have identified solutions to the problem of vandalism in library, in third world countries such as India, more needs to be done to solve the increasing wave of the vandalism like theft, mutilation, misplacement crime against property and people, over borrowing, book loss and so on from academic library specially college library.

Therefore researcher has thought of undertaking study on the topic vandalism in the libraries.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONCEPTS

College Libraries

Libraries constituted by the educational authorities in the campus of college to fulfill the information needs of students and the faculty related to their subject by providing reading material like books, journals, non book material etc. and services regarding the curriculum.

Vandalism:

The term vandalism defined by Concise Oxford Dictionary (1998) "vandalism is willful or malicious destruction or damage to property" while "vandalism is an intentional act of destruction or defacement of property not one's own" (Blacks Law Dictionary 1990; Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library Science and Information Technology 2002).



“Vandalism is an intentional, willful, deliberate and malicious act of destruction, injury, disfigurement, defacement, and damage to the property of others, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering, slashing, engraving and scratching with on property” (FBI 1978, p217, Goldstein 1996, Cohen 1973, U.S. Department of Justice December, 1998).

Vandalism in Libraries

Vandalism in libraries can take many forms. Lincoln (1984) has enumerated six types of vandalism in libraries, including: intentional damage to materials, vandalism outside the building, vandalism inside the building, vandalism to vehicles, vandalism to equipment and arson, apart from this theft, mutilation, misplacement, un-authorized borrowing, non- return of books, disruptive behavior of problem patron inside and outside library also a form of vandalism. The vandal damages library property i.e. building walls, windows, furniture, equipments, computers and collection by draw cartoons, scratches, engrave and breakage. As well as physical and verbal abuse with library staff and users. Therefore vandalism is among the most frustrating and serious problem faced by the library profession, there is evidence that it is dramatically increasing despite more strenuous efforts to control its spread explained by (Dixit 2000, Vaishnav and Dixit 2003, Sager 1975, Khan Khaisar and Ramesh 1986, Hart 2003, Salaam and Onifade 2010).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :- The present study has been undertaken with a view;

1. To identify different types of vandal activities.
2. To find out causes of vandal activities.
3. To undertake opinions of users on vandal activities.
4. To survey steps taken by library staff, committee, management and Government to control the vandalism.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The present study is confined to vandalism in college libraries in Buldhana District.
2. Present study is limited to Arts, Commerce & Science college libraries located in rural and urban areas in Buldhana District.
3. The users study is limited to Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) students of different faculties of the colleges who are the members of the library.

METHODOLOGY



The present study used Questionnaire method to collect the data from Arts, Commerce & Science College Libraries in Buldhana District. A structured questionnaire was designed separately for users and librarians.

A) Questionnaire for Users consists questions on personal information of users & general nature. Library use and services, different illegal practices, on theft of library material, reasons and measures on mutilation problem, reasons, solutions, methods of theft and mutilation and provision of photocopy equipment for elimination of vandalism, of misplacement, un-authorized borrowing and non-return of book, covers three questions in each section about the users perception, reasons and possible solution to prevent.

B) Questionnaire for Librarians :- Covers questions on basic information about college and library resources and facility. With illegal incidents and most critical issues in college library and consists some questions. ,on period and idea of theft and mutilation, as well as reasons thereof,some questions on vandal activities, disruptive behavior inside and outside library and ,questions on security problems and security measures, policy and procedures, training, education and information expected from authority on security, library building and staff, responsibility of security, special security , stock taking, funds to repair vandalized material Instances in last twelve month, on safety security,

The structured questionnaire was distributed to college librarians in the in Buldhana District.

Data Analysis

Collected data has been analyzed and presented in tabular as well as graphical form. In graphical form, bar charts, line graphs are used for presentation. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected, the fixed variables were user's place of residence, gender, age, and income group, the statistical software package (i.e. SPSS) has been used. In addition, some of the tools/techniques used for analyzing data include weighted arithmetic mean (WAM), co-relation, chi-square, Ti-Square etc. Details regarding some of the tools/techniques used

CONCLUSIONS & IMPLICATIONS

Some of the major findings and implications are given below;

1. To sum up, the researcher obtained data from the 1049 users, out of them, 60.53% were male and 39.47% were female, 87.13% users were studying in undergraduate classes, 80.64% of the respondents belonged to the age-group of 17-25 years, 88.2% of respondent belonged to the income group of less than Rs.20,000 per month, which is considered low income



group. As regards place of residence 54.9% respondents came from rural area and 45.9% respondents were from urban area.

2. The membership duration of 78.18 % respondents was from last one to three years; 67.23% respondents were visiting the library almost daily or once in a week; 79.21% respondents used library for academic purpose, while 16% used for fun enjoyment and as meeting point of view and ragging of students. As regards the satisfaction level 60.63% respondents were dissatisfied with the library services. Sixty eight point eighty two percent users were utilizing close access facility and 60.53% users indicated library rules are causing inconvenience in accessing the library services.

3. Only 30.88% users thought illegal practices like theft, misplacement. Un-authorized borrowing, non return of books, vandalism to library property were prevalent & frequent phenomena, while 21.83% users thought that mutilation was prevalent and frequent phenomena in college libraries.

4. Among the reasons for theft 42.13% users suggested, low income and poverty, while 57.01% users thought library environment, cultural background, social environment, overdue fines, no exit guard, slackness in counter checking and un-circulated volumes, seems to be prominent reasons for stealing books in the library.

5. The prominent reasons for mutilation put forth by 35.08% users were, laziness, poverty and lack of reprographic facility, followed by books were very costly to possess personally etc. The same reasons among rural and urban, male and female, age and income group were noticed.

6. As regards method of theft and mutilation 62.44% users suggested hiding in the cloths and tearing out pages from books and periodicals, while 47.65% users suggested method of throwing books through window, by offering inducement, and removing due date slip. Tearing out pages, hiding in the cloths and by offering inducement was the common method among rural & urban, male & female.

7. The 54.15% respondents thought that libraries are victims for deliberate hiding of books. The reasons indicated by 87.22% users were due to monopoly of information, selfish nature, exam pressure and high cost of books, while 10.31% were habitual users in misplacing the documents. Rural users indicated reasons were exam pressure and high cost of books, while urban users were of the opinions that selfish nature, monopoly of information and exam pressure were the main reasons for misplacement.



8. In response to the Vandal acts, majority 58.53% users have seen vandal acts on college library property, of the total rural users 31.94% and of the total urban users 90.55% were aware of vandal activities. Therefore, it can be stated that 'Urban the users more the vandalistic activities' is valid. Further among the total male users 62.05% and amongst total female users 53.14% respondents were acquainted with vandalistic activity on library property, which indicates that 'Male users are more prone to vandal activities' is valid. Amongst the younger age group of 17-25 nearly 58% were found more tempted in vandalism, the income group of these users was below 20000/-.

9. Vandal acts of drawing cartoons, engraving, scratching and breakage to library property were observed mostly on books, tables, water coolers, walls, doors, fans, chairs, stack-racks, Xerox machine, catalogue cards cabinets and typewriters,. While the reasons there of can be as a part of group behavior, to acquire something, to protest against operating policies be it of library, college library, state or nation and to take revenge against those library staff who had not behaved properly, for fun or competition, individual frustration. To take a rest-break / or to get arrested / or to draw attention to real or imagined grievance.

10. Regarding vandalism in college libraries 70.19% respondents felt that. The vandal acts observed were drawing cartoons on news papers, periodicals and books, while 50.58% respondents observed on library buildings and walls. As regards engraving 41.3% respondents noticed books and periodicals and 36.53% on furniture and equipment, while 25% indicated on library building. Scratching and breakage mostly found with tables, walls, catalogue card cabinets, library buildings etc. The reasons thereof were fun or competition and as a part of group behavior. It can be also noted from Table 3.2.4 that 60.63% users were unsatisfied with the library collection and services, it can be stated that 'Unsatisfied users are root cause of Vandalism' is valid.

11. Regarding disruptive behavior inside library building by defacing of library walls, 12.11% respondents were tempted to paste posters, 20% respondents to put up announcements and 58.25% respondents tempted to paint slogans. While the reasons there of were found to be central location of library, habit of users, no objection and protest against operating policies, and nobody takes objection from library staff

12. Regarding external vandalism 59.68% respondents noticed sitting on vehicles parked, 34.22% respondents noticed vandal acts of removing vehicle parts, 14.30% respondents noticed, breaking glasses and lights of vehicles of staff and users. While the reasons there of were, no proper parking stand with a gate provided by the library, no watchman appointed by the library or if appointed is not doing his duty faithfully and a part of group behavior.



13. The chi-square test results showed that pulling table & chairs, nosily rustling the books & other documents lifting of equipment and statues are found significant at both the level 0.01 and 0.05. The calculated chi-square value 34.750 reveals positive responses towards pulling table & chairs where as only removing flower plots 8.212 was not found significant at both the level. The table 3.2.5 indicates that 68.82% users were not allowed in the stack to select the books, while only 31.18% users were allowed to enter inside the library. Even though very few users were provided with open access the vandal activity is taking place, which indicates that 'Open the access in libraries more the vandal activities' is valid.

14. As regards the access to collection 0.96% libraries were providing open access facility to the users, while 99.04% libraries were providing close access facility to the collection.

15. Regarding the most targeted material for stealing and intentional vandalizing, The 31.12% respondents thought news papers and periodicals, followed by books non book material, library building and computer and other furniture While the reasons there of were for asserting that library property is self property, as a part of group behavior and to give passage to individual frustration or anger.

16. The impact of these vandal acts mostly occurred on library use, which has been reduced, library visitors were minimized, users do not recommend the books and they could not get the required material for study and assignment.

17. Regarding the most effective measure to be employed to control illegal practices like theft, mutilation, non return of books, misplacement, un-authorized borrowing 56.05% respondents suggested provision of multiple copies of required text book, 47.19% respondents opined provision of a set of text books for lower income group students. The 42.42% respondents suggested fining and punishing vandals, 40.51% users were of the opinion that provision of photocopier in college libraries can prevent vandalism of reading material, 36.03% users suggested by installing CCTV, 26.50% users were of the opinion that framing concrete library rules and regulations or policy and procedures to limit the illegal act and vandal act. 25.26% users given option to binding section for immediate repair of damaged books, 24.31% user anticipated internet facility, 11.92% indicated the names of vandals and vandalized materials must be exhibited on notice board. While 16.81% respondents suggested by applying modern electronic security system like CCTV, RFID etc. appoint security guard, secure high cost material, insurance of library building and collection, provision of page bowler machine, appoint book recovery, attendant for non return or over due books. Reviewing public service policies and motivation, frequently pasting signs, clearly giving the legal penalties for acts of vandalism on library bulletin boards, etc. As regards, detection of vandalism both the library staff and users should detect vandalism,



publicity campaigns and user orientation and training must be in regular interval to control vandalism, by appointing some users as security guards to limit vandalistic activities.

18. As regards the loss of property 96.16% libraries have not responded to the question while only 3.84% libraries indicated the number of missing books, non return books, withdrawal of books, furniture, equipment damage and building damage. Therefore the investigator could not give actual loss of property.

19. Regarding funds reserved for repair vandalized property 80.76% libraries made available funds for repairing library building, equipment and furniture. While 70.19% respondents made provision of funds for repurchase of missing books and guard services, and 30.77% respondents kept funds for insurance premium. While no library has made provision of funds for installing security devices due to the requirement of more funds.

20. As regards the responsibility of library security 61.5% respondents answered librarians and library staff, while 38.5% responded principal, president, security in charge and host institute are most responsible for library security.

21. According 22.43% respondents their library buildings are made, considering the security by design, the 19.93% libraries provided property counter for personal belongings, where as 19.32% installed after hour's security alarm, the 17.52% respondents adopted card access control as a security measure in their libraries. Sixteen point seventy four percent respondents agreed vandalism can be limited by appointing security guard, while 11% to 16.74% respondents contacted to police, planted tree away from library building, used keyless entry system, by installing modern security system like CCTV cameras, RFID etc. The other measures suggested by the respondents were fining and punishment, creating awareness among users and appointing some users from user group as a security guard.

22. Regarding any specific policy and procedure to limit vandalism followed by college libraries 68.2% respondents does not have specific policy and procedure to deal with vandal acts, while 54.8% respondents indicated that the policy and procedure of the existing college libraries are not adequate for minimizing or to combat the vandalism. College libraries are not adequately for minimize or combat the vandalism

23. As regards the supports from authority to deal with the security problem WAM test revealed that 27.88% respondents were of the opinion that they require information about how to conduct staff training effectively; 23.57% respondents ranked to provision of sufficient and trained staff; 22.96% respondents' requirement was simple policy and procedures must be there to limit vandalism. The 21.56% respondents gave the rank to community awareness program and 21.24% respondents given preference to building security



by design. As well as 15% to 20.29% respondents' expected the information from authority on how to select security equipment, crisis management, implementation of security measures, hiring security personnel, staff training opportunities and provision of sufficient and quality furniture and equipments for security.

24. The 33.65% respondents preferred modes were like online learning; 35.58% respondents acquired information through safety and security seminars and 30.77% respondents had used handbooks, manuals and on site audit as a preferred mode of information on security information.

25. To limit vandalism from college libraries 45.2% librarians gave staff training occasionally or once in a year and 14.5% librarians arranged orientation for staff on security, while 40.4% librarians had not given staff training on security.

26. As regards the special security to the collection 88.4% respondents gave special security, for reference, non-book material, manuscripts, journals and exhibits, while 11.6% libraries gave special security for library building and circulation section.

27. Shortage of library personnel is another cause for library security, the 22.1% respondents answered their library system which have only one staff member, While 77.9% respondents answered their library system has more than one staff to perform the duties.

IMPLICATIONS:-

1. UGC should make sufficient provision of funds to install modern security systems in college libraries to prevent theft, vandalism etc
2. Government should enact legislation on vandalism
3. Government should undertake comprehensive studies on book loss from academic libraries and crime rate in academic libraries as well as the cost involved in repairing, repainting, vandalized, library building, furniture, equipment and collection
4. All the ACS college libraries should adopt ACRL ALA and RBMS guidelines regarding theft mutilation and vandalism prevention.
5. Management should provide finance for installation of modern security technology in college libraries like CCTV, RFID etc, to prevent library property from theft, mutilation, misplacement, non-return of books, un-authorized borrowing and vandalism.
6. The principal and the authority should organize the state / national / international seminars and conferences with the financial assistance from UGC on library safety and security issues



to educate and inform the professional as well as to make library staff aware about preventive measures for library security and safety.

7. With regard to loss of books due to theft mutilation, 3 books for open access and 2 books for closed access, per thousand books issued/ consulted in an academic year may be considered as negligible loss and hence be written off by the principal/ governing body of the college, if librarians negligence is not proved, If the loss is beyond prescribed limit the matter may be referred by the principal to the higher authority concerned.

8. To prevent theft, mutilation from libraries, librarians should make available number of text books and quality reprographic equipment in cheaper cost of photocopying with trained operator.

9. Well documented Library policy and procedures should be framed by the librarian as per the ACRL and ALA guidelines when there is a case of vandalism, it should be available for all staff members and users to read, either as a separate booklet or as part of library manual or in college prospectus.

10. The report of every stock verification work should be submitted to the concerned University, Principal and Joint director of higher education and UGC by which any person can study and calculate actual loss from college libraries.

11. The librarians should concentrate on maximum security of library collection, property and staff by appointing security guard, conducting seminars, installing modern security devices, formulating user group as security guard, give weighting to opinions of students council, union members thereby involving earn and learn scheme students on a partnership basis in running the library and making library a more positive place to work etc.

12. The library should aim to create an atmosphere conducive to honesty and pro-library feelings, while at the same time acknowledge the necessity to set up sensible and thorough security arrangements.

13. A vigorous publicity campaign through posters on acts of vandalism and with emphasis on the penalty of expulsion to culprits can, to a certain extent, check the malfeasance of vandalism in libraries.

14. Library staff should be more vigilant, committed to library work, training on crime and vandalism prevention techniques should be given to staff on regular intervals. Periodic assessment of vandalism situation should be done. On security audit pinpointing the weakness of security of library should be made.



15. Library building design should be theft preventive, one exit and entrance, wire mesh windows, provision of property counter, eliminate hidden location, plantation of tree should be away from library building, provide adequate visibility in parking and inside building, proper parking facility with gate and watchman should be provided.

16. Disciplinary measures relating to vandalism, disruptive behavior, theft, document mutilation, refusal to return borrowed books, and keeping books long after they are due should be enforced. Offenders should be made to replace or pay for lost books irrespective of their status and to pay fines for over-due books.

17. Authorities should invest more in electronic resources which will reduce to a large extent the incidence of users physically handling documentary materials. This will also enhance multiple accesses to library materials with little damage.

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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरण आणि मानवी हक्क

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सहायक प्राध्यापक तथा प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
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प्रस्तावना:

युनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ सोशिएट रशियाच्या आर्थिक विकासाने प्रभावित होऊन भारत सरकारने सन 1951 मध्ये नियोजनबद्ध मार्गाने आर्थिक विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी पंचवार्षिक योजनांचे प्रतिमान स्वीकारले. सन 1951 ते सन 1991 या आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या कालावधी दरम्यान 'समाजवादी समाजरचनेचे' उद्दिष्ट नजरेसमोर ठेऊन भारत सरकारने देशांतर्गत उद्योगांना संरक्षण, आयात पर्यायीकरण, रोजगार निर्मितीसाठी श्रम प्रधान तंत्राचा स्वीकार, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांना प्राधान्य, इत्यादी प्रयत्न केल्याचे दिसून येतात. परंतु देशांतर्गत व विदेशी कर्जांचे वाढते प्रमाण, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील वाढती तूट, राजकोषीय व वित्तीय तुटीचे सकारण देशांतर्गत उत्पादितांशी वाढते प्रमाण इत्यादी विविध कारणांमुळे भारत सरकारसमोर सन 1990 मध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या ऐतिहासिक 'आर्थिक अरिष्टालून' बाहेर पाडण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने 24 जुलै, 1991 रोजी आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणे निधी आणि जागतिक अधिकोष यांनी सुचविलेल्या 'आर्थिक स्थिरीकरण व संरचनात्मक बदलांचा कार्यक्रम' स्वीकारला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणे निधी आणि जागतिक अधिकोष यांनी सुचविलेला हा कार्यक्रम म्हणजेच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील खाजगीकरण, उदासीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण या प्रक्रियांचा समावेश असलेले 'नवीन आर्थिक धोरण' होय.

भारत सरकारने एप्रिल, 2000 मध्ये जाहीर केलेले 'विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरण' व सन 2005 मधील 'विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र कायदा' हे भारत सरकारच्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचाच फलित आहेत. भारत सरकारने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या स्थापनेसाठी स्वीकारलेल्या धोरणांचा भारतातील मानव अधिकारांवर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करून आर्थिक विकास प्रक्रियेत विशेषतः विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांमुळे भारतात निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करून या विविध समस्यांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी विविध धोरणात्मक उपाय सुचविणे या उद्देशाने प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयाची नियत केलेली आहे.

भाग 1:

संशोधन पद्धती व शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा दुय्यम माहितीवर आधारित असून तथ्य संकलनासाठी भारत सरकारची विविध कार्यालये तसेच विविध आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था व संघटना यांचे अहवाल तसेच प्रकाशित ग्रंथ, निपतकालिके व प्रमाणित संकेतस्थळांवरील माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे:

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाची ठळक उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतात:

1. मानवी हक्क आणि विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र या संकल्पनांचा अभ्यास करणे.



2. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र घोरणांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या महत्वपूर्ण मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र घोरणांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्यांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी घोरणात्मक उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

भाग 2:

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास व घटनात्मक मूलभूत मानवी हक्क

विविध अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांनी दिलेल्या व्याख्यांच्या अभ्यासावरून विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राची संकल्पना पुढील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येते:

‘विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र म्हणजे असे क्षेत्र कि, ज्या क्षेत्रामध्ये उद्योगांना कायदेशीर विशेष अधिकार दिले जातात व त्यांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात शासन कसत्याही प्रकारचा हस्तक्षेप करू शकत नाही.’

उपरोक्त व्याख्येच्या अभ्यासावरून स्पष्ट होते कि, विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र म्हणजे निर्यात व्यापार, उत्पादन, रोजगार इत्यादी घटकांमध्ये वृद्धी घडवून आणण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या घटनात्मक तरतुदीमधून सवलती देऊन निर्माण करण्यात येणाऱ्या विश्व भौगोलिक क्षेत्र होय. थोडक्यात उत्पादन, व्यापार आणि व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोनातून खाजगी उत्पादकांना विशेष सुविधा देऊन निर्माण करण्यात आलेले क्षेत्र म्हणजे विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र होय.

भारतातील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांचा विकास:

भारत सरकारने सन 1991 मध्ये नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार केला. या धोरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारत सरकारने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी केलेली आहे. तत्कालीन व्यापारमंत्री श्री. मुरासोली मारण हे चीन दौऱ्यावर असताना तेथील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून झालेल्या विकासाचे प्रभावित होऊन, सन 1997-2002 च्या विदेश व्यापार धोरणाची फेररचना करताना भारत सरकारने एप्रिल, 2000 मध्ये विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणाची घोषणा केली. त्यानुसार 23 जून, 2005 रोजी भारत सरकारने विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक विधेयक संमत केले. फेब्रुवारी 2006 मध्ये सेंट्रल संबंधी कायद्याच्या प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीला सुरुवात झालेली दिसून येते.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील घटनात्मक मूलभूत हक्क विषयक तरतुदी:

फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती (सन १७८९) नंतर घोषित करण्यात आलेल्या मानवी हक्कांच्या सनदेत समता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बहुत्व या तत्वांचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला. अमेरिकन संविधानात ‘बिल ऑफ राईट्स’ द्वारे नागरिकांना मूलभूत हक्क बहाल करण्यात आले. १० डिसेंबर, १९८४ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने ‘मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा’ घोषित केला म्हणून १० डिसेंबर हा दिवस दरवर्षी ‘मानवी हक्क दिन’ म्हणून साजरा केला जातो.

प्रा. लारकी यांच्या मते, ‘हक्क म्हणजे सामाजिक जीवनात अशी परिस्थिती होय कि, ज्याशिवाय व्यक्तीला सामान्यतः स्वतःचा सर्वांगीण विकास करून घेणे शक्य होत नाही.’

‘जे विविध हक्क भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तिसऱ्या भागात समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेले असून, ज्यावर शासन अतिक्रमण करू शकत नाही, ज्या अधिकारांना संविधानात्मक संरक्षण देण्यात आले आहे आणि ज्यात बदल करण्यासाठी घटनादुरुस्ती आवश्यक आहे त्या अधिकारांना मूलभूत अधिकार असे म्हणतात.’

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तिसऱ्या प्रकरणात कलाम १२ ते ३५ पर्यंत सहा मूलभूत हक्कांची तरतुद करण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यात समतेचा हक्क, स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, शोषणाविरुद्धचा हक्क, धर्मस्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, सांस्कृतिक व शैक्षणिक हक्क आणि



घटनात्मक उपायांचा हक्क यांचा समावेश होतो. मानवी हक्कांच्या रक्षणासाठी भारतीय संसदेने सन १९९३ मध्ये 'मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा' संमत केला. या कायदातील तरतुदीनुसार राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोग, राज्य मानवी हक्क आयोग व मानवी हक्क न्यायालयाची स्थापना करण्यात आलेली आहे. याशिवाय अन्नेस्टी इंटरनॅशनल हुमान रिघट्स वॉच, एडुकेशन इंटरनॅशनल, विश्व मानवी हक्क या गैरसरकारी संघटना देखील कार्य करत आहेत.

भाग ३:

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या

मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्या

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या विविध मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतात:

1. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील रोजगार निर्मितीमध्ये लक्षणीय वाढ होईल असा आशावाद व्यक्त करण्यात आला होता. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात आधुनिक व उच्च तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे रोजगार निर्मिती दर अपेक्षेपेक्षा कमी राहिलेला दिसून येतो. तसेच अकुशल व निस्कर लोकांचे योग्य रीतीने पुनर्वसन न झाल्यामुळे हजारो लोकांना 'रोजगार विषयक मूलभूत हक्का'पासून वंचित राहावे लागल्याचे दिसून येते. उदा. पंजाबमधील पेप्सी को., नागोटाप्यातील पेट्रोकेमिकल्स प्रकल्प इत्यादी सेझ मध्ये निर्धारित दरापेक्षा कमी रोजगार निर्मिती झाल्याने संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या जाहीरनाम्यातील कलाम 23 मधील रोजगाराच्या हक्काची पायमल्ली होत आहे.
2. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात लागवडयोग्य सुपीक शेत जमिनीचे अधिग्रहण होत आहे. शेतकर्यांच्या मज्जीविरुद्ध भूसंपादनाच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे जनप्रक्षोभ निर्माण होऊन अंतर्गत शांततेला बाधा निर्माण होत आहे. उदा. रिलायन्स गॅस लाईन विरोधात सिधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यात पेटलेला संघर्ष, रायगड जिल्ह्यात रिलायन्सच्या विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राच्या उभारणीसाठी शासनाच्या हस्तक्षेपाविरुद्ध निर्माण झालेला शेतकर्यांचा संघर्ष, इत्यादी.
3. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांतर्गत विस्थापितांच्या पुनर्वसन व मुकसानभरपाईकडे शासनाचे होत असलेले जाणीवपूर्वक दुर्लक्ष हे समस्या देखील अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणांतर्गत विस्थापित झालेल्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 750 लोकांचे अद्यापही सुयोग्य पद्धतीने पुनर्वसन झालेले दिसून येत नाही. उदा. रायगड जिल्ह्यात रिलायन्सच्या विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र निर्मितीतील विस्थापितांच्या पुनर्वसन व मुकसानभरपाईची समस्या.
4. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणामुळे भारतीय कामगार कायदा, मानवी हक्क कायदा तसेच राज्यघटनेतील विविध तरतुदींमधून दिली जाणारी सवलत इत्यादी कारणांमुळे कामगार शोषणात वाढ होऊन स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क हिरावला जाण्याचा धोका निर्माण झाला आहे.
5. सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेच्या हक्क संबंधित समस्या.
6. वाढत्या आर्थिक विषमतेमुळे निर्माण झालेली समतेच्या हक्कासंबंधीची समस्या.
7. लागवडयोग्य सुपीक शेतजमिनीच्या अधिग्रहणामुळे निर्माण झालेली जीवन जगण्याच्या हक्कासंबंधीची समस्या.
8. विभिन्न प्रकारच्या करविषयक सवलतींमुळे निर्माण झालेली सार्वजनिक उत्पन्नातील घाटाची समस्या.
9. उत्पादनाच्या साधनांचे केंद्रीकरण झाल्यामुळे निर्माण झालेली विषमतेची समस्या.



10. जमीन अधिग्रहणाला विरोध करणाऱ्या शेतकर्यांवर लाठीमार, गोळीबार यासारख्या अमानुष कारवायांमुळे निर्माण झालेली सामाजिक सुरक्षितेची समस्या.

भाग ४:

भारतीय अर्धव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक समस्या

सोडविण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना

भारतीय अर्धव्यवस्थेतील विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या मानवी हक्क विषयक विविध समस्यांच्या अभ्यासावरून या समस्यांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना पुढीलप्रमाणे सुचविता येतात:

1. मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणासाठी निर्माण करण्यात आलेल्या विविध कायद्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक ठरते. अशा स्थितीमध्ये शासनाने या कायद्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी टोस उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक ठरते.
2. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी सरकारने प्रामुख्याने खडकाळ, कमी सुपीक व शेती उत्पादनासाठी अनुपयोगी स्वरूपाच्या मूमीचा वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे. यामुळे करुडी उत्पादनावर त्याचे फारसे विपरीत परिणाम होणार नाही. तसेच शेतकर्यांकडून मूमी अधिग्रहणाला होणार विरोध देखील कमी होऊ शकतो.
3. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी सरकारने अधिग्रहित शेतजमिनीचा संपूर्ण मोबदला नकादि स्वरूपात न देता शेतकर्यांना विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या माध्यमातून विकसित केल्या जाणाऱ्या प्रकल्पात भागीदारी दिली जाणे आवश्यक ठरते. जेणेकरून शेतकर्यांच्या भावी पिढ्यान निश्चित उत्पन्नाची हमी प्राप्त होऊ शकते. तसेच त्यांचे विस्थापन व स्थलांतर थांबविता येऊ शकते.
4. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या निर्मितीसाठी आर्थिक विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून मागास किंवा अप्रगत प्रदेशाची निवड केल्यास अर्धव्यवस्थेतील प्रादेशिक असमतोलाची समस्या कमी करता येऊ शकते.
5. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्रांच्या विकास करताना अर्धव्यवस्थेतील मूलभूत मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करण्याच्या बाजूकडे शासनाने विशेष लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

समारोप:

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर जवळजवळ 68 वर्षे उलटूनही देशाच्या ग्रामीण भागातील हजारो शेतकरी व बेरोजगार तरुण आत्महत्या करत असताना त्यांच्या उपजीविकेचे प्रमुख साधन असलेल्या शेतजमिनीचे विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र धोरणातर्गत चुकीच्या व अमानवी पद्धतीने करण्यात येत असलेले संपादन भारतासारख्या लोकशाही प्रधानवा सहिष्णू राष्ट्राच्या गौरवला निश्चितीचे साजेशे नाही. अशा स्थितीमध्ये भारत सरकारने आपल्या विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र विषयक धोरणात आमूलाग्र बदल करून सामान्य भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मूलभूत मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करणे अनिवार्य ठरते.

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3. An Overview of Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Development in India

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Introduction

The word credit is derived from the Latin word "Credire" which means to believe or to have a trust or have a faith or confidence. Credit is a means of obtaining resources at a certain period of time, with an obligation to repay it at subsequent period in accordance with the terms and conditions of the credit obtained" (RBI, 1954). Agricultural Credit is defined as a type of financing used to provide funding for agricultural producers. This may be in the form of letters of credit, loans or banker's acceptance documents. This is generally used to provide investment from outside resources to the farming sector. Agricultural credit is considered as one of the most basic inputs for conducting all agricultural development programmes. In India there is an immense need for proper agricultural credit as Indian farmers are very poor.

Objectives of the Presentation

1. To understand the concept of Credit in India.
2. To know the facts about Agricultural Growth and Development
3. To know the needs of Agricultural credit.
4. To know the sources of Agricultural Credit.

History of Agricultural Credit in India

Development of rural credit systems have always been a complicated affair and this is clear from India's history. Some important milestones in agricultural credit are here under.

- Cooperatives seen as premier institutions for disbursing agricultural credit. For that in 1904 - Cooperative Societies Act was introduced. Such a new Act was introduced in 1912. Maclagan Committee in 1915, advocated establishment of provincial cooperative banks, by 1930 all provinces had them and three-tier cooperative credit structure introduced. In 1926 Royal Commission on Agriculture further examined rural credit. Sir Malcolm Darling submitted a report in 1935 on cooperative credit to the



government, in accordance of that report, RBI had set up an Agricultural Credit Department. Report of All India Rural Credit Survey (1954) laid foundation for building a broader credit structure. In the period of 1965-67, prevailing drought situation brought some attention back to agriculture when country was focused on industrial growth. All India Rural Credit Review Committee formed in 1966 to review supply of rural credit in context of fourth Five-Year plan, asked to make recommendations to improve flow of agricultural credit. Commercial banks advised to play a complementary role to cooperatives.

- Nationalization of commercial banks (1969 and then 1980) played catalyst role to efforts of leveraging the bank system for extending agricultural credit. Concept of priority sector was introduced to help neglected sectors like agriculture. In 1975 credit planning through Lead Bank Scheme was introduced, each district was placed with a commercial bank to spearhead credit allocation for agricultural lending. On the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee in 1975, Regional Rural Banks or RRBs were set up. On the recommendations of the "Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development", the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up in 1982. However on the eve of 1991 reforms, rural credit delivery system was in a poor shape.

Need for Credit in Indian Agriculture

Agriculture is exposed to low returns and uncertainties due to its more reliance on nature. As most of the farmers are poor, it has become more essential for them to borrow. It is difficult for our farmers to manage agricultural operations without resorting to borrowing. The low income of the agriculturist naturally results in low savings, low investment, low productivity and low income keep them in the vicious circle of poverty. The cost of cultivation has been increasing due to the adoption of modern methods of cultivation, which is highly capital intensive. Modern inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, harvesters etc, are costly and to purchase such costly inputs, the farmers have to borrow. The adoption of new technology in agriculture would also influence the demand for credit substantially.

Agriculture is gradually becoming capital intensive and science based. New innovations like micro-irrigation system, selective agrochemicals, green house farming, tissue culture and



many other techniques have made agriculture a very sophisticated profession. As the profession of agriculturist becomes more and more complex and technology-oriented, using the modern tools and techniques, it will be necessary for the agriculturist to borrow from institutional agencies for procuring these costly farm inputs.

Sources of Agricultural Credit in India

The sources for agricultural credit are classified into two categories.

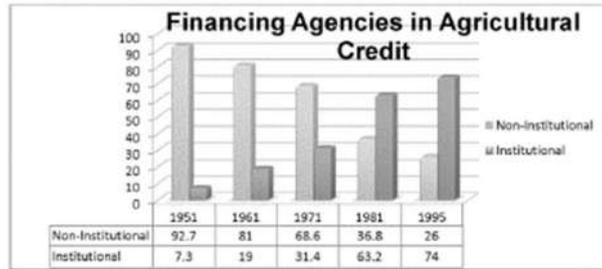
1. **Non-institutional Sources:** The main constituents of this unorganized sector are indigenous bankers, moneylenders, traders, commission agents, landlords, relatives and friends. They operate outside the purview of the Indian Banking Regulation Act 1949 and exploit the rural people. The moneylenders often resort to take advantages of helplessness, ignorance and necessity of the rural borrowers (The Agricultural Sub-Committee, 1945).
2. **Institutional Sources:** Promotion of credit co-operatives was the first effort in India while institutionalizing credit for rural areas. These sources consist of government, co-operatives, commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks. In spite of the expansion of a wide network of institutional agencies, farmers are not in a position to reduce their dependence on non-institutional agencies.

Percentage Share of Different Financing Agencies in Agricultural Credit

Sources of Credit	1951	1961	1971	1981	1995
I. Non-institutional					
1) Moneylenders	69.70	49.20	36.10	16.10	7.00
2) Traders	5.5	8.80	8.40	3.20	5.00
3) Relatives	14.20	8.80	13.10	8.70	3.00
4) Land lords	3.3	14.20	11.00	8.80	11.00
Total	92.70	81.00	68.60	36.80	26.00
II. Institutional					
1) Government	3.30	2.60	7.10	3.90	5.00
2) Commercial Banks and RRBs	0.90	0.90	2.30	29.40	35.00
3) Co-Operatives	3.10	15.50	22.00	29.90	34.00
Total	7.30	19.00	31.40	63.20	74.00
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Annual Report of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, 2000.





Growth and Development of Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector in India is considered to be the backbone of its economy. Agriculture is source of livelihood for more than 70% of Indians in the rural areas. It contributes around 18% to the total Gross Domestic Product of India (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation & Statistics, 2014). Agriculture plays an important role in food security. According to (NSSO, 2013) an average Indian still spends more than half of the income in food security. However the growth rate of the agriculture sector in India has been fluctuating. The growth rate of the agriculture in India mainly depends on the rainfall as majority of the cultivated area in India depends on rainfall (Dev, 2013).

Share of agriculture in employment declined from about 82 percent in 1950/51 to about 72 percent by 2001. During the same duration, the share of agriculture in total GDP also declined from 54.66 percent in 1950/51 to 24 percent by 2001. Among agricultural workforce about 45.6 percent are registered as agricultural labour and the rest, i.e., 54.4 percent as cultivators while 28.1 percent was registered as agriculture labour and the rest as cultivators in 1950/51. This indicates that agricultural workforce shifted from cultivators to agricultural labours.

Conclusion

Indian farmer lives in a poor economic condition and facing several hurdles in his profession. Above all getting agricultural credit for farm cultivation and development is the major issue for him. In the present scenario of agricultural distress in the nation, it has become a point of urgency to solve the issues in the agriculture sector. As agriculture becoming more and



more complex and technology-oriented, it needs adequate funding, for that a well- designed credit lending mechanism needed.

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I. Agricultural Marketing and its Challenges in India

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"IF AGRICULTURE GOES WRONG, NOTHING ELSE WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO GO RIGHT IN THE COUNTRY."

-MS SWAMINATHAN

Introduction

Indian economy is an agricultural economy. Majority of the people in India lives in villages and they directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. It has been a long standing profession in India. In ancient days, when the people were mutually dependent and the village economy was self-sustained in India, the farmer finds no difficulty in selling his products to consumers on cash or barter basis. In short there was no difference between the process of marketing and the process of distribution. But with the passage of time the entanglement of marketing in agriculture grows more complex. The new layout for the process of distribution crops out and marketing in agriculture undergoes vast changes. Now agricultural marketing is a vast concept with wide applications.

It is a well-known fact that in the present times, agriculture in Indian is undergoing a sea change. Agrarian economy in India is facing low levels of productivity, growth and income. At the same time huge amount of foreign direct investments in the food sector and a rush of multinational corporations in the areas of processed foods creates a distress to the indigenous farmers. Instead of moaning over the situation, the domestic farmers should take it as an opportunity and increase their knowledge in the area of agricultural marketing. It will increase the efficiency of the farmers as well as the wealth of the nation.



Meaning of Agricultural Marketing

Marketing in agriculture has now become inevitable part of it. It includes all those activities that direct the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer such as planning production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing, transportation, storage, distribution, advertising and sale.

The term *agricultural marketing* is composed of two words – agriculture and marketing. Agriculture, in the broadest sense, means activities aimed at the use of natural resources for human welfare. *i.e.*, it includes all the primary activities of production. But, generally, it is used to mean growing and/or raising crops and livestock. Marketing encompasses a series of activities involved in moving the goods from the point of production to the point of consumption. It includes all activities involved in the creation of time, place, form and possession utility. (Haveripeth, 2014)

Agriculture is the science and practice of activities relating to production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization and trade of food, feed and fiber (Acharya, 2006). It means that apart from farming the approach of agricultural development must include marketing as its key feature. Marketing system is the critical link between farm production sector on the one hand and non-farm sector, industry and urban economy on the other. (Acharya, 2006) So we can say that agricultural marketing is the efficient method of planning, organizing, directing and handling surplus agricultural produce in order to make the farmers successful.

Definitions

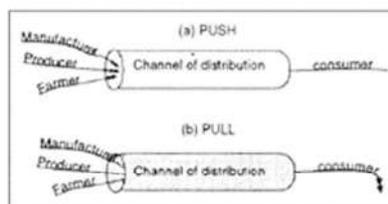
The Indian council of Agricultural Research defined it as "an involvement of three important functions, namely (a) assembling (concentration) (b) preparation for consumption (processing) and (c) distribution".

According to **the National Commission on Agriculture (XII Report, 1976)**, "agricultural marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity, and it involves all the aspects of market structure or system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations, and includes pre- and post-harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution."

Prof. Faruque has rightly observed: "Agricultural marketing comprises all operations involved in the movement of farm produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer. Thus,



is the product of the company which is supplied. This is termed a *push strategy*. This is cleared by the figure also:



(Fao.org, 2017)

In India there are prominently three types of channels of agricultural marketing can be seen:

1. **Government Channel:** This is a type of channel which is primarily used for food grains like rice, wheat and sugar. The government enters in to the market in the periods of inflation and deflation so as to make the provision of necessary commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices without neglecting the interests of the producers.

PRODUCER ⇒ GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT ⇒ CONSUMER

2. **Co-operative Channel:** This channel is not much in use in the regions of India. Usually, it is used in Maharashtra for important food crops like grapes, pomegranate, banana, orange etc

PRODUCER ⇒ CO-OPERATIVES ⇒ CONSUMER

3. **Private Channel:** This type of channel includes many intermediaries which results into high costs and high margins. This is the major reason that the commodities become costlier for the end users producer's share reduces as a result of it. This is the most commonly used channel in Indian agricultural marketing.

PRODUCER ⇒ WHOLESALER ⇒ COMMISSION AGENT ⇒ RETAILER
⇒ CONSUMER

The channel which is of short span, ensures greater share to the producer and provides commodities at cheaper price to the consumer is considered as an efficient channel of agricultural marketing. (Sharma 2017)



Conclusion

The potential of marketing in agricultural field was ignored in India. But with the passage of time the significance of agricultural marketing has been realized by the government of India also. Several initiatives like NAM, APMC, and NAFED has been adopted by the economy to enhance the efficiency of agricultural marketing in India. Even the NITI Aayog has taken steps towards it by introducing **Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index** and by giving recommendations on the crucial reforms to be introduced in the Agricultural marketing. The advance usage of ICT in this area can also bring out better solutions to the current situation of agriculture pertaining in India.

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26. Challenges and Opportunities before Indian Agriculture

Dr. Dnyaneshwar V. Gore

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Introduction

According to the latest central statistics office estimates, the share of agriculture and allied sectors, was 15.35% of the Gross value added during 2015-16. In spite of being a major contributor to economy, investment in agriculture as a sector has grown meagerly over the past few years. However, this trend is fast changing, agricultural services and agricultural machinery sectors, as per the department of Industrial Policy and Promotion [DIPP], has cumulatively attracted foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity in flow of about US\$ 2261 million from April 2000 to December 2015.

Agriculture and allied sectors have garnered much attention in the past few years last year saw major expansion announcements from large companies in the agriculture and allied sectors, both domestic and foreign, while Mahindra and Mahindra announced its entry into pulse retailing under the brand Nupro which marks their foray into e-retailing. Iffco also announces its joint venture with Japanese firm mitsubishi crop for manufacture agro chemicals the world's seventh largest agrochemicals firm, unveiled their plan to invest at least US \$ 50 million in India over the next three years.

Objectives

1. To identify broadly or refer to the laws, rules, regulations orders, schemes etc enacted by Indian parliament or state legislatures connected with or relate to agriculture sector.
2. To critically review and analyse the relevant laws, rules, regulations and policies government the agriculture sector with a primary objective to identify competition distorting elements contained therein
3. To provide (to the extent possible) illustrative examples of those laws, restrictive policies which either exert anti-competitive effects, or thus influences laws/regulations/policy etc. concerned.



4. To highlight or suggest a practical approach (as far as possible) to promote, protect and ensure competition (wherever it is absent or missing) in the agriculture sector.
5. To find out justifications for the barriers to entry permitted or allowed, if any in the agricultural laws/policies.
6. To recommend changes in laws, rules, regulation orders to address the competition related issues

Research Methodology

Exploratory or formulate, descriptive Diagnostic, Experimental methods studies firstly before research methodology and after that comparison between above 4 methods and after that take a decision which usable method for research, In this research paper use the method of descriptive research collect the information use of primary and secondary sources, In this method for research working use of data don't collect at he personally secondary sources divide into parts: (1) Personal Information (Data) and (2) Public data

In personal data involve books, newspaper etc. In this research paper for collect the information in books, newspaper, internet etc.

Importance of Indian Agriculture

(1) A Major Portion of National income comes from Agriculture, (2) Agriculture provides raw materials to industries, (3) Agriculture creates employment opportunities, (4) Agriculture plays a crucial role in our international trade, (5) Agriculture creates infrastructural facilities, (6) Importance for industrial development (7) Agriculture feeds the large population of our country.

New Agricultural Strategy

1. **Intensive Agricultural District programme (IADP):** The objective of this programme was to increase the production of food grains
2. **Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP):** Introduced in 1964-65 aim for the intensive development of major crops such as wheat, paddy, millets, cotton, sugar cane, potato, pulse etc.
3. **High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP):** was launched in 1966. Aims at the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds.



Problems of Indian Agriculture

(1) Lack of proper land reform measures, (2) Lack of Credit facilities, (3) Lack of fertilizers, (4) Lack of proper agriculture research, (5) Small and uneconomic holdings, (6) Inadequate irrigation facilities, (7) Defective marketing facilities, (8) Soil erosion, (9) Pests and plant diseases, (10) Very high dependency on monsoons.

Opportunities for Indian Agriculture

1. **Agro Energy:** Encapsulates use of renewable energy in pre and post-harvest farm level activities. There have been a few companies in the areas of solar irrigation solution and solar powered post-harvest crop management solutions, but there is still a lot scope for new entrants with the right value proposition. In addition to the product/service offering being needful, the same needs to be made affordable for the small and marginal, which constitutes the larger part of the farmer population.
2. **Market Linkages:** The market linkage model facilitates trade relationships between the largest population or clients, small producers, local firms and cooperatives, and the external market. This has, undoubtedly, been the hottest business the highest number of new entrants, which can be attributed to the: (a) Lack of entry barriers, (b) Lack of governing regulations, (c) No product development time, (d) Less initial investment, this has in turn resulted in a highly undifferentiated market with multiple enterprises trying to achieve the same goals. Also, in a hurry to enter the market, entrepreneurs often do not conduct a complete study of the market and identify the real gaps.
3. **Bio Inputs:** This sub-sector has generated a lot of interest in the last 2-3 years with increased demand for organic farm produce. In present day agriculture bio-fertilizers are of great economic importance because they replace reduce chemical inputs and play a vital role in enhancing soil and environmental quality. There have also been studies linking inadvertent usages of chemical fertilizers and insecticides/ pesticides with increased incidence of cancer among end consumers, prolonged exposure also leaves the farms at the risk of contracting life threatening diseases while the number of entrepreneurs foraying into this business has been on the rise, it has been increasingly difficult to as find highly differentiated products and to see enough proof points to make a convincing case.



Major Problems Faced by Farmer in India

Some of the major problems and their possible solution have been discussed as follows-

1. **Small and Fragmented Land Holdings:** The seemingly abundance of net sown are of 141.2 million hectares and total cropped area of 189.7million hectares (1999-2000) poles into in significance which we see that it is divided into economically unviable small and scattered holdings The average sized of holdings was 2.28 hectares in 1970-71 which was reduced to 1.82 hectares in 1980-81 and 1.50 hectares in 1995-96. The size of the holdings will further decreased with the infinite sub-division of the land holdings.
2. **Seeds:** Seed is a critiqued and basic input for attaining higher crop yields and sustained growth in agricultural production, Distribution of assured quality seed is as critical as the production of such seeds. Unfortunately good quality seeds are out of reach of the majority of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers mainly because of exorbitant prices of better seeds
3. **Manures, Fertilizers and Biocides:** Indian soil have been used for growing crops over thousands of gears without caring much for replenishing This has led to depletion and exhaustion, of soils resulting in their low productivity The average yields of almost all the crops are among lowest in the world this is a serious problem which can be solved by using more manes and fertilizers.
4. **Irrigation:** Although India is the second largest irrigated country of the world offer china only one third of the cropped area is under irrigation irrigation is the most important agricultural input in a tropical monsoon country like India where rainfall is uncertain, unreliable and erratic India cannot achieve sustained progress in agriculture unless and until more than half of the cropped are is brought under assured irrigation.
5. **Lack of mechanization:** In spite of the large scale mechanization of agriculture in some part of the country, most of the agricultural operations in larger parts are carried on by human hand simple and conventional tools and implements like wooden plough, sickle etc.
6. **Soil Erosion:** Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water this area must be properly treated and restore to its original fertility.



7. **Agricultural marketing:** Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India. In the absence of sound marketing facilities the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw away price.
8. **Scarcity of Capital:** Agriculture is an important in olestra and like all other industries it also requires capital. The role of capital input is becoming more and more important with the advancement of farm technology. Since the agriculturist's capital is locked up in his lands and stocks he is obliged to borrow money for stimulating the tempo of agricultural production.

Remedial Measures

(1) Farmers from a consortium at the village level the aggregate land can be farmed by using the latest technology. (2) Banks too will by willing to lend money to a village consortium which can be utilized to boost farm productivity. Employ sustainable farming methods, reduce over dependence on fertilizers and thus solve many problems. (3) The over risk of a crop failure is less in this case and small farmers have a higher chance of earning a decent income at the end of the harvest season agricultural intensity also rises when a planned strategy adopted at the village level is implemented. (4) Agricultural Credit and farm mechanization for small and marginal farmers will continue to be difficult unless pooling of farm resources and/or a joint usage of farm resources and/or a joint usage of farm technology are employed. (5) Irrigation problems can be addressed by Government preferable at the state and national levels. Thought the Government cannot force farmers to produce only the designated crops in particular areas, it can surely educate them about the alternatives. (6) Irrigation problems as well as problems due to single/traditional crop dependence can be solved by a national level plan for agricultural production. Government can encourage farmers to shift to cash crops (oil seeds etc) instead of food crops in areas where food crops are not at an advantage to reduce imports and also to host exports. (7) Seed problems can be overcome by creating in house seed banks at the village level for traditional crops (there by reducing farmer depended on external seed banks) selling government approved seeds through proper channels (to eradicate spurious seeds) and strict penalties on seed marketing companies in case the seed do not match the claims germination and yield of the companies. (8) Scientific research in this subject is to be encouraged to promote seeds which are mild on resource requirements but help the farmers in boosting the yields. (9)



Some sustainability solution are proper crop management on the basis of water availability Crop rotation, deploying modern agricultural practices to boost productivity, switching over to organic farming (village pools will reduce costs) thrust on allied activities. (10) Food wastage can thus be get down and agricultural trade balance can be improved if there is a national level plan.

Conclusion

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as main source of livelihood for more than 80% population of rural India. It provides employment to approximately 52% of labor. Its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) is between 14 to 15%. This growth in itself represents a remarkable achievement in the history of world agriculture. India has achieved significant growth in agriculture, milk, fish, oilseeds and fruits and vegetable owing to green, white blue and yellow revolution. All these revolutions have brought prosperity for the farmers many factors are responsible for these achievement viz Conductive government policies, receptivity of the farmers and also establishment of higher agricultural education institution. The new breed of skilled human resources were instrumental in generating new technologies, and in its assessment, refinement and finally its dissemination to the farming community through extension methods.

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डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर विष्णू गोरे

सहायक प्राध्यापक तथा प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, श्री थ्रॅकटेस कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, देऊळगाव राजा, जि. बुलडाणा (महाराष्ट्र राज्य).

प्रस्तावना

औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर जगामध्ये लोकांच्या गरजा, आचारविचार यामध्ये अनेक बदल झालेले दिसून येतात. शेतीक्षेत्रामध्ये सुध्दा नंतरच्या काळात आमूलाग्र बदल झालेले आहेत. कृषी उत्पादन वाढीसाठी अनेक प्रकारच्या गत्यात्मिक खतांचा, वि-विषयांच्याचा, औषधींचा वापर होत आहे. इतकेच नव्हे तर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून कृषी उत्पादन घेतले जात आहे. कृषी उत्पादन पध्दतीमध्ये झालेल्या या आधुनिक तांत्रिक व यांत्रिक सुधारणांमुळे कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ झाली. मात्र त्याचे दुष्परिणाम हे जाणवू लागले आहेत. त्यामुळे जागतिक पातळीवर तसेच भारतातही चिरंतन कृषी विकासाची मागणी जोर धरू लागली आहे. भारतासाठी गंधीर बाब म्हणजे हक्कमान व तापमानात अनेक स्थित्यंतरे घडत आहेत. हरितक्रांतीनंतर भारतीय कृषी उत्पादकतेमध्ये वाढ झाली. मात्र काळातगने त्याचे दुष्परिणामही जाणवू लागले आहेत.

चिरंतन शेतीची संकल्पना

चिरंतन विकासाच्या संकल्पनेवरच उपरोक्त संकल्पना आधारित आहे. चिरंतन विकासाची संकल्पना पर्यावरण रक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने प्रस्तुत करण्यात आली होती. सन १९८७ मध्ये फ्रान्समध्ये पार पडलेल्या 'Commitation on Environment and Development' या संकल्पनेवर आधारित संमेलनामध्ये चिरंतन विकासाची संकल्पना समोर आली होती.

"वर्तमानकालीन गरजा पूर्ण करीत असताना भविष्यकालीन पिढींच्या गरजांवर त्यांचा परिणाम होणार नाही ही बाब विनागत घेऊन साध्य केलेला विकास म्हणजे चिरंतन विकास होय". शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये संदर्भात देखील ही व्याख्या लागू पडते.

१. कॉनवे यांच्या मते, "जेव्हा मोठ्या ग्रामदायक आणि विचलीत करणाऱ्या गोष्टींना सामोरे जावे लागते तेव्हा उत्पादन टिकवून धरण्याची शेती परिसंस्थेची शक्ती म्हणजे चिरंतन शेती होय."
२. मार्कडेय यांच्या मते, "चिरंतन शेतीचा विकास होण्यासाठी पुढील वाढीची आवश्यकता असते. योग्य आर्थिक मूल्यमापन, उचित कायदेशीर आणि सामाजिक सौकट आणि पर्यावरणाचे नियंत्रण."

"मानवाच्या बदलत्या गरजा भगवितांना शेतीसाठी साधनसंपत्तीचे यशस्वीपणे व्यवस्थापन करणे की, ज्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा दर्जा आणि नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचे गुणसंवर्धन होईल, त्याला चिरंतन शेती म्हणतात."

पर्यावरणाच्या संरक्षणाची बाब उपरोक्त व्याख्यांवरून समोर येते. चिरंतन शेती म्हणजे शेतीचा असा प्रकार होय, जो वर्तमानातील पिढींच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी पुरेसे उत्पादन करतो. परंतु नैसर्गिक संपत्तीला



नट करीत नाही. तसेच भविष्यकालीन पिढीच्या जीवनाला आधार देणाऱ्या पध्दतीच्या उत्पादन क्षमतेचा विनाश करत नाही. टिकाऊत्व म्हणजे अशी पध्दती की, ज्या नैसर्गिक तत्वांचे निर्धारित होतात व नियंत्रणाच्या साधनांचे चालतात. टिकाऊत्व सुधारणा म्हणजे नियंत्रण व्यवस्थेच्या अडथळांच्या धमतेत सहतांना मानवी जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारणे होय. म्हणजेच व्यवस्थेचे संभारण तसेच प्रशिक्षण, तंत्र, सार्वजनिक धोरणे, संशोधन, सहकार इत्यादीद्वारे सातत्याने सुधारणा होय.

वर्तमानामध्ये विकसीत देश मुदेची धूप कमी करण्यासाठी तसेच पाणी व प्राण्यांचे विविधीकरणासाठी आणि रासायनिक खते व द्रव्ये यांचा वापर कमी करण्यासाठी वेगाने प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. गेपांचे संरक्षण, रासायनिक खते, औषधी व आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे पिकांच्या उत्पादनामध्ये समाधानकारक वाढ झाली. मात्र पर्यावरणाच्या न्हासासाठी ही वाढ पातळ असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले म्हणून पर्यावरणाच्या स्तुलनावर भर देण्याचा विचार चिंतन शोभीद्वारे समोर आला. १९८९ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय संशोधन परिषदेने आपल्या अहवालात नैसर्गिक प्रक्रियेच्या चिंतन शोभीचे समर्पण केले आहे. यामध्ये प्राणजन्म व गेपांची खाशिली क्षमता यांचा वापर सांगितला आहे.

चिंतन शोभीची आवश्यकता

मानवाच्या सुरुवातीच्या अवलोकनेमध्ये सर्व क्रिया नियंत्रणाच्या अनुरूप होत्या. मनुष्य आणि नियंत्रण यंत्रणामागे समतोल प्रस्थापित झालेला होता. त्यामुळे शोभीतील उत्पादकांचे न्हास होत नव्हता. मात्र कालांतराने लोकसंख्यावाढ व त्यामुळे पर्यावरणीय बदल यामुळे वर्तमानात चिंतन शोभीची संकल्पना समोर आली आहे.

- औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर मानवी जीवन द्रवात्मने बदलत गेले आहे. मनुष्याच्या व्यवहार व विचारामध्ये अनेक बदल झाले. श्रमंत व शरीराची सर्वां निर्माण झाले. श्रमंत होण्याच्या हत्याघाताची अनेक भांडवलदारांनी नियंत्रणाचा समतोल विघटविघट्याचे काम केले. उच्चतम नफा या उद्दीष्टामुळे नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाचा न्हास होऊ लागला आहे. मानवाच्या स्वार्थी बुद्धीमुळे नैसर्गिक नियंत्रणामध्ये हस्तक्षेप वाढत गेले. त्यामुळे जागतिक स्तरावर पर्यावरणीय गंभीर समस्यांची निर्मिती झाली आहे.
- कृषी क्षेत्रातील उत्पादनामध्ये वाढ होण्यासाठी शोभीमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या पध्दतींना अवलंबून होत आहे. जमिनीचे प्रदूषण, धरण, भूप यासारख्या कार्यांकरिता दुर्लभ करून शोभीमधील उत्पादनात वाढ कमी होईल याकडे लक्ष दिले जात आहे. मात्र अतिप्रमाणातील रासायनिक खाताच्या वापरामुळे जमिनीची सुषिकता घटत आहे. तसेच पाणी वापरण्याच्या अयोग्य पध्दतीमुळे जमिनीची पोत घटक आहे. वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या रासायनिक द्रव्यांच्या फवारण्यामुळे पर्यावरणातील प्रदूषणामध्ये होणारी वाढ याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जात आहे. जमिनीची भूप, जणुकीय जैवविविधतेला धोका, उर्जा साधनाचा व जलसंपत्तीचा न्हास, भूगर्भातील/विहिरीतील पाण्यातील रसायनांचे वाढते प्रमाण, अन्नधान्य समस्या, किटकनाशकांची समस्या इत्यादी समस्या शोभी उत्पादनासाठीमुळे वाढत आहेत. या समस्यांचे गाभीर्य लक्षात घेऊन चिंतन शोभीची आवश्यकता असल्याचे लक्षात येते.



- औद्योगिकीकरणानंतर शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये झालेल्या अमुल्य व बदलामुळे शेती क्षेत्रातील परंपरागत कलांचा न्यास होत आहे. आधुनिक तांत्रिक शेती पध्दतीमुळे उत्पादनामध्ये वाढ होत असल्याचे दिसून आले. मात्र घटत्या उत्पत्ती फलाना नियम कार्यान्वित होताना दिसून येत आहे. त्यामुळे शेती व्यवसाय तोटावरील व्यवसाय असल्याचे स्पष्ट झाले आहे. शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये आर्थिक अस्थिरता निर्माण झाली आहे.
 - शेतीचा अर्थ सामान्यपणे सांस्कृतिक व सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांशी जोडला जातो. परंतु वैज्ञानिक व आर्थिक निवडीचा या सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांवर परिणाम होत आहे, याकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे.
- उपरोक्त बाबींचा विचार केल्यास स्पष्टपणे म्हणता येते की, वर्तमानामध्ये चिरंतन शेतीचा विचार न केल्यास येणाऱ्या अनेक पिढ्यांवर त्याचे विपरित परिणाम होणार आहेत. त्यामुळे चिरंतन शेती करणे काळजी गरज झाली आहे.

चिरंतन शेतीसाठी अवलंब/उपाय

वेगवेगळ्या शेती उत्पादन पध्दतीद्वारे चिरंतन शेतीचा अवलंब करता येऊ शकतो.

- एकाच शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये एकाचवेळी दोन किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त पिके घेतली जाऊ शकतात याला आंतर पिक पध्दती म्हटले जाते. जलसिंचन सुविधा नसणाऱ्या शेतामध्ये पीक संयोगाच्या विविध पर्यायांचा अवलंब शेतकरी करू शकतात. शेजारच्या पिकांमधील पृथक्तेच्या आधारावर आंतरपिक पध्दती विकसीत करता येते.
- मिश्रशेती पध्दतीमध्ये पशुपालन शेती, मत्स्यपालन यासारख्या उत्पादन प्रक्रियांचा समावेश केला जातो. यासाठी एकात्मिक घटक व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीचा विकास करणे आवश्यक असते. मिश्रशेती पध्दतीमध्ये उत्पादनातील शोकांच्या शक्यता कमी असते. श्रमविभागणी, ससाधनांचा पुनर्उपयोग इत्यादी फायदे मिळतात. मिश्रशेती पध्दतीमध्ये शेतकऱ्यांचा वेगवेगळ्या क्रियांवर लक्ष द्यावे लागत असल्याने फायदा कमी होतो.
- पहिल्या पिकापेक्षा दुसरील पिकांच्या वेगळेपण जाती किंवा उपजाती चक्रकार पिक पध्दतीमध्ये असतात. चक्रकार पिक पध्दतीमध्ये अनुक्रमे दोन किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त वर्षांसाठी पिकांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. चक्रकार पिक पध्दतीमुळे मृदेची सुपिकता सुरक्षित राहते, डिज होण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होते. रासायनिक खते व द्रव्ये यावर अवलंबून राहण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होते.
- चिरंतन शेती लोकांसमूहाला आवश्यक वाटणारी बाब आहे. त्याचे धोरण हे अमलबजावणीसाठी आधारभूत ठरणारे असावे. ज्यामध्ये — (अ) सामाजिक संस्थांचे असे वैशिष्ट्ये ज्यामध्ये विश्वास, मानदंड आणि कार्यांचे जाणे असते आणि ज्यामुळे एकाच दिशेने प्रयत्न करून समाजाची कार्यक्षमता वाढते, त्याला सामाजिक बंधन म्हटले जाते. (ब) परस्परसंबंधी विश्वास आणि सहसंबंध वाढीस लागून प्रवृत्त्या सोडवणुकीसाठी चिरंतन शेतीचा उपयोग होऊ लागला आहे.



यामुळे लघु व शेती विकास पावलेच्या ग्रामीण समाजामध्येही सामाजिक भाळवळ या कल्पनेचा प्रभाव पडत असल्याचे डॉ. फ्लोरा यांनी म्हटले आहे.

- चिंतन शेतीच्या आधारे योग्य पध्दतीद्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन घेणे ही याच अभिप्रेत आहे. त्यामुळे नैसर्गिक ससाधने आणि पर्यावरणाला धोका उत्पन्न होणार नाही याची काळजी घेता येईल. सर्व शेतकऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने ही याच आर्थिकदृष्ट्या फायदेशीर असेल आणि त्यामध्ये मानवी कल्याणाचे हित जोपासले जाईल.

समाप्तेप

भविष्यकाळातील पिढीवर चार्टर्ड परिणाम होऊ नये यासाठी आजच नियोजन करणे गरजेचे असून चिंतन शेती हा त्याचर उपाय होऊ शकतो. मात्र त्यासाठी आखण्यात येणाऱ्या योजनांची योग्य अमलबजावणी होणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच भारतीय शेतकरी परंपरावादी आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांना चिंतन शेतीमधून होणाऱ्या लाभभावात उचित मार्गदर्शन करणे आवश्यक गतील. शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये आंतर पिकपध्दती, मिश्रशेती पध्दती किंवा चक्राकर पिक पध्दतीचा वापर केल्यास चिंतन शेती करता येऊन. चिंतन शेतीमुळे ग्रामीण समाजामध्ये नविन दृष्टीकोन निर्माण होईल.

संदर्भ

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COSTING OF IRRIGATION WATER IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE STATES

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INTRODUCTION

India has been an agrarian economy for ages. Provision of water for agriculture shall primarily decide the productivity and quality of yield. Though Monsoon rainfall is the prime source of irrigation, the variability of monsoons in terms of amount and distribution makes it an undependable source. Moreover, only one rain-fed crop can be grown during the monsoon season. For rest eight dry months, water availability becomes a decisive factor for feasibility and productivity of agriculture.

Since Independence, various states have taken up large and small-scale irrigation projects, to ensure availability of irrigation water to the farmers. Construction of irrigation dams and canals have raised the capital outlay of budgets in almost all the states. Since irrigation is a state subject in India, every state has its own rationale and rates for providing irrigation water. Therefore, price of irrigation water varies in different parts of India and has no uni-

formity. As a result, there is also a variation in the total expenditure incurred for providing water and the revenues earned through the water tariffs.

This paper attempts to study these variations in a geographical context and examine if there is any spatial pattern in the economics of irrigation water.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the secondary data obtained through the irrigation and revenue department publications of various states. The data regarding the cost of irrigation water for different crops, different modes of irrigation and volume of water utilized were collected. This data was collected for a period of ten years, 2001 to 2010. Since it is hypothesized that there may exist a geographical or regional pattern in water pricing and revenues, twelve states of India were selected representing varied geographical conditions. These were:

- Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal – Representing Indo-Gangetic Plain
- Gujarat and Rajasthan – Arid and Semi-Arid parts of plains
- Maharashtra, A. Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu – Peninsular Plateau States
- Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh – Himalayan states

A cost-revenue analysis was attempted for these states to identify any trends or similarities. The capital expenditure and the Operation and maintenance cost was compared with the total revenue generated. Moreover, crop-wise comparison was also done across all states to see the variations in water costing for the same crop in different parts of India.

PATTERN AND RATIONALE OF WATER COSTING IN DIFFERENT STATES

1. Punjab has a uniform rate for irrigation water use. It is Rs.123.50 per Hectare, for all Kharif and Rabi crops, as well as for flow irrigation and lift irrigation. Thus, there is not distinction whatsoever, in any type of irrigation or crop.

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2. In Uttar Pradesh, most irrigation is practiced through canal systems. These canal systems are divided into four schedules and the rates of water vary accordingly. Schedule I canal system is the one which is fed by the perennial Himalayan rivers. The second Schedule canals are fed by non-perennial rivers. Schedule III system includes the canals fed by seasonal dams and reservoirs, while the Schedule IV system operates in the Hilly or swampy Terai regions.
3. In Bihar, the tariff system is based on Operation and maintenance cost, type of crops, cost of agricultural labour, minimum support price offered by the government to various crops and the economic condition of the farmers. The rates vary from Rs.98.80 to 370.50 for different crops.
4. In West Bengal, water prices are ascertained as per the type of irrigation projects and type of crops, ranging from Rs.37 to Rs.2015.
5. Gujarat imposes tariff on water based on the type of crop (Kharif, Rabi, two seasonal or perennial), type of irrigation, concessional water rates if any, and location of the irrigation project from the user. The rates vary from Rs.53.33 to Rs.300 per Hectare.
6. In Rajasthan, only one criterion, that is the crop type, is used for levying water tariff. The price of water ranges between Rs.21 to Rs.573 per Hectare.
7. Water rates in Maharashtra are governed by factors like actual amount of water used by farmer and his payment capacity, recovery of Operational cost and average income earned from the crop under normal conditions. Rates are further revised as per the type of irrigation and the crop. The minimum rates are Rs.20 per Hectare, while the highest rates are Rs.6297 per Hectares. Maharashtra exhibits the maximum range of price for irrigation water.
8. In Andhra Pradesh, water charges are fixed as per the recovery of fixed and operational costs, to build a future corpus fund for irrigation, and type of crop. Same crop may invite different water tariffs if it is a first wet crop, or second or third wet crop, first dry crop or second dry crop. The minimum water charges are Rs.150 per Hectare to Rs.751 per Hectare.
9. Karnataka charges water as per wet, semi-dry or dry crop. There is no difference between Kharif or Rabi crop. Other factors are the duration of crop growth and number of watering days needed up to maturity. The minimum and maximum water rates in the state are Rs.37 per Hectare and Rs.1976 per Hectare.
10. In Tamil Nadu, Dry and Wet land assessment is done as per the irrigation provided by the state. Crop duration, type of crop (Single or double) also affect the rates. Additional water cess is levied on certain crops. However, the rates of water in Tamil Nadu are the lowest, ranging between Rs.2.77 and Rs.61.78 per Hectare.
11. Jammu and Kashmir have a state-owned irrigation system, where a government official keeps a record of water utilized. Separate rates are charged for gravity canals, tube-wells and lift irrigation systems. Minimum as well as maximum rates for water are quite high in the state, being Rs.121 per Hectare and Rs.2998 per Hectare.
12. In Himachal Pradesh, water rates are decided as per the Operation and maintenance cost, cost of energy and labour, and cropping season. There is not much variation in the water tariffs, the minimum and maximum being Rs.49.92 and Rs.99.81 per Hectare respectively.
- The scatter of the maximum and minimum water tariffs shows that the hilly and plateau states have a large variation in the water tariffs. On the other hand, the Indo-Gangetic states and Semi-Arid states show a lesser range of variation. Though not very significant, the geographical units tend to show their effects on the water tariffs. This may be due to two reasons.
1. The Indo-Gangetic plains and Semi-arid plains are more or less homogenous landscapes, topographically or climatically. Presence or ab-



sence of water, is more uniform in these areas. These conditions would also result in homogeneity of crops, having similar water requirements. As a result, the maximum and minimum rates of water do not show much variations.

2. In hilly or plateau regions, there is a considerable variation in altitude, rainfall amount, altitude-wise climate and rainfall. Variety of crops shall be grown here, having different water requirements. For example, both Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are plateau states. However, the maximum and minimum water tariffs in these states have a range from Rs.2.77 to Rs.6297 per Hectare.

1. Food crops are charged less charges for water for irrigation.

2. Within food crops, the dry and subsistence crop of Jowar gets water at the cheapest rate. This is due to the fact that in most states where jowar is grown, it is a dry and subsistence crop, mainly grown by marginal farmers. Therefore, irrespective of state, Jowar is provided with cheap water supply.

3. Price variability for water is almost absent in case of Jowar.

4. Pulses and wheat also get comparatively cheaper water irrespective of the states.

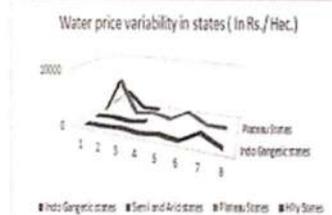
5. Geographical homogeneity in wheat cultivating areas may be a reason of lower of prices of water. Most wheat is grown in Indo-Gangetic plains, with the help of canal irrigation. As pricing of canal irrigation is generally cheaper than the lift irrigation, the pricing is uniform and low.

6. Rice shows a higher variability in water pricing. In some states, rice is given water at very low rates, while in some states the rates are very high. The fact is that rice is grown in almost all states, but the types of rice and geographical conditions for growing rice differ greatly. In South Indian states, rice forms a staple diet of people. Therefore, tank and canal irrigation is supplied by states and a heavily subsidized rates. On the other hand, in Northern Hilly states, rice is supported by costly lift irrigation. This rice is not for subsistence but is generally sold or exported. Thus, it is more or less treated as a commercial crop.

7. The maximum price and maximum variability is seen in case of sugarcane, ranging from Rs.129 to Rs.6000/- per hectare. In Northern states where sugarcane is a minor crop, it is provided water at uniform rates, equal to other types of crops. However, in Industrialized states like Maharashtra, it is a major industrial raw material. Rates of irrigation water supplied to sugarcane are very high, at a commercial rate.

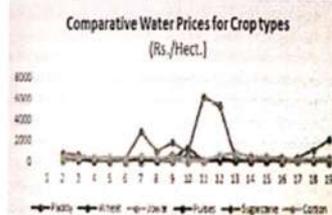
COST RECOVERY OF AGRICULTURAL WATER

The total cost of providing irrigation



CROP-WISE VARIATION IN WATER PRICING

Crops availing irrigation facilities were food crops, cash crops, industrial raw material and fruits and vegetables. All states, with an exception of Punjab, make a distinction in water prices based on crop type. Analysis of water rates as per crop type shows following results.



water can be divided into two components, capital outlay and working expenses. Capital outlay is necessary for constructing new irrigation dams, canal systems and water lifting systems. There has been a considerable emphasis on increasing the capital expenditure on irrigation, in most states of India. The working expenses and maintenance cost of the system is also necessary. These costs are supposed to be either fully or partially recovered by the revenue generated by the tariffs levied on the water. The following graphs show the comparison between the total cost of providing irrigation water and the revenue generated thereof.

OBSERVATIONS ON COST RECOVERY OF WATER

1. In all states under observation, both capital and working expenditure is much higher than the revenues generated. No state is able to recover the cost of irrigation water, even up to 50%. The ratio of total cost and total receipts are as high as 10:1 in some cases. There seems to be no Geographical influence over this pattern whatsoever. This means that in all geographical regions, though the absolute figures of costs are variable, the receipts do not match the costs. Provision of water in all states thus, is uneconomical.

2. States where capital costs are low, generally have higher operational costs. This is logical, since less expenditure on capital costs means no new projects are commissioned. Continuous use of old projects for a long time shall increase the operational costs considerably.

3. States in which capital costs are higher, (Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) the operational costs are comparatively lower. This means that new investment in capital expenditure shall improve the existing infrastructure, which will keep the costs low.

4. Operational costs is greatly variable across the states. In some states it shows a constant rising pattern, while in some states, it shows a decline. Variability in operational costs may be

related to regional geographical conditions or the quality of infrastructure.

CONCLUSIONS:

The analysis of the data on pricing of agricultural water in different states of India reveals the following conclusions.

1. There is no uniform policy on pricing of irrigation water in India. States have their own logic of levying tariff on water.

2. There is a great difference in prices of water across the states. This variability is region-wise as well as crop-wise. For the same crop, water is very cheap in some state, while it is very costly in the other.

3. Within a state, there is a crop-wise price hierarchy. Food crops get the cheapest water, while commercial crops are charged higher for irrigation water. Sugarcane gets the costliest water wherever it is cultivated.

4. Dry crops show have a uniform and low water pricing irrespective of geographic conditions. Irrigated crops exhibit a highly variable price range, dependent on type of irrigation.

5. Irrigation water is very heavily subsidized. No state can recover the cost of irrigation water. In order to improve the situation of water availability, there must be rationalization of pricing of agricultural water.

6. There is less correlation between geographical regions and water pricing. Whether Indo-Gangetic states, or Hilly states or plateau states, all show similar pattern of water pricing with little variations.

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Friday, 27th September, 2019



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Editorial

Shri Vyankatesh Arts and Commerce College is established in the year 1967. College has completed 50 years of excellence and celebrated 'Golden Jubilee Year' in 2017. It is run by Shri Balaji Sansthan, Deulgaon Raja, a charitable trust in Deulgaon Raja. The Chairman of Shri Balaji Sansthan, the hereditary trustee, Late Raja Rajendrasingh Jadhao started this college with the intention to provide the facility of higher education to the people in Deulgaon Raja and in the precinct of Deulgaon Raja. Since 2009 the college introduced Science faculty in the service of the people. Presently since 2005 Hon. Raja Vijaysingh Jadhao is the chairman of Shri Balaji Sansthan and Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja. The college has created a niche amongst the most popular colleges in Maharashtra due to his valuable guidance and moral support.

Since Dr. G. B. Jadhav took over the charge as a regular principal of this college, he changed a facelift of the college by developing its infrastructure, curricular and extracurricular activities. Since 2009, the college started the Science Faculty in the service of the students. Besides, the college also runs PG courses like M.A. and M.Com. Diploma in Horticulture under Community College sponsored by UGC New Delhi is also being run in our college since 2014. Skill based courses, i.e. Bachelor of Vocational in Agriculture & Bachelor of Vocational in Construction Technology sponsored by UGC New Delhi affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. are also run from 2018.

The Department of Economics is going to organize the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) sponsored One Day Interdisciplinary National Level Seminar on '**Role and Significance of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women: Opportunities, Issues and Approaches**' on Friday, 27th September, 2019. On this auspicious occasion, it gives me immense pleasure to publish a special issue on '**SELF HELP GROUPS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**'.

The empowerment of women is crucial for the development of the country. Women empowerment is a process in which women challenge the existing norms and culture, to effectively promote their well being. The Indian Constitution grants equality to women in all aspects. In this regard, the year 2001 was celebrated as the year of women empowerment. The concept of self help groups (SHGs) introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development has taken its roots in nook and corner of the rural, semi-urban and urban areas, which help improve the living standards.

Self-Help Group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10-20 local women or men. In India, many SHGs are linked to banks for the delivery of micro-credit. Since literature review confirmed the positive attitudes per se of the self help group women, the financial facilities for sending their children to school and access to the day-to-day living amenities. It can be concluded that SHG have been successful in achieving both social & financial empowerment goals.

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To provide the platforms for the academicians, researchers, thinkers and writers of this issue, the attempt has been made by the Dept. of Economics in our college to publish this special issue on 'SELF HELP GROUPS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN'. We received huge response and we are in receipt of more than 150 research articles. All research articles were subjected to peer review process and select research articles are finding place in this special issue.

I am sincerely grateful and obliged to Hon. President Raja Vijaysingh Jadhao and Hon. Principal Dr. Gajanan Jadhav for financial support and guidance provided by them for the publication of this special issue. It could have been very difficult to complete this work without their valuable guidance and moral support. They are the real spirit behind this work.

I would like to place on record deep appreciation and gratitude to all the contributors, who have ably undertaken the task of preparing useful and scholarly research articles for this special issue. Their broad vision and clear outlook have made it possible in taking up this venture. At the end of this academic sojourn, I wish to express my sense of gratitude to all senior faculty members of the college and all others who have directly or indirectly contributed to the completion of this special issue. I hope that the scholars interested in gender studies would welcome this special issue and it would surely help them for their further research.

Dr. Dnyaneshwar Gore

Head, Dept. of Economics

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04

Self Help Groups and Socio-Economic Development of Women

: Case Study of Jalna District

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INTRODUCTION:

In Indian society, there is very little value for the fact that in the totality of things, men and women have different qualities, they are complementary to each other and their relationship should not be one of superior and subordinate. But how many care to give her all that? How the change women's status came about in Indian society is for sociologists to study. But all social and political indicators point at a dismal picture of the position of women in India. Girls who were traditionally termed as goddess *laxmi*, the Goddess of property, are now viewed as burden and generally unwelcome as newborns in the family this is evident from the decline in their number as compared to men. With the exception of two decades i.e. 1941-51 and 1971-81 there has been a steady decline in their number as compared to men. Many young and infant girls die due to parents neglect, thus, disturbing the wonderful balance nature has given.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Self Help Group (SHG), in the name itself it is clear that these groups are formed to help by themselves. The role of SHG is very significant in the present day context, both in motivating

women to save at least some portion of their income regularly and to use that amount as investment in some income generating activities. The Government of India has identified self help group (SHGs) as a viable system to handle macro problems, like poverty and unemployment at the grass root level. Women have joined the self help groups; enable to face number of problems, like household poverty, unemployment, low rate of socio-economic status of life. Women can start self employment project with the help of SHG. So it is necessary to examine the role of SHG in empowering the women in our country. Hence, the present study is undertaken with entitled "A Study of the Role and Significance of Micro Finance through SHG's in Socio-Economic Development of Women in Maharashtra: with Special Reference to Jalna District".

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The present study is highly significant to find out the role of micro finance through SHG and how crucial role it plays in socio-economic development of women and also what is its implication. Indeed there is no possibility of socio-economic development of poor women, especially in the developing countries, unless we uplift poor and neglected section of the society. Therefore the present study is mostly focused to examine the role of micro finance through SHG in socio-economic development of women. Hence, the present study entitled "The Study of Role of Micro Finance in Socio-economic Development of Women through SHG's: with reference to Jalna District" A study in Jalna District has been embarked.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Keeping in view of the significance of the study, the following are the main objectives of the present study.

1. To examine the role and significance of micro finance through SHGs in socio-economic empowerment of women in Jalna district.
2. To find out the problems and obstacles

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in the process of socio - economic empowerment of women in Jalna district.

3. To suggest the remedial course of action for effective functioning of the process of socio - economic empowerment of women in Jalna district.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

The following specific hypotheses have been formulated to meet the above objectives of the study:

1. Micro finance leads to socio-economic empowerment of women.
2. Micro financing through SHG's is viable system for the women empowerment.
3. Through micro finance to SHGs help to eradicate rural poverty.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

Keeping in view the specific set of objectives enumerated, an in-depth study of micro finance, as well as self help groups in Jalna district of Maharashtra will be select. In this regard methodology needs special emphasis. The study is based on collection of data from both primary and secondary sources in the district of Jalna in Maharashtra state of India.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

The primary data has been collected through discussions, personal interviews with well structured designed questionnaires of beneficiaries. The questionnaire were framed to obtain the opinion and information about socio-economic empowerment of women with help of SHGs. Secondary data will be collected from annual reports of NABARD, action plans, credit plans of lead bank of Jalna district, reports of various studies and government publications. The basic information's about status of women and various aspects, like women empowerment, socio-economic development, rural development poverty eradication, were collected from various books, reports, journals, magazines, and newspaper, internet websites also. The secondary data will mainly collected from the offices of district Rural Development Agency

(DRDA) and NABARD office of Jalna district (MAVIM) Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal office Jalna for the purpose of present study.

SELECTION OF SAMPLES:

The sampling design is formulated for the purpose of collection of primary data. Jalna district in Marathwada region of Maharashtra will select purposively. Multistage cluster stratified sampling method was adopted for collection primary data by designing the sample from population. Two revenue divisions and eights talukas will have been selected for the study they are mentioned follows:

1. Jalna Revenue Division

1. Jalna
2. Badnapur
3. Bhokardan
4. Jafrabad

2. Partur Revenue Division:

1. Partur
2. Ambad
3. Ghansawangi
4. Mantha

Within the study area again fifty samples from each taluka, have been selected for the survey. Total samples of 400 beneficiaries (At the rate of 200 samples from each revenue division) will have been selected on purposive sampling basis. The total 400 beneficiaries, out of them 360 SHGs members and 40 SHGs president will select on the basis of purposive sampling for the study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The present study will have been geographically restricted to two revenue divisions first is Jalna revenue division, and second is Partur. Jalna revenue division includes Jalna, Badnapur, Bhokardan and Jafrabad talukas where as Partur revenue division includes, Partur, Ambad, Ghansawangi, and Mantha, Partur talukas in Jalna district. The main aim of the present study is to make an in-depth of the analysis of source of income generating activities and examine socio-



economic development of women with the help of micro finance.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The limitations of the study are as follows.

1. The study is geographically confined to Jaina district only and related to Micro finance to SHGs only.
2. The study is related with only socio-economic empowerment of women Micro finance.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

Some important findings of the study are as follows:

- According to the study most of the Self Help Groups member women [i.e. 70.75 %] were in the age group of 36 and above and only 29.25 % of the Self Help Groups member women were below the age group of 25 years.

- The study also shows that that, majority of sample respondents i.e. [83.00 %] were married while only 2.00 % sample respondents were unmarried, it indicates that the unmarried women also joined the self help group.

- It was evident from study that, out of 400 sample respondents, a large number i.e. 260 respondents [65.00 %] were living in nuclear families, whereas 140 respondents [35.00 %] living in joint families.

- The study also reveals that out of 400 sample respondents there were 301 sample respondents [i.e. 75.25 %] having their own houses while 99 sample respondents [i.e. 24.75%] had rented houses.

- According to the study 157 sample respondents [i.e. 39.25%] told that husbands have the family leadership, it followed by 130 respondents [i.e. 32.50%] says that other parents have the family leadership, 87 respondents [i.e. 21.75%] both wife and husband have the family leadership and 26 respondents [i.e. 6.50%] myself [wife] have family leadership.

- From the above data it should be concludes that, 113 cases [i.e. 28.25%] either wife or both husband & wife have the family leadership.

- The data regarding the literacy level of the SHG member disclosed that 27.00% of the aggregate sample respondents were illiterate. The group members getting the education up to primary and secondary levels constituted 30.75% and 21.00% respectively. It is noticeable that, 16.00% of the sample respondents have completed their higher secondary education and 5.25% respondents have completed their graduation or higher education.

- The study reveals that out of 400 sample respondents there were 270 respondents [i.e. 67.50 %] were BPL while 130 respondents [i.e. 32.50%] were APL. Most of the BPL respondents have their annual family income less than rupees 40 thousand.

- According to the study there are 145 sample respondents [i.e. 36.25%] with monthly savings between Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 and 138 sample respondents [i.e. 34.50%] with monthly savings more than Rs. 150. 96 respondents [i.e. 24.00%] have monthly savings between Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 whereas only 21 respondents [i.e. 5.25%] have monthly savings less than Rs. 50.

- According to the study out of 400 sample respondents 274 [i.e. 55%] respondents replied regarding adequacy of loan, whereas 126 [i.e. 31.50%] sample respondents replied about inadequacy of loan.

- The study reveals that out of 400 sample respondents 335 [i.e. 83.75%] respondents think that the interest rates charged by the Self Help Groups are very much affordable, whereas 65 [i.e. 16.25%] sample respondents think that the interest rates charged by the Self Help Groups should be reduced.

- The study clearly show that the out of 400 sample respondents 353 [i.e. 88.25%]



respondents believes that the after joining the Self Help Group the leadership skills and ability of quality leadership has been improved. On the other hand 47 respondents didn't think so. According to them the illiteracy and lack of self confidence are the major obstacles in the process of leadership development. So many respondents agreed that after joining the groups, the members got opportunities of participation in various socio-political and skill development activities first time in their life.

- According to the study there are 364 [i.e. 91.00%] a respondent out of 400 sample respondents clearly says that after the joining the Self Help Group the socio-economic status has been improved. According to them due to SHG and its socio-economic activities their income level, standard of living and social status has been improved significantly.

- The study observed that most of the sample respondents had undertaken economic activities. 45% of the sample respondents reported that they had achieved entrepreneurial skill through entrepreneurial skill development training.

- With regards to skill development activities, it is observed from the study that majority of the sample respondents had got the benefit of entrepreneurship development programmes, whereas rest 42.50% of the sample respondents learnt book keeping of the groups, and 18.25% respondents had participated in numerical skills development programme.

- It is observed that most of the respondents had participated in various social activities like Sampurn Swachata Abhiyaan, Anti alcoholic campaign, Communal Harmony Rallies, Awareness Rallies for Save Girl Child, etc.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY:

Some important policy measures for socio-economic empowerment of women with the help of microfinance through Self Help Groups made by the researcher based on the study are as follows:

- The study suggests that the Government of Maharashtra should contribute special efforts to introduce and develop more SHGs especially in backward region like Marathwada and ensure women participation in the development of region.

- With regards to literacy rate in the Study area, it is observed from the study that the female literacy rate is too low as compared to male literacy rate. Hence study suggested that immediate steps to be taken up by the government to improve female literacy rate in the Jalna district.

- According to the study most of the Self Help Groups member women [i.e. 70.75 %] were in the age group of 36 and above and only 29.25 % of the Self Help Groups member women were below the age group of 25 years. Hence, the study suggests that the government and other stakeholders must take steps to motivate young women to join the SHGs. It will help to improve the process of women empowerment.

- The data regarding the literacy level of the SHG members disclosed that 27.00% of the aggregate sample respondents were illiterate. While 16.00% of the sample respondents have completed their higher secondary education and merely, 5.25% respondents have completed their graduation or higher education. Hence, the study suggests that, government have to provide educational facilities for illiterate members by informal education system.

- The study reveals that, most of the sample respondents [i.e. 62.25 %] are agriculture labours. Hence SHGs members should be encouraged utilizing the micro finance fund for income generation activities such as goat farming, poultry farming, milk production, etc. It is also helpful in prompt repayment of the loan.

- The study also suggests that government should pay attention on timely release of sufficient amount of loan to the SHGs, it helps to undertake productive activities with



full of confidence. It is also helpful in prompt repayment of the loan.

• There is need of covering all the SGH members under health services scheme, insurance and training facilitates. It will definitely helps to strengthening the process of socio-economic empowerment poor roolwomen members of SHGs.

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□ □ □



18. Study on Insect Diversity in and Around Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja Dist Buldana, Maharashtra

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Abstract

The preliminary study was conducted on the diversity of insect in and around Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja Dist Buldana (M.S) as there is no adequate information pertaining on insect diversity of this region. The present study was carried out during November 2018 to January 2019. A total of 286 individuals of insects belonging 10 orders were collected. This study shows that highest number of insect belongs to order Hymenoptera (22.72%), followed by Coleoptera (19.58%), Lepidoptera (9.79%), Hemiptera (9.44%), Orthoptera (9.09%), Diptera (8.74%), Blattodea (8%), Mantodea (5.59%), Odonata (5.24%) and Dermaptera (1.75%). Although, study of this kind is a pioneer attempt, season wise study in future would throw more light on insect biodiversity greater in detail.

Keywords: Insects, order, diversity, Hymenoptera.

Introduction

Insects are the most successful of all the invertebrate organism belongs to the phylum Arthropoda. Insects have very wide distribution and world's most diverse group of animals on Earth, in terms of both taxonomic diversity and ecological function. They have adopted for almost every possible type of environment from the equator to the arctic and from sea level to the snowfield of highest mountains, on land, in air and water and almost everywhere. The insects are considerably estimated to comprise more than 75 percent of the known species of the animals. The insect fauna of India is vast. Insects play critical roles in ecosystem function. They cycle nutrients, pollinate plants, disperse seeds, maintain soil structure and fertility, control populations of other organisms, provide a major food source for other taxa (Majer 1987) and are parasites or disease vectors for many other organisms, including humans. Nowadays due to



anthropogenic activities insects are in threat so there is need to conserve the insects. Though insects are of very small size it has play very important role in ecosystem. Some insects are economically important like Silkworm and Honeybees.

The present study is carried in and around the Shri Vyankatesh College, Deulgaon Raja, Buldana district, Maharashtra. The main objectives of the study were to determine the insect diversity and the relative abundance of the insects in this study area.

Material and Methods

2.1 Study Area

The present study was conducted in the Shri Vyankatesh College campus, Deulgaon Raja which is located at 20.028871N and 76.036945E respectively and few nearby places around the campus. The entire campus covering an area of more than 13 acres blessed with green vegetation having garden lands, botanical garden, large trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses of different types.

2.2 Methodology

The study involved field visits to the entire campus and nearby places around the campus from November 2018 to January 2019. The findings presented here are based on random survey and observations were made from morning 8am to evening 5.30pm. The insects were collected by netting, hand picking and trapping. The Insects encountered were identified using the standard keys, literature based references and taxonomic experts. The insect preservation was avoided.

Result and Discussion

This is the first study which reports the diversity and abundance of insects in and around the Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja Dist Buldana (M.S). In this study, a total of 286 individual of insects belongs to 10 Orders were collected during the month from November 2018 to January 2019. According to the total number of insects, dominant order is Hymenoptera (22.72%), followed by Coleoptera (19.58%), Lepidoptera (9.79%), Hemiptera (9.44%), Orthoptera (9.09%), Diptera (8.74%), Blattodea (8%), Mantodea (5.59%), Odonata (5.24%) and Dermaptera (1.75%). The total number of insects recorded and the percentage of insects orders were presented in Table 1 below.



Table 1: List of Total number of insects and the percentage of insect order in the present campus in and around Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja.

Sr.No.	Insect Order	Total (Approx.)	Percentage
1	Blattodae	23	8%
2	Coleoptera	56	19.58%
3	Dermaptera	5	1.75%
4	Diptera	25	8.74%
5	Hemiptera	27	9.44%
6	Hymenoptera	65	22.72%
7	Lepidoptera	28	9.79%
8	Mantodae	16	5.59%
9	Odonata	15	5.24%
10	Orthoptera	26	9.09%
	Total	286	

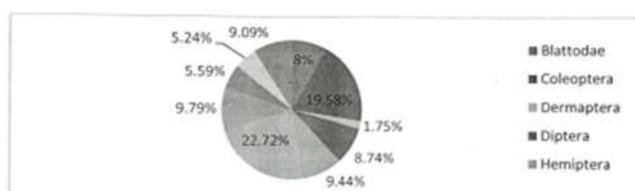


Figure 1 Abundance of Insects in each Order In and Around the Shri Vyankatesh College.

Interestingly in the present study, amongst the Insect diversity species, order hymenoptera were more which constitutes insects such as ants, wasps, bees, etc. The diversity of insects varies is with different ecological role, the natural resources, climate change including availability of food plants and topographic features etc. The existences of insects diversity in Shri Vyankatesh College campus and nearby places seems to abundant from present study. Since, the study of this kind is a preliminary attempt, focused season wise studies in future would help access and understand the insect biodiversity at this place greater in detail.

Acknowledgement

Author thankful to Principal of the Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Comm. & Science College Deulgaon Raja Dist. Buldana for providing all facilities to identify the insects that were collected during the study.



Conclusion

This preliminary study was an attempt to analyse some aspects of biodiversity of insects in and around Shri Vyankatesh College Deulgaon Raja Dist. Buldana (M.S.). Since it is a preliminary study, a lot of research is necessary in this regard and further collections are essential for getting a detailed record of the faunal diversity of insects in this area.

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26. An Innovative Approach of Teaching in the Higher Educational Science

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Abstract

This article describes the blueprint of an interactive learning environment to increase student achievement in Higher education by addressing students' preconceptions, and promoting purposeful social collaboration, distributed cognition, and contextual learning. The paper presents the skeleton that guides our design hard work to immerse all students in learning the higher skills and technological information. Basically teaching must include two major components sending and receiving information. Information and communication technology has made many innovations in the field of teaching and also made a drastic change from the old paradigm of teaching and learning. In the new paradigm of learning, the role of student is more important than teachers. The concepts of paperless and penless classroom are emerging as an alternative to the traditional teaching learning method. Ultimately, a teacher tries his best to impart knowledge as the way he understood it. So, any communication methods that serve this purpose without destroying the objective could be considered as innovative methods of teaching. The use of innovative methods in educational institutions has the potential not only to improve education, but also to empower people, strengthen governance and galvanize the effort to achieve the human development goal for the country.

Keywords: Higher education, Communication, Traditional methods, innovative methods.

1. Introduction

Colleges and Universities have several errands, including teaching the students observation, critical thinking, mathematical reasoning, communication and problem-solving skills. Science is when properly taught helps these colleges to complete these responsibilities because students can concern the knowledge and skills learned in their academic subjects to



solve practical problems in their science classes. In particular, increasing students' intangible perception and analytical aptitude during occurrence of genuine research activities enhances students' self-worth and confidence, and therefore advances their UG & PG academic achievement. [1] Inquiry-based teaching, however, requires highly structured instructional strategies. Cozzens [2] has showed that there is necessity of teachers who are knowledgeable about pedagogy and scientific content, Bransford et al.[3] and Jensen[4] have showed effective teaching and learning strategies highlight the importance of following points namely 1) appealing students' presumptions prior to teaching them new concepts. 2) Helping students to make appropriate correlations within the framework of a conceptual construction. 3) Allowing students more opportunities to define learning goals and monitor their progress in achieving them. Simon [5] has defined Learning, as 'the changes that permit systems to adapt and improve performance which is influenced by both motivational and cognitive processes. Learning process has to generate interest in the students and motivate them to stay back in the institution than to run away from it.[6] We trust that intellect and imagination are breed and persistent through active collaboration, interactions, dialogue, and shared interests between individuals and their socio-technical environments. However, facilitating the learning and development of students' purposeful social collaborative skills in classrooms presents permanent challenges for several reasons. It is well known that, Teachers must do the following duties 1) Motivating all students 2) Increasing the cognitive skills of resource-deprived students 3) Sustaining student engagement 4) Addressing students' preconceptions 5) Promoting greater social collaboration within and between teams and 6) Constantly developing genuinely interesting challenges and activities.

Recently Ethredge and Rudnitsky studied research dealing with classroom reality has been awesome for teachers and students. [7] This paper describes possible methodologies which can be used during teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate students at Colleges and Universities. The traditional or innovative methods of teaching are critically examined, evaluated and some modifications in the delivery of knowledge are suggested. As such, the strengths and weaknesses of each teaching methodology are identified and probable modifications that can be included in traditional methods are suggested. [8]

Frequent mistakes during teaching are namely, 1) Teachers often continuously talk for an hour without knowing students response and feedback. 2) The material presented is only based on lecturer notes and textbooks. 3) Teaching and learning are concentrated on "plug and play"



method rather than practical aspects. 4) The handwriting of the lecturer decides the fate of the subject. 5) There is insufficient interaction with students in classroom. 6) More emphasis has been given on theory without any practical and real life time situations. 7) Learning from memorization but not understanding and finally 8) Marks rather than result oriented. In another word the teacher is the sender or the source, the educational material is the information or message, and the student is the receiver of the information. In terms of the delivery medium, the educator can deliver the message via the "chalk-and- talk" method and Power point presentations over LCD projectors. [9] The teacher controls the instructional process, the content is delivered to the entire class and the teacher tends to emphasize factual knowledge. Furthermore the teacher delivers the lecture content and the students listen to the lecture. It has been found in most universities by many teachers and students that the conventional lecture approach in classroom is of limited effectiveness in both teaching and learning and thus it is necessary to adopt modern techniques in teaching. [10]

Most Useful Methods and their Pros and Cons

Currently, many institutions are moving towards problem-based learning as a solution to producing graduates who are creative and can think critically, analytically, and solve problems. Since knowledge is no longer an end but a means to creating better problem solvers and encourage lifelong learning. Problem-based learning is becoming increasingly popular in educational institutions as a tool to address the inadequacies of traditional teaching. Since these traditional approaches do not encourage students to question what they have learnt or to associate with previously acquired knowledge, problem-based learning is seen as an innovative measure to encourage students to learn how to learn via real-life problems. The teacher uses multimedia to modify the contents of the material. It will help the teacher to represent in a more meaningful way, using different media elements. These media elements can be converted into digital form, modified and customized for the final presentation. By incorporating digital media elements into the project, the students are able to learn better since they use multiple sensory modalities, which would make them more motivated to pay more attention to the information presented and retain the information better.

Multimedia Learning Process

Multimedia, is the combination of various digital media types such as text, images, audio and video, into an integrated multi-sensory interactive application or presentation to convey



information to an audience.[11] Traditional educational approaches have resulted in a mismatch between what is taught to the students and what the industry needs. As such, many institutions are moving towards problem based learning as a solution to producing graduates who are creative; think critically and analytically, to solve problems. In this paper, we focus on using multimedia technology as an innovative teaching and learning strategy in a problem-based learning environment by giving the students a multimedia project to train them in this skill set.

Teaching With Sense of Humour: "Humour An Effective Medium of Teaching"

Everyone loves a teacher with an infectious sense of humor. Looking at the lighter side of life not only fosters cordial relations between professors and students, but also provides welcome relief while trying to follow a difficult lecture on a complicated subject. When there is a willingness to change, there is hope for progress in any field. Teaching is a challenge. Learning is a challenge. Combining both effectively is a challenge. Being humorous is a challenge. However, laughing is easy. We are convinced both by experience and research that using humor in teaching is a very effective tool for both the teacher and student. [12]

Z to A Approach

This approach attempts to explain the application part of a particular concept first. The teacher should explain the application of a particular concept first and explain the effects of such applications. For example in management subject-motivation is explained in a manner that the organization get extensive benefits out of using some techniques like promotions and awards. So here the use of promotion is explained first and later students would get interest in knowing what are promotions and awards. [13] Strengths: 1) Makes a particular concept clear 2) Students develop interest to know exactly the concept. 3) Creates long lasting memory/correlation of a concept. Weaknesses can be summarized as 1) Take quite long time for a teacher to introduce a concept 2) Initial difficulty in understanding a particular concept will be encountered.

2. Proposed Methodology

From the various aspect and studies we have found that the frontier method for teaching the higher education must be a concoction of conventional methods and modern techniques. Thus we propose the following hybrid methodology for the teaching of graduate as well as post graduate Indian Students or Students in other developing countries.



1) Use of Audio visual equipments like LCD projectors during teaching

This approach of teaching is very fundamental because we collect the knowledge from our sense organs. As here it involves visual effects and listening which imparts the knowledge and information which has to be given or transferred to students and thus it is a very effective tool.

2) Use of Models for chemical structures and animal skeletons or systems

This is an example of visual demonstration. Here the schematic models for various chemical structures or any animal system is made up of polymers/wooden composites. Once students get the insight of systems or conformations of molecular structures he can think himself and apply that knowledge wherever is needed.

3) Concept and doubt clearance through questionnaires and problems

Problems are the ways to clarify even the very hard concepts. By having tests and giving students an opportunity to think through problem solving aptitude which will impart the hard concepts in their minds at ease.

4) Group discussion

Allowing students to discuss on various topics from subjects could let teacher to judge the understanding of students and also it will cover many topics at minimum time. The weak students get motivation from group discussion to read more learn more. Also various preparation tricks or memory tricks of each student are spread within the group which further develops the memory techniques of the students.

5) Use of Information technology

This is the most recent advancement in the university level teaching. This includes, Use of internet for gaining the knowledge. There are many websites which allow students and teachers to attain the different courses free of cost or sometimes nominal fees. These courses are run by the top universities in the world. Students can subscribe such courses and they get the notification by email. Some foreign expert faculties can deliver lectures to the Indian students through Skype or by using video conferencing the seminars or lectures of prominent subjects or areas. Thus if such webinars are provided by institutions then students will get connected to the rest of the world.

Students should get the essential gadgets or tools to get the required connection to the rest of the world that is they should have laptops or tabs or smart phones so that they can access to



the supernova of information available on the internet. To do so the teachers must encourage to the students to use such tools for the good cause.

6) Introduction to research world

By giving the projects and by allowing students to think independently for a certain goals can lead to develop the research aptitude of the students. By making the compulsory project writing or proposal writing for demanding financial help from the scientific institutions and government authorities the students will learn the future aspects of the scientist/professors core necessities.

3. Conclusions

From corner to corner of the world, information technology is significantly altering the way students; faculty and staff learn and work. Internet-ready phones, handheld computers, digital cameras, and Smartphone's are revolutionizing the college life. As the requirement for technology persists to ascend, colleges and universities are stirring all sorts of student services, from online shopping to online snack delivery. Technology is also changing the classroom practice. For example, the room is wired with cameras for photographing whiteboards, so students can receive the images as digital files. In addition, tablet PCs, compact computers that allow you to write notes directly onto the screen with a special pen, replace the antiquated projector. With the tablet technology permit professors to make notes on charts and spreadsheets and send them directly to their students' PCs or smartphones on social media and communication tools like Facebook and Whatsup app. and he will get a feedback from each student. From the above, we can make out that there is democratization of knowledge and the role of the teacher are changing to that of facilitator. We need to have interactive teaching and this changing role of education is inevitable with the introduction of multimedia technology and the progeny of a technologically confident generation of students.

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28. Isolation and Identification Phosphate Solubilizing *Pseudomonas Species*

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ABSTRACT:

The tremendous use of chemical fertilizers is responsible for reduction in soil fertility and environmental degradation. Mostly soils are deficient in soluble forms of phosphorous as becomes insoluble by forming salts of metals especially under alkaline conditions. Phosphorus biofertilizers in the form of microbial inoculants can help in making soil accumulated phosphates available for plant growth. Use of such plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) and their products may boost the sustainable increase in crop yield. Among the bacterial genera recognized as phosphate solubilizing bacteria (PSB) are *Pseudomonas*, *Bacillus*, *Rhizobium*, *Burkholderia*, *Achromobacter*, *Agrobacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Aerobacter*, *Flavobacterium* and *Ersinia*.

Pseudomonas strains were isolated from alkaline rhizospheric soil on *Pseudomonas* isolation agar medium. Six strains of *Pseudomonas species* were obtained from rhizospheric soil. These strains were identified by morphological, pigmentation and biochemical characteristics. The isolated strains were screened on Pikovskaya's agar medium

The Present study isolated the Phosphate solubilizing *Pseudomonas* strains from alkaline rhizosphere soil which have a potential to be exploited as biofertilizer for eco-friendly agricultural practices.

Key Word : Phosphate Solubilizing bacteria(PSB), *Pseudomonas Species* and Biofertilizer.

INTRODUCTION

The world population is increasing rapidly and is expected to reach approximately to 8 billion around the year 2020. The demand of food to feed such a growing population is also increasing. Therefore increasing the crop yield in a static confined agricultural area is a challenge before us. Use of plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) and their products as biofertilizers may boost the sustainable increase in crop yield.

Eco-friendly biotechnological application of bio-fertilizers offer an alternatives to chemical fertilizers (Dobbelaere et al., 2003). Considering the adverse effects of chemical fertilizers and their increasing costs, use of PGPB is considered as an alternative or a supplemental way of reducing the use of eco-hazardous chemicals in agriculture (De Weger et al., 1995, Welbaum, 2004)

Phosphorus is one of the major vital macronutrients for growth and development of plants (Ehrlich, 1990). It has been valued that in some soils, up to 75% of applied phosphate fertilizer may become inaccessible to the plant because of mineral phase re-precipitation (Sundara et al., 2002). Phosphate solubilizing bacteria (PSB) are able to convert these insoluble phosphates into soluble



forms and have therefore been used to enhance the solubilization of precipitated soil P for crop enhancement (Hilda et al., 2000ab; Shekhar et al., 2000 Babukhan et al 1995; Goldstein, 1987; Sperber 1958).

Mineral forms of phosphorus are represented in soil by apatite, hydroxyapatite, and oxyapatite (primary minerals). They are found as part of the stratum rock and their principal characteristic is their insolubility. Under appropriate conditions, they can be solubilized and become available for plants and microorganisms. Mineral phosphate can be also found with the surface of hydrated oxides of Fe, Al, and Mn, which are poorly soluble.

There are two type of phosphorous in soil, organic and inorganic phosphates. A large proportion is present in insoluble forms, and therefore, not accessible for plant nutrition. Inorganic P occurs in soil, mostly in insoluble mineral complexes, some of these appearing after the application of chemical fertilizers. These insoluble forms cannot be absorbed by plants. Organic matter, on the other hand, is an important reservoir of immobilized P that accounts for 20–80% of soil P (Richardson, 1994).

Organic Phosphate

A major component of soil P is organic matter. Organic forms of P may constitute 30–50% of the total phosphorus in most soils, it may range from as low as 5% to as high as 95% (Paul and Clark, 1988). Organic P in soil is largely in the form of inositol phosphate (soil phytate). It is synthesized by microorganisms and plants and is the most stable of the organic forms of phosphorus in soil, accounting for up to 50% of the total organic P (Smith, 1983).

Organic Phosphate Solubilization

Organic phosphate solubilization called mineralization of organic phosphorus, and it occurs in soil at the expense of plant and animal remains, which contain a large amount of organic phosphorus compounds. The decomposition of organic matter in soil is carried out by the action of numerous saprophytes, which produce the release of radical orthophosphate from the carbon structure of the molecule. The organophosphonates can equally suffer a process of mineralization when they are victims of biodegradation (McGrath, 1995). The microbial mineralization of organic phosphorus is strongly influenced by environmental parameters; in fact, moderate alkalinity favors the mineralization of organic phosphorus. The degradability of organic phosphorus compounds depend mainly on the physicochemical and biochemical properties of their molecules, e.g. nucleic acids, phospholipids, and sugar phosphates are easily broken down, but phytic acid, polyphosphates, and phosphonates are decomposed more slowly (McGrath, 1995).

Phosphorus can be released from organic compounds in soil by three groups of enzymes: Nonspecific phosphatases, which perform dephosphorylation of phosphoester or phosphoanhydride bonds in organic matter Phytases, which specifically cause P release from phytic acid Phosphonates and C–P Lyases, enzymes that perform C–P cleavage in organophosphonates. The main activity apparently corresponds to the work of acid phosphatases and phytases because of the predominant presence of their substrates in soil.

Inorganic Phosphate Mineralization

Several reports have suggested the ability of different bacterial species to solubilize insoluble inorganic phosphate compounds, such as tricalcium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, hydroxyapatite,



and rock phosphate (Goldstein, 1986). In two thirds of all arable soils, the pH is above 7.0, so that most mineral P is in the form of poorly soluble calcium phosphates (CaPs). Microorganisms must assimilate P via membrane transport, so dissolution of CaPs to Pi (H₂PO₄) is considered essential to the global P cycle. Evaluation of samples from soils throughout the world has shown that, in general, the direct oxidation pathway provides the biochemical basis for highly efficacious phosphate solubilization in Gramnegative bacteria via diffusion of the strong organic acids produced in the periplasm into the adjacent environment. Therefore, the quinoprotein glucose dehydrogenase (PQQGDH) may play a key role in the nutritional ecophysiology of soil bacteria. MPS bacteria may be used for industrial bioprocessing of rock phosphate ore (a substituted fluoroapatite) or even for direct inoculation of soils as a 'biofertilizer' analogous to nitrogenfixing bacteria. Both the agronomic and ecological aspects of the direct oxidation mediated MPS trait. (Goldstein et al., 2003) Among the bacterial genera with this capacity are *Pseudomonas*, *Bacillus*, *Rhizobium*, *Burkholderia*, *Achromobacter*, *Agrobacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Aerobacter*, *Flavobacterium* and *Erwinia* (Babukhan et al 1995; Goldstein, 1987; Sperber 1958).

Mechanism of Phosphate Solubilization

Various theories have been proposed for the mechanism of phosphate solubilization as follows.

- Acid production theory
- Proton and enzyme theory

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Isolation and biochemical characterization of PSB:

Pseudomonas strains were isolated from rhizospheric soil on *Pseudomonas* isolation agar medium. The pigmentation and biochemical reactions were determined as described in Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology. All the 6 isolates of *Pseudomonas* were biochemically characterized for H₂S production, citrate utilization, amylase, oxidase, urease, catalase and lipase production, indole production and pigment production activities.

Isolation of Phosphate solubilizing bacteria - *Pseudomonas* sp. :-

Phosphate solubilizing trait of all isolates was screened on Pikovskaya's medium containing per liter of Yeast extract (0.50 g) Dextrose (10 g), Calcium phosphate (5 g), Ammonium sulphate(0.5 g), potassium chloride (0.2 g) magnesium sulphate (0.1 g), magnese sulphate(0.0001 g)ferrous sulphate(0.0001 g) Agar- agar (15 g). (Pikovskaya 1948).The spot inoculation of appropriate soil dilutions on Pikovskaya's medium was followed by incubation at 30 ± 1 °C for 2-3 days. The colonies forming halo zone of clearance around them were counted as P-solubilizers. All the bacterial colonies exhibiting hallow zones were selected, isolated and maintained on nutrient agar slants for further studies.

The solubilization index of the microorganisms were calculated using following Formula:

$$\text{Solubilizing efficiency index (S.E)} = \frac{Z}{C}$$

Z = Solubilization zone (mm)
C = Colony diameter (mm)



The qualitative estimation of phosphate solubilization potential of selected isolate was measured *in vitro* by determining available soluble phosphate in the Pikovskaya's broth supplemented with 0.5% Tri Calcium phosphate. The broth medium was inoculated with phosphate solubilizing bacterial strain RSMP2 and incubated at 28 °C for 5 days on rotary shaker at 180 rpm followed by centrifugation at 8,000 rpm for 10 min. Phosphomolybdate method was used for determination of available soluble phosphate in supernatant (F.S. Watanabe, et al 1965). The pH of the broth medium was also measured with a digital pH meter after every 24 hour.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Isolation and biochemical characterization of *Pseudomonas* isolates:

Screening of the isolates was done on Pikovskaya's agar medium by spot inoculation, revealed the zone of clearance by all the strains. (Photo: land Table:) The strain RSMP2 exhibiting maximum zone (8mm) was subjected for further study of estimation of phosphate solubilizing efficiency.

Photo: 1 screening of the isolates:



Table 1: Solubilization index

Strain	Colony diameter (c) in mm	Solubilization zone (z) mm	Solubilization index
RSMP1	3	6	2
RSMP 2	4	8	2
RSMP 3	4	7	1.75
RSMP 4	3	6	2
RSMP 5	3	6	2
RSMP 6	2	4	2

The cultural and biochemical characterization of six isolated strains from rhizospheric soil were found Gram-negative, citrate-positive, oxidase-positive, indole-positive, produced fluorescence, were able to hydrolyze starch and use glucose, mannitol, fructose and starch as carbon source identifying them as species of genus *Pseudomonas* as described in Burgey's manual of systematic



bacteriology (Table:2). Estimation of the phosphate solubilization ability of RSMP2 was done using solubilization index method by measuring zone of clearing around the microbial colonies.

Significant decrease in pH of culture in liquid medium, from an initial pH of 7.0 after 96 h of incubation period by all strains was recorded. The drop in pH value was correlated with elevated levels of phosphate solubilization. For PSB strain RSM2 the pH was declined to 4.6 from initial pH 7.0 indicating maximum phosphate solubilization. Park et al also reported that in case of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* RAF15, the maximum drop of pH was recorded upto pH 4.0. The acidification of culture supernatants clearly indicated the production of organic acid seemed to be generally the main mechanism for phosphate solubilization.

Table 2: Morphological and Biochemical Characterization

SN	Character	RSMP1	RSMP 2	RSMP 3	RSMP 4	RSMP 5	RSMP 6
1.	Size (in mm)	2	3	2	2	1	3
2.	shape	Rod	Rod	Rod	Rod	Rod	Rod
3.	color	Yellowish	Greenish		Greenish	colourless	colourle
4.	margin	Entire	Entire	Entire	Entire	Entire	Entire
5.	surface	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth
6.	elevation	flat	flat	flat	flat	flat	flat
7.	opacity	opaque	opaque	opaque	opaque	opaque	opaque
8.	consistency	sticky	sticky	sticky	sticky	smooth	smooth
9.	Gram's nature	Gram negative					
10.	motility	motile	motile	motile	motile	motile	motile
11.	Glucose	A	A	A	A	A	A
12.	lactose	-	-	-	-	-	+
13.	Mannitol	A	A	A	A	A	A
14.	Maltose	-	A	A	-	A	A
15.	Catalase	+	+	+	+	+	+
16.	Oxidase	+	+	+	+	+	+
17.	Indole	+	+	+	+	+	+
18.	MR	+	+	+	+	-	+
19.	VP	-	-	-	--	-	-
20.	Citrate utilization	+	+	+	+	+	+
21.	H ₂ S	+	+	+	+	+	+
22.	Nitrate reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Identified As	<i>Pseudomonas</i> sp.					
24.	pH fall after 96 hr	5.7	4.6	6.2	6.7	5.9	6.8

+: Test Positive - -:Test Positive, A: acid Production



CONCLUSION:

The considerable phosphate solubilizing potential of *Pseudomonas* strain RSMP2 among the isolated six strain indicate that the strain can be exploited as a PSB for development of a biofertilizer after further investigations.

The use of this native strain as bio-fertilizer may remain more comfortably active with the local soil micro flora. It will help in reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and also effective in reducing the cost of cultivation and maintaining the natural fertility of soil. Use of these PSB as bio-inoculants will increase the available P in soil, reduces environmental pollution and promotes sustainable agriculture.

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07

ग्रामीण महिला उद्योजकता विभासात महिला बचत गटाची भूमिका

प्रा.डॉ. नरेंद्र हरीभाऊ शेगोकर
सांख्यिक विभाग प्रमुख,

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देऊळगाव राजा, जि. मुलडाणा

प्रस्तावना :

उद्योजकता हा कोणत्याही राष्ट्राच्या विकासाचा महामंत्र आहे. उद्योजकताच कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचा विकासाच्या मार्गावर नेऊ शकतो हे आता नवीन महिलेले नाही. आजपर्यंत या क्षेत्रात पुरुष वर्गाचीच महत्त्वाची होती परंतु आता या क्षेत्रात महिलांकडे दुर्लक्ष करून पाहण्याची गरज आहे. अल्पकालात महिला उद्योजकताची भूमिका पार पाडण्यासाठी सिध्द झाल्या आहेत. आज महिला उद्योजकता ही एक वास्तविकता आहे. महिलांची उद्योजकता म्हणजेच महिलांनी स्थापन केलेले उद्योग होय. भारताच्या दृष्टीकोनातून विचार केलास महिलांची उद्योजकता हे महिलांच्या कर्तृत्वासाठी नव्याने उगलल्या झालेले क्षेत्र आहे. महिलांची उद्योजकता व पुरुषांची उद्योजकता यांमध्ये फार मूलभूत अंतर नसले तरी महिलांच्या उद्योजकतेची वैशिष्ट्ये वेगळी आहेत. महिलांच्या काही अंगभूत गुणांमुळे या क्षेत्रात त्यांचा दबदबा निर्माण होऊ शकतो हे आज अनेक उदाहरणांद्वारे सिध्द होत आहे. त्यामुळे महिला उद्योजकता वेगळ्या अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून शासन महिलांच्या विकासासाठी विविध योजना आणत आले.

केवळ भारतच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगातील बहुतांश देशात समाजातील एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक न्यायापासून वंचित महिला आहे. तो म्हणजे महिला वर्ग होय. आपल्या देशात वैदिक काळापासून ते स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व

काळापर्यंत महिलांचे वयस उगला म्हणून पाहण्यात आले. तिने घेव घेऊन मूल जाणिवे मूल इभापर्यंतच सिमित ठेवण्यात आले. एखाद्या माती नस त्या गैरसुचक अत्याचारानेच मज्जी घडत आल्या आहेत. त्यांना मज्जीची समाजात मुख्य प्रवाहात घटक म्हणून मान्यता दिली नाही. पुरुष प्रभाव भारतीय संस्कृतीत महिलांचा वयस दुय्य स्थान देण्यात आले. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात त्यांच्या परिस्थितीत हळूहळू सुधारणा होत गेली परंतु रोडवारीत बदलांमधे महिला अद्यापती निरक्षरतेच्या ओढीतून मुक्त होऊ शकलेल्या नाहीत हे एक वास्तव आहे.

शासनाचे महिलांची परिस्थिती सुधारण्याकडिता भारताला लागू असलेल्या संविधानातील डॉ. मुहम्मद युनुस यांच्या सुपरनिव प्रयोगाचा आढावा घेऊन त्यांच्या यशस्वीतेच्या रहस्याचे ज्ञान मिळवून देता. १९९९ मध्ये मोठ्या गाजावजाचे महिला बचतगट योजना सुरु केली. मात्र खरोखर या महिला बचत गटांमुळे महिलांच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक परिस्थितीत बदल झाला आहे का? बचत गटांना वितरित केलेले कर्ज त्यांना कर्मामासाठी वापरले जाते का? बचत गटांमुळे ग्रामीण कुटुंबे सावकारीपाशातून मुक्त झाली आहे का? शासकीय योजना खरोखर गरजू व्यक्तीपर्यंत योग्य लाभार्थीपर्यंत पोहचली आहे का? या सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे मिळविण्यासाठीच मी ग्रामीण महिला उद्योजकता विभासात महिला बचत गटाची भूमिका विशेष संदर्भ मुलडाणा जिल्ह्यातील देऊळगाव राजा तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण महिला उद्योजकता विभासात महिला बचत गटांची भूमिका या विषयाची निवड केली आहे.

शोधपत्राचे कार्यक्षेत्र :

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रासाठी मुलडाणा जिल्ह्यातील देऊळगाव राजा तालुका एवढे कार्यक्षेत्र निश्चित केले आहे.

शोधपत्राची उद्दीष्ट्ये :

१. देऊळगाव राजा तालुक्यातील महिला बचत गटांचा आढावा घेणे.
२. बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून महिलांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासात होणाऱ्या परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

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8. Approaches to Financial Management

Dr. Vinod Ratiram Bansile

Assistant professor, Department of Commerce, Shri Vyankatesh College, Deulgaon Raja.

Introduction

Business apprehension needs economics to assemble their food in the monetary world. Any kind of industry movement depends on the finances. Hence, it is called as support of business association. Whether the production concerns are big or small, they need investment to discharge their commerce behavior.

In the contemporary humanity, all the behavior are worried with the financial activities and very exacting to earning income through any undertaking or behavior. The entire business activities are directly related with making profit. (According to the economics concept of factors of production, rent given to landlord, wage given to labor, interest given to capital and profit given to shareholders or proprietors), a business concern requirements finance to convene all the necessities. Hence finance could be called as resources, speculation, fund etc.. but each expression is having dissimilar meanings and exceptional typescript. Increasing the profit is the main aim of any kind of economic activity.

Meaning of Finance

Finance might be distinct as the painting and knowledge of organization money. It includes financial examination and monetary instruments. Finance as well is referred as the stipulation of currency at the occasion when it is desirable. Finance purpose is the procurement of money and their effectual operation in commerce concerns.

The thought of finance includes assets, funds, money, and quantity. But each utterance is having exclusive connotation. Studying and sympathetic the thought of finance develop into significant part of the commerce concern.

Objectives of Financial Management

Effective procurement and efficient use of finance lead to proper utilization of the finance by the business concern. It is the necessary fraction of the financial administrator. Hence, the monetary administrator must conclude the basic objectives of the financial management. Objectives of Financial Management might be generally separated into two parts such as:



1. Profit maximization
2. Wealth maximization.

Profit Maximization

Profit maximization is also the traditional and contracted move toward, which aims at, maximizes the income of the apprehension. Profit maximization consists of the subsequent significant features.

1. Profit maximization is in addition called as cashing per divide up maximization. It leads to make the most of the production process for profit maximization.
2. Eventual aim of the commerce apprehension is earning profit; therefore, it considers all the possible ways to increase the profitability of the concern.
3. Profit is the parameter of measuring the efficiency of the business concern. So it shows the whole place of the business apprehension.
4. Profit maximization objectives assist to decrease the danger of the production. Favorable influence for earnings Maximization

Drawbacks of Profit Maximization

Profit maximization purpose consists of convinced disadvantage also:

- I. **It is vague:** In this objective, income is not distinct accurately or properly. It creates some redundant estimation concerning earning behavior of the business anxiety.
- II. **It ignores the time value of money:** earnings maximization does not believe the time value of money or the net present value of the cash inflow. It leads convinced differences flanked by the real cash inflow and net in attendance cash flow through a scrupulous time.
- III. **It ignores risk:** earnings maximization does not judge risk of the commerce anxiety. Risks may be internal or external which will have an effect on the in general procedure of the company apprehension.

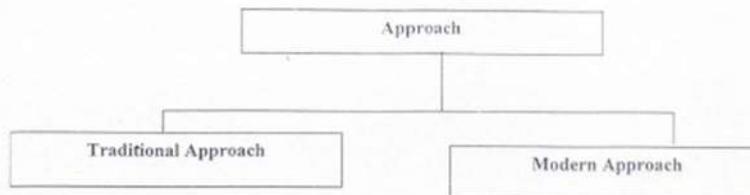
Wealth Maximization

Wealth maximization is one of the contemporary approaches, which involves newest innovations and improvements in the meadow of the commerce anxiety. The term riches mean depositor wealth or the prosperity of the persons those who are concerned in the commerce anxiety. Wealth maximization is also recognized as charge maximization or net in attendance value maximization. This purpose is a generally conventional concept in the pasture of business.⁴²



Approaches to Financial Management

Financial management moves toward procedures the capacity of the financial management in a variety of fields, which comprise the necessary part of the economics. Financial management is not an innovative awareness but an evolutionary. The description and capacity of monetary management has been distorted from one time to another time and functional assortment of innovations. Hypothetical points of vision, financial organization advance may be generally separated into two most important parts.



Functions of Finance Manager

Finance function is one of the major parts of business organization, which involves the permanent and continuous process of the business concern. Finance is one of the interrelated functions which deal with personal function, marketing function, production function and research and development activities of the business concern. At present, every business apprehension concentrates more on the countryside of economics because; it is a very promising part which reflects the complete prepared and profit aptitude location of the anxiety. Deciding the appropriate financial function is the essential and ultimate goal of the business organization.

Finance manager is one of the important role players in the field of finance function. He should have whole acquaintance in the area of secretarial, finance, finances and administration. His location is highly critical and analytical to solve various problems related to finance. An individual who deals economics associated behavior may be called finance administrator. Finance administrator performs the subsequent main functions:

Forecasting Financial Requirements

He should estimate how many investments necessary to obtain fixed possessions and estimate the amount wanted to convene the working resources necessities in prospect.



Acquiring Necessary Capital

After deciding the financial requirement, the finance manager should concentrate how the finance is mobilized and where it will be available. It is also highly critical in nature.

Investment Decision

The finance manager must carefully select best investment alternatives and consider the reasonable and stable return from the investment. He must be well versed in the field of capital budgeting techniques to determine the effective utilization of investment.

Cash Management

Nearday's cash organization theater a major position in the region of finance because proper cash management is not only important for effectual consumption of cash but it also helps to assemble the short-term liquidity location of the anxiety.

Interrelation with Other Departments

Finance administrator deals with different useful departments such as advertising, manufacture, individual, system, investigate, expansion, etc. Finance manager be supposed to have sound acquaintance not only in finance associated area but also well versed in supplementary areas. He must maintain a good relationship with all the functional departments of the business organization

Importance of Financial Management

Finance is the lifeblood of business organization. It needs to meet the requirement of the business concern. Each and every business anxiety must preserve sufficient amount of economics for their flat running of the business apprehension and also uphold the business cautiously to attain the objective of the business anxiety. We can't neglect the importance of business at any moment at and at any state of affairs. Some of the significance of the financial organization is as follows:

Financial Planning

Financial management helps to determine the financial requirement of the business concern and leads to take financial planning of the concern. Financial planning is an important part of the business concern, which helps to promotion of an enterprise.



Acquisition of Funds

Financial management involves the acquisition of required finance to the business concern. Acquiring wanted finances engage in recreation a main part of the financial management, which engage probable foundation of finance at least price.

Proper Use of Funds

Proper utilize and portion of finances leads to get better the prepared competence of the industry concern.

Financial Decision

Because there is a straight association with different department functions such as advertising, manufacture employees, etc.

Improve Profitability

Profitability of the anxiety merely depends on the efficiency and appropriate operation of finances by the industry anxiety. Financial management helps to get better the productivity situation of the concern with the help of physically powerful financial management strategy such as budgetary control, ratio analysis and cost volume profit analysis.

Increase the Value of the Firm

Eventual aim of any commerce apprehension will attain the utmost profit and higher productivity leads to make the most of the prosperity of the investors as well as the country.

Promoting Savings

Investments are probable only when the commerce concern earns superior profitability and maximizing prosperity. Capable financial management helps to promoting and mobilizing person and business savings.

Nowadays financial management is also popularly known as business finance or corporate finances. The business concern or corporate sectors cannot function without the importance of the financial management.

Conclusion

Financing short-term needs is essentially a financing of current assets using short-term financial resources. Current assets, however, are usually funded in part through long-term financial resources that can fund a permanent as well as transitional part of current assets. Different sources are used to finance current assets. It is mainly the trade credit, which is a natural source of financing of the customer by the supplier. It represents the customer's liabilities

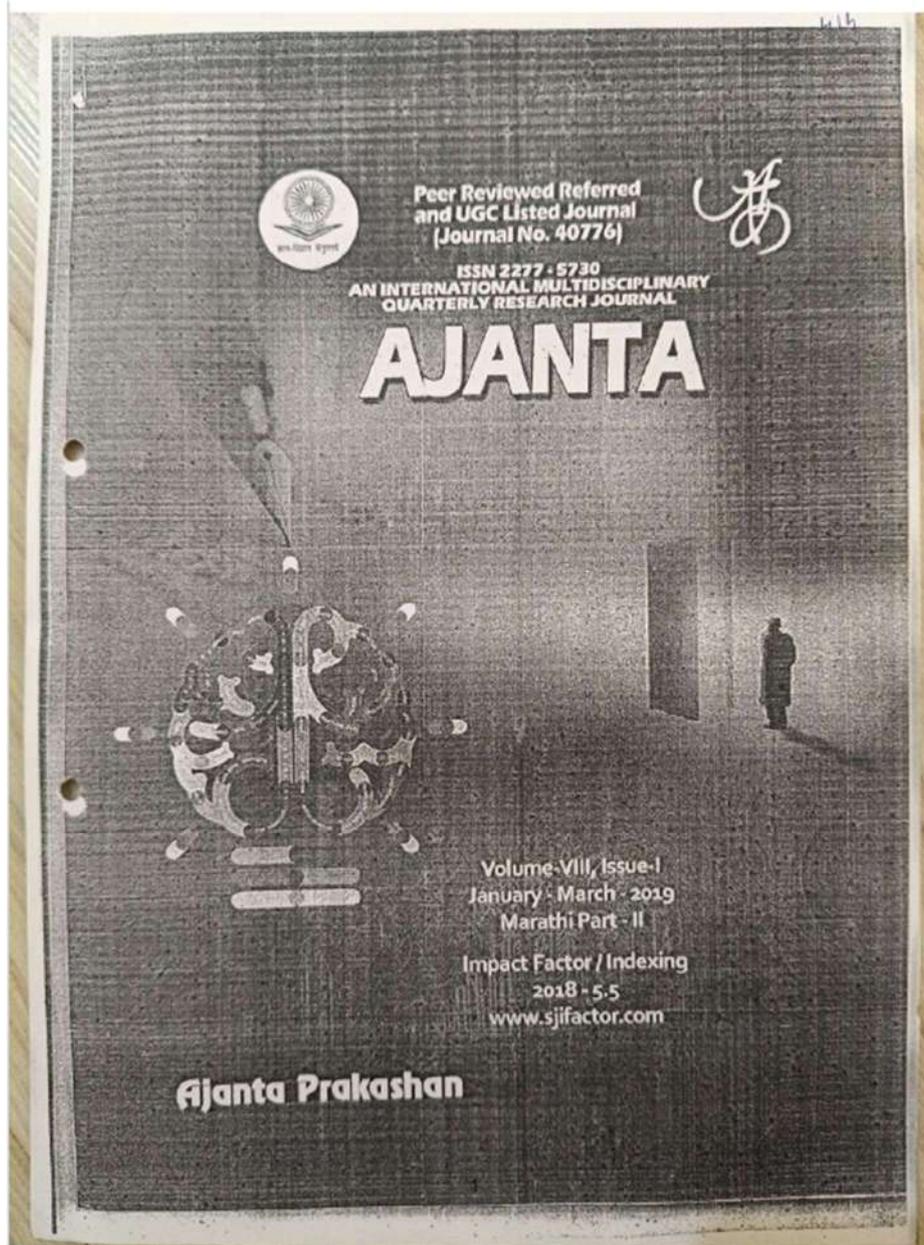


arising from the delay payments to suppliers for the receipt of the goods. Short-term bank loans are loans whose lenders are banks. Loans are provided in various forms. Knowledge of forms and parameters of short-term bank loans is a prerequisite for the effective management and the use of bank loans to the fulfillment of the objectives of the company. Optimal composition of short-term financial resources contributes to ensure the ability to pay as one of the fundamental objectives of the company in its financial management.

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१७. समीक्षा : संकल्पना, स्वरूप आणि समीक्षेपुढील आव्हाने

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पारंपारिक

एखाद्या व्यक्तीबद्दल घटनेबद्दल आपण आपल्या प्रतिक्रिया नोंदवत असतो अमिषाय देत असतो त्यातील इष्ट-अनिष्ट अशा दोन्ही बाजू आपण अभिव्यक्त होताना मांडत असतो. आपण नोंदवताने मन हे आपसूकच समीक्षेच्या अंगाने जाते, ज्या पद्धतीने आपण व्यक्तीविषयी, घटनेविषयी आपले स्पष्ट मत नोंदवत असतो तसेच आपण आपल्यासा आवलेल्या, वाचनानुसार मेलेल्या साहित्यकृतीवर देखील मत नोंदवत असतो. साहित्यकृतीचे वाचन करताना पंचेंद्रियांना जागवणाऱ्या भावभावना, त्याकडे पाहण्याचा वजन मेलेला इष्टिकोन व मंदूते केलेने आकलन या बळावर आपण साहित्यकृतीची उकल करीत असतो ही केलेली उकल फिरफेड व वस्तुनिष्ठपणे होणे अपेक्षित असते.

समीक्षा संकल्पना व स्वरूप

एखादी साहित्यकृती मग ती काव्य, कथा, कर्दबरी, नाटक, चरित्र तसेच इतर कल्पित गद्य असो त्या साहित्यकृतीला मूल्यनापनाच्या घड्यातून पाहणे तिच्या जमेच्या बाजू मांडणे व त्यातील उणीवांची जाणीव करून देणे ही कार्ये म्हणजे छव्या अर्थाने समीक्षा होय. समीक्षा ज्या घटकांमोवती फिरते त्यासंदर्भात ख्यातनाम समीक्षक वसंत आबाजी इहाके म्हणतात... "समीक्षेचा आविष्कार साधारणपणे पुढील माध्यमातून होत असतो : लेख, नियतकालिकालील पुस्तक परीक्षणे, वृत्तपत्रांचे सदरे, मुलाखती, चर्चा, साहित्य संमेलनादी उपक्रमातील अध्यक्षीय भाषणे परिसंचार, चर्चासत्रे इत्यादी" यावरून समीक्षेचा, तिच्या विहाराचा परीच सक्षात येतो येतो.

समीक्षेची अनेक अभ्यासकांनी संकल्पनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक मांडणी केली आहे. ही मांडणी करत असताना समीक्षेची मूळ तत्त्व व पध्दत काय आहेत हे अधोरेखित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. पारंपारिक संगंधार पाटील समीक्षेची संकल्पना विराद करताना म्हणतात की... "साहित्यिक निष्पत्ती आत्मक्षा धरणाचा व संधोषित साक्षातून स्वतः होणारा साहित्यकृतीविषयीचा, तिच्या सौंदर्यविषयीचा



समीक्षा जो तज्जगर्भ व मूल्यगर्भ अत्रिधाय त्यावा साहित्यसमीक्षा म्हणता येईल." या संकल्पनेत मंगंधर पाटील यांनी समीक्षेच्या निकषांच्या अंमलबजावणीबाबत तसेच रसिक म्हणून पार पाडावयाच्या तटस्थ भूमिकेबाबत सूतोवाच केरुपाचे सक्षात येते. ती साहित्यकृती समजून घेण्यासाठी, तिचा विश्लेषणात्मक आढावा घेण्यासाठी व केलेल्या अर्थनिर्णयाचे शाब्दांकन करण्यासाठी समीक्षा तत्त्वांची लादात्मक पावणे किती गरजेचे आहे याची प्रथिती आपल्याला या संकल्पनेवरून येते.

समीक्षा ही साहित्यकृतीमध्ये काय हुडकत असते याबाबत अनेक अभ्यासकांनी मतमतांतर मांडली आहेत समीक्षा व्यवहारांमध्ये अतिआज्य अपरिहार्य असा म्हटला जाणारा भाग विशद करताना समीक्षेची खात्रील संकल्पना महत्त्वाची ठरते. "समीक्षा म्हणजे नसित साहित्यविषयीचे वैचारिक वाङ्मय, वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास, वाङ्मयविषयक सिद्धांत आणि वाङ्मयकृतीचे मूल्यमापन या क्षेत्रात घालणारा व्यवहार 'समीक्षा' या व्यवहाराचाच भाग असतो." या संकल्पनेच्या आधारे समीक्षा व्यवहाराचे स्वरूप उलगडण्यात मदत होते. साहित्य जग ते नसित साहित्यही असेल तरी त्यातील वैचारिक उद्बोधनाची केलेली पेरणी समीक्षेच्या माध्यमातून अभ्यासता येते, साहित्यकृतीच्या आधारे वाङ्मयाचा प्रकारनिहाय व कालखंडनिहाय अभ्यास करता येतो. वाङ्मयविषयक तबसिद्धांताचा परिचय करून घेता येतो तसेच समीक्षेचा अपरिहार्य भाग म्हणजे मूल्यमापन हेही साध्य करता येते. कारण "साहित्याची सर्जन प्रक्रिया केवळ भावनिक पातळीवरची नसते तर तिच्यामध्ये वैचारिक आणि बौद्धिक अने मूलभूत पातळीवर असतातच."

समीक्षेपुढील आव्हाने

समीक्षा व्यवहारामध्ये हलसी काही उणिवा आपल्याला दिसून येतात. एखादी साहित्यकृती वाचत असताना त्यामध्ये वस्तुनिष्ठतेचा अभाव व दृष्टित्तिष्ठतेचे प्राबल्य जाणवते. केवळ वर्णन करणे म्हणजे साहित्यकृतीचे मूल्यमापन करणे नव्हे हे ठन्नी आपण विसरत घालतो आहोत. साहित्यकृतीचे मूल्यमापन करताना एक ठराविक शब्दाची किती वेळा पुनरुक्ती झाली त्याबाबत जी काळजी घेतली जाते तेवढी काळजी त्या साहित्यकृतीचा आशय मांडताना घेतली जात नाही. संड्यात्मक ऐबजी गुणारत्मक समीक्षा होणे महत्त्वाचे ठाटते. साधन हे केवळ आस्वाद घेण्यासाठी अर्थात मनोरंजनासाठी असते. मनन, चिंतन, अभ्यास केवळ अभ्यासक्रमाच्या धोकडीतच असतात याबाबत वाचकांनी पार विचार करू नये, आपल्या



समाधानासाठी वाचन करावे हा प्रमत्त होणे गरजेचे आहे. समीक्षाविषयक काही सकारात्मक जगिदा रचणे गरजेचे आहे यासंदर्भात मराठी समीक्षेपुढे जी आव्हाने आहेत त्याबाबत भाष्य करताना समीक्षक दिगंबर पाध्ये म्हणतात "माणूस अहंभावयुक्त प्राणी असला तरी त्याच्या ठिकाणी दुसऱ्यांशी सहकंप होण्याची स्वाभाविक शक्ती असते तो कितीही विपरीत परिस्थितीत असला तरी त्यातून बाहेर पडण्याची उच्च त्याच्याजवळ असते. म्हणून माणूस हा उयवस्थेचा केवळ गुलाम नाही तर व्यवस्था आपल्याला अनुकूल अशी बदलण्याची सज्जकताही त्याच्या ठायी असते. अशी जाणीव दृढ करण्याचे मोठेच आव्हान मराठी समीक्षेपुढे आहे"

घोडक्यात, मराठी साहित्यकृतीला ज्या समीक्षेमुळे न्याय मिळतो अशा न्यायदात्या समीक्षेला न्याय मिळवून देण्याचे आव्हान समीक्षकांनी पेलायला हवे.

संदर्भ सूची

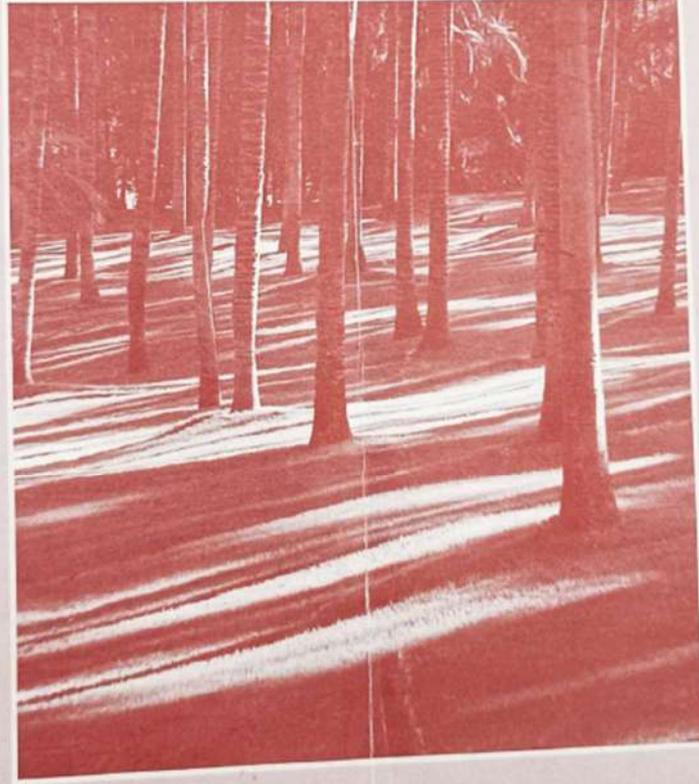
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साक्षात

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के. रमेश राजत
वर्ष विसडे, अंक पहिला
दिवाळी अंक २०१९

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- संपादक -
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- अनुक्रमणिका -

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कवी म्हणतो, वाचावतचे सुतोचाच खालील ओळींमधून दिसून येतात.

“वेगान्या विद्यांनी
उत्खनन करव्यास
त्यांना सापडेल का
शस्त्रविना पखाटा वर
हातात हात आणि गळ्यात गळे
असलेले सांगडे
आणि स्वतंत्र कवयट्या ?
आपण एवढे करू या” (पृ. ९)

बासाठी आपल्याला एवढ्याने परस्पर समन्वयाने रहावे लागेल. आपला मेंदू कोणाचा गुलाम राहता कामा नये. स्वतंत्र विचारसरणी प्रत्येकाने जोपासावता हवी असा नवा पायंडा पाडण्याचे आवाहन कवी करतात दिसून येतो.

जगला शांतीचा शांतीचा संदेश देणाऱ्या तटागत गीतम बुद्धाच्या विचारसरणीने प्रभावीत असलेला कवी त्याच्या मार्गावर चालण्याची आजची गरज आपल्या ‘अतिक्रमण’चा कवितेतून मांडतो. बुद्ध आणि धारुम यांना जोडणारा टुहा होऊ पाहतो, हे खालील ओळींमधून लक्षात येते...

“त्वा पिपळवृक्षाखालचे
अतिक्रमण काढावे म्हणतो
बुद्धाला जोडावे म्हणतो” (पृ. १४)

बोधिवृक्षाखाली अर्धात समाजांमध्ये अंधश्रद्धा, जातिभेद असे जे अतिक्रमण निर्माण झाले आहे, ते हटविण्याची मोहीम कवी हाती घेऊ इच्छितो. बासाठी कवीने देहात सूर्य पाळता आहे. जगताना आपण एकदम बुद्ध जकर घाळावा हा स्टेगरी कवीने दिला आहे. दम्युसुद्ध कवी मागसांचा फ्रेंडा भेऊन फिरताना बुद्ध विचारांची सिद्धी गढीनी ठेवल्याने नमूद करतो.

मध्यमवर्गीयांची कुचंबना, शेतकऱ्यांच्या हालअपेष्टा, सिकांचे होणारे शोषण, धर्मांध जवृतीचे बळी, सामान्य कार्बकट्यांची सरोहोसपट असे अनेक विषय विशाल इंगोले आपल्या कवितेतून मांडतात. शेतकऱ्यांविषयी जो कळबळ्या आहेत तो त्यांच्या ‘मातीचे अर्पण’ व इतर कवितांमधून

दिसून येतो. ‘पोस्ट मॉडर्न’ सारख्या कवितेतून कवी शेतकरी विचारांपणे जसा दुर्लक्षित जातो तसा त्याच्या मर्याने समाजाला फार काही फरक पडत नाही अशी खंत व्यक्त करतो. प्रस्तुत कविता म्हणजे शेतकरीविरोधी व्यवस्थेचे, धोरणांचे कवीने केलेले विच्छेदन वाटते. जगाच्या पेशिष्टाचे हात कवीला सहन होत नाही व उर्ध्वगतेने त्याच्या तोंडून खालील उपरोपिक स्वर बाहेर पडतात...

“हाडाच्या शेतकऱ्याने
काहीच बोलावचे नसते
कारण ए.सी.एल.चा साहेबाइल्ले
त्याला काही कळत नसते” (पृ. १४)

ज्यवस्थेच्या शेतकऱ्याला अज्ञानी ठरवते, दोषी ठरवते परंतु बळीगता शेतमीमातीशी एकत्रित आहे तो हे जणवते की...

“जगाचे अन् जगणाचे
कितीही बदलले संदर्भ
तरी होणार नाही
कोणत्याच काळी
जगण्याच्या गणितातून
माती वजा
ती आते म्हणून
जीव आहे राजा” (पृ. ८३)

हे साध साधे गणित शेतकऱ्याला जसं कळतं तसं या व्यवस्थेला कळत नाही, हे शक्य कवीच्या मनाला शोचत राहत.

सर्वसामान्यांना जगणासाठी घडवडावे लागत आहे त्यामुळे त्यांनी इष्ट-अनिष्ट यातला फरक ओळखायला हवा, या व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध एगार पुकारायला हवा. अशा अनेक सकायात्मक बाबी विशाल इंगोले यांच्या कवितांमधून दिसून येतात. लोकशाही बाबबाची लागत, शिक्षणव्यवस्थेची डागडुजी करावी लागत. बासांच्या अनेक कलांच्याची जगाची कवी वाचकांना करून देतो. व्यवस्थेला शह देण्यासाठी कंबर कसताना कवी वेदून उठतो व म्हणतो की...

साशत । दिवाळी अंक २०१९ । ३९



“मी आणि कवितेने
कवींच टाकले आहे टाकून
शब्दांच्या निखान्यांनी पेटलेली
मशाल हाताहातात टाकची आहे
आणि महाप मॅट्रा
स्वप्नित्याची कलहई फटाबची आहे
आणि ही आग पकटा

स्वप्नित्यांच्या दायात न्यायची आहे”(पृ.११३)
शब्दांच्या निखान्यांनी पेटलेली मशाल घेऊन
निघाल्या कवींता ज्योत्स्नाचे स्वतःवर विश्वास आहे
त्याप्रमाणे कवितेवर सुद्धा आहे.

कवितेच्या माध्यमानून जनसामान्यांच्या दैनंदिन
जिवनात समाजातील अनेक गैरी प्रस्नांना याचा फोडणारा
च अंतर्मुख करणारा कवी विशाल इंगोले यांचा 'माझ्या
हयातीचा दाखला' हा कवितोसंग्रह पाचकांना आपल्या
हयातीत दाखला वाटू लागतो ही या संग्रहाची अपेची
चावू म्हणावी लागेल...

माझ्या हयातीचा दाखला (कवितोसंग्रह)
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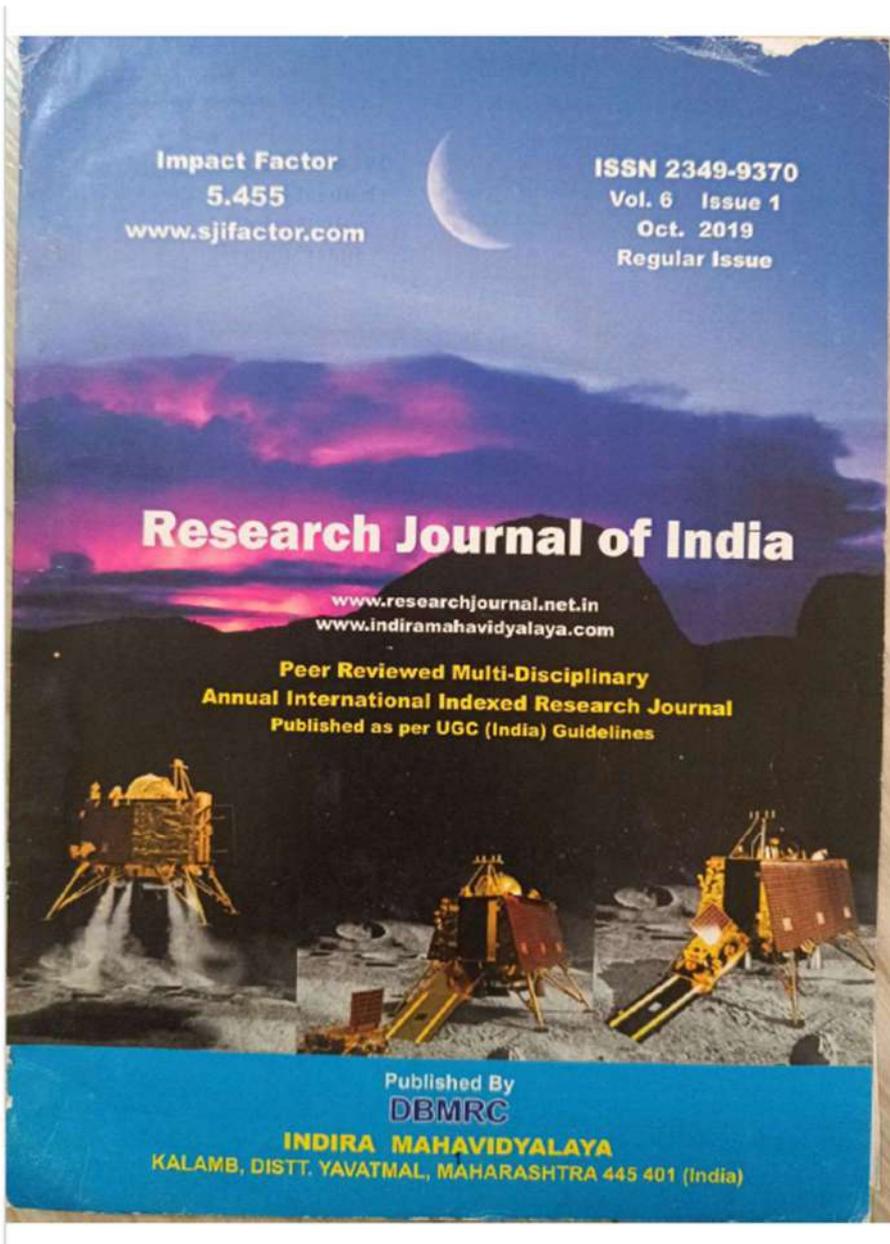




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संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगातील बंडखोरी व आक्रमकता

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प्रास्ताविक

महाराष्ट्र ही संतांच्या विचारांनी पावन झालेली भूमी आहे. विविध संप्रदायातील संतांनी "जगण्या कल्याण संतांच्या विभूती देह कर्तव्यी प्रयोग्यरी" हे शीर्षक घेऊन जगाच्या कल्याणाचा वसा घेतला व आपल्या साहित्यातून आचार विचारातून समाजप्रबोधन करण्याचे कार्य केले. वारकरी संप्रदायाचा विचार करता संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्यासुद्धा संत तुकारामापर्यंत आंगी याच संप्रदायातील इतर संतांनी आपल्या लेखनाच्या माध्यमातून समाजाचा केंदार पेश्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायातील इतर संतांनी आपल्या कल्याणमध्ये तत्कालीन व्यवस्थेच्या कणाटवतून सर्वसामान्यांना सोडवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायाचा कळस मानले जाणारे संत तुकाराम यांचे समाजप्रबोधनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून अतिशय महत्त्वाचे योगदान मानले जाते.

संत तुकाराम : अल्पपरिचय

आपल्या प्रखर वर्णाने समाजामातून हटवून सोडणारे एक आगळेवेगळे संत व्यक्तित्व म्हणून संत तुकाराम सर्वांना परिचित आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक इतिहासात संत तुकाराम यांचे स्थान भक्तांच्यासमवेत अद्वैत आहे. जगतल्या सर्व महत्त्वाच्या अंतःकरणातील घुतट्या करणाऱ्या मानवता त्यांच्या अभंगातून सहजतेने व्यक्त होताना दिसते.

'जे का रंजले राजले, त्यासी म्हेने जो अपुले

तोपि मापु ओळखाव, देव तेथेचि वाचवा' (अ. क्र. २०४)'

संत तुकारामांनी साधूच्या व्यक्तीवकून संत तुकारामांचे सर्वसामान्यपणे असलेले शौर्य लक्षात घेते.

संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगातील बंडखोरी व आक्रमकता

सर्व संतांप्रमाणे संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी देखील अभंगांच्या माध्यमातून समाजामध्ये विचार पेरण्याचे कार्य केले. व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध निर्भयपणे संत तुकारामांनी दंड बोलले. कर्मठ रुढी-श्रम-परंपरा यांचा फोलपग आपल्या अभंगातून, कीर्तनातून जाहीरपणे मांडला. ब्रह्मवैक्य्याची झालेली ओळख जपला करून देणे आणि समाजातून कर्मकांडातून मुक्त करून पाहण्या, सादरपणा, नैतिकतेचा परिचय करून देणे हे तुकारामांचे ध्येय होते. मूळत भाग्यत धर्माच्या चळवळीची सुरुवात आणि प्रसार घान पेशेतून झाला आहे.

बहुजनवाची दिशाभूल करणारे कर्मठ वेदाभिमानी संत तुकारामांच्या तावडीतून मुक्त नाहीत. त्यांचा समाचार घेतात तुकारामांच्या म्हणतात की,

'वेदांचा जो अर्थ आम्हासीच ठाव, घेतां तो वाहवा भार माथा

छादल्याची गोडी देखील्यारी आहे, भार घन चाही मनुष्ये' (अ. क्र. २१८०)'

वेदांचे केवळ पठण करणारे वैदिक भारवाही हमाल आहेत. जनभर धर्मशास्त्राचा भार डोक्यावर घातून जन मात त्यांच्या डोक्यात शिरले नाही. प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञानाची गोडी जसा पाहणारा अनुभू शकत नाही अथवा बलाचा हाड घातून नेणार्याला जसा बलाचा लोच डोकू शकत नाही ह्या वैदिकांपेढी तसेच झाले आहे. जगच्या डपटी, शिंदी व लयाचे मूळ कारण जो पाहणारा आहे त्याला हस्तगत केलेल्या आम्हालाच वेदांचे छरे स्वरूप कळते आहे आणि वेदातील ज्ञानाचे फळही आम्ही मिळविले आहे असे तुकारामांच्या अगदी निरुत्सुकतेपर्यंत सांगणारे तेव्हा त्यांच्या मनात भीती वा अडकणारा लवलेचाही नाही.



तुकोबा केवळ थोडे शक्ति किंवा आत्मस्फूर्तीत गुन झालेले संत नव्हते तर समाजाच्या सर्व अवस्थेचे भान असलेले सत्य समाजसुधारक होते. समाजात विविध स्तरात चालणाऱ्या घडामोडींची सर्व समस्यांची सूक्ष्म पाहिली त्यांचा होती शिवाय त्यांचे अनुभवजन्य ना ते व्यक्त करायला कधीच पाबरले जाहीत. तुकोबांची स्वतःची भूमिका कितीही प्रामाणिक असली तरी जगामध्ये दामिकता नव्हती असे नाही. याची जाणीव ठेवून संतवृत्ती चरोवरच अपरवृत्ती ही जाणवते असणारच, प्रामाणिक भक्तिसौभट भोंदूही असतातच अशा भोंदूंचा समाचार तुकोबा खास शैलीत वेगळी तो पुढीलप्रमाणे...

"ऐसे कैसे झाले भोंदू, बर्न कर्णेची म्हणती साधू
अंग ललुनिया राख, दोळे झाकूनि करती पाप
दाऊनी बैराग्याची बज्ज, भोगे विषयाचा सोदळा
तुका म्हणे सांगे किती, जळे तयांची हांगती" (अ. क्र. ३२६८)^१

असे कसे भोंदू ह्या जगामध्ये निर्माण झाले जे वाटेला ते कर्म करतात आणि स्वतःला साधू संन्यासी म्हणून घेतात. अंगला राख फामुन साधूत्वाचे सौन आणले जाते, नैसर्ग्याचे नाटक केले जाते आणि लोकांची नजर पुकवून विषयाचे भोगही घेतले जातार. संन्यासाच्या आवरणाखाली पापाचरण चालते अशा भोंदू साधू निषयी आणखी काय सांगणे अशा साधूत्वाच्या हांगतीला आग लागते, असे संत तुकाराम जाहीत करतात. ही बाब त्या काळाचा विचार करता पाहताची वाढते.

लबाड दोगी सभूंचा निषेध त्यांची वर्तणूक स्पष्ट करताना संत तुकाराम म्हणतात की,

"भाळुनिया मण्यवर्ती, दटुनि उपदेश देतो
ऐसे पोटभरे संत, दया कैसा भगवंत" (अ.क्र.३२१५)^२

आपणाम गुरू कयने म्हणून कुणाल्हादी मण्यवर्ती कणयला ललुन हे डोंगी स्वार्थाचोटी उपदेश देतात. हे वेताची संत जे उपदेश देतात त्याच्या अगदी उलट त्यांचे वर्तन करतात त्यांचे आचरण असे तमोगुणी पुक्त असते मग त्यांचा भगवंत भेटणार तरी कसा?

तुकोबा दामिकता घोरकर धरताना म्हणतात की, सदसर्वकाळ लोभाची आशा धरणाऱ्याने कुटिल हेतू बाळगणाऱ्याने गळुघात माळ घालू नये दया-दया-शंती त्यांच्या मनामध्ये नाही त्यांचे विभूती अर्थात अंगला भस्म फामु नये करण विभूती लेपन म्हणजे बैराग्य नव्हे. आपल्या ज्ञानाचा अहंकार बाळगू नये हे सांगताना ते म्हणतात की...

"कोटियाचे गोंपण, तैसे अहंकारे ज्ञान ।

त्यासी आता शिजे कोण, जवळी जाता किळसावाणे ।।" (अ.क्र. ३३६४)^३

शरीरपर चढेड फुटलेली व्यक्ती स्वतःला गेरी समजू लागते परंतु वस्तुतः इतर लोक त्या व्यक्तीचा

दिसकार करतात ज्ञानाचा अहंकार बाळगणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या बाबतीतही काही वेगळी परिस्थिती मसते हे तुकोबा दामिकताची सुचवितात.

निष्कर्ष

- १) संतांनी आपली संबंध इतर समाजप्रबोधनत घालवली.
- २) नैतिकता, सदाचार आदी मूल्ये समाजाला दिली.
- ३) संत तुकारामांची प्रबोधनची आगळी वेगळी शैली होती.
- ४) निर्भीक्ष्णता व स्पष्टवक्तृत्व तुकारामांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा एक पैलू होता.
- ५) जे सत्य आहे ते विलकाळ टिकते.
- ६) संत तुकारामांचे विचार हे सार्वभौमिक आहेत.

संदर्भ

- १) मोघाळी, र.ग. (संपा.) श्रीसकलसंतपणा खंड दुसरा. पुणे, सारणी प्रकाशन. १५-०७-२०१६, पृ. क्र. ६५५
- २) हांडे, पृ. क्र. ८३४
- ३) हांडे, पृ. क्र. ९०८
- ४) हांडे, पृ. क्र. ९८८



Study of Physicochemical Parameters of Soils from Some Villages of
Deulgaon Raja Taluka Dist. Buldhana (Maharashtra) India.

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Abstract-

In this study the analysis of some physicochemical parameters of soil like pH, electrical conductivity, organic Carbon, Phosphorous and Potassium have been carried out. In the present study the soil samples collected from the field of different villages such as Khalyal Gavhan, Pangri Mali, Pinpalgaon Chikankha, Singaon Jahagir and Kumbhari located in the Deulgaon Raja Taluka were analyzed. From this study it has been revealed that there is large percentage of phosphorous and potassium into the soil due to the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and hence it was concluded that the variation in various Physicochemical Parameters and irregular distributions of various nutrients is due to the excessive use of chemical fertilizers during the crop formation.

Keywords- Physicochemical Parameters, Chemical Fertilizers, Nutrients.

Introductions-

Soil is the top layer of the earth's crust that performs many vital functions such as food and biomass production, storage, filtration, and transformation of many macro and micro nutrients [1]. Soil sampling is perhaps the most vital step for any soil analysis. As a very small fraction of the huge soil mass is used for analysis, it becomes extremely important to get a truly representative soil sample of the field. Soil test based nutrient management has emerged as a key issue in efforts to increase agricultural productivity and production since optimal use of nutrients, based on soil analysis can improve crop productivity and minimize wastage of these nutrients, thus minimizing impact on environmental leading to bias through optimal production. Deficiencies of primary, secondary and micronutrients have been observed in intensive cultivated areas[2]. Soil is important to everyone either directly or indirectly. It is natural body on which agricultural product grow and it has fragile ecosystem [3,4]. Soils are medium in which crop grow to food and cloth the world. Soil fertility vital to a productive soil. Certain external factors control plant growth, air, temperature, light mechanical support, nutrients and water. Plants had elements for their growth and completion of life cycle. They are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, etc [5]. Soil is a vital component, medium of unconsolidated nutrients and materials, forms the life layer of plants. It is a basic life support components of biosphere. The physicochemical study of parameters is important to agricultural scientists for plants growth and soil management. [6-7]. Soil has complex function which is beneficial to human and other living organism. It acts as a filter, buffer storage, transformation system, and thus protects the global ecosystem against the adverse effects of environmental pollutants [8].

Materials and Methods-

Materials:

The present study deals with the analysis of soil samples from the field of Khalyal Gavhan, Pangri Mali, Pinpalgaon Chikankha, Singaon Jahagir and Kumbhari which were collected during the Winter 2018. The soil samples were collected in a polythene bags. Then they were thoroughly mixed on a piece of clean cloth, air dried and the lumps were broken using





wooden pestle and mortar [9]. Particles were crushed and sieved with 10 mesh diameter and transferred into clean and labeled polythene bag for further analysis.

Methods:

pH values were determined using Equiptronics pH meter as described by Jackson [10]. For this 20gm soil sample and 40ml distilled water were mixed in the 1:2 ratio. This suspension was stirred thoroughly with glass rod for 30 minutes and left for one hour. The combined electrode was inserted into the supernatant and pH was recorded. The pH value is a measure of the hydrogen ion activity of the soil water system and it expresses the nature of the soil. It is a very important property as it is helpful in the determination of the availability of nutrients, microbial activity and physical status of the soil.

Electrical conductivity (EC) expresses the number of ions in the solution which helps in the determination of the current carrying capacity of the soil and also gives idea about the soluble salts present in the soil. The electrical conductivity was determined on an Equiptronics digital electrical conductivity bridge [11]. For this 20gm soil was mixed with 40ml distilled water. Then suspension was stirred intermittently for half an hour and kept it for 30 minutes without any disturbances for complete dissolution of soluble salts. The soil was allowed to settle down and then conductivity cell was inserted in solution to take the reading to record the EC values.

Organic matter is helpful in supplying nutrients and water to the plants and it also provides healthy physical conditions to the plants. The percentage of organic carbon in the soil was estimated by using modified Walkley-black method [12] which was described by Jackson [10]. 1gm dry soil sample was passed through 0.5mm sieve without loss and then taken into 500ml conical flask. After that 10ml of 4N potassium dichromate and 20ml con. H₂SO₄ were added to the flask and were shaken for a minute and then it was allowed to set for 30 minutes. To this 200ml distilled water, 10ml phosphoric acid and 1ml diphenylamine indicator were added. Then solution was titrated against standard ferrous ammonium sulphate till colour changes from blue violet to green. The blank titration was also carried out without a soil sample. Phosphorus found as orthophosphate in different forms and combinations but only a small fraction of it is available to plants. Available phosphorus was estimated by Olsen's method [13] which was modified by Watanbe [14]. In this method the reagent 0.5 M NaHCO₃ with pH 8.5 was prepared by dissolving 42gm NaHCO₃ in distilled water and made it up to 1 lit. The pH was adjusted at 8.5 by using 20% NaOH solution. Then 2.5gm of air dried soil was weighed into 150ml Erlenmeyer flask, to this 50ml of Olsen's reagent (0.5 M NaHCO₃ Solution, pH 8.5) and one teaspoonful of activated charcoal were added. The flasks were shaken for 30 minutes and after that it was filtered immediately through Whatman filter paper (No. 41). 5ml of the filtrate was taken by using pipette into 25ml of volumetric flask and then neutralized with 1:4 H₂SO₄ using p-nitrophenol as an indicator and the volume was made by adding distilled water. Then few crystals of stannous oxalate were added which forms blue colour and intensity of blue colour was read in photoelectric colorimeter within 10 minutes at a wavelength of 730 nm. A blank test was also carried out without soil sample. The Potassium in soil water has been estimated by flame by preparing the standard solutions of potassium (ppm) and feeding the diluted extract in flame photometer for recording the reading for standard and sample with K filter.





Result and Discussion:-

The analysis of soil samples (Table 1) show that the values for pH range from 7.40 to 8.35 which indicates that the soils are alkaline and under these conditions there is decrease in solubility of minerals which creates nutrient deficiencies in the soils. Due to nutrient deficiencies plant growth is limited. Electrical Conductivity value ranges from 0.33 mS/cm to 0.71 mS/cm (Table 1), all the samples have moderate electrical conductivity values except sample no.4 which is marginally or non- saline. Electrical conductivity is used to estimate the concentrations of soluble salts in soil and it is commonly used as a measure of salinity. Soils having EC below 0.4mS/cm are considered as marginally or non-saline, while soils having E.C.above 0.8 mS/cm are considered sometime saline. So all the soil samples except sample no.4 were found moderately saline.

The organic carbon in soil samples under analysis ranges from 0.75 to 1.28 % .The organic soil consist of dead plants and live or dead animals. Most of the living things present in soils, including plants, insects, bacteria and fungi, are dependent for nutrients and energy on organic matter. Organic matter helps in the infiltration of air and water. Phosphorus is important micronutrient required for plant growth and metabolism. Phosphorous in the present soils vary from 78.7 Kg/hectare to 166.3 Kg/hectare the highest value in sample No. 2 and 4 may be due to excess use of phosphorous fertilizers. Application of phosphorus (P) is necessary for maintaining a balance between the nutrients required for plants which helps in the normal growth of the crop. From the analyzed soil samples potassium ranges from 381 Kg/hectare to 743 Kg/hectare which indicates that there is large percentage of K in all the soil samples this may be due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers .

Table 1: Showing the variation in different parameter of soil samples from some villages of Deulgaon Raja Taluka.

Sample No.	Name of village	pH	E.C	C-org	P	K
1	Khalyal Gavhan	7.53	0.67	0.86	78.7	476
2	Pangri Mali	7.84	0.54	0.99	166.3	534
3	Pimpalgaon Chikamkha	8.35	0.59	0.75	84.8	439
4	Singaon Jahagir	8.17	0.33	1.28	152.8	743
5	Kumbhari	7.40	0.71	0.79	102.6	381

EC- mS/cm. C- org-%, P - Kg/hectare, K- Kg/hectare.

Conclusions:-

The physico-chemical analysis of the soil samples from Khalyal Gavhan, Pangri Mali, Pimpalgaon, Chikamkha, Singaon, Jahagir and Kumbhari villages from Deulgaon Raja taluka have revealed that most of the farmers are using excessive chemical fertilizers and the too much dose of chemical fertilizers in soils has increased the values of P and K. These chemical fertilizers reduce the fertility of soil. Therefore organic manure can be a remedy to raise the crop yield. So farmers should use the organic manure instead of chemical fertilizers for the healthy environment and benefit of the human being.

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Knowing Digital Library

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Abstract:

Over the last several decades technology and technological innovations have greatly change the quality of life, Change is set to continue in the next decade. The 21st century has become accomplish as "knowledge century Era".

Every nation is finding it safe to be performing in the competitive environment. Here the information infrastructure, Research and innovations have become synonymous. Librarians are going to be expected than ever to be first innovative organization, which can still deliver stable services. The knowledge resources include books, journals, manuscript etc available in the libraries are getting identified through library and information networks and access to the has already made success stories around the world. It is now the turn of full text multimedia based digital resources that are becoming essential these days.

Introduction:

Digital- What to say? What to comments? Don't you think that our full circle of life circle of digitalization. Our life can never be isolated even if we intend to remain cut off from this concept. People won't let you live and our present need can never be fulfilled. We need to conserve our resources of space because our economy is falling. Where ever we go, to the reservation counter to the Suvidha counter, banks, anywhere, everywhere, we see it that multiplicity of jobs and multifarious needs of no one can ever be fulfilled unless we take resources two digit digitization.

Security and safety have become have become essential and this essential factors entirely depends upon digitization. We as Librarians are playing the dominant role in this sphere. We know that there is the paucity of fund we know that there is the shortage of professional staff and we know that there is information overload. Keeping in new all these factors we have to manage our self our intellectual faculties and our attitudes to the international capacities. We have to remain under stress so that our masters may remain out



of stress instead of wasting our natural resources. We should look towards the management of digitization. We have to seek the assistance of the new modes of library management.

Librarians with their skill in categorization search to retrieval and understanding needs offer a great potential to any organization embarking and information management. Librarians certainly needs computer skill, because more and more information is computer based. In spite of thinking that we act as a custodian of physical documents in physical library. However the information action is not restricted to any particular place, instead it involves working with other employee to help meet their information needs.

Few years back the cost of the digital storage was continually declining and we thought it would be possible to "just save everything". Now we are bits Wiser. We have learned that storage cost is not negligible because even though per bit cost is low. We need to invest in good practices to ensure that need information can be found at the right time.

Libraries need to develop new services to meet demands created by the digital environment and to do this they need staff with skill that have not traditionally been part of library education. Librarians find that they need a new generation of information professional to manage digital resources. There is a need to preserve research data or electronic publication to preserve administrative email or students thesis and dissertation.

Developing the digital library is not easy way to save money, for example if we subscribe electronic resources VAT is chargeable but for printed book it is exempted. The digital library may create new and improved services to the users but it is not a cheap means. In future we require more and more money. It means the budget provision is essential for digital library and for overall priorities and expectations in the content in the context of the digital library.

Some technical issues and Systems like integrated are become big problem. Librarians are no longer just dealing with digital textual resources but a wide range of different types of Data that include graphical mapping and moving image ,issues of security and data protection.

Collection development policy is important one major issue is that of balance between print and electronic services. This is common for many libraries. Selection of e-resources criteria should be clear which involves a subject librarian for analyzing the deal against a set of criteria. Selection and acquisition has become more complex. Licensing for access electronics resources is must after, we acquire material, we will have to arrange it in good manner , and the biggest aspect of the age sources is of preservation of the subscribed material. The subscription of e-journal mainly aims to provide information to the user immediate need. Library staff also has to create counter for learning and teaching purpose.



Some publishers allow author to retain the copyright for the papers and permitted to deposit material in archives, other do not. Author should be encouraged to insist on retaining copyright at least to deposit a copy of their papers on a non-profit print server. If a publisher doesn't allow this, it is now widely accepted that author can deposit a preferred version of the paper followed by post-referred correction on a non-profit print server without contravening copyright.

The staff of library plays an important role in the digital library. Library staff should be active to install the e-resources. Librarian should take the role of raising awareness about the e-resources among their academic colleges. Information professionals are required to take on a wider variety of roles requiring a broader range of skills than perhaps ever before. Library managers need to address the issues of how staff are obtained, trained and retained in order to carry out this work. Marketing is also the main concern in the digital era.

There is an increase in the number of studies. The provision of infrastructure, teaching faculty, reading materials on global standards is to be intended. Everybody has become enlightened globally, there is also a lack of Science and Technology. We have to look towards the Orient. Nobody can offer to go there and our education system is not comparable to the western one. There is the problem of sustainability. We will sustain only through science and technology. We have to be alert and grasp whatever is available and provide it to the reader.

In the recent past term Blog has become the buzz word. As we see online in the form of web page owned by the individual or organization that is readable, rewritable, editable and sharable.

Education must become compatible to the changing needs; we should not produce just degree holders, but a work force which may bring about the development in society. There must be total devotion and sincerity to attend the goal.

Having instruction concentrate on social issues we find it difficult to provide facilities to the aspiring generation. It becomes our duty to see the maximum number are satisfied. We have to achieve our goal of uplifting our fellow-brothers who are still ignorant of what is happening in our universe for this we have to manage through existing resources and that too with meager funds in our hands. This is up to us and when?

Libraries now more than ever deliver their e-services in the form of wider ICT based. Digital library delivery relies on the infrastructure hardware and expertise provided by the computing services in institutions.

Over the last several decades technology and technological innovations have greatly changed the quality of life. Change is set to continue in the next decade. The 21st century has become an "accomplish as" knowledge century Era".



Every nation is finding it safe to be performing in the competitive environment. Here the information infrastructure, Research and innovations have become synonymous. Librarians are going to be expected than ever to be first innovative organization, which can still deliver stable services. The knowledge resources include books, journals, manuscripts etc available in the libraries are getting identified through library and information networks and access to them has already made success stories around the world. It is now the turn of full text multimedia based digital resources that are becoming essential these days.

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शाश्वत विकास ध्येये आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था (The Sustainable Development Goals and Indian Economy)

डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर विष्णू गोरे

सहायक प्राध्यापक व प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
श्री व्यंकटेश कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
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संक्षिप्त गोष्टवारा (Abstract) :

शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी भारताची कटिबद्धता अधोरेखित करणारा हा भारत सरकारच्या नीति आयोगाने प्रसिद्ध केलेला अहवाल म्हणजे त्या दिशेने टाकलेले महत्त्वाचे पाऊल नक्कीच मानता येईल. मात्र त्या संदर्भात भविष्यात टाकल्या जाणाऱ्या पायलांकडे चिकित्सक नजरेंतूनच पहावे लागेल. भारत सरकारने तर आश्वासन दिले आहे की, या पुढच्या अहवालांमध्ये सगळी माहिती आणखी काटेकोरपणे नोंदवली जाईल आणि ज्यात संपूर्ण देशभरातून गोळा होणारी माहिती आणखी सखोल असेल. त्याचप्रमाणे हा तपशील गोळा करण्याचे तंत्र देखील आणखी विकसित केले जाईल ज्यात मिळालेल्या माहिती मधली असंबद्धता दूर करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केला जाईल.

Keywords: शाश्वत विकास, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

प्रास्ताविक (Introduction) :

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) म्हणजे 'शाश्वत विकास ध्येये' हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरचा एक महत्त्वाकांक्षी जाहिरनामा आहे, ज्यात गरिबी, भूक आणि महिलांच्या बाबतीत होणाऱ्या हिंसेला पूर्णविराम देण्याचे महत्त्वाचे उद्दिष्ट समोर ठेवण्यात आले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे जगातल्या प्रत्येक मानवाला कायदेशीररित्या स्वतःची ओळख मिळावी आणि प्रत्येकाला समान न्याय मिळावा हे देखील उद्दिष्ट त्यात समाविष्ट आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेच्या सर्व 193 सदस्य देशांनी सप्टेंबर 2015 मध्ये एकमताने स्वीकारलेल्या या जाहिरनामानुसार 2015 ते 2020 या पंधरा वर्षांच्या काळात हा संकल्पित विकास घडवून आणणे अपेक्षित आहे.

ही शाश्वत विकास ध्येये निश्चित करण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर ज्या चर्चा पार पडल्या त्यात विकसनशील देशांची भूमिका मांडण्यात आणि विकसित देशांचे उत्तरदायित्व स्पष्ट करण्यात भारताने प्रमुख भूमिका बजावली होती. या ध्येयांचा मसुदा बनवताना सुद्धा भौगोलिक आशा-आकांक्षा आणि उद्दिष्टांना प्राधान्य देत, भारताच्या मताचा प्रामुख्याने विचार करण्यात आला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे हा जाहिरनामा आता जगातल्या सगळ्या देशांना लागू आहे, ज्याच्या उलट यापूर्वी संयुक्त राष्ट्रांची Millennium Development Goals विकसनशील देशांपुरतीच मर्यादित होती. पण आता संयुक्त राष्ट्रांची ही शाश्वत विकासाची भूमिका क्रांतिकारक रित्या बदलली आहे; ज्यात आता केवळ दक्षिणेकडच्या देशांकडेच लक्ष केंद्रित केलेले नसून गरीब आणि श्रीमंत अशा सगळ्याच देशांचा त्यात समावेश आहे.

शाश्वत विकास ध्येये निश्चित करून त्या दृष्टीने पावले टाकण्याची ही पद्धत जरी क्रांतिकारक असली तरी त्यामध्ये काही मूलभूत त्रुटी राहून गेल्या आहेत. यातली उद्दिष्टे पूर्ण करणे बंधनकारक नसून स्वैच्छिक आहे. त्यामुळे विकासाची ती परिमाणे सत्यात उतरवणे एक समस्येचा आहे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक देशाने,





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खास करून जे देश अधिक साधनसंपन्न आहेत त्यांनी त्या दिशेने निर्णायक पावले उचलली पाहिजेत. अशाप्रकारे जागतिक पातळीवर सगळ्यांनी सहकार्याची भूमिका स्वीकारली नाही तर हा शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांचा जाहिरनामा म्हणजे सत्यात उतरू न शकणारे एक स्वप्न बनून राहील.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये (Objectives):

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाची मांडणी करताना पुढील प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट्ये विचारात घेतलेली आहेत:

1. शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांच्या पूर्ततेत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा सहभाग अभ्यासणे.
3. शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी धोरणात्मक उपाय सुचविणे.

शाश्वत विकास ध्येये (Sustainable Development Goal):

शाश्वत विकास ध्येये (एस.डी.जी.) हा भविष्यकालीन आंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास संबंधित ध्येयांचा संच आहे. ही ध्येये युनायटेड नेशन्स ने बनविली असून त्याची शाश्वत विकासासाठीची जागतिक ध्येये अशी बढती करण्यात आलेली आहे. या ध्येयांनी, सहस्र (मिलेनियम) विकास ध्येये ज्यांची मुदत वर्ष 2015 च्या शेवटी संपली, त्यांची जागा घेतली आहे. वर्ष 2015 पासून 2030 पर्यंत ही ध्येये लागू पडतील. एकूण 17 ध्येये असून या ध्येयांसाठी 169 विशिष्ट ध्येये आहेत. 2015 च्या ऑगस्ट मध्ये 193 देशांनी खालील 17 ध्येयांना मान्यता दिली आहे. :

01. दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन
02. भूक निर्मुलन
03. चांगले आरोग्य
04. दर्जेदार शिक्षण
05. लैंगिक समानता
06. शुद्ध पाणी आणि आरोग्यदायक स्वच्छता
07. नूतनीकरण करण्याजोगी आणि स्वस्त ऊर्जा
08. चांगल्या नोकऱ्या आणि अर्थशास्त्र
09. नवीन उपक्रम आणि पायाभूत सुविधा
10. असमानता कमी करणे
11. शाश्वत शहरे आणि समाज
12. उपलब्ध साधनांचा जबाबदारीपूर्वक वापर
13. हवामानाचा परिणाम
14. शाश्वत महासागर
15. जमिनीचा शाश्वत उपयोग
16. शांतता आणि न्याय
17. शाश्वत विकासासाठी भागिदारी

शाश्वत विकास ध्येये आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

(The Sustainable Development Goals and Indian Economy)

आज भारत एक जागतिक महासत्ता म्हणून उदयाला येणारा देश आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे संयुक्त राष्ट्रांनी स्वीकारलेल्या शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांचा मसुदा बनवण्यात भारताने दाखवलेले स्वारस्य पहाता, त्यांना परिणामकारकरित्या राबवणे हे भारताचे विशेष कर्तव्यच आहे. अर्थात् पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी वेगवेगळ्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय मंचांवर या जाहिरनाम्याच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी भारताची ठाम कटिबद्धता जगासमोर मांडली





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आहे, जी एक उत्साहवर्धक बाब आहे. भारताच्या नीति आयोगाने SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018 प्रसिद्ध केला. भारतातली सगळी राज्ये आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांमध्ये शाश्वत विकासाच्या दिशेने किती प्रगती होते आहे त्याचा हा अहवाल आहे. हा अहवाल महत्त्वपूर्ण अशासाठी म्हणता येईल की, या ध्येयाची परिपूर्ती करण्याची तत्परतेने बांधिलकी जाहीर करण्याच्या दृष्टीने हे महत्त्वाचे पाऊल आहे.

SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018 या अहवालाची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतात:

- या अहवालाचे वैशिष्ट्य हे आहे की त्यात पारदर्शकता आहे आणि सामान्य माणसालाही तो समजून घेता येईल असा आहे. त्यातली भाषा सोपी आणि स्पष्ट आहे ज्यात रगीत तक्ते आणि चित्रे देऊन विविध उद्दिष्टे गाठण्यासाठी कोणकोणत्या कार्यपद्धतींचा अवलंब करायचा त्याची सुद्धा अगदी स्पष्ट शब्दात माहिती उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आलेली आहे.
- विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टांची परिपूर्ती करण्याची जबाबदारी कोणकोणत्या सरकारी विभागांवर आणि मंत्रालयांवर सोपवण्यात आलेली आहे त्याचीही माहिती एका तक्त्यामध्ये सगळ्यात शेवटी दिलेली आहे. उदाहरणार्थ SDG - 3 नुसार आरोग्यविषयक उद्दिष्टांची पूर्ती करण्याचे काम आरोग्य आणि कुटुंब कल्याण (आयुष) मंत्रालय तसेच गृह मंत्रालयाला सुद्धा सोपवण्यात आले आहे, कारण की मादक पदार्थांच्या गैरवापराचा प्रश्न सोडवण्याचे काम गृह खात्याच्या अखत्यारीत येते.
- विशिष्ट मंत्रालयाला आणि सरकारी खात्याला त्या त्या उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी बांधिल ठेवण्याचा निर्णय अतिशय चांगला आहे. कारण त्यामुळे एखादे उद्दिष्ट मागे पडले तर त्यासाठी सरकारी पातळीवर कोणत्या विभागाकडे ते सोपवले आहे हे आता निश्चितपणे सांगत येणार आहे.
- प्रत्येक उद्दिष्टाच्या पूर्ततेची जबाबदारी वेगवेगळ्या अशा संबंधित मंत्रालयांवर सोपवण्यातून हे सुद्धा सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला आहे की, कोणतेही ध्येय गाठायचे असेल तर सरकारच्या विविध मंत्रालयांना आणि विभागांना परस्परांच्या सहकार्याने काम करण्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही. म्हणूनच त्यातून स्पष्ट संकेत मिळतो की सरकारच्या विविध खात्यांना आता या कामासाठी एकमेकांशी हात हातात घेऊनच काम करावे लागणार आहे.
- या अहवालात शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांच्या आधारावर भारतातील विविध राज्ये आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांमधील विकासाचा जो तुलनात्मक आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे त्यावरून ही गोष्ट स्पष्टपणे दिसून येते की, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाकडून अपेक्षित विकासाच्या दिशेने जायला अजून फार मोठा पल्ला गाठायचा लागणार आहे. उदाहरणार्थ भूक निर्मूलनाच्या उद्दिष्टाच्या पूर्ततेच्या बाबतीत गुजरात व झारखंड या राज्यांहुन मणिपूर व केरळ या दोन राज्यांची कामगिरी फार चांगली आहे (पान क्र. 31) तर सत्री - पुरुष असमानता दूर करण्याच्या कामात केरळ व सिक्किम ही राज्ये मणिपूर व बिहार यांच्यापेक्षा कितीतरी पुढे आहेत. (पान क्र. 66) अर्थात अशाप्रकारची विविध राज्यांची तुलनात्मक माहिती प्रसारमाध्यमांचे नक्कीच लक्ष्य ठेवून घेणारी ठरणार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे तज्ज्ञ आणि विकासासंदर्भ निश्चित करणाऱ्यांना नक्कीच विचार करावा लागणार आहे की, केरळ सारख्या राज्याने अशी वरची क्रमवारी कशाप्रकारे गाठली आणि जी राज्ये मागे पडली आहेत त्यांच्या कोणत्या कमतरता आहेत.
- या अहवालामधल्या अशा कितीतरी जमेच्या बाजू लोकांसमोर आल्या असल्या तरी त्यासोबतच या विकासाकार्यामधल्या त्रुटी मात्र त्यामुळे झाकल्या जाऊ शकत नाहीत. सदर अहवालामध्ये अशा अनेक कमतरता ठळकपणे नजरेस येत आहेत. निश्चित करण्यात आलेल्या चार महत्त्वाच्या ध्येयांपैकी एक अशा पर्यावरण परिवर्तनाच्या परिणामांचा (SDG - 3) यात कुठे विचार केलेला दिसत नाही.





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- जरी बहुतांश सगळ्या शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांचा यात ताळा घेण्यात आला असला तरी त्यांच्या सोबत अपेक्षित अशा कित्येक उरिष्टांवर काहीही भाष्य सापडत नाही. उदाहरणार्थ SDG-11 नुसार शहरांचा सुरक्षित आणि शाश्वत विकास अपेक्षित आहे. परंतु या अहवालामध्ये शहरी विकासाच्या एकूण सात परिमाणांपैकी केवळ दोन परिमाणांचा विचार केलेला आढळतो ज्या देशामध्ये झपाट्याने शहरीकरण होते आहे आणि २०५० पर्यंत जिथे शहरी लोकसंख्येचा आकडा 81.4 कोटींचे घरात जाण्याची शक्यता आहे त्या देशासाठी ही बाब काळजी करण्यासारखीच आहे.
- त्याचप्रमाणे SDG - 4 नुसार सर्वांना शिक्षणाची उत्तम व्यवस्था करण्यास सगळे सदस्य देश बांधील आहेत. परंतु त्या दिशेने जी सात उरिष्टे निश्चित करण्यात आली आहेत त्यापैकी फक्त एकावरच हा अहवाल प्रकाश टाकतो आहे. अशा या बाकी राहिलेल्या उरिष्टांमध्ये, शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत असलेली स्त्री - पुरुष असमानता हा वितैचा विषय आहे आणि भारतासारख्या देशाने त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून बिलकुल चालणार नाही.
- या अहवालातली अशीच एक महत्त्वाची उणीव अशी की, SDG जाहिरनाम्यामध्ये समाजातली असमानता दूर करण्यावर आणि विकासापासून दुरावलेल्या अशा दुर्बल समाजघटकाना सुद्धा विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहामध्ये आणण्यावर जो भर देण्यात आला आहे त्याचे प्रतिबिंब सरकारच्या या अहवालामध्ये दिसून येत नाही.
- "विकासापासून कोणीही वंचित रहाता कामा नये" हे शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांचे मुख्य उरिष्ट असून 2015 नंतरच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर निश्चित करण्यात आलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या उरिष्टांमध्ये आणि कार्यक्रमांमध्ये त्याचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख केला जात आहे.
- भारतासारख्या देशातला मानवसमाज आर्थिक सुबत्ता, लिंग, वय, वर्ण आणि जात इतकेच नव्हे तर लोकांचे होणारे विस्थापन, शारीरिक विकलांगता आणि भौगोलिक अंतर अशा अनेक गोष्टीमध्ये विभागला गेलेला असल्यामुळे, अशा समाजात कोणालाही विकासापासून वंचित राहू द्यायचे नसेल तर त्यासाठी समाजातल्या अगदी शेवटच्या टोकापर्यंत पोहोचण्याची गरज आहे. SDG India Index अहवालामधून तो विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी आवश्यक बाधिलकी दिसून येत नाही ही खेदाची गोष्ट आहे.
- जरी या अहवालामध्ये ही गोष्ट मान्य केली आहे की, SDG-2 नुसार भूक निर्मूलन हे महत्त्वाचे ध्येय असले तरी भारतात लिंग, जात, सामाजिक स्तर वगैरे विविध संरचनात्मक असमानतांमुळे संपूर्ण भूक निर्मूलन करण्याचे काम एक मोठे आव्हानात्मक आहे. अर्थात शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांमध्ये या अशा संरचनात्मक असमानतांचा विचार करण्यात आलेला नाही.
- भूक निर्मूलनाच्या क्षेत्रातल्या कामाचाच दाखला इथे पुरेसा नाही. अशी अनेक क्षेत्रे आहेत की जिथे अजून फार थोडे काम झाले आहे. मुळात निश्चित केलेल्या ध्येयांपैकी कितीतरी ध्येयांच्या पूर्ततेबद्दल साकल्याने प्रयत्न झालेला दिसून येत नाही. उदाहरणच च्यायचे झाले तर, सार्वजनिक टिकाणी आणि खासगी क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रिया आणि मुलींच्या बाबतीत होणारी विविध त्रहेची हिंसा थांबवण्याचे ध्येय गाठण्यासाठी जे मापदंड ठरवण्यात आले आहेत त्या दिशेने अजून भारताने पावले उचललेली नाहीत.
- 15 ते 49 या वयोगटीतील स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत घडणाऱ्या हिंसेमध्ये पति-पत्नीच्या संबंधामधल्या हिंसेचेही प्रमाण सुद्धा चांगलेच मोठे आहे. कारण की अशा बहुतांश घटना जगासमोरच येत नाहीत त्यामुळे या बाबतीतले निक्ष पुन्हा एकदा तपासून घेऊन त्यामध्ये कुठल्या कमतरता या त्रुटी रचणार नाहीत याची काळजी घेतली गेली पाहिजे.





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- या अहवालामधली आणखी एक समस्या अशी की अपेक्षित ध्येय गाठण्यासाठी कोणती धोरणे राबवली पाहिजेत याची फारच थोडी माहिती त्यातून उपलब्ध होते. उदाहरणार्थ, भूक निर्मूलनाच्या उद्दिष्टाची (SDG-2) पूर्ती करण्यासाठी अहवालामध्ये केंद्र सरकारच्या जवळपास उडानमर योजनांचा हवाला देण्यात आला आहे, 1970 सालापासून ज्यात Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) योजना असो क्विचा 2017 साली प्रारंभ झालेली पोषण अभियान योजना असो, त्यांचा उल्लेख असला तरी त्या मार्फत आवश्यक उद्दिष्ट कशाप्रकारे गाठता येऊ शकेल त्याचे कोणतेच दिग्दर्शन सापडत नाही.
- अनेकदा एकाच उद्दिष्टाला समोर ठेवून नवनव्या योजना जन्माला येतात पण नीट राबवल्या न गेल्यामुळे पांढरा हत्ती बनून रहातात. त्याचप्रमाणे या सगळ्या योजनांना कशाप्रकारे आर्थिक पाठबळ मिळणार आहे हा महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न अनुत्तरितच रहातो. या विकास ध्येयांची पूर्ती करण्यासाठी एकूण 15 वर्षांची निश्चित मुदत सगळ्या देशांनी मान्य केली आहे, पण त्याकरता आवश्यक असलेल्या आर्थिक पाठबळासाठी भारताच्या योगदानामध्ये 53,30,00,000 कोटी रुपये अर्थात 5.5 ट्रिलियन अमेरिकन डॉलर्सची कमतरता पडणार असल्याला जाणकारांचा अंदाज आहे. (पान क्र 13)
- मात्र या अहवालाच्या सुरुवातीलाच प्रानाणिकपणे या गोष्टीची कबुली देण्यात आलेली आहे की, उपलब्ध माहितीमध्ये अनेक त्रुटी राहिलेल्या आहेत ज्यामुळे अनेक उद्दिष्टांची विगतवार प्रगती या अहवालामधून प्रतिबिंबित होऊ शकलेली नाही. उदाहरणार्थ, भारतातली विविध राज्ये आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांमधल्या नागरिकांची अनेक बाबतीतली महत्त्वाची माहिती या उद्दिष्टांना समोर ठेवून गोळा होऊ शकलेली नाही ज्यामुळे हा मुद्दा अधोरेखित होतो की, विकासाची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यामध्ये (खास करून जागतिक स्तरावरील हवामान बदलाच्या संदर्भात) भारताकडे आपल्या नागरिकांची आवश्यक ती माहिती गोळा करण्याची पुरेशी व्यवस्था नाही. त्यामुळे आता तरी भारताला आपल्या भूमीवरील शाश्वत विकासाची उद्दिष्टे गाठण्यासाठी त्याची परिमाणे नोंदवून ठेवणारी विश्वसनीय, कालबद्ध, सुसंगत आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे तुलनात्मक माहिती एकत्र करण्याची व्यवस्था तातडीने उभी केली पाहिजे.

समारोप (Conclusion):

उपरोक्त विश्लेषणावरून स्पष्ट होते कि, शाश्वत विकास ध्येयांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी भारताची कटिबद्धता अधोरेखित करणारा हा भारत सरकारच्या नीति आयोगाने प्रसिद्ध केलेला अहवाल म्हणजे त्या दिशेने टाकलेले महत्त्वाचे पाऊल नव्हीच मानता येईल. मात्र त्या संदर्भात भविष्यात टाकल्या जाणाऱ्या पावलांकडे चिकित्सक नजरतेवूनच पहावे लागेल. भारत सरकारने तर आश्वासन दिले आहे की, या पुढच्या अहवालांमध्ये सगळी माहिती आणखी काटेकोरपणे नोंदवली जाईल आणि ज्यात संपूर्ण देशभरातून गोळा होणारी माहिती आणखी सखोल असेल. त्याचप्रमाणे हा तपशील गोळा करण्याचे तंत्र देखील आणखी विकसित केले जाईल ज्यात मिळालेल्या माहिती मधली असंबद्धता दूर करण्याचाही प्रयत्न केला जाईल.

अशाप्रकारे या सगळ्याच क्षेत्रांमधल्या प्रगतीकडे आता विशेष काळजीपूर्वक लक्ष ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यामध्ये सर्वंकष रीतिपद्धतींमध्ये एकसमानता यावी यासाठी खास देखरेखीची गरज आहे. अर्थात जागतिक स्तरावर निश्चित करण्यात आलेल्या या विकास ध्येयांपैकी जी सहजसाध्य ध्येये आहेत त्यांच्याच पूर्ततेवर लक्ष देण्यापेक्षा पुढची जी कठीण ध्येये आहेत त्यांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी जेव्हा सरकार पाठपुरावा सुरू करेल तेव्हा त्याचे कौतुकच होईल. कारण की त्याच माध्यमातून शेवटी आमलाग्र परिवर्तन घडू शकणार आहे.





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Development of Information Technology Industry in India

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Introduction:

Information Technology has become one of the most robust industries in India. IT industry in the country has played a major role in placing India on the international map. Indian Information Technology (IT) industry is considered as a pioneer in software development and a favourite destination for IT-enabled services. IT industry in India has been one of the most significant growth contributors for the Indian economy. It has the tremendous potential of becoming an engine of accelerated economic growth, productivity improvement for all sectors of the economy and means of efficient governance. It provides tremendous employment potential and linkages between government and the people both at the rural and urban level.

Therefore taking into consideration the significance of Information Technology industry in India this topic selected for research. In this study, try to focus on contribution of IT industry in Indian economy.

1. Objectives of the Study:

- i. To study the contribution of IT industry in growth of Indian economy.
- ii. To study the IT industry as a source of foreign exchange.
- iii. To study the employment generation in IT industry

2. Research Methodology:

Keywords: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal **Impact Factor 7.041(IJIF)**

This study is purely depended on secondary data. Data is collected from various research articles, reference books, Economic Survey of India and various websites. Descriptive and analytical research methods are used for analysis.

3. Information Technology Industry: Development

The origin of Information Technology industry in India can be traced in the year 1974, when the mainframe manufacturer, Burroughs asked its India sales agent, Tata Consultancy Services to export programmes for installing system software for U.S. client. During 1970's the Indian economy was state-controlled and remained hostile to the software industry. That time import tariffs were high like 135% on hardware and 100% on software. The exporters were ineligible for taking bank finance.

Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister in 1984 and the Government policy towards IT industry changed. He declared the New Computer Policy (NCP-1984) consisted of a package of reduced import tariffs on hardware and software which reduced to 60%, recognition of software exports as a 'delicensed industry', i.e. henceforth eligible for taking bank finance and freed from license-permit raj; there was even permission for foreign firms to set up wholly-owned, export oriented units and a project to set up a chain of software parks that would offer infrastructure at below market costs. Such policies create the foundation for the development of a world-class IT industry in India. Today, Indian IT companies such as TCS, Wipro, HCL and Infosys etc. are well known in the global market.

Metro cities like Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Hyderabad have become the favourite destinations for all big companies like HSBC, Dell, GE, Microsoft, Hewlett Packard and several Indian multinational firms like Infosys Technologies, Wipro and Micro land have set up their offices in these metro cities.



As per NASSCOM (2003) report besides the Indian software companies, a number of multinational giants have also plunged into the India IT market. India is the hub of cheap and skilled software professionals, which are available in abundance. It helps the software companies to develop cost-effective business solutions for their clients. As a result, Indian software companies can place their products and services in the global market in the most competitive rate. This is the reason why India has been a favourite destination for outsourcing as well. Many multinational IT giants also have their offshore development centres in India.

Thus over the past decade, IT industry has become one of the fastest growing industries in India. There is strong demand for Indian software and from past few years has placed IT markets in the Asia Pacific region.

4. Meaning and Definition of Information Technology:

Information Technology essentially refers to the digital processing, storage and communication of information of all kinds. IT is the industry, which through the use of computers and other supporting equipment helps in the spread of knowledge. Radio, TV, telephone, Newspapers, Fax and of course computers and computer Networks these are the various information delivery system. Information technology refers to the entire gamut of Media and devices used to transmit and process information for use by various target groups in the society.

The Information Technology Associate of America (ITAM) defines information technology as: "The study design, development, information, support or management of computer based information systems, particularly software applications and computer hardware"

Information Technology deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store protect, process, transmit and securely relative information. IT is

the technology (hardware and Software) requires for the processing of data and other information. IT is a term that encompasses all forms of used to store, exchange and use information in its various forms (Business data, voice conversations, still images, motion pictures, multimedia presentations, and other forms including those not yet conceived). It is a convenient term for including both telephony and computer technology in the same word. It is the technology which drives 'the information revolution'.

5. Information Technology and Economic Development:

The Information Technology has potential to raise the long-term growth prospects through increased productivity in almost every sector of the economy. India has a comparative advantage at least in terms of cost in the global IT sector. With the help of 'demographic dividend' in which large pool of workers having software and language skills, it is in a position to move toward producing higher value-added goods and services. Package software implementation, system integration, R & D engineering and remote network management these new service lines included by IT companies. India has a large number of availability of workers with a combination of engineering and managerial skills will definitely be helpful to move towards higher value-added goods and services.

6. Contribution of IT in rapid growth of Indian economy:

Large and growing pool of qualified, English speaking manpower, the improving quality of telecommunication infrastructure with its cost approaching globally competitive levels and strong government support, focus on improving basic infrastructure and developing policies these are helpful for development of IT industry. The Indian software and IT industry has registered a CAGR of 28% during the last five years (Eleventh Five Year Plan).

पत्रिका: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.041(IJIF)



NASSCOM estimates the revenue of the IT-BPM industry at US \$ 119 billion grew by 12 per cent in 2014-15 with export market alone making up almost US \$ 100 billion.

Recognizing the need for greater penetration of IT services domestically, the Economic Survey-2014-15 notes that the government's 'Make in India' mission has included IT and BPM among the 25 focus sectors.

Table: 1 Overall performance of the IT-BPM sector (Value in US\$ billion)

Indicators	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16
Revenue	59.9	76.2	95.1	119.0	130.0
Exports	47.1	59.0	76.1	98.0	108.0
Domestic	12.8	17.3	19.0	21.0	22.0
Employment (in million)	2.2	2.5	3.0	---	---

Source: Economic survey of India 2013-14, 2015-16

From the Table 1 we can see that, IT-BPM sector revenue increased from US \$ 59.9 billion in 2008-09 to US \$ 130.0 billion. India received near about 83percent revenue by exporting IT products in 2015-16. This shows that IT products are more export oriented in our country. In 2008-09 to 2012-13 near about 2.5 million people can get job in IT-BPM sector.

7. Information Technology and Foreign Exchange

IT and ITeS has emerged as a key contributor to the Foreign Exchange earnings of India. Indian IT and ITeS have played an instrumental role in the building up of Foreign Exchange reserves for India and the trend in the build-up clearly reflects the growth of IT and ITeS exports from India (NASSCOM, Strategic Review, 2006). India's overall export during the year 2008-09 is US\$ 294.64 billion. India's Electronics and Computer software export valued at US\$ 56.33 billion accounts for a share of 19.12 per cent in India's overall export during the year 2008-09.

8. Information Technology and Employment Generation:

The total IT software and services

employment is 2.21 million in 2008-09 whereas indirect employment attributed by the sector is 8.0 million. IT-ITeS exports constitute the major source of employment. The share of IT-ITeS exports segment in total employment of the IT software & services industry was 77.6 per cent in 2008-09 whereas the same domestic market in total employment of the IT software and services industry has declined to 22.4 per cent in 2008-09. Direct employment in this sector is 2.21 million by the end of the financial year 2009 at AGR 26 per cent in the last decade which make it the largest employer in the organized private sector of the country.

Economic Survey of India 2014-15 shows that the IT and ITeS sector including Business Process Management (BPM), continues to be one of the largest employers in the country, directly employing nearly 35 lakh people. As per NASSCOM-Mckinsey Report (2005 a) India's offshore IT and BPO industries hold the potential to create over 9 million jobs by 2010, 2.3 direct jobs and 6.5 million indirect/induced jobs. According to Economic Survey 2015-16, the industry currently employs more than 3.7 million people and is India's largest private sector employer. It is also playing a key role in promoting diversity within the industry, with more than 34 per cent women employees, over 170,000 foreign nationals and a greater share of employees from non-tier I Indian cities.

9. Conclusion:

The main aim of this study has been to overview the development of Information Technology in Indian economy. From the study it is clear that the IT has potential to accelerate the growth in the Indian economy as well as to promote the broad-based economic development. There is need that IT should be promoted to be used as a tool for raising the living standards of the common people and enriching their lives. Then India will reap the full benefits of its success in Information Technology.



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A Special Issue on
Covid-19 Lockdown and Indian Economy

Chief Editor
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December, 2020

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Editorial

Desperate times call for desperate measures. The outbreak of COVID-19 aptly justifies this expression as the world faces an unprecedented situation. But what is so unusual about the corona virus, especially since viral attacks-H1N1, Ebola and Nipah have taken place earlier as well? How has it affected India and the world? What are the socio-economic implications for India? How has India's response been to the corona virus? What is more important-life or livelihood? How can India recover from the sudden economic shock caused by the pandemic? This special issue is an attempt to answer these and many more such questions.

The corona virus hit the world in December 2019 like a hurricane. What started as a medical emergency soon turned into an economic one. No global financial crisis has ever hit humanity as hard as COVID-19. The world, therefore, was caught ill prepared when the pandemic struck. The situation, to say the least, is worse than a war. The situation in India is no different: in terms of the number of cases reported, it is second only to the United States.

This special issue highlights the enormity of the impact of the corona virus pandemic on India. It critically examines the government's efforts to control the disease and mitigate its adverse effects on Indian economy and society. Making a compelling argument that an economy is not like a rubber ball, which, if dropped on a hard surface, will bounce back to its original position, the author provides incisive reasons to why economic recovery will be slow and not 'V-shaped'. He, however, cogently suggests that good governance, a robust public-health system, and clean and representative politics are key to bringing India's economy back on track.

To provide the platforms for the academicians, researchers, thinkers and writers in the field of agricultural economics, the attempt has been made by the Department of Economics in our college to publish this special issue on "Covid-19 Lockdown and Indian Economy". We got huge response and received more than 100 research articles. All research articles were subjected to peer review process and finally select quality research articles are finding place in this special issue.

I am sincerely grateful and obliged to **Hon. Raja Vijaysingh Jadhao, the Hereditary Trustee, Shri Balaji Sansthan, Deulgaon Raja and President, Shri Vyankatesh Arts, Commerce & Science College, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldana** for financial as well as moral support and guidance provided by them for the publication of this special issue. It could have been very difficult to complete this work without their valuable guidance and moral support. They are the real spirit behind the work.

I would like to place on record deep appreciation and gratitude to all the contributors, who have ably undertaken the task of preparing useful and scholarly research articles for this special issue. Their broad vision and clear outlook have made it possible in taking up this venture. In the process of completing the book Dr. Babu Gholap, M/S Harshwardhan Publication, Beed (MS) made valuable suggestions and I owe words of gratitude to him for taking up the responsibility to bring out the book in short span of time. At the end of this academic sojourn, I wish to express my sense of gratitude to all senior faculty members of the college and all other who have directly or indirectly contributed in the completion of this book. I hope that the scholars interested in Indian Agriculture would welcome this special issue and it would surely help them for further research.

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7

Impact of Covid-19 Lockdown on Agriculture Sector in Indian Economy

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Abstract

The year 2020 as witness the historic virus known as covid-19 or Corona virus. The whole world is affected by the virus. Each and every nation is affected by the virus very badly. India is one of the victim of this virus. As we all know that India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the base of India so in the following paper the detail analysis of covid-19 on agriculture sector is given. The coronavirus is going to affect the Indian agriculture sector in a big way. Moreover, it's going to be a mixture of both negative and some positive effects.

Key Words: Covid-19, Agricultural sector, Indian Economy, Agricultural products, Harvest.

Introduction

Covid-19 that had started initially in China and later on spread all across the globe. It is having a very serious impact on global health and due to shutdowns of global economic centers on global economy as well setting up the crisis of slowdown in global economy. Outbreak of this novel corona virus has not only been adversity for health but lockdowns are also interrupting food and supply chains. Agriculture sector in India being mainly in the period of harvesting Rabi crops and initial period of Mango, watermelon, muskmelon and also some

varieties of Grapes like Anab-e-Shahi, Bangalore Blue, Gulabi and Thompson seedless¹ is having is harvest period from January to March And April seems to be in difficulty due to interruptions in supply chain due to lockdown in the nation.

Reviews of Literature

1. Agrawal, M. (2020, April 03). Its impacts can be severe as Indian farmers are ready with their harvest and fruits but importing markets are closed and till they opens up seasons of these fruits will be gone also India do not have cold storage facilities to protect spoilage of these fruits.

2. S. Mahendra Dev (2020, April 08). As per him Covid-19 is damaging the activities in agricultural sectors especially in that part of India where wheat and pulses are being harvested. The prices of these agricultural products are dropped but still consumers are paying more and poultry farmers are badly hited by this virus.

3. S. Ananth (2020, April 22). He said that the contingency plan at the end of lockdown will not end the problem of farmers. Farmers are not able to repay their crop loan amount. Crop loans are repaid between April and May and fresh loan is granted but due to these scenario it is not possible.

Objectives

- 1) To know the Impacts of Covid-19 on Agricultural Sectors.
- 2) To know the challenges for Indian Agricultural sector.
- 3) To provide some suggestions.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of the research descriptive method is used. For secondary data collection we used different types of sources such as journals, articles, magazines.

Data Collection Techniques

Present research is carried out through secondary method of data collection from different resources.

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Secondary Data:-

Secondary data is those data, which is already available in the form of Newspaper, Magazines, Research Journals and Books etc. For this research work secondary data has collected from internet and different articles.

Impact of COVID 19 on Agriculture activity across India

1. As the lockdown proceeds, Amul expect milk demand to decline.
2. Rabi Procurement: In Haryana only 50 farmers would be allowed to enter mandis [markets] through e-passes. Farmers worry as wheat yet to be harvested in most areas.
3. Disruption in the procurement of food grains by government agencies.
4. Disruption in the collection of harvest from the farms by private traders.
5. Shortage of workers to harvest the Rabi crops and of Drivers in transportation sector.
6. Blockade in the movement of agriculture commodities across the major highways.
7. Closure or limited operations of APMC mandis.[markets]
8. Prices have declined for wheat, vegetables and other crops but yet Consumers are paying more.

Challenges for Agriculture

Agriculture and Supply Chains are posing following challenges with respect to current situation of lockdown in the nation

1. Initially there was problem regarding harvesting due Lockdown and Sanchar Bandi that had put restrictions on getting out of home but later on when government loosened these restrictions for agricultural activities migrant labor had begun to move towards their hometowns leading unavailability of workers for harvesting purpose.

2. Farmers are having difficulties with storage of harvested crops since warehouses are already overflowing with 77.6 MMT of rice and wheat with Food Corporation of India as on

March 1, 2020. (M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF).

3. India's fruit and vegetable export is going to suffer a lot as all major import markets of these products that includes United States, European Union, China and Middle East are locked down due to covid-19.

4. APMC mandis are on either limited operation or closed along with retail agriculture markets being under shutdown direct sales of these products have seen serious declination.

5. Sharpe fall in the prices of agricultural products like tomato, Grapes, wheat, vegetables.

6. Due to spread of misinformation through social media there is colossal drop in the prices of poultry products. (Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy, March 20, 2020).

Prices of agricultural commodities in 2020.

Till February of this year prices of agricultural commodities were facing inflation since mid-2019. However their prices also grew due to panic situation of commons. Later as restaurants, hotels and local markets were made to close their price suddenly fell down and now if lockdown continued prices will grow and making a U-shaped graph. (Sodhi).

Agriculture and migrant workers' issue.

Migrant workers are returning towards their home leaving difficulties in harvesting for farmers behind also this has made most of the farmers to leave their crops behind in the farms². There was possibility of use of mechanical harvesters but lockdown regulations makes it difficult for their free movement. Moreover there seems shortage of operators and drivers also their repairing shops are closed now-a-days as well shortage of mechanics is another problem to be faced making these harvesters unavailable for harvesting.

Several reports from Kerala indicates unavailability of Migrant workers due to which rice mills there are not working at their normal capacity otherwise reducing procurement of supplies of paddy from farmers. According of



chairperson of AMUL most of their milk processing plants are working with less than half of their workers. (Agrawal, 2020)

Regional impacts of lockdown badly hitting agriculture harvesting.

Punjab and Haryana the food bowl of India and new food bowl Madhya Pradesh are ready with bumper crops of the season due to adequate rain last year but lockdown seems to hit the farmers badly as Punjab and Haryana combined are having signs to produce about 225 lakh tons of wheat this season but most of the agricultural workers there comes from UP and Bihar and they won't come most of the mechanical harvesters from the region are also stuck in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

UP the largest producer of potato has produced nearly 15.5 million tons of potato and about 60 to 65% of cold storages there are having potato stored and are also receiving still from Prayagraj and Agra. Whereas the rise in demand of potatoes from southern states, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Assam have stabilized its Prices. In Western Bengal loading is going on due shortage of labor

Conclusion

From the whole research, I am able to conclude that there are many adverse impact of Covid-19 in Agricultural as well as other sectors not even in India but in the whole world. Farmers in Mysur of Karnataka state threw their tomato harvest as they were neither getting a good prices and this decrease their income. There are many issues also like worker's migration, sharp fall in the price of product, storage problems due to lockdown. India's Fruits and vegetable export market is closed therefore, the govt. of India should focus on such issues and should take some actions for the betterment of our Indian economy and also for our agricultural sector.

Suggestions

Need to announced a serious relief package

Releasing food is all the more crucial because cash transfer proposed are likely to have severe limitations.

Keeping supply chains functioning well is crucial to food security.

Farmers must have continuous access to markets.

Small poultry and dairy farmers need more help, as their pandemic related input supply and market access problems are urgent.

The payment to kisan through PM-Kisan should be raised.

There should be an immediate expansion of the Pradhan MantriFasalBimaYojana to ensure Compensation payment to farmers.

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Page i



कलम 370, कलम 35-ए आणि राजकारण

डॉ. अनंत मदन आयटी,
प्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, श्री.व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय, देऊळगावराजा, जि.बुलडाणा

जम्मू-काश्मीरला कलम 370 मुळे विशेष राज्याचा दर्जा प्राप्त झालेला होता. पण सरकारने जम्मू-काश्मीरचा विशेष दर्जा रद्द करून त्याची दोन भागांत विभागणी केली. हा निर्णय ऐतिहासिक आणि धाडसी होता. त्यामुळे देशाच्या नंदनवनासह संपूर्ण देशात दहशतवादी कारवायांना आळा बसून शांतता नांदेल, ही अपेक्षा आहे. आगामी काळात काश्मीरमध्ये नवीन उद्योगधंदे उभे राहून बेरोजगार युवकांच्या हाताला काम मिळेल. शांततेमुळे पर्यटन बहरेल. एकूणच विकासाला घालना मिळेल. या निर्णयाची पार्श्वभूमी, कलम 370 निष्प्रभ करण्याचे फायदे आणि त्यातून पुढे निर्माण होणारे धोके समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

1) उद्दिष्टे :-

- कलम 370 निष्प्रभ करण्याच्या निर्णयाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमीचे अध्ययन करणे.
- कलम 35-ए आणि कलम 370 च्या व्याप्ती आणि मर्यादेचा शोध घेणे.
- कलम 35-ए आणि कलम 370 कलम निष्प्रभ करण्याचे फायदे आणि त्यातून पुढे निर्माण होणारे धोके यांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- कलम 370 निष्प्रभ केल्यानंतरच्या आव्हानांचा शोध घेणे.
- काश्मीरच्या विकासासाठी उपाययोजना सूचविणे

2) ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :-

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर काश्मीर ताब्यात घेण्यासाठी पाकिस्तानने मोठ्या प्रमाणात घुसखोरी सुरू केली. 1947 साली भारताच्या फाळणीनंतर जम्मू काश्मीरचे महाराजा हरिसिंग यांना स्वतंत्र काश्मीर ठेवण्याची इच्छा होती. ऑक्टोबर 1947 रोजी पाकिस्तानने काश्मीरवर हल्ला केला. त्यानंतर त्यांनी भारताकडे मदत मागितली. केंद्र सरकार आणि महाराजा हरिसिंग यांच्यामध्ये 26 ऑक्टोबर 1947 रोजी कटार झाला आणि कलम 370 अस्तित्वात आले या परिस्थितीमध्ये काश्मीरसारख्या राज्याला देशामध्ये समाविष्ट करून घेण्यासाठी तात्पुरती योजना म्हणून कलम 370 अंमलात आणल्या गेले. घटनेतील तरतुदी त्यावेळेला देशामध्ये असलेल्या परिस्थितीला अनुसरून केल्या गेल्या होत्या. ही तात्पुरती व्यवस्था जम्मू काश्मीरमध्ये विधानसभा अस्तित्वात आल्यानंतर शिफारसीनुसार बदल करण्याच्या होत्या. या सर्व घटनांना अनुसरून 1948 साली महाराजा हरिसिंग यांनी आपले महाराजापद सोडून दिले व युवराज करणसिंग यांना सदर ईरियासत ही पदवी दिली गेली. जी नंतर संपुष्टात आली. तात्पुरती व्यवस्था म्हणून शेख अब्दुल्ला हे अंतरिम सरकारचे जम्मू काश्मीरचे पंतप्रधान म्हणून निवडले गेले. ही सर्व व्यवस्था तात्पुरती होती. नोव्हेंबर 1951 मध्ये जम्मू आणि काश्मीर घटनादुरुस्ती कायद्याप्रमाणे महाराजांकडून निवडून आलेल्या सरकारकडे सूत्रे आली. राज्याची घटना तयार करण्यासाठी अनेक बैठका झाल्या. 17 नोव्हेंबर 1956 रोजी काश्मीरच्या घटना समितीने घटनेचा मसुदा मंजूर केला व ही घटना 26 जानेवारी 1957 रोजी अंमलात आली (नेवगी, 2019). या तरतुदीमुळे जम्मू आणि काश्मीर राज्याला घटनेतील सहावा भाग जो इतर राज्यांना लागू होतो, त्यातून वगळण्यात आले. परंतु ही दुरुस्तीसुद्धा तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपात केलेली होती. काश्मीरच्या राज्यघटनेमध्ये महाराजा हरिसिंग यांच्या काळातील कायमस्वरूपी नागरिकांची व्याख्या परत आणण्यात आली. त्यानुसार 1911 पूर्वी राज्यात जन्मलेले किंवा स्थायिक झालेले सर्व नागरिक किंवा संबंधित तारखेपूर्वी दहा वर्षांहून अधिक काळ कायदेशीर मार्गाने स्थावर मालमत्ता धारण केलेले नागरिक यांचा समावेश आहे, त्याशिवाय जम्मू-काश्मीरमधून स्थलांतर केलेले सर्व नागरिक, त्यामध्ये पाकिस्तानात स्थलांतरित झालेले नागरिकही येतील, हा राज्याचा विषय असेल. स्थलांतरितांच्या पुढील दोन पिढ्यांतील वंशजांचाही यात समावेश आहे. काश्मीरला असलेला विशेष राज्याचा दर्जा सुरुवातीला तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा होता. मात्र तारीखी 4 ऑगस्ट 2019 पर्यंत हा दर्जा कायम होता. या कलम 370 मधील 3 प्रमाणे राष्ट्रपतींना पब्लिक नोटिफिकेशनद्वारे या कलम 370 मध्ये दुरुस्ती करण्याचा किंवा पूर्णपणे रद्द करण्याचा व अशा स्वरूपाचे अधिकार असणारी तरतूद होती (द. महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स, 6 ऑगस्ट 2019).



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3) कलम 370 ची व्याप्ती आणि मर्यादा :-

काश्मीरमध्ये आपल्या अरिमतेश्या सुरक्षिततेविषयी साशंक असलेले आणि नविण्याची धिंता असलेले 'प्रजाजन' भारतात विलीन होण्यासाठी मानसिकदृष्ट्या तयार नव्हते. शिवाय या राज्याचा काही भाग काळगीच्या वेळी 'बंडखोरांच्या आणि शत्रूंच्या' ताब्यात होता. त्यातच संयुक्त राष्ट्रांसमोर हा प्रश्न गेल्यामुळे त्याला आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिमाण मिळाले होते. अशावेळी लोकांना 'सुशासना'ची, संस्कृती टिकविण्याची हमी मिळावी यादृष्टीने 370 या कलमाचा अंतर्भाव करण्यात आला. सदर कलमाच्या 'अधिकारक्षेत्रात' वेळोवेळी बदल झाले. काश्मीरला असलेला विशेष राज्याचा दर्जा सुरुवातीला तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा होता.

14 मे 1954 रोजी भारताच्या राष्ट्रपतींच्या एका आदेशानुसार कलम 370 अंतर्गत कलम 35-ए जोडण्यात आले. कलम 370 मुळे जम्मू-काश्मीरला आधीच विशेष राज्याचा दर्जा प्राप्त होता. पण कलम 35-ए जोडल्यामुळे जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या राज्य सरकारला स्वतःच संविधान आणि काही विशेष कायदे तयार करण्याचे अधिकार मिळाले. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 35-ए कलम 370 शी संबंधित आहे. ज्याअंतर्गत काश्मीरच्या अधिकारांची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे (द. प्रभात, 5 ऑगस्ट 2019).

1. भारतीय संविधानातील नागरिकत्व, मूलभूत हक्क, राज्यातील उच्च न्यायालयाची कार्यक्षमता, निवडणूक प्रक्रिया आदी बाबी काही अपवादालेक तरतुदीद्वारे या राज्यास लागू होतात. राष्ट्रपती- संसद यांचे अधिकार, निवडणूक आयोगाची कार्यपद्धती, महालेखापालांचे कार्यक्षेत्र (कॅम्प), सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाची अधिकार व्याप्ती या बाबी भारताच्या मूल राज्यघटनेत 'जशा आहेत तशा' स्थितीत काश्मीरलाही लागू होत होत्या.
2. मात्र, राज्य लोकसेवा, राज्यांतर्गत आणिबाणी लागू करणे, राज्याच्या सीमांमध्ये बदल करणे, राज्य धोरणाची मार्गदर्शक तत्वे असे राज्यघटनेतील मुद्दे काश्मीरला 'जसेच्या तसे' लागू होत नाहीत. म्हणजे नेमके काय तर, अशा मुद्द्यांचा अवलंब करण्यापूर्वी काश्मीरच्या राज्य विधानसभेची सहमती घेणे अनिवार्य होती (द. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, 6 ऑगस्ट 2019).
3. या कलमामुळे जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या लोकांना त्यांच्या सोयीनुसार त्यांचे हित आणि कायदे निश्चित करण्याचा अधिकार मिळतो. इतर कायदे लागू करण्यासाठी त्यांना राज्य सरकारची परवानगी घेणे आवश्यक होते. केंद्र सरकारच्या दबावातून मुक्त होऊन ते स्वतःसाठी आपल्या गरजांनुसार कायदा तयार करू शकत होते.
4. या कायदांतर्गत इतर राज्यातील लोकांना जम्मू-काश्मीरत नोकरी मिळवण्याचा अधिकार नव्हता. राज्याच्या शासकीय सेवादेखील केवळ जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या उमेदवारांसाठीच होत्या. यामुळे राज्यातील तरुणांसाठी रोजगाराच्या संधी सुरक्षित राहत होत्या.
5. जम्मू-काश्मीर विधानसभेचा कार्यकाळ सहा वर्षांचा होता.
6. मालमत्तेचा हक्क आणि मर्यादा :- कलम 370 मुळेच जम्मू-काश्मीरवर 1976 चा शहरी मूमी कायदा लागू होत नव्हता. जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्यात मालमत्ता खरेदी करण्यास 'या राज्याच्या मूलनिवासीव्यतिरिक्त अन्य रहिवाशांना' परवानगी नव्हती. विशेष म्हणजे 2002 पर्यंत राज्यातील मूल निवासी मुलीने राज्याचा मूलनिवासी नसलेल्या मुलाशी लग्न केल्यास तिचा यडिलोपार्जित संपत्तीतील अधिकारही मिळत नसे. मात्र, २००२ मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने एका निर्णयाद्वारे हा भेद दूर केला (द. लोकसत्ता, 5 ऑगस्ट 2019).
7. केंद्र सरकार जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये आर्थिक अथवा राजकीय आणीबाणी लादू शकत नाही. बाह्यशक्तींनी काही हत्त्या केल्यासच तिथे आणीबाणी लागू होऊ शकत होती. त्यामुळे अंतर्गत समस्यांमुळे राज्यात अशांतता पसरली असेल किंवा घोका निर्माण झाला असेल तर विधानसभेच्या संमतीनंतर तिथे केंद्र सरकारला आणीबाणी लागू करता येत होती.
8. प्रतिबंधात्मक स्थानबद्धतेचे (अशांतता पसरते आहे असे लक्षात आल्यास काही संशयितांना किंवा समाजकटकांना अटक करण्याची प्रक्रिया) असे नियम करण्याचे अधिकार जम्मू काश्मीरच्या विधानसभेचे होते. त्यामुळे या संदर्भात भारताच्या इतर भागात लागू असलेले नियम इथे लागू होत नव्हते.
9. राज्यघटनेची मार्गदर्शक तत्वे आणि मूलभूत कर्तव्य जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये लागू होत नव्हती.
10. विधानसभेने हे कलम रद्द करण्याचा प्रस्ताव संमत केला तरच हे कलम रद्द होऊ शकत होते (द. लोकमत, 5 ऑगस्ट 2019).

4) कलम 35-ए आणि कलम 370 निष्प्रम करण्याचे औचित्य :-

सन 1953 पासून केंद्र सरकारने काश्मीरमधील राजकीय पक्षांच्या तुष्टीकरणासाठी भ्रष्टाचाराचा साधन म्हणून वापर केला. वर्षानुवर्षे जम्मू-काश्मीरमधील स्थानिक राजकीय पक्ष आणि प्रशासकसुध्दा स्वतःचे उखळ पांढरे करून घेण्यात गुंतले होते. भ्रष्टाचार हा तेथील व्यवस्थेचाच एक भाग झाला होता. 1947 पासूनच उदासीन.



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अकार्यक्षम आणि भ्रष्ट प्रशासनामुळे काश्मीरमधील विकास ठप्प झाला होता. येथील प्रशासनाला राज्यातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रगतीशी काहीही आस्था नव्हती. मुळापर्यंत रुजलेल्या सर्वव्यापी भ्रष्ट यंत्रणा लोकशाही व्यवस्थेलाही जुमानत नव्हत्या. गेल्या ३० वर्षांपासून सीमेपलीकडून होणारी घुसखोरी, हिंसाचार व फुटिरतावादी शक्तीमुळे काश्मीरच्या विकासाला खीळ बसली होती. कलम ३७० त्यासाठी कारणीभूत होते. काश्मीरमधील राजकीय बदलासाठी हा तांत्रिक बिघाड दुरुस्त करणे अत्यावश्यक होते, ही मोदी सरकारची भूमिका होती.

अनेक दशकांच्या या वातावरणाचा परिणाम जम्मू-काश्मीरमधील जनमानसावर झाला. विशेषतः काश्मीर खोऱ्यातील तरुणांना नैराश्य आले होते. राज्य असे अराजकाच्या खाईत लोटले गेले असताना भ्रष्टाचार आणि प्रशासकीय उपासीनतेमुळे आतील-बाहेरील शक्तींना रान मोकळे मिळाले होते. घनाढ्य, प्रभावशाली आणि प्रशासनातील दिग्गज काश्मीरमधील परिस्थितीचा स्वतःच्या फायद्यासाठी वापर करून घेत असताना सामान्य माणसाची कोंडी झाली होती. त्यांना भिती व खंडणीखोरीच्या सावटाखाली जगावे लागत होते. काश्मीरच्या राजकारणातील घराणेशाही आणि सर्वव्यापी भ्रष्टाचारामुळे सामाजिक अस्वस्थता वाढली होती. परिणामी पाकिस्तान पुरस्कृत दहशतवादी संघटना आणि टोळ्यांच्या कारवाया वाढल्या होत्या. घुसखोरी आणि हिंसाचारात वाढ झाली होती

सीएमएस इंडिया करणान स्टडी २०१७ च्या अहवालानुसार, जम्मू-काश्मीर हे भारतातील सर्वात भ्रष्ट राज्य आहे. सार्वजनिक सेवांमध्ये भ्रष्टाचार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बोकळल्याचे ८४ टक्के लोकांनी सांगितले. केंद्र सरकारने दिलेली अनुदाने आणि अन्य आर्थिक पॅकेजेसचा जम्मू-काश्मीरमधील प्रशासन दुरुपयोग करते हा आरोप जुनाच आहे.

द. हिंदू एका अहवालानुसार, गेल्या १७ वर्षांत (२०००-१६) देशातील सर्व राज्यांना मिळून केंद्र सरकारने दिलेल्या अनुदानाच्या तब्बल १० टक्के रक्कम एकट्या जम्मू-काश्मीरला देण्यात आली आहे. देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या अवघा १ टक्के लोक या राज्यात राहतात. मात्र, १७ वर्षांत काश्मीरला तब्बल १.१४ लाख कोटी रुपयांचे अनुदान मिळाले आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर मोदी सरकारने जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये अमुलाग्र परिवर्तन घडवण्याच्या आणि हा भाग देशाला जोडण्याच्या हेतूने कलम ३७० रद्द केले (वानी, २०१९).

५) कलम ३७० निष्क्रम करण्याचे फायदे :-

१. काश्मीरची दोन भागांत विभागणी करून लडाख व जम्मू-काश्मीर हे दोन केंद्रशासित प्रदेश केल्यामुळे केंद्र सरकारला आता तेथे थेट कारभार करता येईल. पूर्वी काश्मीरमध्ये विधानसभा आणि तेथील मुख्यमंत्री यांच्यामार्फत कारभार करावा लागत होता. आता तसे होणार नाही. काश्मीरमध्ये विधानसभा अस्तित्वात येणार असली तरी तेथील मुख्यमंत्र्यांचे अधिकार मर्यादित असतील.
२. जम्मू काश्मीर आता इतर राज्यांप्रमाणेच एक राज्य असून, त्याला घटनात्मक तरतुदी लागू होतील. राज्याच्या विधानसभेला जे अधिकार होते ते आता राज्यपाल- म्हणजे यापुढे नायब राज्यपालांच्या हाती असतील. याआधी विधानसभा ही राज्यपालांना शिफारशी करित असे व नंतर त्या शिफारशी राष्ट्रपतींकडे जात असत. पण आता इतर राज्यांप्रमाणेच राज्याचे मंत्रिमंडळ हे नायब राज्यपालांना शिफारशी व सल्ले देईल. घटनासभा ही आता विधानसभा म्हणून ओळखली जाईल. त्यामुळे कलम ३७० रद्द करण्यासाठी घटनासभेच्या परवानगीची पूर्वअट रद्दवातल ठरली आहे. मोदी सरकारने यात दोन मुद्दे मांडले आहेत. त्यात अनुच्छेद ३७० मधील कलम २ व ३ यापुढे अंमलात राहणार नाहीत. या तरतुदीनुसार, अनुच्छेद २४ करण्यासाठी विधानसभेची शिफारस आवश्यक होती. आता अनुच्छेद ३७० मधील कलम १ शिल्लक ठेवले आहे. दोन केंद्रशासित प्रदेश यात तयार करण्यात आले असून, लडाख हा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश राहिल. त्याला विधानसभा नसेल. त्यात दोन पर्वतीय मंडळे (हिल कौन्सिल) असतील व नायब राज्यपाल त्याचे कामकाज पाहतील. जम्मू काश्मीर हा दुसरा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश राहिल. त्याला विधानसभा असणार आहे. राज्यपाल हे प्रशासकीय प्रमुख असतील व ते त्यांची भूमिका पार पाडतील.
३. कायदा व सुव्यवस्था ही आता केंद्र सरकारच्या हाती आल्याने केंद्र सरकार दहशतवाद्यांविरोधात थेट आदेश देऊ शकते. पूर्वी प्रमुख राजकीय नेते आपली खासगी जहागिरी असल्याप्रमाणे कारभार करित होते. ही जहागिरी पोलीस यंत्रणांवरही चालत होती. आता तसे होणार नाही. दहशतवाद रोखणारी सुरक्षा यंत्रणा स्वतंत्र राज्यापेक्षा केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात उभारण्याचे काम थोडे सोपे होऊ शकते.
४. कलम ३७० काढून टाकल्याने सतर दशकांची घराणेशाही, एकाधिकारशाही, सापलमाव, भ्रष्टाचार, भाईभतिजेगिरी यांतून जम्मू काश्मीर व लडाखच्या लोकांची मुक्तता झाली आहे. देशाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासून वेगळे पडत असल्याची त्यांच्यातील भावना आता दूर होणार आहे. दीर्घकाळ स्वार्थी नेत्यांनी दिशामूल



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- केल्याने लोकांची जी संकुचित मानसिकता झाली होती ती आता बदलेल. या दोन प्रदेशांतील लोकांचा सर्वांगीण विकास आता दूर नाही. (पंडिता, 2019).
5. काश्मीरमध्ये आर्थिक उलाढालींनी वेग घेतला आणि गुंतागुंतीचे अर्थव्यवहार सुरु झाले की त्यामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त नागरिकांचा सहभाग होईल. तसे झाल्याने दहशतवादाची तीव्रता निश्चितच कमी होईल. कारण खऱ्या अर्थाने आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक फायदे स्थानिक नागरिकांना अनुभविण्यास येऊ लागतील. काश्मीरचे देशाबरोबरचे संबंध अधिक दृढ होतील. काश्मीरमध्ये हे होण्याची गरज आहे. हे काम लष्करी वा निमलष्करी दलाच्या बळावर होणार नाही. मात्र केंद्रशासित कारभार नीट चालला तर परिस्थिती बदलू शकते.
 6. जम्मू व लडाख या प्रदेशातील विकासकामांना केंद्र सरकारकडून गती दिली जाईल. काश्मीरमधील राज्यकर्त्यांनी आजपर्यंत लडाखकडे कायम दुर्लक्ष केले. लडाखमध्ये श्रीनगरबद्दल विलकूल आस्था नाही. स्वतंत्र केंद्रशासित प्रदेश केल्याचा आनंद लडाखवासीयांना असेल. या भागात कारखाने येणे शक्य नाही. मात्र पर्यटन वाढू शकते.
 7. जम्मू-काश्मीर व लडाखमधील नागरिक अनेक वर्षांपासून बदल, भौतिक व तांत्रिक प्रगती यापासून दूर आहेत. जमिनी, व्यवहार, रोटी-बेटी आणि धार्मिक वाद यामुळे जागतिक बदल आणि जम्मू-काश्मीरमधील परिस्थिती यात पडलेले अंतर आता भरून निघेल, असे त्यांना वाटते.
 8. काश्मीरमध्ये आतापर्यंत स्थावर मालमत्ता विकत घेण्याचा अधिकार देशाच्या इतर भागातील लोकांना नव्हता, तो आता मिळणार आहे. इतके दिवस तेथे इतर देशवासीयांना उद्योग सुरु करण्यावर निबंध होते. ते आता राहणार नाहीत. ही अनावश्यक बंधने मिटल्याने आता जम्मू काश्मीरचा सर्वांगीण औद्योगिक व कृषीविकास होऊन त्या राज्याला चांगले दिवस येतील यात शंका नाही.
 9. आतापर्यंत जम्मू काश्मीरमध्ये राष्ट्रध्वजाबरोबरच राज्याचा स्वतंत्र ध्वज फडकवला जात होता. देशाची राज्यघटना व जम्मू काश्मीरची राज्यघटना वेगळी होती. देशाचे पंतप्रधान व राज्याचे प्रमुख वेगळे होते. ही परिस्थिती आता राहणार नाही. संसदेने संमत केलेले सर्व कायदे आता जम्मू काश्मीर व लडाख या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांना थेट लागू होतील.
 10. जम्मूला आतापर्यंत जो सापत्नभाव सहन करायला लागला त्यामागे मतदारसंघांची चुकीची रचना हे एक कारण होते. कलम 370 रद्द झाल्याने जम्मू हा केंद्रशासित भाग होऊन जुना मतदारसंघ फेररचना कायदाच वाद झाला आहे. नव्या जम्मू काश्मीर विभाजन कायद्यात मतदारसंघ फेररचनेचा मुद्दा समाविष्ट आहे. त्याची अंमलबजावणी करूनच विधानसभेच्या निवडणुका घेतल्या जाणार आहेत. निवडणूक आयोगाने मतदारसंघ फेररचनेची प्रक्रिया सुरु केली आहे. यात पात्र मतदारांची नावे मतदारयादीत नोंदली जाणे तितकेच महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्यातूनच गेल्या अनेक दशकांतील जम्मूवरचा अन्याय दूर होणार आहे. प्रदेशाच्या विकासात समान संधीचा वाटा लोकांना मिळणार आहे.
 11. 1947 मध्ये फाळणीच्या वेळी जे लोक जम्मू काश्मीरमध्ये शरणार्थी म्हणून आले त्यांना भारतीय नागरिकत्वाचा राजकीय अधिकार नाकारण्यात आला होता, तो मान्य करावा लागेल. विधानसभा निवडणुकीत त्यांना मतदानाचा अधिकार देणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे. पाकव्याप्त काश्मीरमध्ये जे शरणार्थी आहेत. त्यांना आता 24 टक्के राखीव जागांवर दावा करता येणार आहे. तत्कालीन जम्मू काश्मीरच्या राज्यघटनेत ही तरतूद होती. ती तरतूद आता अवैध ठरली असे मान्य केले, तरी हे शरणार्थी राजकीय अधिकारांना पात्र आहेत.
 12. जम्मू काश्मीरची स्वतंत्र राज्यघटना आता संपुष्टात आल्याने काश्मिरी पंडितांना न्याय मिळेल. त्यांच्या रामत्यांची दखल घेतली जाईल. 1990 मध्ये हिंदू अल्पसंख्य असलेल्या काश्मिरी पंडितांना घराबाहेर काढण्यात आले होते. किंबहुना, तशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करण्यात आली. त्यांना मतदानाचा अधिकार नाकारला नसला तरी मतदानासाठी त्यांना घातलेल्या अटी फार गुंतागुंतीच्या असून, मतदानाचा अधिकार अप्रत्यक्षपणे नाकारल्यासारखेच चित्र आहे. या अटींमुळे काश्मिरी पंडित लोक मोठ्या संख्येने मतदान करीत नव्हते. काश्मिरी पंडितांवर बसलेला 'स्वलांतरित' हा शिक्का पुसला जाणार आहे.
 13. कलम 370 रद्द केल्याने आपण देशाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहाचे भागीदार नाही, ही राज्यातील लोकांची भावना दूर होणार आहे. फुटीरतावादाचे वेगळ्या काश्मीरचे दिवास्वप्न आता मंगले आहे. फुटीरतावादाची आपणच तेथील जनतेच्या भावदिश्याचे खरे प्रतिनिधी आहोत असे चित्र निर्माण केले होते.



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14. या कलमामुळे भारतातील इतर कुठलेही कारखाने-उद्योगपती- उद्योजक काश्मिरमध्ये जाऊन आर्थिक व्यवहार, उद्योग, व्यवसाय करू शकत नव्हते. जम्मू काश्मिरच्या विकासासाठी जो प्रबंध निधी केंद्र सरकारकडून दिला जात असे त्याचा दुरुपयोग केला जायचा. एखादा प्रकल्प महाराष्ट्रात 10 लाखात तयार होत असेल तर तो जम्मू काश्मिरमध्ये अनेक पटीने जास्त पैसे खर्च करून तयार केला जायचा.
 15. काश्मिरमध्ये आर्थिक विकासाचा दर वाढेल. आर्थिक उपायांनी, मानसशास्त्रीय कार्यवाहीने, इस्लामी मूलतत्त्ववादाने मंडकवलेला शत्रुत्वभाव कमी करून काश्मिरी युवकाचे मन जिंकून घेणे शक्य आहे. समाजाकरिता रस्तेबांधणी, पूल-उभारणी, इमारत-बांधणी यांसारखे मजुरांना काम उपलब्ध करून देणारे कार्यवाही प्रकल्प हाती घेण्यास सैन्याची मदत होऊ शकते.
 16. बेरोजगार तरुणांना काम मिळाल्याने त्यांच्या हातातील शस्त्रे जातील. जम्मू-काश्मिरमधील मुस्लीम नेत्यांकडून फुटीरवाद्यांना संरक्षण व फुटीरवाद्यांकडून पाकिस्तानी आतंकवाद्यांना मिळणारे संरक्षण थांबेल. पाकिस्तानातून होणारे नकली गोटांचे चलन थांबेल. फुटीरवाद्यांच्या सर्व सवलती बंद होतील. दिल्लीप्रमाणे जम्मू-काश्मिरला केंद्रशासित राज्य केल्यामुळे तेथे केंद्र सरकारचे पोलीस असतील. त्यामुळे अलगाववाद्यांच्या घरात पाकिस्तानी आतंकवादी लपून राहू शकणार नाहीत. तेथील सामान्य लोकांवरील होणारे अन्याय व अत्याचार थांबतील. पुलवामा बॉम्बस्फोटात शकडो भारतीय सैनिक मारले गेले होते, तसे व छोटे-मोठे आतंकवादी हल्ले बंद होतील.
 17. मा. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्रमोदी यांनी संसदेत 'कलम 370' हटवण्याचे फायदे सांगितले ते म्हणजे-
 - पहिल्यांदाच जम्मू आणि काश्मिर मध्ये आरक्षणाचा लोकांना फायदा मिळाला.
 - त्या ठिकाणी पंचायत समित्यांच्या निवडणुका झाल्या.
 - जम्मू काश्मिरात रेरा कायदा लागू झाला.
 - जम्मू आणि काश्मिर मध्ये लाचलुपत प्रतिबंधक विभागाची स्थापना झाली.
 - जवळपास 3.30 लाख घरात विजेचे कनेक्शन उपलब्ध झाले.
 - जवळपास 3.50 लाख लोकांना आयुधान भारत योजनेचा लाभ मिळाला.
 - जवळपास 1.50 लाख वयस्कर व्यक्तींना पेन्शन.
 - त्याचबरोबर जम्मू आणि काश्मिर मध्ये अनेक योजना लागू करण्यात आल्या.
 - पहिल्यांदाच जम्मू आणि काश्मिर मध्ये आतंकवादींच्या विरोधात पोलीस आणि लष्कर यांनी सोबत काम केले.
 - जम्मू काश्मिर पोलीस आता भारतभर काम करू शकतील.
 - जम्मू आणि काश्मिर मध्ये पाकमधून येणारा पैसा बंद झाला.
 - पहिल्यांदाच महिलांना संपत्तीचा अधिकार मिळाला (महाराष्ट्रदेशा, 6 फेब्रुवारी, 2020).
- 6) कलम 370 निष्क्रम केल्यानंतरची आव्हाने :-
- काश्मिरचा विशेष दर्जा काढून घेण्याचा निर्णय जेवदा राजकीय आहे त्यापेक्षा भावनिक अधिक आहे. स्पष्ट बहुमताने आधारवाचक राजकीय निर्णय घेणे सोपे असले तरी काश्मिरी जनतेचा भावनिक मुद्दा हाताळणे मोठे जिकिरीचे व आव्हानात्मक आहे. त्यामुळे खरी सत्त्वपरीक्षा व आव्हानात्मक काळ पुढे आहे. भारत सरकारने आपले काही हिस्कावून घेतले आहे. ही भावना काश्मिरी जनतेत निर्माण होऊ न देण्याची खबरदारी घेणे हे सरकारबरोबर प्रत्येक भारतीयानी जबाबदारी आहे.
 - समाजकंटकाकडून काश्मिरमध्ये होणारा हिंसाचार थांबविणे आवश्यक आहे. सरकार आणि सुरक्षा दलांना सतर्क राहण्याची आवश्यकता आहे कारण या स्थितीचा फायदा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल. भारत हे धर्मनिरख राष्ट्र असून येथे कोणत्याही धर्माविश्वद भेदभाव होत नाही याबद्दल लोकांना आश्वस्त करावे.
 - देशाच्या लोकशाही व्यवस्थेवर काश्मिरींचा विश्वास निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच, नव्याने स्थापन झालेल्या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशातील प्रशासकीय यंत्रणांशी जुळवून घेण्यास त्यांना कसे प्रोत्साहित करायचे, हा मोठा प्रश्न केंद्र सरकारपुढे आहे. जम्मू-काश्मिरमधील घटनात्मक बदल लोकांच्या गळी उतरवतानाच तिथे



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प्रगती साधण्याचे आणि या प्रदेशाला भारताशी जोडण्याचे आव्हान आहे. त्यासाठी काश्मीरमध्ये प्रशासकीय बदल तातडीने दिसणे आवश्यक आहे.

- पाकिस्तान, दहशतवादी संघटना आणि फुटिरतावाद्यांचा परानव करण्यासाठी एकाच वेळी अनेक पर्यायांचा वापर भारताला करावा लागणार आहे. हेही अलीकडील काळात अधोरेखित झाले आहे. पाकमध्ये जाणाऱ्या नद्यांचे पाणी अडविणे, पुन्हा सर्जिकल स्ट्राईक करणे, काश्मीरसाठीच्या दळणवळण सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करणे, जागतिक पातळीवर पाकची कोडी करणे, पाकला दहशतवादी देश म्हणून जाहीर करणे, काश्मीर खोऱ्यात लष्कर व पोलिसांना पूर्ण अधिकार देणे, अरब देशांची मदत घेऊन हाफिज सईद, मसूद अजहर, दाऊद इब्राहिम यांची नाकेबंदी करणे आदी पर्यायांचा त्यात समावेश आहे.
- काश्मीरमध्ये सध्या लोकसंख्या कमी आहे, पण भविष्यात लोकसंख्या वाढल्याने शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण आणि प्रदूषण वाढून काश्मीरचे सौंदर्य धोक्यात येण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. औद्योगिकरणामुळे नवीन उद्योग आल्याने काश्मीरच्या शहरामध्ये कचरा जमून घाणीचे साम्राज्य निर्माण होईल.
- बाहेरील लोकांमुळे र्षर्षा वाढून त्या र्षर्षेला काश्मीरींना सामोरे जावे लागेल. काश्मीरमधील हस्तउद्योग धोक्यात येईल.
- काश्मीरमध्ये जमिनीचे दर सध्या कमी आहे. पण खरेदीदार वाढल्याने ते दर प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढतील.

7) काश्मीरच्या विकासासाठी उपाययोजना :-

जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या विकासाच्या मार्गातील धोंड असलेले कलम 370 आता इतिहासजमा झाले असून या प्रदेशाचा विकास करण्यासाठी पुढील उपाययोजना करता येतील.

- पर्यटनातून रोजगार निर्माण करणे महत्त्वाचे :-
पर्यटन व्यवसायाला पुनरुज्जीवित करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्यासाठी पर्यटकांनी काश्मीरमध्ये दाखल होणे मानसिकदृष्ट्या खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे. आर्थिक आणि राजकीय सुरक्षितपणाचे द्योतक म्हणून अनेकदा पर्यटकांच्या उपस्थितीकडे पाहिले जाते. पर्यटनातून रोजगार निर्माण होईल. युवकांना रोजगार मिळेल आणि यामुळे त्यांचे दहशतवादाकडे वळण्याचे प्रमाण नक्कीच कमी होईल.
- आरोग्य सेवेचा दर्जा :-
खासगी रुग्णालये उर्वरीत देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. पण काश्मीरमध्ये खासगी विलिनिक, हॉस्पिटल्स यांची संख्या कमी आहे. येणाऱ्या काळात काश्मीरच्या विविध भागात रुग्णसेवेचा विकास होऊ शकेल. त्यामुळे वैद्यकीय दर्जा आपखी वाढेल.
- शिक्षणाचा दर्जा सुधारणे:-
सद्यपरिस्थितीत काश्मीरमध्ये थोड्याफार प्रमाणात खासगी शाळा आणि सरकारी शाळा आहेत. तिथे जागतिक दर्जाच्या शाळा आणि महाविद्यालयांनी शाखा सुरू केल्या तर शिक्षणाचा दर्जा नक्कीच अत्युत्तम होईल आणि तिथला विद्यार्थी भारतातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पातळीला पोहोचू शकेल.
- निर्यातीला चालना :-
आगामी काळात ई-कॉमर्स उद्योग म्हणजे ॲमेझॉन, स्नॅपडिल, फ्लिपकार्ट, फूड डिलिव्हरी कंपन्या काश्मीरमध्ये आपला पाया तयार करू शकतील. याचा फायदा काश्मीरमध्ये रोजगार निर्मिती आणि विकास यांच्यासाठी होऊ शकतो. फळे, सुकामेवा आणि फळनिर्यात, हस्तकला आणि काश्मिरी शाली या सर्वांचा विकास झाल्यास ई कॉमर्स कंपन्यांकडून होणारी त्यांची डिलिव्हरी ही भारतात करून त्या उद्योगांना आवाका विस्तारण्यास मदत होईल.
- सांस्कृतिक विकास :-
आज काश्मीर तिथल्या सार्वजनिक जीवनाकरिताही प्रसिद्ध आहे. देशात सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम हा देखील एक व्यवसायच झाला आहे. टीव्हीवरील मालिकांमधून हे पाहू शकतो. काश्मिरी कलाकौशल्य, संगीत, गाणी इतर गोष्टी टीव्हीच्या माध्यमातून दाखवण्यात आले तर तो देखील एक उद्योग होऊ शकतो.
- पशुपालन व्यवसायाचा विकास :-
काश्मीरमध्ये पशुपालन हा देखील मोठा व्यवसाय आहे. आज इथे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पर्यटक येतात. पण त्यांना लागणारे मांस, दूध आणि इतर सामानही खोऱ्यातील इतर भागातून आणावे लागते. म्हणून पशुपालनाचा व्यवसाय अधिक वाढला तर तिथे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगार निर्मिती होऊ शकते.



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- कृषी विकास :-
काश्मीरमध्ये बहुतांश मंडळीचे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. काश्मीरी लोक तांदूळ, मका, गहू, दाळ, तिळ, तंबाखू आदीचे उत्पादन करतात. काश्मीर खोरे हे भारतीय उपखंडातील एकमेव केशर उत्पादन करणारा भाग आहे. काश्मीरच्या मोठमोठ्या बागात सफरचंद, अक्रोड, बदामाचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. मात्र तंत्रज्ञानाचा अभाव आणि दहशतीच्या वातावरणामुळे उत्पादनाचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी आहे.
- लघु उद्योग व हस्तकला उद्योगाला चालना :-
काश्मीर बूलन जगात प्रसिद्ध आहे. रेशम पालन देखील काश्मीरात प्रसिद्ध आहे. हस्तशिल्प जन्म काश्मीरचा पारंपारिक उद्योग आहे. शाल निर्मिती, लाकडी खेळणी, गालिचा आदींचा लघु उद्योगात समावेश होतो. या राज्याची अर्थव्यवस्था बहुतांशी प्रमाणात हस्तकला उद्योगावर अवलंबून आहे. हस्तशिल्प उद्योगात 3.40 लाख कामगार आहेत. त्याचबरोबर फर्निचर, काडीपेटी उद्योग, मांडी, खेळण्याचे साहित्य आदींचेही मुख्य उत्पादन आहे. इथे जनावरांचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्याने दुधाकरीता अमूलसारख्या सहकारी दूध संस्था तिथे सुरु झाल्या तर त्यामधूनही उद्योगधंदा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढू शकतो. स्पर्धा निर्माण होईल तेव्हा खासगी उद्योग इथे येतील तेव्हा पर्यायाने रोजगार वाढीचा वेग वाढेल. तिथे तयार झालेल्या हस्तकौशल्याच्या यस्तू भारतात इतरत्र विकल्या जाऊ शकतात.

निष्कर्ष :-

- कलम 370 मुळे काश्मीरला असलेला विशेष राज्याचा दर्जा सुरुवातीला तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा होता. मात्र तरीही 4 ऑगस्ट 2019 पर्यंत हा दर्जा कायम होता.
- गेल्या ३० वर्षांपासून सीमेपलीकडून होणारी घुसखोरी, हिंसाचार व फुटिरतावादी शक्तींमुळे काश्मीरच्या विकासाला खीळ बसली होती.
- अनेक दशकांच्या या वातावरणाचा परिणाम जन्म-काश्मीरमधील जनमानसावर झाला. विशेषतः काश्मीर खोऱ्यातील तरुणांना नैराश्य आले होते. राज्य असे अराजकाच्या खाईत लोटले गेले असताना भ्रष्टाचार आणि प्रशासकीय उदासीनतेमुळे काश्मीरमधील व काश्मीरबाहेरील शक्तींना रान मोकळे मिळाले होते.
- धनाढ्य, प्रभावशाली आणि प्रशासनातील दिग्गज कलम 370 चा व काश्मीरमधील परिस्थितीचा स्वतःच्या फायद्यासाठी वापर करून घेत असताना सामान्य माणसाची कोंडी झाली होती. कलम 370 काढून टाकल्याने सतर दशकांची घराणेशाही, एकाधिकारशाही, सापत्नभाव, भ्रष्टाचार, भाईमतिजेगिरी यांतून जन्म काश्मीर व लडाखच्या लोकांची मुक्तता झाली आहे.
- दीर्घकाळ स्वार्थी नेत्यांनी दिशामूल केल्याने लोकांची जी संकुचित मानसिकता झाली होती ती आता बदलेल. या दोन प्रदेशांतील लोकांचा सर्वांगीण विकास आता दूर नाही.
- काश्मिरी जनतेचा भावनिक मुद्दा हाताळणे मोठे जिकिरीचे व आव्हानात्मक आहे. त्यामुळे खरी सत्वपरीक्षा व आव्हानात्मक काळ पुढे आहे. समाजकटकाकडून काश्मीरमध्ये होणारा हिंसाचार थांबविणे आवश्यक आहे. देशाच्या लोकशाही व्यवस्थेवर काश्मिरींचा विश्वास निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. तात्पर्य असे की, काश्मिरींच्या विकासांमध्ये असणारे अडथळे मार्गातून बाजूला काढल्यास तिथे विविध उद्योग व व्यवसायांना वाव मिळू शकतो. खासगी उद्योग तिथे आले तर स्थानिक काश्मिरी तरुणांकरिता स्थानिक पातळीवरच रोजगाराची संधी त्यांना मिळू शकते. त्यामुळे त्यांच्यातील हिंसाचाराकडे वळण्याची प्रवृत्ती कमी करता येईल. यामुळे सर्वच प्रकारे काश्मीरची भरभराट होऊ शकते. म्हणून 370 कलम निष्प्रम करण्याचा हा अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा आयाम आहे. हे तैथील स्थानिकांना पटवून देणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे.

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Skill India: Vision For The National Talent Development Initiative In India

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Abstract

India is recognized mutually of the youngest nations within the world with over five hundredth of the population below thirty years. It's calculable that by regarding 2025, Bharat can have the twenty fifth of the total international force. Hence, there's a requirement to further develop and empower the human capital to confirm the nation's international competitiveness. As so much the economic progress of our country thinks about, Bharat remains lagging behind because of numerous issues like economic condition, state, illiteracy, medical infrastructure etc. Youth plays an important role in achieving economic prosperity of the country. In the gift state of affairs, it's found that almost all of the youth being educated face severe unemployment downside because of lack of skills and technical data. Most of them a unaware of the developments going down within the present. This literature survey is to review the assorted initiatives taken by Government of India, programmes conducted through public and personal partnership, ways that to extend the employability skills, challenges long-faced for the success of the programme, etc. The study additionally discusses regarding the abilities imparted through academic programmes and demand of additional sector specific courses. Hence, the paper can highlight the wants, challenges and scope of the talent development programmes.

Introduction

National talent Development Initiative can empower all individuals through improved skills, knowledge, nationwide and internationally recognized qualifications to achieve access to employment and guarantee India's aggressiveness within the international market. The govt has recognized the requirement for talent Development first of all with the eleventh 5 Year arrange providing a framework to deal with things. The primary National talent Development Policy was framed in 2009 and later a National talent Development Mission was launched in 2010. The 12th 5 Year arrange observes that talent development programmes within the past are run chiefly by the government, with deficient reference to the market demand. It's needed Associate in Nursing enabling framework that might attract personal investment in education through PublicPrivate Partnership. A department of talent Development and Entrepreneurship was created below the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in Gregorian calendar month, 2014 and was later upgraded to full-fledged ministry in November 2014. The role of the ministry involves coordinative and

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evolving talent development frameworks, mapping of existing skills and certification, industry-institute linkages etc.

India has step by step progressed as a knowledge-based economy because of the abundance of capable, versatile and qualified human capital. With the perpetually rising influence of globalization, Bharat has huge opportunities to determine its distinctive position within the world because of its young men. If, the youth of Bharat given a chance to point out their metal through educating them in some skills, it'll deciding progress.

Skills and data are key drivers of macro-economic growth and socio-economic stability. Talent Development is defined as proficiency that's no heritable or developed through training or expertise. It strengthens the flexibility of people to adapt to dynamical market demands and facilitate get pleasure from innovation and entrepreneurial activities. At national level, the future prosperity of any country depends ultimately on the number of persons in a job and the way productive they're at work. Masterly human resource is crucial for inclusive growth. Hence, talent development is connected to a broader growth, employment and development exacting government interventions.

Vision for the National talent Development Initiative in India

- ❖ At this time the capability of talent development in Bharat is around 3.1 million persons annually. India has capacity to fifteen million annually. Bharat has target of creating five hundred million masterly employees by 2022. Thus, there is a requirement for increasing capability and capability of talent development programs.
- ❖ The talent development initiatives can harness inclusivity and scale back divisions like male/female, rural/urban, organized/unorganized employment and traditional/contemporary geographic point.
- ❖ The talent development initiatives support the availability of trained employees United Nations agency ar adjustable dynamically to the changing demands of employment and technologies.
- ❖ This policy can promote excellence and can meet the requirements of information economy
- ❖ The talent development initiative doesn't discriminate between personal or public delivery and places importance on outcomes, users" alternative and competition among coaching suppliers and their accountability.
- ❖ The talent development initiatives support employment generation, economic process and social development processes. talent development policy are going to be Associate in Nursing integral part of comprehensive economic, labour and social policies and



programmes. A framework for higher coordination among numerous Ministries, States, industry and different stakeholders are going to be established.

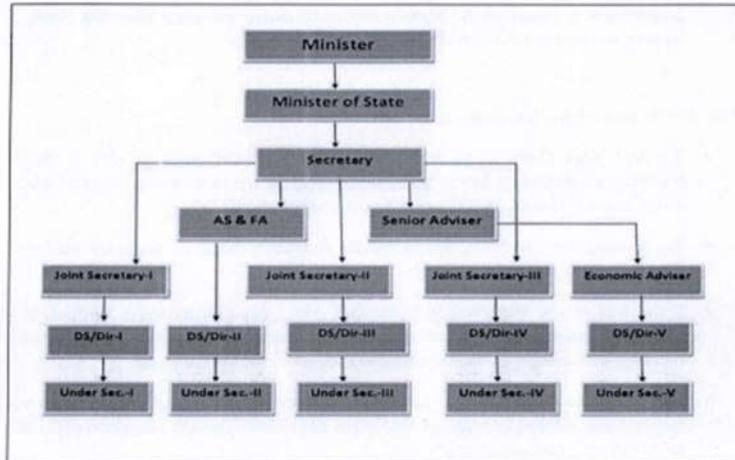
Why Bharat wants talent Development?

- We want talent Bharat, as we've got most young population while not jobs. If, their potential isn't harnessed they're going to fall prey to addiction and other anti-social activities that we have a tendency to as a nation cannot afford.
- The masterly force is crucial for the success of recently launched missions - build in Bharat, Digital India, and good Cities.
- With China step by step vacating its factories, with rising Chinese wages Associate in Nursing an appreciating Yuan, and also with internal demographic challenge, Bharat has Associate in Nursing opportunity to become a industrial plant of the planet.
- To convert this vision into reality, Bharat must create a talented and productive force matching international standards of quality and productivity through integration of skills and coaching in conjunction with education
- Skills are required to those presently in schools for them to be higher utilized
- With most of the most important economies of world having sizeable ageing population, Bharat has Brobdingnagian opportunity of serving the booming market.

Governance of talent Development Initiative

Prime Minister's National Council on talent Development, under the billet of Prime Minister has been discovered as an apex establishment for policy direction Associate in Nursing review. The Ministers for Human Resource Development, Finance, Industries, Rural Development, Housing and concrete economic condition Alleviation, Labour and Employment and small tiny & Medium Enterprises are members. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, chairman of the National Manufacturing aggressiveness Council, chairman of the National talent Development Corporation and half dozen consultants within the area of talent development are different members. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister is that the Member Secretary to the Council.





National talent Development Co-ordination Board:

A National talent Development Co-ordination Board has been discovered below the billet of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Secretaries of Ministries of Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment, Rural Development, Housing and concrete economic condition, Alleviation and Finance ar members. Chairperson/Chief officer of the National talent Development Corporation, Secretaries of 4 States by rotation, for a amount of 2 years, and three distinguished Academicians/Subject space Specialists ar different members. Secretary, commission is Member Secretary of the Board.

National talent Development Corporation:

The National talent Development Corporation could be a non-profit company below the businesses Act 1956 with Associate in nursing acceptable governance structure. The top of the Corporation could be a person of eminence/reputed skilled within the field of talent Development. The Corporation would represent Sector Skills Councils with following functions:

- Identification of talent development wants as well as preparing a listing of sorts of skills, range and depth of skills to facilitate people to decide on from them.



- Development of a sector talent development arranges and maintain talent inventory.
- Deciding skills/competency standards and qualifications.
- Standardization of affiliation and certification process.
- Participation in Affiliation, certification, examination and certification.
- Arrange and execute coaching of Trainers.
- Promotion of academies of excellence.
- Institution of a well-structured sector specific Labour Market system (LMIS) to help planning and delivery of coaching.

National Council for line Training: (NCVT)

NCVT are going to be reinforced and re-engineered with a broader mandate and illustration. the most functions include:

- Design, development and maintenance of National Vocational Qualification Framework (NVQF) that entomb alia includes:
- Fitting a framework for ability standards, structure of courses, credit structure, accumulation and certification.
- Fitting a framework for affiliation and certification of institutions.
- Internal control mechanism.
- Labor market system and dissemination of information at the national level.
- Observance and analysis on the effectiveness and efficiency of national talent development efforts through appropriate news and communication mechanism.

Partnerships are going to be consciously promoted between Government, industry, native governments, civil society institutions and every one talent suppliers. It'll additionally embody, training providers, skilled societies, Self-facilitate teams,

Cooperatives and NGOs/civil society establishments. Creation of an institutional mechanism Associate in Nursingd regular consultation with stake holders can kind the corner stone of talent Development Initiative.

Equal access to talent development is crucial for all social groups significantly girls and underprivileged section of society, to assist them in securing employment and moving out of



poverty. Removing barriers to access and addressing their specific wants are key components in achieving inclusive growth. Entry barriers like academic qualification, transportation, language etc. are going to be addressed. Whereas enhancing the opportunity of talent development for all, entry assessments can be deployed to channelize individuals with completely different profiles and needs into acceptable talent development programmes. The effort are going to be combined with a serious initiative in raising awareness among the target teams regarding the good thing about talent development, employment and learning opportunities and additionally about support schemes that alter them to participate in training.

Quality and relevancy of talent development are key to India's international aggressiveness further as rising Associate in Nursing individual's access to employment. For enterprises to contend in the international economy, the standard of coaching should reach world standards and be relevant to the wants of national and international markets. To extend the relevancy with future employment market as well as promotion of self-employment, soft skills and entrepreneurship skills are going to be created integral half of talent development. The demographic advantage that the country enjoys, plus prospects of worldwide shortages in skills because the world population ages, means the country could be supply skills to the planet.

Challenges to talent development in Bharat

From the review of literature it's obvious that the challenges to talent development in Bharat are rampant and a few need immediate actions. The talent development programmes have noted that if youth are properly mastered they will contribute to economic process. However, there are several challenges to get the objectives of talent Bharat consummated, a number of them are as under:

- Student's mobilization to induce trained has been a serious concern because of ancient mentality, low temperament to migrate, low salaries at entry level.
- The leader doesn't distinguish whether or not Associate in Nursing use has picked up skills on the work or he/she has nonheritable them through formal coaching.
- Scaling up aspirations to current jobs further as getting the proper reasonably coaching partners and effective stakeholder's management are to be taken into consideration.
- Wages are connected with categorization of masterly, semiskilled or unskilled, however these ought to be aligned with skill levels outlined as per National talent Qualification Framework. (NSQF)

Conclusion



There is additional want of presidency intervention and policies to encourage these reasonably courses in numerous sectors and raise the employability through numerous short terms, long term and line courses. Though the requirement for talent development initiative is known and realized by several sectors still there are few sectors wherever awareness must be created. Additionally ministry of talent development and entrepreneurship, National talent development council and sector talent councils are developed still additional work is to be done on identification of employability attributes, style and modify curricular course to cater the demand of the arena. The age group offered to Indian economy is additional influenced toward the learning ancient thought, if masterly will contribute to make the economy stronger rather than turning into the liability.

The talent development can raise the potency level of the work force and lift the employability of youth, United Nations agency otherwise feel alienated when being educated however not obtaining employment to earn. Skill development will facilitate the country to lift Gross Enrolment magnitude relation (GER) at numerous levels of educations from elementary to teaching as a result of the oldsters and their children would realize a means in education because of employability. It's been seen within the Indian context that once a child remains at his home while not employment despite being educated formally, the oldsters feel education as a meaningless entity.

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Shri B.V. Kote

Journal of Applied Research in Chemistry
PHITOCHEMICAL STUDY OF SOME MEDICINALLY IMPORTANT PLANTS

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ABSTRACT
The present study was aimed to analyze the flavonoids, alkaloids and terpenoids in medicinally important plants such as *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica*. The phytochemical analysis of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* revealed that flavonoids, alkaloids and terpenoids were present in leaves extract.

KEYWORDS
Mentha Arvensis, Azadirachta indica, Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Terpenoids

INTRODUCTION:
The use of plants and plant products as medicines could be traced as far back as the beginning of human civilization. The earliest mention of medicinal use of plants in Hindu culture is found in "Rigveda", which is said to have been written between 4500 - 1600 B.C. and is supposed to be the oldest repository of human knowledge. Plants are used as source of drugs of traditional systems of medicine, nutraceuticals, food supplements, pharmaceutical intermediates and chemical entities for synthetic drugs (Sharma et al., 1999). In Ayurveda, the foundation of medicinal science of Hindu culture, in its eight division deals with properties of medicinal plants and various aspects of science of life and the art of healing (Rastogi and Mehrotra, 2002).

Azadirachta indica, commonly known as Neem. It is traditionally used as a source of many therapeutic agents. A. indica (leaf, bark and seeds) are known to contain antibacterial, antifungal activities and antiviral activity against vaccinia, chikungunya, measles, and Coxsackie B viruses.

Due to rich source of various types of ingredients of *Azadirachta indica* L. (neem) shows therapeutic role in health management. The most important bioactive compounds like azadirachtin, nimbinin, nimbin, nimbidin, nimbidol, sodium nimbinate, gedunin, salannin, and quercetin. Leaves contain ingredients such as nimbin, nimbanone, 6-deacetylnimbinone, nimbandiol, nimbidole, ascorbic acid, n-hexanamide and amino acid, 7-deacetyl-7-benzyloxandirone, 7-demethyl-7-benzyloxandirone, 17-hydroxyandirone, and nimbidol [A. Ali, et al 1999, M.A. Hossain 2011, C. Kokate 2010].

The aim of present study was to investigate alcoholic extraction, presence of bioactive metabolites in leaves of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* plant.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:
COLLECTION OF SAMPLES

The Fresh leaves of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* plants were collected from Deulgaon Raja region, India (20°01'40.8"N 76° 07'11.4"E) and were identified by department of Botany of same college. The Fresh leaves were used for the study of phytochemical extraction.

SOLVENT EXTRACT
Ten gram of leaves powder was taken in the Soxhlet apparatus. It was fitted with round bottom flask with 500 ml absolute ethanol, and fitted with condenser. It was heated for recycling of the solvent. On complete extraction, the extract was transferred from round bottom flask to clean beaker. The extracts were weighted and noted down. Finally, the percentage yield were calculated. Percentage yield was calculated as dividing initial weight of raw material taken by final weight of extract (Sharma Joshi, et al, 2011).

IDENTIFICATION FOR BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS
The following procedure was used to find the presence of the active chemical constituents such as flavonoids and terpenoids.

FLAVONOID
Extract solution (4ml) was treated with 1.5 ml of 50% methanol solution. The solution was warmed and then added metal magnesium. To this mixture, 4 - 5 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid was

added and observed for red coloration for flavonoids and Orange color coloration for flavones (Siddiqui and Ali, 1997, Blahos Joshi, et al, 2011).

ALKALOID
Most alkaloids are precipitated by neutral or slightly acidic solution by Mayer's reagent (Bivana, 2002). All extraction solutions were treated few drops of Mayer's reagent it produces white yellowish precipitate (Siddiqui and Ali, 1997).

TERPENOID
Extract solution (4 mL) was treated with 0.5 ml of acetic anhydride and 0.5 ml of chloroform. Then sulphuric acid (conc.) was added slowly to the mixture and red violet coloration indicated the presence of terpenoid (Siddiqui and Ali, 1997).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:
In this study the greenish leaves of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* were collected, identified, dried, powdered and used for determination of various chemical constituents by performing qualitative chemical tests for the ethanolic extract.

This study revealed that both *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* contain various bioactive chemical constituents such as, flavonoids, alkaloids and terpenoids. The results were given in Table-1.

Table 1. A result of phytochemical analysis of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* leaves.

Sl.No.	Chemical constituents	<i>Mentha Arvensis</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
1.	Flavonoids	Positive	Positive
2.	Alkaloids	Positive	Positive
3.	Terpenoids	Positive	Positive

CONCLUSIONS:
The phytochemical study of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Azadirachta indica* leaves found that various bioactive chemical constituents like flavonoids, alkaloids and terpenoids. These plants may also contains in new bioactive metabolites, so there is need to investigate by using some more advanced techniques.

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CREATIVE INNOVATION AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN FACTOR DRIVEN ECONOMIES IN ASIA

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Introduction:

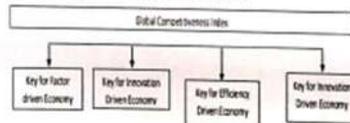
Entrepreneurs with innovative solutions to society's problems are ambitious, persistent, tackle major social issues and offer new ideas for wide scale change, find what is not working and persuade entire society to take a leap. Social entrepreneurs organize local people that will standup, siez idea & act as change agent for betterment of society. (HH Stevenson 2000) They are of opinion to take up the societal needs themselves rather than leaving it to government or business sectors. Social Entrepreneurs are visionaries and ultimate realists, concerned with practical implementations they present ideas which are user friendly, understandable ethical and engage in widespread support. Social entrepreneurs act as change agent of society for better.

Social Entrepreneurship:

It is all about indentifying and recognizing a social problem, here the expertise and skill of an entrepreneur help him move ahead using

entrepreneurial principles to organize try to create, manage a social venture to achieve a long time desired social change envisioned by him.(Aldrich H.,1992) There is another angle to this very interesting situation business entrepreneurship who take up this noble task measure performance in profit and return. One can through social entrepreneurship further broad social, cultural and environmental goals because it is associated with voluntary or no profit sectors.

Noble Laureate Mohammed Yunus a social entrepreneur and founder of Gramin Bank and its growing family of social venture business are a role model for a developing economy like Bangladesh where social entrepreneurs have a lot of gaps to exploit left by relatively small state, similarly you find some of the European and south American countries where social entrepreneurs closely knitted with public organizations at both national and local level, here youth can also contribute in similar fashion where you find youth social pioneers (Australia) an initiative to strengthen support and celebrate role of young people in creating positive change in the communities.



Basic Requirements Index	Efficiency Index	Innovation & Sophisticated Factors sub Index
Pillar 1: Institutions	Pillar 5 : Higher Education and Training	Pillar 11: Business
Pillar 2: Infrastructure	Pillar 6 : Goods Market Efficiency	Pillar 12: Innovation
Pillar 3 : Macro Economic Environment	Pillar 7 : Labor Market Efficiency	
Pillar 4 : Health & Primary Education	Pillar 8 : Financial Market	
	Pillar 9 : Technological Readiness	
	Pillar 10: Market Size	

Factor Driven Economies & Global Competitiveness:

Going back 10 years from the global financial crises the prospectus for a sustained



economic recovery remain at risk due to widespread failures on the part of leaders and it is here the policy makers try to put in place reforms necessary to underpin competitiveness and bring about much needed increase in productivity (Global Competitiveness report 2017-18) it is a time when global economy is showing signs of recovery with GDP growth at 3.5% in 2017. (Klaus Schwab, Xavier Sala-i-Martin, 2017) Study have found to have high level of uncertainty with the perception that current approach do not serve people and societies well enough is gaining ground, prompting call for new models of human centric economic progress. Ensuring future economic growth will require solutions that are more creative than any way have seen so far. The world economic forum seek to provide guidance, inform future oriented solutions, identifying areas of improvement and are as where economies are lagging infact it is barrier to growth facing the economies.

India is one of the fastest growing economy in Asia the classification of global competitiveness index show that India is one the verge of transforming itself from the basic requirement of factor driven economy to efficiency driven economy. The factors of developing nations population poverty & unemployment supplemented by the basic facilities required is not upto the mark. The factor driven economy includes four pillars institutions, Infrastructure, Microeconomic environment, health and primary education for which an effort is extraordinarily done but in the end it is short of the requirement hence a bottleneck to move to efficiency driven economy. The fact that development is always all round can not be denied and hence the factors for efficiency are also catered to by a developing country like India. (UNDESA 2015) The expectation to be called efficiency driven economy lies in the fact that along with basic needs market for goods and labor, Technological readiness, Higher Education and Training with financial market development is the need

which is being taken care of by India but cannot go to higher scale as the efficiency demands more of manufacturing with greater technological use which India in comparison to china have not been able to achieve.

Make in India drive will bring fruits in future and so manufacturing sectors contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) to 25% is predicted by 2022 from 16% in 2016-17. (Anant Geete, 2016) India's manufacturing sector is in trouble for the last many years and in the era of Globalization competing in international markets has become a challenge for the country's private as well as state owned firms, the reason is first compete with China and then compete globally. Stability of manufacturing industry is prime and the fact cannot be denied that micro, small & medium enterprises are the backbone of manufacturing sector in any country. Their survival will always boost the manufacturing industry and higher contribution to economy.

The problem in India is that in the last four years number of sick MSME's have doubled from 2,22,204 sick units in 2012-13 to 4,86,291 sick units in the year 2016. (M. Ramesh, 2017) According to ministry of Micro small & medium enterprises. There are 3.6 crore MSME's which provide employment to 80 million people in India. They produce 6000 products which account for 8% of the GDP and 45% of the total manufacturing output in India. The MSMEs are having great potential as they contribute to 40% of exports in India. (S. Swaminathan, 2018) If manufacturing and other efficiency enhancer factors are not catered to properly it may lead to problems in the basic provision of amenities by the government which is a peculiar characteristics of any developing country across the world.

What is the feasible solution?

Social Entrepreneurship is the answer to fill the gap between the basic requirements and efficiency enhancer factors.

I. Focus on Social Entrepreneurship Policy of Scale up & Not Start up :



The concept of scale up can be a feasible option to factor driven economies as questions is: "Would you allocate more of society's resources to giving birth to babies or the raising children well" The thought should be about enterprise creation, policy makers need to re-balance entrepreneurship policy towards scale up and not startup. Startup phenomena is not limited to India or Asia its global phenomena where motivation approach of developed and even developing countries go for start up programmes there is hardly any country as an exception. Social entrepreneurs can take up the existing small and medium size units and transform them into a viable big unit for the benefit of the society and also benefit them by way of profit. Entrepreneurship in fact is extra ordinary value creation which involve acquiring repurposing, recombining and scale up for the benefit of economy.

II Social Entrepreneurs & Search Funds :

Extra ordinary value creation cannot occur without growth and entrepreneurial growth, post startup has numerous challenges which can be an order of magnitude more difficult then simply starting a venture. In order to create assets for society it can be a viable alternative if social entrepreneurs explore possibility of acquiring undervalued companies, family businesses which are lacking leadership and management is in crisis. There is also a possibility of exploring the under utilized R & D centre and funds of universities lying idle for the betterment of society.

III. Innovative Social Entrepreneurs:

Social Entrepreneurs are individuals having innovative solutions to society's problems. They are visionaries & ultimate realist, concerned with practical implementations they present their ideas which are user friendly, understandable, ethical and engage widespread support from the masses. They have capacity to mobilize local support that will standup and seize the idea. Social entrepreneurs act as a

change agent of society and can ably fill the gap between what is not working and the government by lending support to economic development of the country.

A) Husk Power System : Generating Electricity From waste :

Gyanesh Pandey a US return engineer in India belonged to Bihar a backward state in India, estimated 400 million people in India does not have reliable electricity. Eastern Bihar in India is worst hit area and poor due to social development. (Ritu Jaiswal, 2011) Two engineers searching for a viable solution to a problem of Electricity came across the idea of producing electricity from Rice Husk, waste product of rice milling in their area, availability of rice husk was ample and so Gyanesh Pandey and Ratnesh Yadav felt the need to electrify the village where power lines of state electricity board do not reach. The first power plant was set up in 2007 through NGO for Charity foundation. In 2008 Gyanesh Pandey & Ratnesh Yadav established Husk Power System (HPS). Today 85 plants each generating 35-100 kilowatts of electricity, lighting 350 villages in west and east Champaran, Muzaffarpur in Bihar State of India. They are training local youth for running & managing plants thus providing rural employment.

The cost of service is Rs. 80 (less than \$2) per month about half the cost of kerosene for two CFL bulbs and charging of Mobile Phones. It is world's leading off grid utilities providing reliable power to rural communities and business entirely from renewable energy sources 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year and overall it is 100% ? proof. Gyanesh Pandey & Rathnesh Yadav have taken initiative to benefit the society by setting a classic Example of Social entrepreneurship where the state was unable to supply electricity and they filled the gap by undertaking the herculean task and making it look so simple.

B) Biomass Stoves Ensure Rural India Breaths Easy :



Wonder what social entrepreneur can do if they identify the problem and come out with viable, feasible & Economical solution, Neha Juneja (CEO, Greenway, Grameen Infra) along with Satvik Upadaya (Co-Founder) travelled in India separately to study factors effecting common man. Little was happening to improve the quality of common man joined by the third person Shoeb Kazi in 2011 launched their own product. (Sonal Khetarpal, 2017), What stayed with them from their travel was the sighting women using mud Stoves in villages and smoke emanating from every household. Every year it kills over 4.3 million people globally which is higher than Malaria, HIV and Tuberculosis combined. Rural India must convert to cooking gas and there has to be healthier alternative. How much difficult it is to be build efficient burning device? The company designed smart stove which burns with biomass that is mixture of plant and plant based material, the specialty is incredible efficiency to such an extent that smoke emission is 80% less and the overall consumption of energy is 65% less.

Innovators all over the world are interested in smart stoves. Which is purely a rural based product and can be handled easily in other words it has easy approach. Neha Juneja a Social entrepreneurs have been able to combine her passion with talent in making the product design of Smart Stoves which prices in between a mere 25\$ to 50\$ i.e. RS. 1800 to Rs. 3000. Greenway Grameen Infra have already sold a Million Biomass stoves made of Steel and aluminum.

Conclusion:

The Emerging consensus is that economic growth once again needs to focus more on human well being; such human centric economic progress is multidimensional by nature it is broad based by benefiting the vast majority of people, environmentally sustainable and equitable in terms of creating opportunities for all and not disadvantaging future generations. The

challenge before developing countries like India which is placed 40th in Global competitive Index with an average score of 4.59 is down one spot from world ranking last year of 39 and is still placed in factor driven economy and is on the verge of moving to efficiency driven economy expose the gaps in many sectors of economy where considerable effort is necessary the solution of filling the gap can be done by social entrepreneurs who can take up the problems and find out viable alternative solutions themselves with two fold effect of benefiting the society at large and also earning profit from social venture. Social entrepreneurs like Gyanesh Pandey & Ratnesh Yadav were successful in solving problem of Electricity for more than 350 villages in Bihar State of India an Neha Juneja finding solution to 4.5 Million deaths due to smoke while cooking by brining out smart stove for cooking, using biomass. Innovation is the need of the hour for Developing Countries where in social entrepreneurs can come forward to take up challenge instead of leaving it to government.

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भारत आणि चीन संबंध

डॉ. अनंत मदन आवटी

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक आणि प्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग,
श्री व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय, देऊळगाव राजा, जि. बुलढाणा (महाराष्ट्र).

सार (Abstract)

भारत व चीन या दोन्ही देशांत प्राचीन काळापासून सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक संबंध असले तरी आज या संबंधात सीमावाद, तिबेटचा प्रश्न, दलाई लामा यांना दिलेला आश्रय, सीमेवरील सैनिकांच्या हालचालीमुळे निर्माण होणारे ताणतणाव, दहशतवाद, चीन आणि पाकिस्तानमधील लष्करी आणि आण्विक क्षेत्रांमधील सहकार्य, ब्रह्मपुत्रेसारख्या नद्यांच्या पाण्यासंबंधीचे वाद, चीनचा हिंद महासागरवरील प्रकल्प, भारत-अमेरिकेचे वाढते मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध, अणु-पुरवठादार समूहात (एनएसजी) भारताच्या प्रवेशाला चीनचा विरोध या महत्त्वाच्या समस्या आहेत.

Keywords :- सीमारेषा, सीमावाद, बफर स्टेट, दहशतवाद, पंचशील करार, एनएसजी, लष्करी सहकार्य, आण्विक क्षेत्रांमधील सहकार्य, संयुक्त राष्ट्र, सुरक्षा परिषद, व्हेटो, आयात, सागरी सुरक्षा प्रस्तावना :-

भारत आणि चीन हे दोन्ही शेजारी राष्ट्र जगातील उदयोन्मुख शक्ती आहेत. या दोघांमध्ये प्राचीन काळापासून सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक संबंध आहेत. भारत हा लोकशाहीप्रधान देश आहे तर चीनमध्ये साम्यवादी राजवट आहे. वैचारिकदृष्ट्या दोन देशांमध्ये प्रचंड फरक आढळतो.

सन १९४९ मध्ये साम्यवादी चीनची स्थापना झाल्यानंतर भारताने चीनशी राजनैतिक संबंध प्रस्थापित केले. भारताने पीपल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाईनाला एक सार्वभौम राष्ट्र म्हणून मान्यता दिली आणि चीनला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेचे सभासदत्व मिळावे यासाठी पाठिंब्या देऊन प्रयत्नही केले. भारत आणि चीन यांच्यातील मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधास तडा जाणारी घटना म्हणजे तिबेटवर केलेले आक्रमण होय. या व्यतिरिक्त भारत आणि चीनमध्ये वादाची अनेक कारणे आहेत.

उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

१. भारत-चीन संबंधांचे सविस्तर अध्ययन करणे.
२. भारत-चीन संबंधांतील समस्यांचा शोध घेणे.
३. भारत-चीन यांच्यातील संबंध सुधारण्यासाठी झालेल्या प्रयत्नांचा आढावा घेणे
४. भारत-चीन संबंध सुधारण्यासाठी उपाय सुचविणे.

१. तिबेट प्रश्न व दलाई लामा यांना आश्रय :-

भारत आणि चीन यांच्यातील मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधास तडा जाणारी घटना ऑक्टोबर १९५० मध्ये घडली. ती घटना म्हणजे या दोन्ही देशांदरम्यान असलेले बफर स्टेट म्हणजे तिबेटवर चीनचे केलेले आक्रमण होय. चीनच्या या आक्रमक धोरणाचा भारताने निषेध केला (देवळाणकर, २२९). तेव्हा चीनने भारतास धमकावण्याचा प्रयत्न केला की, तिबेटसारख्या प्रश्नाबाबत भारताने हस्तक्षेप करू नये. कारण तिबेटवरील आक्रमण म्हणजे चीनच्या अंतर्गत व्यवहाराचा भाग आहे. चीनच्या तिबेटवरील आक्रमणास भारताने जो विरोध दर्शाविला त्याबाबत चीनने तीन नापसंती व्यक्त केली. चीनची अशी भूमिका असतानाही भारताने चीनशी मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. यावरून भारताची चीनशी जुळवून घेण्याचीच भूमिका होती असे आढळून येते. भारत व चीन यांच्यातील संबंध सुरक्षित होण्यासाठी या दोन्ही देशांच्या दरम्यान करण्यात आला. १९५४ यावर्षी पंडीत





नेहरूंनी चीनला भेट दिली. चीनचे पंतप्रधान ची-एन-लाय यांनी १९५४ यावर्षी भारतास भेट दिली. भारत व चीन या दोन देशांच्या पंतप्रधानांनी आपापसात सैद्धांतिक स्वरूपाच्या करारास मान्यता दिली. या दोन देशातील संबंधांना तात्विक बैठक असावी असा प्रयत्न ज्या करारानुसार झाला त्यास पंचशील करार या नावाने ओळखले जाते.

१९५८ मध्ये तिबेटी जनतेने स्वायत्ततेसाठी चीनविरुधी आंदोलन सुरु केले. हे आंदोलन चिनी फौजेने दडपून टाकण्यास सुरुवात केली. या कारवाईत भारताने कोणत्याही प्रकारचा हस्तक्षेप केला नाही. स्वतःचा जीव वाचविण्यासाठी तिबेटचे धर्मगुरू दलाई लामा आपल्या सहकार्यांसोबत भारताच्या राजकीय आश्रयाला आले. भारतानेही त्यांना राजकीय आश्रय दिला. ही घटना चिनीला आवडली नाही. त्यानंतर चीनने तिबेटमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात सैन्यांची जमवाजमव करून भारतीय प्रदेशात घुसखोरी करण्यास सुरुवात केली. लडाखमधील अक्साई चीन व अरुणाचल प्रदेशातील काही भाग आमचेच आहेत असे सांगून चीनने तिबेटे रस्ते बांधण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्याचबरोबर या दोन प्रदेशातील जवळजवळ ५० हजार चौरस मैल प्रदेशांवर चीनने आपला हक्क सांगितला.

२. सीमाप्रश्न (सीमावाद) :-

भारत आणि चीन यांच्यातील सीमावाद हा प्रचंड गुंतागुंतीचा आणि दोन्ही देशांच्या निर्मितीपासून प्रलंबित प्रश्न आहे. यामुळे १९५० च्या दशकापासूनच दोन्ही देशांमधील संबंध तणावपूर्ण बनण्यास सुरुवात झाली. चीन मुद्द्यांवरून भारत आणि चीन यांच्यामध्ये सीमावाद आहे. मॅकमोहन सीमारेषा, अक्साई चीन आणि अरुणाचल प्रदेश व सिक्कीम म्हणजेच या सीमावादाची तीन भागात विभागणी झालेली दिसते. भारताच्या जवळपास ९० हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर व्याप्तीच्या भूखंडावर चीनने आपला दावा सांगितलेला आहे. मॅकमोहन सीमारेषेवरून मोठा वाद दोन्ही देशांदरम्यान आहे. १९१३ मध्ये भारतातील तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश शासन, तिबेट आणि चीनचे प्रतिनिधी यांच्यादरम्यान झालेल्या बैठकीमध्ये ही सीमारेषा निर्धारित करण्यात आली. पण आता चीनला ती पूर्णपणे अमान्य आहे. कारण १९४९ च्या पूर्वी ती तयार करण्यात आलेली आहे. सन १९५५ नंतर सीमावादाच्या प्रश्नावरून भारत-चीन संबंधांमध्ये तणाव निर्माण झाला. चीनकडून प्रकाशित करण्यात आलेल्या नकाशांमध्ये भारताच्या हद्दीतील बराच मोठा भाग चीनने आपल्या सीमारेषेत दाखविला होता. याच काळात चीनने लडाख आणि नेफ क्षेत्रात घुसखोरी करून भारतातील काही क्षेत्रावर ताबा मिळवला. चीनच्या घुसखोरीचा भारताने स्पष्ट विरोध केला. १९६२ च्या युद्धामध्ये चीनने भारताच्या लडाख प्रांतातील ३८ हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर एवढा प्रदेश वेकायदेशीरपणे गिळंकृत केला. त्यानंतर १९६३ मध्ये चीन आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये एक सीमा करार झाला. त्यानुसार पाकिस्तानने पाकव्याप काश्मीरमधील ५,१८० वर्ग किलोमीटरचा भूप्रदेश हा चीनला देऊ केला. त्यामुळे भारत आणि चीनचा सीमावाद अधिकच गंभीर बनला. संपूर्ण अरुणाचल प्रदेशावर चीन आपला दावा सांगतो. अरुणाचल प्रदेशामधील जलविद्युत प्रकल्पासाठी एशिया विकास बँकेकडून कर्ज घेण्यास चीनने विरोध केला. दोन्ही देशांतील मतभेदांचे मूळ कारण असलेला सीमावाद मिटवणे आवश्यक आहे. पण हा वाद कसा मिटवायचा हा खरा पेचात टाकणारा प्रश्न आहे. चीनने १९६२ च्या युद्धात ताब्यात घेतलेला लडाखचा प्रदेश तर सोडलेला नाही पण भारताच्या ताब्यात असलेल्या लडाखच्या प्रदेशावर दावा सांगितला आहे. शिवाय प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण रेषा सदिग्ध करून टाकली आहे. प्रत्यक्ष नियंत्रण रेषा नेमकी कुठे जाते याबद्दलही दोन्ही देशांमध्ये मतभेद आहेत (देशपांडे, २०१७). भारत आणि चीन यांच्यातील सीमारेषा ही अर्धोपस्थित (रिमाॅर्केशन) करण्यात आलेली नाही. त्यामुळे अनेकदा चीनकडून सीमेचे उल्लंघन होते आणि चिनी सैन्य भारतीय हद्दीमध्ये येते. अशाच प्रकारचे आरोप चीन भारतावर करतो.





भारताकडूनही चीनच्या सीमेचे उल्लंघन होते, असे चीनचे मत आहे. यातील मूळ प्रश्न म्हणजे तो सीमेचे अपभोरेखिकरण हा आहे, सीमा अपभोरेखित न केल्यामुळे हे प्रश्न निर्माण होतात.

३. १९६२ मध्ये चीनने केलेले आक्रमण :-

१९६२ मध्ये चीन व भारत यांच्यात झालेल्या युद्धाची दोन कारणे आहेत. पहिले कारण म्हणजे या दोन देशातील ४०५० किलोमीटर लांबीची सीमारेषा निश्चित झालेली नाही त्यातील पश्चिमेकडील लडाखजवळची सीमारेषा आणि पूर्वेकडील अरुणाचल प्रदेशाला लागून असणारी सीमारेषा याबाबत वाद आहे. ह्या दोन्ही सीमारेषा बदलून मोठा प्रदेश चीनला मिळवा, अशी चीनची मागणी आहे. दुसरे कारण म्हणजे तिबेट आहे. या ४०५० किलोमीटर सीमारेषेच्या उत्तरेला तिबेट असून १९५१ मध्ये चीनने येथ्याच्या बळावर तिबेटवर नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित केले. दलाई लामा यांना भारताने दिलेला राजाश्रय आणि तिबेट प्रश्न या गोष्टींचा बदला घेण्यासाठी चीनने भारतावर आक्रमण केले.

४. नकाशाचा प्रश्न :-

चीन नेहमी कुठला तरी कृत्रिम नकाशा तयार करून, सामरिक दृष्टीकोनातून महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रावर आपला दावा प्रस्थापित करतो. उदाहरणार्थ भारताच्या अरुणाचल प्रदेशाला दक्षिण तिबेटचा भाग संबोधणे, १९६८ मध्ये चीन-सोव्हिएत युनियन सीमा क्षेत्रात असलेल्या उसुरी नदी चा 'जेनवाओ द्वीप' विवाद, इ. आहेत.

भारत व चीन या दोन देशांच्या दरम्यान नकाशाच्या प्रश्नावरून तणावाचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले. भारत व चीन या दोन देशातील सीमा रेषेवरूनही या दोन दशात तणाव निर्माण झाला. नकाशाच्या प्रश्नावरूनही वातावरण निर्माण होण्याचे कारण म्हणजे चीनच्या नकाशात भारतातील सीमेलगतचा बराचसा भाग चीनने चीनच्या नियंत्रणाखाली (अधिपत्याखाली) दाखविला होता.

५. चीन आणि पाकिस्तानमधील लष्करी आणि आण्विक क्षेत्रांमधील सहकार्य :-

भारतविरोध या समान धाग्यावर पाकिस्तान आणि चीन यांच्यातील मैत्री दृढ झालेली आहे. भारतविरोधाने चीन पाकिस्तानचा प्यादे म्हणून वापर करतो. भारतासमोर पाकिस्तानला आव्हान म्हणून उभे करून चीन आशियातील शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र होऊ इच्छितो. १९६३ मध्ये चीन आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये एक सीमा करार झाला आहे. या करारानुसार पाकिस्तानने पाकव्याप्त १९७२ वर्ग किलोमीटरचा भूभाग चीनला हस्तांतरित केला आहे. यानंतरच चीन लडाख आणि उत्तर काश्मीरमधील शेकडो वर्ग किलोमीटर भूभागावर आपला दावा सांगत आहे.

चीन आणि पाकिस्तानमधील संबंधांना ७० वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त काळ झाला आहे. दिवसेंदिवस यांच्यातील संबंध सुदृढ होत आहेत. चीन पाकिस्तानचा सर्वात मोठा शस्त्रास्त्र पुरवठादार आहे. १९५० राजकीय करार, १९६६ लष्करी सहायता, १९७९ आर्थिक संबंध, १९७२ संरक्षण करार, ३०० मेगावॉटचे अणुशक्ती संयंत्र पंजाब प्रांतात उभारण्यासाठी चीनची पाकला मदत, १२ अब्ज डॉलरपेक्षा जास्त किमतीचा चीन-पाकिस्तानमधील व्यापार, ३० अब्ज डॉलरपेक्षा जास्त रकमेचे करार दोन्ही देशांमध्ये २०१० मध्ये झाले आहेत, १० कोटी डॉलरची गुंतवणूक चीनने लाहोरमधील गृहप्रकल्पामध्ये केली आहे (वैदिक, २०१३).

पाकिस्तानला आण्विक शक्ती होण्यासाठी चीनने प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षरीत्या मदत केली आहे. चीनच्या मदतीला अणू कार्यक्रमाचे जनक अब्दुल कदीर खान यांनी याला दुजोरा दिला होता. अण्वस्त्र प्रसारबंदी कराराशी संलग्न असणारा चीन अशी मदत करू शकत नसताना चीनने ही मदत केली. उत्तर कोरियानेसुद्धा पाकिस्तानला अण्वस्त्र निर्मितीसाठी मदत केली. चीनच्या सूचनेवरूनच हे काम झाले.





भारताशी शत्रुत्वाने वागणार्या आणि भारताची शक्ती दुर्बल करण्याचे सातत्याने प्रयत्न करणाऱ्या पाकिस्तानशी चीनची जवळीक हे एक कारण आहे चीनला अरबी समुद्रातून निर्यात व्यापार करण्यासाठी पाकिस्तानमधून रस्ता बांधवण्याचा आहे. यासाठी चीनने प्रचंड मोठी अशी आर्थिक गुंतवणूक केली आहे. यामुळे पाकिस्तानला दुखवून चीन भारताला पाठिंबा देऊ इच्छित नाही.

६. भारत-अमेरिकेचे वाढते मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध :-

भारताने अमेरिकेशी आण्विक करार केल्यानंतर २००८ नंतर चीन अधिकच आक्रमक झाला. भारताने १९९८ मध्ये अण्वस्त्र चाचणी केल्यानंतर मोठ्या राष्ट्रांनी अणुशक्ती आणि सुरक्षाविषयक उच्च तंत्रज्ञान भारताला मिळू नये यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. भारताला अणुइंधन मिळू नये यासाठी अडचणी निर्माण केल्या. भारताने अमेरिकेशी सावधपणे जवळीक साधून ह्या समस्येवर मात केली. यामुळे भारताची प्रतिष्ठा वाढून २००८ पासून अवकाश संशोधन, सुरक्षाविषयक उच्च विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात भारताला नवे तंत्रज्ञान प्राप्त करता आले. या करारामुळे सामरिक दृष्ट्या भारत व अमेरिका संबंध दृढ होत गेले. अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जपान व भारत त्यांच्यात सुरक्षाविषयक सहकार्याची सुरुवात झाली. या चार देशांच्या नौदलांच्या मलबार कवायतीही होऊ लागल्याने भारताचे हिंदी महासागरातील महत्त्व वाढले (बागल, २०२०).

अमेरिका-भारत संबंधामधील पूर्वीचा दुरावा झपाटयाने कमी होत आहे. अफगाणिस्तान प्रश्नाच्या निराकरणासाठी अमेरिकेला भारताच्या सहाय्याची गरज आहे. भारत-अमेरिका या दोहोंच्या एकत्र येण्यामध्ये अडचणी निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे अशी चीनची भूमिका आहे.

७. ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीवर बंधारे :-

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीवर चीन अनेक बंधारे बांधत असून पाणी कालव्याद्वारे उतर चीनच्या भागात वळवू इच्छित आहेत. तसेच चीनने या पाण्यावर जम हायड्रो पावर स्टेशनची निर्मिती केली आहे. नुहानमधील या स्टेशनवर १.५ अरब डॉलरची गुंतवणूक केली आहे. भविष्यात हा मुद्दा मोठा वाद होण्याची शक्यता लक्षात घेऊन भारत द्विपक्षीय चर्चेत हा मुद्दा उपस्थित केला. एका गैरशासकीय संघटनेच्या अहवालानुसार चीनने छोट्या-मोठ्या २६ बंधारांची निर्मिती केली आहे. भारत-चीन असा संघर्ष जर झाला तर त्यावेळी चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीतून अतिरिक्त पाणी सोडून भारतात संकट निर्माण करू शकतो किंवा दुष्काळाच्या वेळी घरणानून पाणी न सोडता ते अडवून भारतातील दुष्काळसमयी संकट निर्माण करू शकतो.

८. नद्यांच्या पाण्याचा वाद :-

कैलास पर्वतामधून उगम पावलेल्या ४ नद्यांमुळे सुध्दा दोन्ही देशात वाद निर्माण झाला आहे. यामध्ये ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीचा सुध्दा समावेश आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त मा-चा-खबब, लँगचग खबब आणि सेंगे खबब या तीन नद्या चीनमधून उगम पावतात आणि भारतात येतात मा-चा-खबब उतर कैलास पर्वतावरून नेपाळमधून उतर भारतात येते. लँगचग खबब नदी उतर कैलास पर्वतातून पुढे धापा व नागरी भागात पोहोचते. त्यानंतर किन्नोर व्हॅली आणि रामपूर मार्गे ती भारतात प्रवेश करते. ही नदी भारतात सतलज नदी म्हणून ओळखली जाते. ही नदी नंतर हिमाचल मार्गे पंजाब व नंतर पाकिस्तानात जाते. सेंगे खबब नदी जी पश्चिम कैलास पर्वतातून उगम पावून लडाख आणि काश्मीरमध्ये प्रवेश करते. यानंतर ती पाकिस्तानातून अरबी समुद्रात विलीन होते. या नद्यांवर चीनचे वर्चस्व असून चीन यावर मोठा बंधारा बांधण्याची योजना आखत आहे. चीन या नद्यांतील पाण्यावर आपला अधिकार सांगते. त्यामुळे या नद्यांच्या पाण्याचा वाद दोन्ही देशांतील संघर्षांचे कारण आहे.



**१. हिंद महासागरावरील प्रकल्प :-**

गेल्या काही वर्षांत चीनने हिंद महासागरातील आपल्या कामांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ केली आहे. पाकिस्तान, म्यानमार आणि श्रीलंका यांच्याशी भागीदारी करून प्रकल्पांद्वारे भारताची कोडी करण्याची रणनीती चीन आखत आहे.

१०. दक्षिण चीन समुद्रात वर्चस्वाचे प्रयत्न :-

आपली उर्जा गरज लक्षात घेऊन चीन हा दक्षिण चीन सागरी प्रदेशात आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहे. येथे त्याला व्हिएतनाम, जपान आणि फिलिपिन्सच्या आठवनांच्या सामना करावा लागला आहे. व्हिएतनामच्या दोन ऑईल ब्लॉक प्रकल्पांमध्ये सहभागी असलेल्या भारतीय कंपन्यांना दक्षिण समुद्रापासून दूर राहण्याचा इशारा चीनने दिला होता.

११. अणु-पुरवठादार समूहात (एनएसजी गटात) भारताला प्रवेश देण्याला चीनचा विरोध :-

भारताला आण्विक पुरवठादार गटात (एनएसजी) प्रवेश देण्याच्या प्रस्तावाला चीनने विरोध केला आहे. यासंदर्भात जोपर्यंत एखादी विशिष्ट योजना तयार केली जात नाही तोपर्यंत विरोध केला जाईल आणि याबाबत पुढे कोणतीही चर्चा केली जाणार नाही अशी चीनची भूमिका आहे. एनएसजी सदस्यांमध्ये 'सहमतीचा अभाव' असल्याचे नमूद करून चीनने भारताला एनएसजीमध्ये समाविष्ट करण्याचा प्रत्येक प्रयत्न रोखला आहे.

भारताच्या एनएसजी प्रवेशाला असलेल्या करण्याच्या चीनच्या भूमिकेमागे दोन कारणे आहेत. एक म्हणजे भारताला एनएसजीचे सभासदत्व मिळू नये ही पाकिस्तानची भूमिका आहे. भारत एनपीटीला बांधील नाही या सबबीवर चीनने भारताच्या एनएसजी प्रवेशाला विरोध केला आहे (चौगुले, २०१६). भारत आणि पाकिस्तान या दोन्ही देशांनी जवळपास एकाच वेळी अणु-परीक्षण केले होते. त्यानंतर भारताने अमेरिकेशी नागरी अणुकरार केला आणि आण्विक गटात भारताने वेगळे स्थान तयार केले. त्याचा अर्थ असा येता येईल की, अमेरिका तसेच एनएसजीने भारताच्या विकसित केलेल्या अण्वस्त्र-क्षमतांना मान्यता देऊन अणुऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी भारताशी व्यापार करण्याचा मार्ग मोकळा केला. मात्र अमेरिकेने पाकिस्तानशी नागरी अणुकरार झाला नाही. पाकिस्तानच्या अण्वस्त्र-क्षमतांना अद्याप जागतिक मान्यता मिळालेली नाही. भविष्यात आंतरराष्ट्रीय समूहाकडून पाकिस्तानवर अण्वस्त्र कार्यक्रम गुंडाळून ठेवण्याचा दबाव येण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. भारताला एनएसजीचे सदस्यत्व मिळाले, तर भारतावर हा दबाव येऊ शकणार नाही. यामुळे भारताला हे सदस्यत्व मिळू नये यासाठी पाकिस्तानचा आत्यंतिक जवळचा मित्र या नात्याने चीनने विरोध दर्शवला आहे.

१२. चीनचे विस्तारवादी धोरण :-

केवळ भारतच नाही तर चीनच्या शेजारी असलेले सर्व देश आणि आजूबाजूच्या एकूण १८ देशांच्या भूभागांवर आपला दावा ठोकला आहे. चीनची १४ देशांशी सीमा भिडत असूनही चीनने क्षेत्रीय वादातून १८ देशांशी वाद आहेत. यात संपूर्ण दक्षिण चीन समुद्र आणि काहीवेळा आंतरराष्ट्रीय पाण्याचा प्रश्न देखील समावेश आहे. चीनच्या या विस्तारवादी भूमिकेमुळे चीनच्या आजूबाजूला असलेले भारतासह बुनेइ, भूतान, कंबोडिया, इंडोनेशिया, जपान, लाओस, मलेशिया, मंगोलिया, नेपाळ, उत्तर कोरिया, फिलीपाईन्स, रशिया, सिंगापूर, दक्षिण कोरिया, तजाकिस्तान, तैवान, व्हिएतनाम, असे जवळपास १८ देश त्रस्त आहेत. भारत आणि चीन दरम्यान सुध्दा दीर्घकाळापासून सीमाविवाद सुरू आहे. भारताच्या लडाख आणि अरुणाचलमधील मोठ्या भागावर चीन दावा करतो. त्यावरून दोन्ही देशांमध्ये १९६२ मध्ये युद्धही झाले होते. लडाखमधील गलवान खोऱ्यात झालेला संघर्ष हा सुद्धा चीनच्या विस्तारवादी धोरणाचाच भाग आहे. चीनने भूतानच्या मोठ्या भूभागावर आपला दावा सांगितला आहे. येथील आंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमेवर चीनने बंकरही





उभारलेले आहेत. सद्यस्थितीत भारत आणि भूतान यांच्यात चांगले संबंध असून, भारत भूतानला वेळोवेळी सहकार्यही करतो.

१३. डोकलाम वाद :-

भूतान आणि चीन हे दोन्ही देश डोकलाम आपला भाग असल्याचे सांगतात. भारत भूतानच्या दाव्याचे समर्थन करतो. भारत आणि चीनमधील तणाव डोकलाम वादाने आणखी वाढला. सन २०१७ मध्ये चीनने भूतानला लागून असलेल्या वादग्रस्त डोकलाममध्ये रस्ता तयार करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. चीन आणि भूतानच्या मधील वर्षांमध्ये हा डोकलाम परिसर वादग्रस्त होता. हे खरे तर चीन, भारत आणि भूतानच्या सिमेवर आहे, जिथे भारताच्या सिककीमची सीमा देखील आढळते. चीनला या वादग्रस्त क्षेत्रापासून भारत सीमेपर्यंत रस्ता तयार करायचा होता. चीनने जेव्हा चुंबी खोऱ्यात यादुंगमध्ये डोकलाम परिसरात रस्ते बांधणीचे काम हाती घेतले. त्यावेळी भारताने त्याचा कडाडून विरोध केला. पण चीनने या विरोधाला वाटाघाट्यांच्या अद्विता दाखवल्या. यानंतर या भागावर लष्क्रे वयल्यासाठी भारताने दोन बँकर उभारले. पण चिनी सैन्याने भारताचे हे दोन्ही बँकर उद्ध्वस्त केली. त्यानंतर भारतीय सैन्याने एक मोठी तुकडी या भागात तैनात केली. पुढे दोन्ही देशांच्या सैन्यात सामना सुरू झाला. शेवटी चीनला माघार घ्यावी लागली आणि आणि अखेर चीनला आपला रस्ता बनविणे थांबवाचे लागले. हा रस्ता तयार केल्याने भारताच्या सुरक्षेस धोका आहे, असे सांगत भारताने रस्त्याचे काम थांबवले. विशेषतः सिलिगुडी कारिडोरला भारताचे चिकन-मान असे म्हणतात. दुसरे कारण म्हणजे भारत आणि भूतान दरम्यान झालेल्या करारानुसार भारत भूतानचे संरक्षण व संरक्षण करेल.

भारत आणि चीनमध्ये असलेला सीमेवर शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा करार हा भूतान आणि चीनच्या सीमेला लागू आहे की नाही या प्रश्नावरून डोकलामचा वाद निर्माण झाला होता. भारताचे मत आहे की, भूतानशीही २०१२ मध्ये तसाच एक करार झाला आहे. चीनचे मत आहे की, चीन-भूतान यांच्यात डोकलाममधील सीमेबाबत काहीच वाद नाही. कारण हा प्रदेश चीनचा असल्याचे १८९० च्या ब्रिटिश भारताबरोबर झालेल्या करारातच मान्य करण्यात आले आहे. पण हा करार सिककीम, भूतान आणि चीन यांच्या सीमा ज्या ठिकाणी एकत्र येतात त्या प्रदेशाबाबतचा आहे. सिककीम हे भारतात समाविष्ट झाल्यानंतर भारत या वादाचा एक भाग बनला आहे. त्यामुळे भारत-चीन सीमेचा वाद सुटोपर्यंत सीमेवर शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा व तेथील सद्यस्थितीत कोणताही बदल न करण्याचा करार या या प्रश्नालाही लागू आहे असे भारत आणि भूतानचे मत आहे. त्यामुळेच या प्रदेशात रस्ता बांधून त्याच्या सद्यस्थितीत बदल करण्याच्या चीनच्या कृतीला भूतानच्या वतीने भारताने हरकत घेतल्याने हा वाद शिगेला पोहोचला होता. सैन्यबळाचा वापर करून या वादावर तोडगा काढला गेला असता तर संपूर्ण सीमेवरील शांतता धोक्यात आली असती व दोन्ही देशांतील संपर्क अजून भर पडली असती.

१४. संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषदेत भारताला विरोध :-

सुरक्षा परिषदेत भारताला व्हेटोच्या अधिकारासह स्थायी दर्जा मिळावा या मागणीला इंग्लंड, फ्रांस, अमेरिका (ओबामाच्या कारकिर्दीत) ह्यांचा पाठिंबा आहे. परंतु चीनचा विरोध आहे. चीनच्या विरोधामुळे सुरक्षा परिषदेत भारताला व्हेटोच्या अधिकारासह स्थायी सदस्यत्वाचा दर्जा मिळण्यास विलंब लागत आहे. अमेरिका, रशिया, चीन, इंग्लंड व फ्रांस या राष्ट्रांमध्ये सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या रचनेत बदल करण्याबाबत एकमत होत नाही तोपर्यंत सुरक्षा परिषदेत कोणताही बदल होऊ शकत नाही. संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभटनेच्या निर्मितीसंबंधी झालेल्या सर्व चर्चा, नेत्यांची पत्रे आदी ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवजांचा अभ्यास करून काही तज्ज्ञ अभ्यासकांनी ग्रंथ (पुस्तक) लिहिले आहेत. त्या ग्रंथानुसार १९५० ते ६० ह्या दशकात भारताला सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या रचनेत व्हेटोच्या अधिकारासह स्थायी





स्वरूपाचा सदस्य होण्याची संधी होती. भारताने ह्या संधीचा उपयोग केला नाही तर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ही खट्या अर्धनि जागतिक संघटना व्हावी यासाठी सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या असणाऱ्या चीनला ह्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनेचे सदस्य करून घ्यावे यासाठी सातत्याने १४-१५ वर्षे प्रयत्न केले. भारताने केलेल्या नैतिक प्रयत्नांचे स्मरण न करता भारत सुरक्षा परिषदेचा स्थायी सदस्य होऊ नये अशी चीनची भूमिका आहे.

चीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषदेचा कायम सदस्य या नात्याने आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यासपीठावर सुद्धा भारताला सतत विरोध करित असतो, मग तो अणुपुरवठादार संघटनेच्या सदस्यत्वाचा प्रश्न असो की, मसूद अजहरला आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवादी ठरविण्यासंबंधीचा ठराव असो. पाकिस्तान आणि पाकव्याप्त काश्मीरमध्ये राहणाऱा मसूद अजहर हा भारतीय भूमीवर झालेल्या अनेक दहशतवादी कृत्यांसाठी जबाबदार आहे. उदा. संसदेवर हमला, पठाणकोटमधील लष्करी छावणीवर झालेला हल्ला इत्यादी. या सर्व बाबींसंबंधीचे पुरावे (दस्तऐवज) भारताने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेत सादर केले. परंतु मसूद अजहरचे नाव आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवाद्यांच्या यादीमध्ये समाविष्ट होऊ नये यासाठी चीनने आपल्या क्वेटोच्या अधिकाराचा उपयोग केला. चीनच्या ह्या भारतविरोधी भूमिकेमुळे अद्यापही मसूद अजहरचे नाव संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेच्या दहशतवाद्यांच्या यादीत समाविष्ट होऊ शकले नाही. विशेषतः चीन पाकिस्तानचा वापर आशियात भारताशी सत्ता समतोल स्थापन करण्यासाठी करित असल्यामुळे भारताने त्याच कारणासाठी दक्षिण पूर्व आशियायी देशांशी संपर्क साधणे सुरू केले आहे. चीनचा उदय आक्रमकपणे होत असल्यामुळे अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जपान हे देशही विधरले आहेत व त्यांना चीनविरोधी आघाडी करणे आवश्यक वाटते, या आघाडीत भारत सामील असणे त्यांच्यासाठी अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे कारण चीनला शेट आक्कान देण्याची क्षमता फक्त भारतातच आहे आणि ते चीनलाही माहीत आहे. त्यामुळे दोन्ही देशांतला संपर्क वाढत गेला आहे.

१५. नेतृत्वाची आकांक्षा :-

चीनला आशिया खंडाचे नेतृत्व करावयाचे आहे. पण चीनला शेट आक्कान देण्याची क्षमता फक्त भारतातच आहे, हे चीनही जाणून आहे. त्यामुळे चीन भारताला स्पर्धक मानतो. आशिया खंडातील राजकारणावर वर्चस्व ठेवण्याच्या चढाओढीने दोन्ही देशात तणाव निर्माण होतो. आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात चीन भारताला शत्रू मानतो. आशिया खंडात चीनचे नेतृत्व प्रस्थापित व्हावे यासाठी चीनने १९६२ मध्ये भारतावर आक्रमण केले.

भारत-चीन व्यापार संबंध :-

भारतात चीनमधून मोठ्या प्रमाणात होणारी आयात हा अतिशय गंभीर विषय आहे. भारतातील १४ टक्के आयात चीनकडून होते. त्यामध्ये इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणे, मोबाईल फोन, औषधी रसायने इत्यादी प्रमुख आहेत. ह्या वस्तू स्वस्त असल्याने लोकप्रिय आहेत. भारत आणि चीनमध्ये सुमारे १०० अब्ज डॉलर्स किंमतीचा द्विपक्षीय व्यापार असला तरी त्यामध्ये आयातीचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. भारत चीनकडून ७५ अब्ज डॉलर्सचा माल खरेदी करतो. या व्यापारात हजारो व्यापारी, कामगार आणि लक्षावधी प्राहक गुंतले आहेत. या गोष्टी आत्मनिर्भर होण्याच्या राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षेविरुद्ध आहेत. आत्मनिर्भरता हाच एकमेव मार्ग आहे. स्वाभिमान हा त्याचा आधार आहे. शत्रू देशावर कोणत्याही बाबीसाठी अवलंबून राहणे हा एक कमकुवतपणाच आहे. भारताने टीकर्टिकसह शेकडो चीनी अंब्रसवर निर्बंध टाकले आहेत. भारतानंतर जगाने त्या दिशेने पावले टाकली. अमेरिकेनेही भारतानंतर टीकर्टिकवर बंदी घातली. एवढेच नव्हे तर चीनच्या विस्ताववादाविषयी पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी भाष्य केल्यानंतर अनेक देश त्या आशयाने बोलू लागले आहेत (देवळाणकर, २०२०).





१९६२ चा भारत आणि २०२१ चा भारत यात फरक जरी असला तरीही चीनची सैन्यशक्ती भारतापेक्षा जास्त आहे यात शंका नाही. चीनने भारताच्या सीमेपर्यंत रस्त्यांचे जाळे वाढविले आहे. चीनने ल्हासापर्यंत रेल्वे आणि त्यांचे सामर्थ्य वाढवले आहे. त्यांच्या सैन्याच्या हालचाली आता भारतापेक्षा जलद होऊ शकतात. चीनला सध्या अनेक आघाड्यांवर संपर्क करावा लागत आहे, तो भारताशी युद्ध करेल अशी शक्यता कमी आहे. वादविवादावर शांततेच्या मार्गाने तोडगा काढण्यासाठी भारत उत्सुक आहे.

भारत-चीन सहकार्य :-

पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी यांनी सन १९८८ मध्ये चीनला भेट दिली. तेव्हा दोन्ही देशांनी सीमाप्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी आणि इतर क्षेत्रात द्विपक्षीय संबंध सक्रियपणे विकसित करण्यास सहमती दर्शविली. सन १९९२ मध्ये भारताचे राष्ट्रपती आर. वेंकटरमन ह्यांनी चीनला भेट दिली. सन २००३ मध्ये पंतप्रधान वाजपेयी यांनी चीनला भेट दिली आणि दोन्ही देशांनी सर्वसमावेशक सहकार्याच्या घोषणेवर स्वाक्षरी केली. सन २००८ मध्ये पंतप्रधान डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी चीनला भेट दिली आणि दोन्ही सरकारांनी 'एकविसाव्या शतकातील एक समान दृष्टीकोन' यावर सहमती दर्शविली. सन २०११ हे 'चीन-भारत विनिमय वर्ष' आणि २०१२ हे 'चीन-भारत मैत्री आणि सहकार्याचे वर्ष' म्हणून साजरे केले गेले. सन २०१५ मध्ये पंतप्रधान मोदी यांनी चीनला भेट दिल्यानंतर चीनने भारतीय अधिकृत यात्रेकरूसाठी नाथू ला खिंड उघडण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. सन २०१८ मध्ये वुहानमध्ये चीनचे राष्ट्रपती आणि भारताचे पंतप्रधान यांच्यात अनीपचारिक शिखर परिषद आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. सखोल चर्चेनंतर दोन्ही देशांमध्ये जागतिक व द्विपक्षीय धोरणात्मक मुद्द्यांसह देश-परराष्ट्र धोरणांशी संबंधित त्यांच्या दृष्टिकोनावर व्यापक सहमती झाली. सन २०१९ मध्ये चेन्नईला भारताचे पंतप्रधान आणि चीनचे राष्ट्रपती यांच्यात 'द्वितीय अनीपचारिक शिखर परिषद' पार पडली ज्यामध्ये पहिल्या बैठकीत झालेल्या सहमतीला आणखी बळकटी मिळाली (यादव, २०२०).

निष्कर्ष :-

प्राचीन काळापासून भारत व चीन यांच्यात परस्पर संबंध होते. आज या संबंधात सीमावाद ही अत्यंत महत्त्वाची समस्या आहे. भारत आणि चीन यांच्यातील सीमावाद हा प्रचंड गुंतागुंतीचा आणि दोन्ही देशांच्या निर्मितीपासून प्रलंबित प्रश्न आहे. मॅकमोहन सीमारेषा, अक्सार्ई चीन आणि अरुणाचल प्रदेश या तीन मुद्द्यांवरून भारत आणि चीन यांच्यामध्ये सीमावाद आहे. भारत आणि चीन या दोन्ही देशांदरम्यान असलेले बफर स्टेट म्हणजे तिबेटवर चीनने ताबा मिळवल्याने दोन्ही देशांच्या सीमा परस्पराना भिडल्या. चीनच्या या आक्रमक धोरणाचा भारताने निषेध केल्याने आणि दलाई लामा यांना भारताने दिलेला राजाश्रय दिल्याने या गोष्टींचा बदल घेण्यासाठी चीनने भारतावर आक्रमण केले. भारतासमोर पाकिस्तानला आव्हान म्हणून उभे करून चीन आशियातील शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र होऊ इच्छितो. भारताने अमेरिकेशी मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध प्रस्थापित झाल्याने चीन अधिकच आक्रमक झाल्याचे दिसून येते. चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीवर अनेक बंधारे बांधत असून पाणी कालव्याद्वारे उतर चीनच्या भागात वळवू इच्छित आहेत. भारत-चीन असा संपर्क जर झाला तर त्यावेळी चीन ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीतून अतिरिक्त पाणी सोडून भारतात संकट निर्माण करू शकतो किंवा दुष्काळाच्या वेळी धरणातून पाणी न सोडता ते अडवून भारतातील दुष्काळसमयी संकट निर्माण करू शकतो. गेल्या काही वर्षात चीनने हिंद महासागरातील आपल्या कामांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ केली आहे. पाकिस्तान, म्यानमार आणि श्रीलंका यांच्याशी भागीदारी करून प्रकल्पाद्वारे भारताची कोंडी करण्याची रणनीती चीन आखत आहे. भारताला आण्विक पुरवठादार गटात (एनएसजी) प्रवेश देण्याच्या प्रस्तावाला चीनने विरोध केला आहे.



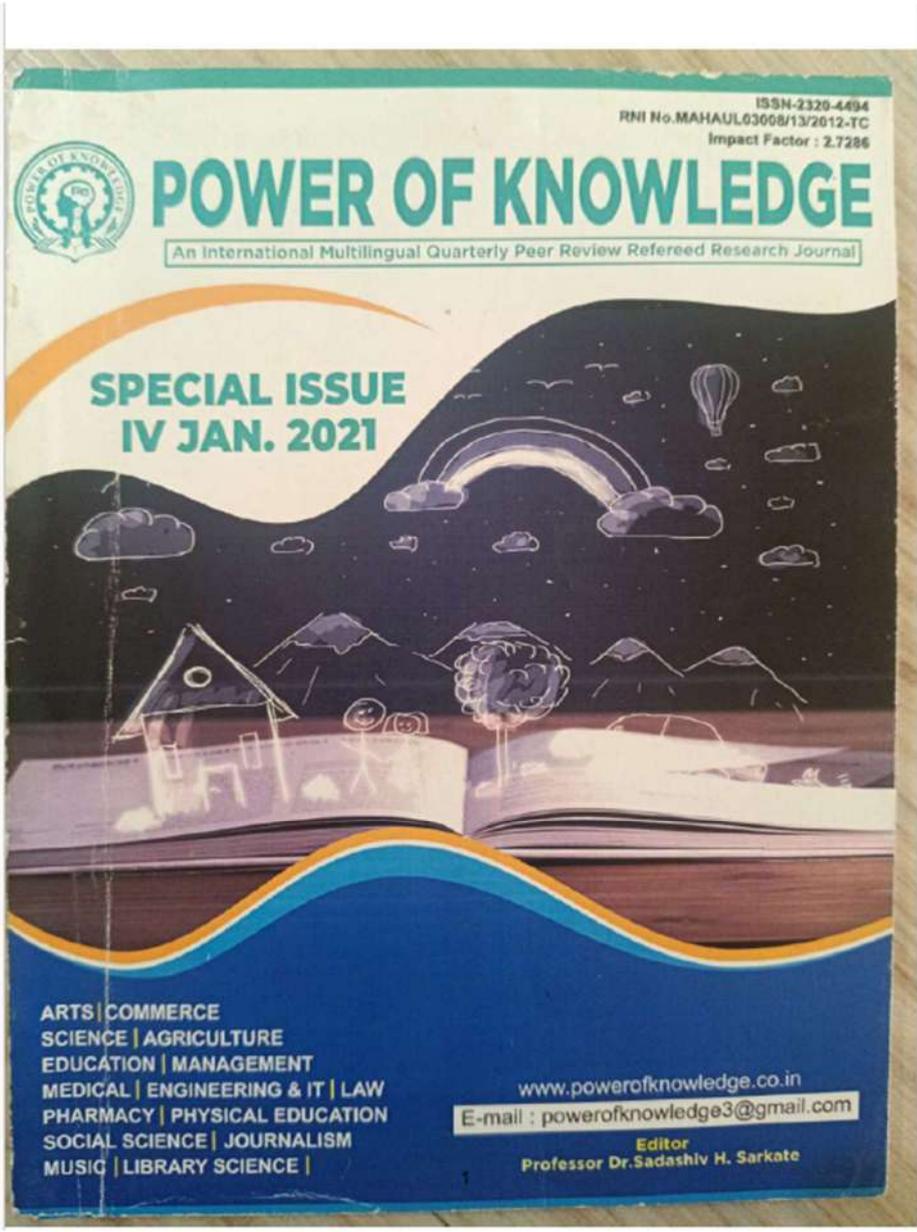


भारत-चीन या दोन्ही देशांमध्ये नियमितपणे उच्च स्तरीय सामरिक आणि आर्थिक संवादासाठी बैठकी आयोजित होणे आवश्यक आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रे आणि इतर प्रादेशिक संघटनांमध्ये दोन्ही देशांनी समन्वय ठेवणे. दोन्ही देशांनी एकमेकांच्याप्रति सकारात्मक प्रतिमा जोपासण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे, दोन्ही देशांनी सागरी सुरक्षा सहकार्य अशा पारंपारिक सुरक्षा विषयावर काम करणे, तिबेटी स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ आणि दक्षिण चीन समुद्र यासारख्या संवेदनशील मुद्द्यांची काळजीपूर्वक हाताळणी करावी. दोन्ही देशांतील व्यापार वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. दहशतवादाचा सामना करण्यासाठी भारत आणि चीन यांच्यात सहकार्य वाढवावे तसेच संयुक्त दहशतवादविरोधी सराव आयोजित केले पाहिजे.

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ग्रामीण साहित्य खर्पर अर्थाने प्रकाशात आले ते १९६० नंतर. ग्राम संवेदना, ग्रामीण संस्कृती यांचे चित्रण ग्रामीण साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून अधोरेखित झाले, होत आहे. या साहित्य प्रवाहामध्ये कवीचे ज्योत्सनाचे योगदान आहे त्याप्रमाणेच कवयित्रीचे देखील योगदान आहे. स्त्रीसुलभ भावनांसह स्त्रीजीवनातील स्त्री जीवन, स्त्रियांशी संबंधित अनेक विषय ग्रामीण कवयित्रींनी आपल्या रचनांमधून चित्रित केले आहे. या कवयित्रींमध्ये शिकण्या, निसर्गकन्या म्हणून ओळख असलेल्या बहिणाबाईंचा उल्लेख अप्रक्रमाने करावा लागतो.

जळगावपासून दोन मैल अंतरावर असोदगाव येथे बहिणाबाईंचा जन्म झाला. नधुजी चौधरी यांच्याशी त्यांचा विवाह झाला. पतीच्या अकाली निधनामुळे त्यांच्यावर वैधव्याची कुर्हाचड कोसळली. या विकट परिस्थितीचा सामना करीत, संकटाशी दोन हात करीत त्यांनी आयुष्य व्यतीत केले. वाटबला आलेले जीवन त्यांच्या काव्यातून प्रतिबिंबित होते. त्यांचे पुत्र सोपानदेव चौधरी आणि प्र. के. अत्रे यांच्यामुळे बहिणाबाईंची कविता प्रकाशात आली आणि अजरामर बनली.

बहिणाबाई चौधरी यांच्या कवितेतील स्त्रीजीवन :

बहिणाबाई चौधरी यांना निसर्गकन्या, धी जाणिव्या व्यक्त करणाऱ्या कवयित्री म्हणून जी ओळख आहे, त्याप्रमाणे स्त्रीसुलभ भावनांना वाट मोकळी करून देणाऱ्या कवयित्री म्हणून देखील त्या परिचित आहेत. मुलगी, पत्नी, सून, आई या सोबतच सर्वसामान्य स्त्रियांच्या प्रतिनिधी म्हणून त्यांचे योगदान कवयित्री असण्याइतकेच महत्त्वाचे मानायला हवे. बहिणाबाईंनी सांसारिक जबाबदाऱ्या समर्थपणे पार पाडल्या. माहेरविषयीची ओढ बहिणाबाईंनाही असणे साहजिक आहे. ही ओढ आणि कौतुक खालील ओळीतून लक्षात येते.

माझ्या माहेरची वाट, माले बाटे मखमल माहेरकडून कोणीतरी येईल, मला माहेरी जाता येईल. सासर व माहेर अंतर कितीही असो ते सासुरवासिनीला त्रासदायक वाटत नाही, हा प्रत्यय याठिकाणी येतो. जाताना वाटेवरील झाडे, वेली, अगदी दगडसुद्धा आपल्याशी संवाद साधतात अशा भावना बहिणाबाई व्यक्त करतात. धडपड करू नकोस आरामाने जा अशा दगडाने दिलेल्या शुभेच्छा बहिणाबाईंनी 'माहेरची वाट' या कवितेत विशद केल्या आहेत.

सासर आणि माहेर यामध्ये स्त्री फरक करीत नाही. लग्न होऊन सासरी आल्यानंतर ती तेच आपले घर मानते माहेरामध्ये जशी आई तशी सासरमध्ये सासू आईसामान आहे असे बहिणाबाई नोंदवतात. चांगल्या स्वभावाची, देवगाय असलेली जणूकाही जन्मदाती मायच असे बहिणाबाईंनी आपल्या सासूचे वर्णन केले आहे. पत्नी म्हणून बहिणाबाईंच्या वाटबला आलेल्या सांसारिक जबाबदाऱ्यास अतिशय समर्थपणे पार पाडताना सांसारविषयी त्या म्हणतात की,

अरे संसार संसार, खोटा म्हणू नही
राऊळाच्या कपसाले, लोटा म्हणू नही



संसारची जबाबदारी पार पाडताना काही बाबतीत त्याग करावा लागतो. संसार म्हणजे काही पोरखेळ नाही. मंदिराच्या कळसाला कळसच म्हणावे लागेल. लोटा म्हणणे नादानपणाचे ठरेल. तद्गतच संसारची जबाबदारी ओळखणे गरजेचे आहे, असे बहिणाबाई म्हणतात.

पतीच्या निघनानंतर आलेल्या वैधव्याविषयी त्या खंत व्यक्त करतात परंतु परिस्थितीला शरण जात नाहीत. फुंकू पुसले गेल्याने कर्माची रेखा उघडी पडली असली तरी नशिबावर विसंबून न राहता मनगटातल्या बळावर विस्वास ठेवून त्या संकटाला सामोरी जातात. आई म्हणून जबाबदारी पार पाडण्यासाठी हे सर्व जरूरी आहे हे त्यांच्या खालील ओळीवरून लक्षात येते.

राहो दोन लाल सुखी, हेच देवाले मांगं
त्यात आलं रे नशीब, काय सांगे पंचांग

आम्ही कष्ट करणार आहोतच नशिबावर अथवा देवावर विसंबून राहणार नाही. देवाकडे माझे मागणे तरी काय असणार आहे? मला संसार चालवता यावा व माझी लेकरं सुखी राहावी, असे बहिणाबाईंना वाटते.

बहिणाबाई वेळप्रसंगी कठोर भूमिका घेतात. ज्योतीष्य, भविष्य यावर त्या विस्वास ठेवत नाहीत. ठामपणे म्हणतात की, मला हस्तरेखा व त्यावरून ठरवले जाणारे नशीब या गोष्टी धोतांड वाटतात. माझे देव, माझे नशीब मला कळते कीनयही ज्योतिष्याने माझ्या दारी घेण्याची गरज नाही, असे स्पष्ट व निर्भीड मत त्या नोंदवतात. स्त्री स्वतः खंबीर बनली तर परिस्थिती कितीही विपरीत असली तरी मार्ग काढू शकते, हा संदेश बहिणाबाई देतात.

बहिणाबाई लौकिक अर्थाने निरक्षर असल्या तरी जीवनाचे जे महत्त्वपूर्ण तत्त्वज्ञान आहे ते त्यांनी आपल्या कवितेतून विराद केले आहे. यावरून स्त्री जाणिवांसोबतच स्त्रीची विचार करण्याची क्षमता अधोरेखित होते. बहिणाबाई म्हणतात की,

अरे वाटच्या दोरीले, कधी साप म्हणू नही
इके पोटाच्या पोरीले, त्याले बाप म्हणू नही

अशी परखड भूमिका बहिणाबाई मांडतात. स्त्री शक्तीचे माहात्म्य बहिणाबाई खालील ओळीद्वारे सांगतात.

माझी मुक्ताई मुक्ताई, दहा वर्सांचं लेकरू
चांगदेव योगियानं, तिले मानला रे गुरू

योगी असलेला चांगदेव पण मुक्ताबाईने त्याचे गर्वहरण केले. शेवटी योगी चांगदेवाला मुक्ताईच्या श्रेष्ठत्वाला मान्य करावे लागले. यावरून स्त्री शक्तीची जाणीव बहिणाबाईंनी करून दिली आहे.

अशा प्रकारे बहिणाबाईंच्या अनेक कवितांमधून स्त्रीजीवन चित्रित झाले आहे.

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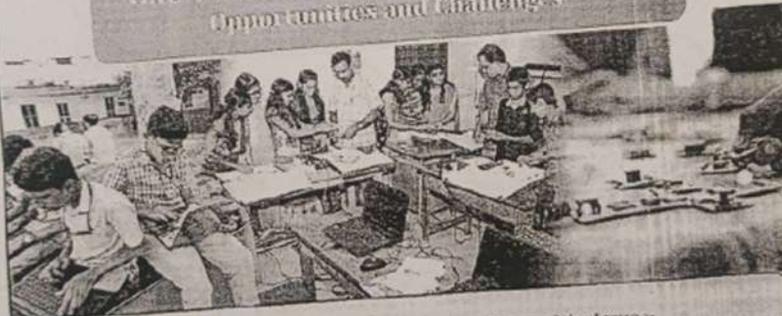
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Opportunities and Challenges**



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मराठीच्या अध्वयन-अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची उपयुक्तता व महत्त्व

श्री. महेश्वर बाळासाहेब जाधव
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प्रस्ताविक :

परिवर्तन ही काळाची गरज आहे. क्षेत्र, मग ते खोपचेही असो त्याला त्या त्या काळाची सुसंगत बदल लबीकरावे लागतात. शिक्षण क्षेत्रही याला अपवाद नाही. शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात काळानुरूप बदल जर पडून आले नाही तर शिक्षण कालबाह्य, नीरस व निरुत्पत्ती ठरण्याची भीती नाकारता येत नाही. विद्यार्थी केंद्रबिंदू नावून शिक्षणपद्धतीमध्ये बदल होणे अपेक्षित असते. अध्वयन ही प्रक्रिया विद्यार्थ्यांची वेबची संबंधित आहे तेवढीच ती अध्यापकांशीही निगडित आहे. अध्यापकता अध्यापन करण्याअगोदर काही बाबी, संकल्पना समजून घ्याव्या लागतात, जाल्यात कराव्या लागतात. हेच कार्य अध्यापकांसाठी अध्वयन असते.

अध्वयन-अध्यापन प्रक्रिया सुलभ व्हावी, यतिमान व्हावी, यामध्ये काहीतरी नावीन्य आणता यावे यासाठी या प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड देणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षण देण्या-घेण्याच्या त्याच त्या पारंपरिक पद्धतीला घेऊ देऊन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या साहाय्याने अध्वयनलक्ष रस व अध्यापनात अधिक जिवंतपणा आणता येतो. हे साध्य करण्यासाठी माहिती तंत्रज्ञान आपलेसे करणे, त्याची उपयुक्तता व महत्त्व समजून घेणे गरजेचे ठरते.

मराठीची अध्वयन व अध्यापन प्रक्रिया :

अध्वयन व अध्यापन ह्या दोनही प्रक्रिया शिथिल क्षेत्रात महत्त्वाच्या मानल्या जातात. अध्वयन-अध्यापन बगळून शिक्षणाचा विचार होणे शक्य नाही. अध्यापन या संकल्पनेची माहिती घेत असताना "अध्यापनामध्ये शिक्षक स्वतःअवकाची माहिती, ज्ञान, अनुभव, कौशल्ये, भाषना इत्यादी विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो."*१ व अध्वयन या संकल्पनेविषयी जाणून घेत असताना "अध्वयनामध्ये विद्यार्थी शिक्षकाकडून ज्ञान, माहिती, अनुभव, कौशल्ये ग्रहण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतो."*२ अशी माहिती मिळते.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञान :

सध्याचे युग हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे असे म्हटले जाते. माहिती हा मानवाशी संबंधित एक महत्त्वाचा घटक असून या घटकाच्या आधारे मानव प्रगती साधू शकतो. मानवी जीवाची उन्नतीच मुळावें विविध यत्नांमधील माहितीच्या साधारे होत असते. या माहितीला तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड लाभली म्हणजेच माहिती तंत्रज्ञान (Information Technology) एकरूप होते की, विद्यार्थ्यांचे जायान-प्रदान तेच होते. "माहिती तंत्रज्ञान म्हणजे तांत्रिक व अतांत्रिक या दोन्ही गोष्टींची सांगड घालण्याची एक प्रणाली आहे."*३ असे





म्हणजे जाते. तांत्रिक व अतांत्रिक अशा दोन्ही बाबींचा समन्वय साधणे अर्थात अतांत्रिक बाबींना तंत्राच्या माध्यमातून व्यवस्थितरीत्या प्रदर्शित करणे, हे कार्य माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे साध्य करता येते.

मराठीच्या अध्ययन-अध्यापनात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर :

मराठी भाषा व साहित्याचे अध्यापन करताना त्याला माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड दिली तर दोन्ही दृष्टिचा प्रभावी पद्धतीने यत्नात येऊ शकतात. मराठी भाषा व साहित्याचे अध्यापन करावयाचे झाल्यात चाचणी डॉ. भा. गो. देवानुब यांचे झालील मत विचारात घेता येते. ते असे की, " उत्तम श्रोता ज्ञान्याचेरीत उत्तम बोलता होऊ शकत नाही. रंगसंगतीची अपूर्व जाणीव ज्ञान्याशिवाय शिकवणूक होऊ शकत नाही; त्याचप्रमाणे ज्ञान्य विद्यार्थी असल्याशिवाय उत्तम शिक्षक होऊ शकत नाही."** अध्यापकाचे स्वतःला विद्यार्थी मानून नवबनवीन सोष्टी जालतात करणे आवश्यक आहे. यामध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे अवलोकन करणे, त्याचा प्रयत्न करणे हे औषधे आहेत.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची साधने :

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अंतर्गत अनेक साधने आहेत जी मराठी भाषा व साहित्याचे अध्यापन करताना वापरता येऊ शकतात.

०१. Edmodo App :

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारे edmodo App वापरून ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचता येते. या App अंतर्गत वेबवेगळे वर्ग उपार करून त्या वर्गातील विद्यार्थ्यांना संचितिक कोड (उदा. 2f86c) पुरवता येतो. या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थी संबंधित वर्गात प्रविष्ट होतात. प्रत्येक वर्गाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतंत्र माहिती पुरविल्याची सुविधा येथे आहे. प्रश्नांवर, नमुना प्रश्नपत्रिका, अभ्यासक्रम असे अनेक फोल्डर्स उपार करून त्यामध्यमातून वर्गीकृत माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचवता येते. सराव परीक्षा, गृहपाठ या बाबींच्या माध्यमातूनही विद्यार्थ्यांची जाकतन पातळी तपासता येते.

०२. Google Classroom :

विद्यार्थ्यांना ऑनलाइन जकाउंट उपडायला सांगून किंवा नोबाईलमध्ये App Install करायला सांगून आपण पाठवलेल्या कोडद्वारा त्याला Google Classroom मध्ये प्रविष्ट करून घेता येते. मोड्य, नमुना प्रश्नपत्रिका, गृहपाठ अशा सुविधा या App मध्ये उपड्या आहेत.

०३. Blogger :

आपल्या ऑनलाइन जकाउंटच्या आधारे आपण आपल्या विद्यार्थ्या / विभागाचा वर्गा उपार करू शकतो. या वर्गावर वेगवेगळ्या टिप्पण्या माध्यमातून आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना माहिती, अत्यावश्यक सूचना अपलोड करून देता येतात. विद्यार्थ्यांना <https://svcdrajamarathi.blogspot.com/> अशा लिंक दिल्यानंतर तो त्याला आवश्यक त्या मोड्य, प्रश्नपत्रिका डाऊनलोड करून घेऊ शकतो.

०४. Facebook :

फेसबुकच्या माध्यमातून अध्ययन-अध्यापन प्रक्रिया उपार पावता येऊ शकते. आपल्या विद्यार्थ्या, विभागाचे एक स्वतंत्र पेज उपार करायला सुविधा यामध्ये आहे. फेसबुक लाईव्ह अंतर्गत अभ्यासक्रमावर व





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इतर घटकांवर स्वाध्यायांचे आयोजन आपण करू शकतो व या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहचू शकतो. फेसबुक महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी विटके महत्वाचे आहे शिक्केपत्र हे शाळेतील मुलांसाठी सुद्धा सुरक्षित व सुलभ बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न मार्क सुकेरबर्ग यांनी केव्हाचा उल्लेख डॉ. अतुल म्हणते यांनी केला आहे. 'फेसबुकची वेबाने बाह्य होंऱ्यासाठी घुप टोका पत्करायचा का जरा संव वाड घाली तरी घालेल; पण त्यात कोणताही धोका नको असा मार्ग स्वीकारायचा यावर प्राकरबर्गने विचार केला. त्याच आणि इतरांचे मत सावध मार्गाच्या बाजूने होते.'*१ यावरून मार्क सुकेरबर्ग आणि त्यांच्या सहकाऱ्यांनी फेसबुकच्या मुलमतेला व सुरक्षिततेला महत्त्व दिव्याचे सजात येते.

०५. Testmoz :

ऑनलाईन शिक्षणप्रणालीमध्ये Testmoz चा वापर करून विद्यार्थ्यांची अकलम पाठकी तयारता येते. विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्यापन केलेल्या घटकाचे क्विझ तयार करून घ्यावे आहे हे तयारत्यासाठी एखाद्या विविध घटकावर या App च्या माध्यमातून चाचणी घेता येते. घेतलेल्या चाचणीचा विद्यार्थ्यांमिहात निकाल तयार करण्याची सुविधा या App मध्ये आहे.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची उपयुक्तता व महत्त्व :

मराठी भाषा व साहित्याच्या अध्यापनात वरील संसाधने वापरली तर त्याचे अनेक फायदे होतात. विद्यार्थी त्यांना मिळेल त्या वेळेमध्ये दिलेल्या घटकाचे अध्ययन-अवलोकन करू शकतो. तो प्रवासात असला तरी ऑनलाईन उपस्थिती दर्शवू शकतो. अध्यापकांचे-दिलेली माहिती संबंधित App वर दीर्घकाळ जतन राहते त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांस वारंवार उजळणी करता येते. अध्ययन-अध्यापनांतर्गतचा जो सरावाचा टप्पा आहे तो म्हणजे विविध Apps वरील नमुना प्रश्नपत्रिका सोडवणे. विद्यार्थी या प्रश्नपत्रिका डाऊनलोड करून घेऊ शकतात. त्या सोबतून ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने टापासूनसुद्धा घेऊ शकतात. अध्ययन, अध्यापन, उजळणी, सराव, परीक्षेची तयारी अशा सर्व बाबीं यानुळे बिनाअडथळा पार पडू शकतात.

मराठी भाषा व साहित्याच्या अध्यापनाच्या दृष्टीने माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची उपयुक्तता व महत्त्व या बाबत ज्येष्ठ समीक्षक डॉ. व. वि. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात की, 'अध्यापकांचे आपली अध्यापकीय कल्पकता आणि बाह्यवीर्य प्रतिभा वापरली तर तो आपल्या व्याख्यानप्रधान वस्तुस्थिति अध्यापनशैलीला तंत्रज्ञानिक उपकरणांची जोड देऊन आपले अध्यापन कितीतरी बहुपरिणामी, सारगर्भ आणि प्रभावी करू शकतो.'*१ माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची आपण अनठावी भीती न बाळगता आपल्यातील प्रतिभेचा यथोचित वापर करून तंत्रज्ञान हाताळावे, असे वरील मतावरून सशात येते.

समारोप व निष्कर्ष :

मराठीच्या अध्ययन व अध्यापन प्रक्रियेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची किती निवड आहे हे वरील विवेचनावरून सशात येते. तसेच या विवेचनाच्या माध्यमातून काही मौलिक निष्कर्ष काढता येतात. ते खालीलप्रमाणे

१. अध्ययन अध्यापन ही निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे.
२. पारंपरिक शिक्षणपद्धतीला ऑनलाईन शिक्षण हा एक उत्तम पर्याय आहे.
३. नवगामीन Apps चा वापर करून अध्यापकांसाठी अध्ययन करता येते.





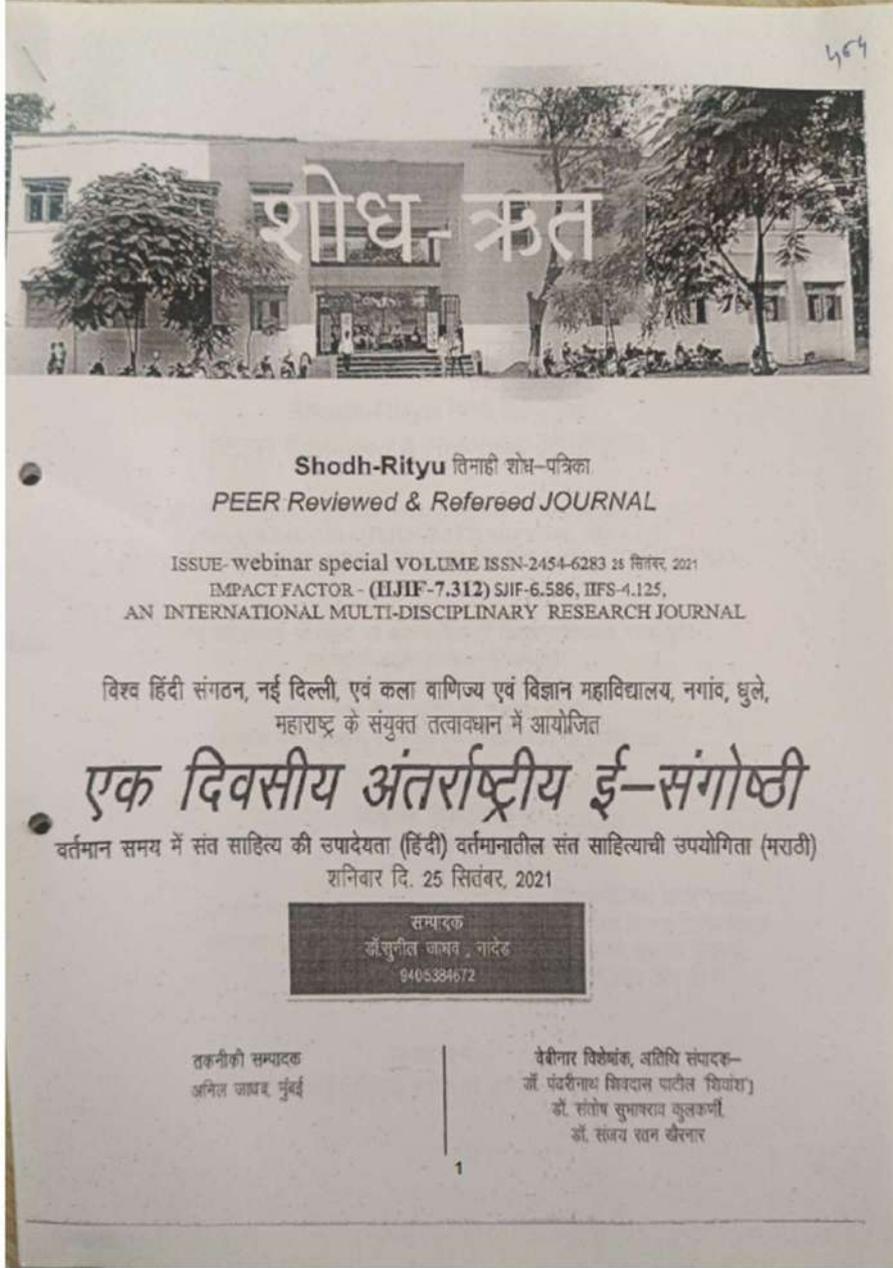
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०४. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे.

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मिळवणे सहज शक्य आहे.2) पैशाच्या मोहाने सद्गुणांचा त्याग करून वटवटे त्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करणा-या माणसाला उराम व्यवहाराने उराम धनसंतोषाचे महत्त्व व त्याचे परिणाम यांची जाण करून दिली आहे.3) पराविद्या नारी माऊलीसन्मान । नानितिया धन काय वैशेषः4) परस्त्री ही मातेसमान मानावी. विषयाचा त्याग करावा. हे तुकारामांचे विचार आजच्या अत्याचारी युगात खूपच महत्त्वपूर्ण वाटतात.4) प्रनचात गुतलेते मन तोष. मंहे. तातसा. क्रोध यांच्या आग्नि असते. मनशांतीसाठी या दुर्गुणांचा त्याग करून निर्मळ वृत्तीने प्रपंच केल्यास परास्त्री होतो व समझान मिळते.5) दया, क्षमा, शांती, नीति, चारित्र्य, श्रद्धाभाव अशा सद्गुणांचा अवलंब करून सर्वसामान्यांना आपलेसे करावे. मनातील भेदाभेद दूर सारून प्रत्येक जीवात परमस्वभावाच्या स्वाभा अन्मुख घ्यावा. यामुळे मनाचा अन्नम दूर होऊन विश्वबंधुत्वाची प्रमिती येते.6) संनत करताना सज्जनांची कटवी. संताना शरण जावे. दुष्टांचे निर्दलन व्हावे. नास्तिकास उपदेश करू नये. या सर्व गोष्टी जीवन जगताना आजच्या युगातील मानवासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत.7) रसूच पाहता जवळचे, दुःख परतताकडे वाटून सुख घेणे हे माणसाच्या प्रवृत्तीचे अवलंबून असते. पण आपण त्याचा इतरत्र शोध घेत राहलो. परिणामी दुःखच बटवता येते. मिळणा-या प्रत्येक क्षणाचा आनंद उपभोगण्याची वृत्ती मानवाची असावी असे तुकाराम सांगतात.8) कर्मकांड त्याग करून शुद्ध भक्तीचा स्वीकार करावा. भक्तीच्या मार्गाने परमेश्वराला शरण जावे.9) समाजातील दैनिक वृत्तीच्या ताबूंना जोड्यावे. पढिक पाठित्याचा दिवाळमणा करणा-या वृत्तीचा अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, समाजविघातक रुढी- परंपरा यांचा त्याग करावा.तुकारामांची अर्धगवाणी ही अर्धग विचारधारा मानवाच्या उत्थानासाठी, विकासासाठी आहे असे जागवते. विविध उदाहरणांद्वारे त्यांनी भक्ती, अज्ञान, जीवनउपदेश, सामाजिक ज्ञान, कवित्व अशा अनेकविध गोष्टी या अर्धगवाणीतून मांडल्या आहेत. म्हणूनच इतिहास काळातही या अर्धगवाणीचे महत्त्व असाधारण आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ-1) तुकारामांचे निवडक श्रम अर्धग-संपा. श्री. म. वि. गजमत माझी, अ. 4 वी, वीमस प्रकाशन पुणे. पृष्ठ क्र. 2033035541767168374176 2) संतकवी तुकाराम - एक विद्वान - निर्मळकुमार फडवुले, प्र. अ. 1978] अजब पुस्तकालय, कोल्हापूर पृष्ठ क्र.40169187 3) आनंदाचा डोह - र. व. जाधव, वि. अ. 1985] कॅम्पिनेटल प्रकाशन, पुणे पृष्ठ क्र. 36 4) सखाकारी संत तुकाराम - डॉ. व. ड. वैडसे, प्र. अ. 1972] कॅम्पिनेटल प्रकाशन, पुणे, पृष्ठ क्र. 44]32

42. वर्तमानकाळात संतांच्या विचार-कार्याची उपयोगिता
-श्री शुकुल वाऱसाहेब जाधव
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भारतीय संस्कृती आणि उदात्त जीवनमूल्यांचे अधिष्ठान असलेल्या संत साहित्याद्वारे व संतांच्या विचारकार्याद्वारे नीत्य अणि वैराग्याच्या परंपरा महाराष्ट्रामध्ये गुण्यागोविंदाने एकत्र नांदल्याचे लक्षात येते. महामुखाव, दत्त, जैन आदि संप्रदायासंदर्भात विचार करताना वास्तवी संप्रदायाने समतुल्या दृष्टीकोणातून सर्वसामान्येक व उदारमनस्क असे धर्मीक उपलब्ध करून दिले आहे. माणसाचे श्रेष्ठत्व त्याच्या सामाजिक प्रतियोगी अवलंबून नसून व्यक्तिगत भावित्यसंपन्नता व सात्विकता हे गुण त्यासाठी आवश्यक असतात. अशी सर्वसामान्यतेच्या मनातील न्युनमंड कमी करणारी शिकवण वारकरी सांप्रदायिक संतानी अजक्या दाढम्य व कर्तुत्वाच्या माध्यमातून दिली आणि समाजाकडे वैतन्य भरण्याचे कार्य केले. श्राननात्मकदृष्ट्या सकल समाजाला एकसंध करणारे, स्वधर्माशी आठवण करून देणारे, स्वार्थनिरपेक्षता शिकविणारे तत्वज्ञान वारकरी सांप्रदायिकांनी जनसामान्यांच्या मनी सजवले या कार्य व विचारांची आवश्यकता वर्तमानकाळात मासते.

संतांचा अल्पपरिचय :- नीतिमूल्यांचे अधिष्ठान होत असताना समाजसेवा हीच प्रमुख मानणाऱ्या वारकरी संप्रदायातील प्रमुख संतांच्या समाजोद्धारार्थाच्या तत्कर्मकांडातून उमललेला अभिनिवेश म्हणजे समाजोद्धारसाठी घडवून आणलेले अमृतमेधन होय. वारकरी संप्रदायाचा नाया रचणारे संत ज्ञानदेव उच पद्यविरचकार व आत्मचरित्रकार संत नामदेव, प्रपंच साधू परमार्थ सधना करणारे समन्यधकार एकनाथ या प्रमुख संतांच्या विचारांची, शिकवणीची गरूडभ्रम महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणपट्टणीतील आचारिक महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. अंतर्दिक विव्हावा आणि लोकोद्धारार्थी प्रमाणिेक तळमळ अन्गणाच्या खालील संतांचे महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणपट्टणीतील योगदान वर्तमानकाळात उपयुक्त ठरते.

संत ज्ञानेश्वर :- लोकेश्वर्यासाठी अटणे ही भक्तीच आहे असे प्रतिपादन करणाऱ्या संत ज्ञानदेवांची अमृतवणी तेराव्या शतकापासून म्हणजे मराठी मन्वता दिवशीत आली आहे. ज्ञानेश्वर माऊली असा नामघोष आजही करणाऱ्यातके आणि जन्मोजन्मी कृ त्तव रहस्यदृष्टके अमोक्ष विवास्थान आणि भावान ज्ञानदेवांनी महाराष्ट्राला दिले आहे. दुरितांचे तिथीर मष्ट करून तेषे ज्ञानाची पळे उपलब्धताच जणीबदूरक प्रवल करणाऱ्या ज्ञानदेवांनी मलवी जीवनाच्या अनेकांगे व प्रवृत्तीचे दर्शन आपल्या ज्ञानेश्वरी,



अनुमानून, 'धर्मदेव वासुदेव' अर्थात जादी रचनांमधून घडविले आहे वर्तमानकाळात या रचनांचे पुनरावलोकन करून मानवी विचारात साहित्यका आणि गरजेचे आहे. ज्ञानदेवकालीन वैदिक धर्माच्या उच्चत परंपरेस कर्मठता व पंडिक पांडित्य यांनी काळीना कातला होता. वेदव्यवहन करणारे वैदिक पंडित यज्ञयागाचे अवहंकर माजवून राजस सुख भोगावयास निघावे या भोगासक्त वृत्तीने यज्ञाची करीत होते म्हणून या कर्मकांडी वैदिकांना ज्ञानेश्वर शतुम्ही वेदविद असलात तरी वाया गेलेले वेदविद आहात' असे खडे बोस चुनावले. माणसाचे मोठेपण सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठेवर किंवा जातीवर अवलंबून नसून त्यांच्या व्यक्तिगत चारित्र्यावर, मनाच्या शुद्धतेवर उभे असते. हा ज्ञानदेवांचा विचार सांप्रत काळात महत्त्वाचा ठरतो. व्यक्तिगत चारित्र्यातूनच सामाजिक नीतीची प्रतिष्ठापना होत जाते म्हणून, प्रतिष्ठेच्या विकृत कल्पना बाजूला सारून शक्य जाणारी वर्ग ! हे आवघेचि उकारण !!' हा सामान्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास दृढभूत करणाऱा संदेश संत ज्ञानेश्वर देतात, जो आजही नरजेचा वाटतो.

धार्मिक क्षेत्रात अज्ञान, स्वार्थ आणि अधःश्रद्धा यांच्या धेनागामुळे लोकांच्या मनात उच्च विचारांची बैठकच निर्माण होत नव्हती. अज्ञान, भीती, क्षणिक सुखे आणि स्वार्थापोटी जाखाई, जोखाई, मंगळाई, म्हत्तोबा, बहिरोरूप, यांचातल्या क्षुद्र देवतांची भक्ती कल्पनात लोक धन्यता मानू लागले होते. काम, कंभ, मीढ, खोब, यांच्या अतिन झालेली सामान्य माणसे रम्य, शांती, विवेक, वैराग्य व आत्मिक समाधान या गुणांना पोरक्रे होत असल्याने संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी हेरले अशा स्थितीत या अज्ञानी मोहवट लोकांना मार्गदर्शन करावयाचे असेल तर या मोक्षयागावड्यांच्या धर्मनामनेला अध्यात्मविचारांची ठाम बैठक मिळवून दिल्याशिवाय गर्वधर नाही अशी ज्ञानदेवांची खात्री पटली. समाजास पोषक अशा गुणांचे विच बुद्ध्याच वितारताना ज्ञानदेवांनी सुबोध अशा मराठी भाषेत ज्ञानेश्वरीची रचना केली. ज्ञानदेवांचे हे कार्य साहित्यिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या फार मोठ्याचे व सार्वकालिक आहे. शब्दावि संसार सुखाचा करीन। आनंद भरीन तिनही लोक। तजसा ग्रंथ लेखनामागचा प्रांजळ हेतू असणाऱ्या ज्ञानेश्वरांनी पंडित, प्रतिष्ठीत वर्णाश्रम दुराभिमानांनी देवताभूजक, अज्ञानी अशा मरणांतोचो गुंता असणाऱ्या परिस्थितीतून मार्ग काढून रक्षमध्यूत झालेल्या समाजास रक्षमधरन शिकवावे, जनसामान्यांमध्ये अस्मिता जागृत करावी यासाठी केलेल्या महत्प्रयत्नांना दाद द्यावी लागते.

संत नामदेव :- 'नाथू कीर्तनाचे रंगी। ज्ञानदीप लावू जगी। असा ज्ञानप्रसाराचा संदेश देणाऱ्या संत नामदेवांची अमंगवाणी म्हणजे त्यांच्या भावदेवळा उदात्त, प्रसन्न, सौज्य, आणि निष्ठाप अशा व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा आविष्कार होय. सगुण भक्तीत रचून समाजाला

मानवतेची उपासना शिकविण्याच्या तसेच नागवस्त्रांची पलायन घडवीमधून पंजावपर्यंत मेघनाच्या नामदेवांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व संत परंपरेमध्ये स्वतःचे वेग हे ज्ञानेश्वर आहे. चारकरी संप्रदायात जसा ज्ञानदेवांचा आदर तसा संत नामदेवांची जिव्हाळा दिवून येतो. संत नामदेवांनी जातीनिर्घेस अशा अत्यात्मविचाराचा पायडा पावून नामसंकीर्तनाची नवी परंपरा सुरू करून चारकरी संप्रदाय प्रभावशाली बनविला. कोणत्याही जातीधर्माच्या मनुष्यास आत्मली आध्यात्मिक उन्नती साधता येते हे स्पष्ट करतांना संत नामदेव म्हणतात... 'देव भावाचा भूकेला। याति कडेनाही याला।। बैचैन, अत्तत्त्व, उद्विग्न व वेतानलेल्या बहुजन समाजाला समाधानाचा आणि शांतीचा मार्ग दाखवून कार्यन्मुख करण्याच्या दृष्टीने संत नामदेवांनी नामनक्तीचा सुकर मार्ग दाखविला त्यागावावून विरक्ती, प्रेमावागून भक्ती खोवा करणेवावून कीर्ती ही जशी शोभियंत नाही त्वप्रमाणे स्वस्वमागनवावून सर्व यथार्थ होय, असा उपदेश देणाऱ्या संत नामदेवांनी दमिकाचा व खलदुर्जनांचा समाचार घेतला अशा दुर्जन प्रवृत्तीच्या परिवर्तनासाठी नामदेवांचे विचार आवश्यक वाटतात. पोटी परमार्थ अंगी विरक्ती आणि मुक्ती नाम नसताना टिळेटीपीनाळा करून मोक्षया माविकास आपल्या मायापोशात गोचारा केळ अस्त होत व उरावा सग म्हणजे पितृवृत्ती भंग होय असे नामदेव म्हणतात तत्कालीन विघ्ननामुलक वर्णव्यवस्था व तदनुगुणीक किर्तीनिघे यांच्या अतिरेकी प्रथांना नामदेव कंटाळलेले होते. जनसामान्यांनी होमारीसतेहोलापट दूर कावी यासाठी नामदेवांनी केलेले कार्य हे अतुलनीय असून या कार्याचा उजाळा ही वर्तमानकाळाची उपयोजिताच ठरते.

संत एकनाथ :- 'रजनर्दनी एकनाथ। चांब दिभला भागवत।' असा चारकरी संप्रदायाचा प्रमुख आधारस्तंभ म्हणून संत बहिणाबाईंनी एकनाथांच्या केलेले गौरव त्यांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाचा परिचय करून देणारा आहे. नाथकालीन महाराष्ट्राचा विचार करता दुःख अन वास्तुव्याने जनता जर्जर झाली होती. मुस्लीम आक्रमकांनी आपले पाश सर्व महाराष्ट्रभोवती आवडून महाराष्ट्रीय संस्कृती व मराठी भाषा याची गळवणी सुरू केली होती. प्रागणिक अनुभूतीवर खोपीपणा उरवळ होत. देवतांना प्राण्यांचे बळी देणे व मद्य-मांस सेवन करणे हाच धर्म मानला जाऊ लागला होता. या सर्व बाबी पाहता संत एकनाथांचे सामाजिक मन पिळवटून निघणे क्रमप्राप्त होते. तहानलेल्या नाववाला मंगोजस पातणे, अस्वस्थ्यांना जेवू घालणे, त्यांच्याकडे जेवणास जाणे व शेंबळे पोर कडेवर घेणे या संत एकनाथांच्या आनुषांगीतप्रसंग चमत्कारात जना होण्यावेग्य नाहीत. संत एकनाथ यांच्या विचारांची साम्य असलेल्या थोर विभूतींनी वर्तमान काळात नेतृत्व करणे गरजेचे आहे.



समरूप -> बरील संतांच्या विचार व कार्याचा आढावा घेऊ ज्ञाना जने लक्षात येते की, त्यांच्या उपदेशांमध्ये व साहित्यामध्ये कोणत्याही काळात साहित्यिकता घेरण्याचे सामर्थ्य आहे. संतांची शिकवण आपण अंगी बाणवली तर समाजाला योग्य दिशा व दळण देणे सोयीचे होईल.

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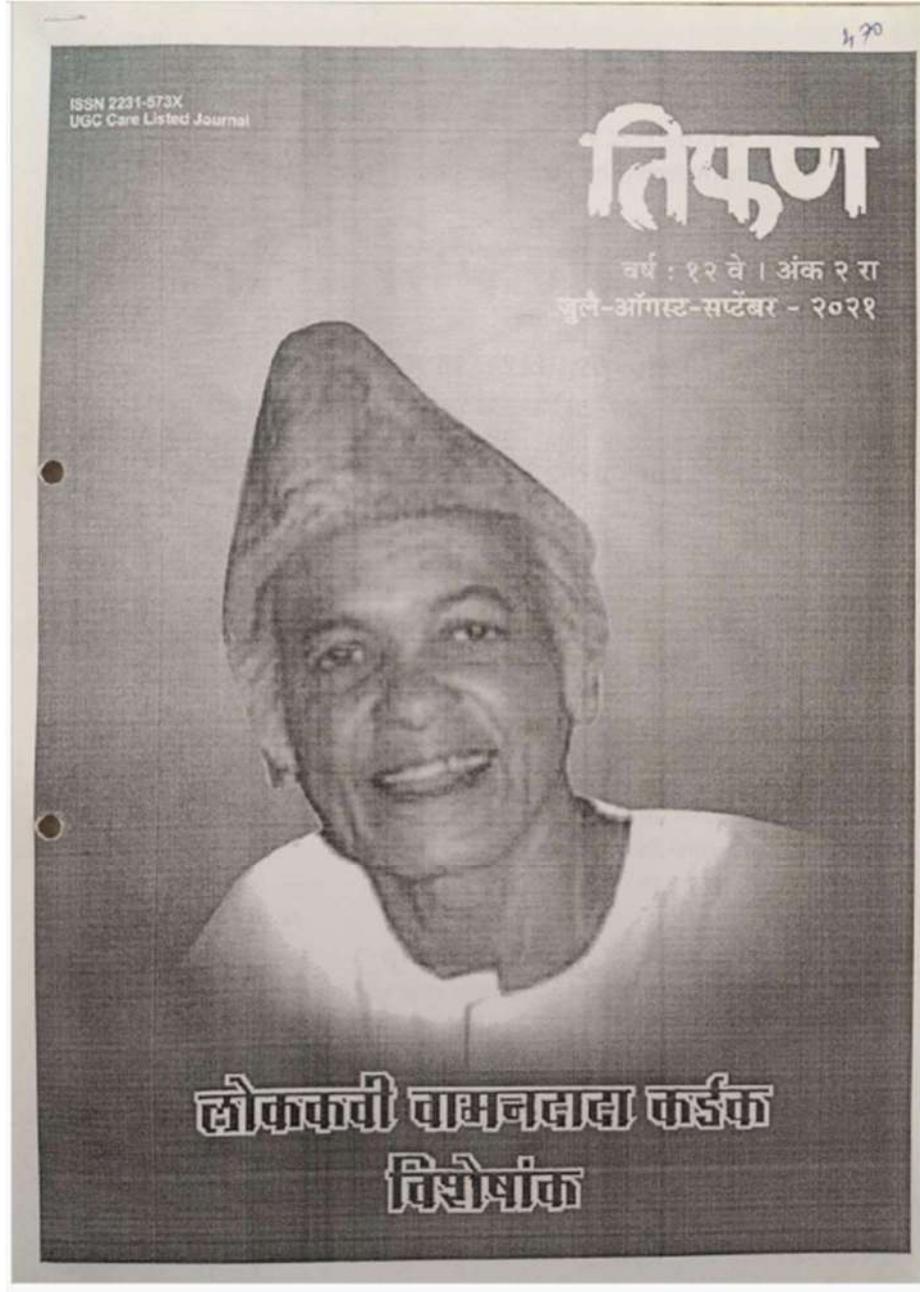
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कला, जगिण्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नारायणगाव, जुन्नर, पुणे.

आजही संतांचे विचार दिपस्तंभसारखे मार्गदर्शक आहेत. ते कालबाह्य झाले नाहीत, त्यांची वर्तमानातही उपयुक्तता आहे. जपदगुरू संत तुकारामांनी त्यांच्या अमंगनाथेत परमेश्वर भक्तीबरोबरच अनेकदीक्ष विषयांचे चिंतन केले आहे. आपल्या समोसतालचा निसर्ग त्यांनी बारकाईने न्याहळला आहे. परमेश्वरचिंतन करता करता परमेश्वरसंगे स्वरूप सांगण्यासाठी त्यांनी मानवी जीवनातील संदर्भ गार दिले आहेत, त्याबरोबरच आपले लक्ष्यज्ञान, नीतीबिम्बर, अध्यात्मविचार, भक्तीमार्ग अधिक रोपा करून सांगण्यासाठी अनेक पराकथांची उदाहरणे त्यांनी दिली आहेत. देहूबा, ग्रामीण परिसर, लेथील लोकभाषा, लेथील व्यवसाय, कुटुंबव्यवस्था, त्यातील नावीगोपी, शेतीजीवन, सावकारी, जातीयव्यवस्था, रुठीपरंपरा, पर्यावरणतील पाने, फुले, वेली, ज्ञाने, झुडवे यांचेही संदर्भ आले आहेत. संत तुकारामांनी आपले भक्तीतत्त्व सांगण्यासाठी पराकथांची उदाहरणे देऊन आपला भाव अधिक प्रभावी व सम्पर्क साधत व्यक्त केला आहे. उदाहरण त्या गाई म्हशी आणि शेळपा। परि त्या निराश्रया कामधेनु। तुका म्हणे देव दाखवित दृष्टी। त्या सवे भेटी शोर पुण्व। 1984। गाई म्हशी, शेळपा हे पालकी प्राणी कितीही जसले तरी इच्छापूर्ती करणारी कामधेनु वेगळी असते. त्याप्रमाणे परमेश्वराच्या दितनाने आपली दृष्टी व्यापक होते. वोनव्या सोकरी। शेत खादले पाखरी। तिला खाऊ नको दगा। निदसुरा राहूनी जाण। जमनेत बांकलेता राखणदार जसत्यावर शेतातील धान्य फोडी खाऊन टाकतील. शेतातील पिकासाठी जागृत रहावे लागते. शेतकऱ्यांना जागृत राहण्याचा सल्ला दिला आहे. पोसी बांज गाय। तेथे कधी सूट साय। 1143। जी गाय बांजोटी आहे, तिच्यापासून दूध आणि सायीची अपेक्षा करणे शक्य आहे. तिला सोमजून सावदापेक्षा चोटाच होणार आहे. काळजे दोषा ककर तिरिता। राजहंता धारा मुक्ताफळे। तुका म्हणे येथे आवडी कारण। पिकला नारायण जया वेंसा। 1999। प्रत्येक फळाचा स्वभावगुण वेगवेगळा असतो. प्रत्येकाची जाडनिवड वेगवेगळी असते. करिता मळे नीट शकनाचे पुंस। 1573। हुरट दुर्जन मानते बदस्त नाही, हे सांगण्यासाठी कुत्र्याचे शेंपूट सरळ काण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तरी ते वाकडेच राहते हे उदाहरण दिले आहे. ज्याले दोघी पळी एका ज्ञावरी। आता दुरावारी पाखी तों। 1807। ही संत तुकारामांची कथा आहे. या





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लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक विशेषांक (भाग-३)

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● संपादक ●

डॉ. शिवाजी हुसे

● अतिथी संपादक ●

डॉ. युवराज धवडगे प्रा. नागेश बोन्तेवाड

मराठी विभागप्रमुख

मराठी विभाग

दगडोजीराव देशमुख महाविद्यालय, वाळूज, जि. औरंगाबाद

● संपादक मंडळ ●

डॉ. सर्जेराव जिणे

डॉ. ताहेर पठाण

डॉ. ममता इंगोले

डॉ. फुला वागूल

डॉ. वंदना महाजन

डॉ. वामन जाधव

डॉ. अनिल गर्जे

डॉ. रामचंद्र झाडे

डॉ. यशवंत सोनुने

डॉ. संजय सांभाळकर

मूल्य: ३०० रुपये

या अंकातील लेखांच्या मताशी संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. या नियतकालिकास महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाकडून अनुदान प्राप्त झाले आहे. परंतु या नियतकालिकात प्रसिद्ध झालेली मते मंडळामान्य असतीलच असे नाही.

पत्ता : संपादक, तिफण, 'शिवाय', श्रीराम कॉलनी, हिवरखेडा रोड, कन्नड,

जि. औरंगाबाद - ४३११०३, मो. ९९०४००३९९८

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IV





लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिकता

- मधुकर बालासाहेब जाधव

सहायक प्राध्यापक, मराठी विभाग,
श्री व्यंकटेश कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, देऊळगाव राजा,
जि. बुलडाणा.

समाजाचे, सामाजिकतेचे वर्णन करण्यासाठी प्रकर वा पद्धती वापरल्या जातात. समाजाची स्थिती-गती, लेखाजोखा एव्हाना समाजातल्या घडामोडींचे प्रतिबिंब अधोरेखित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. व्यापक अर्थाने घेतल्यास भारतीय समाजाचा आढावा, प्रातिनिधिक स्वरूपात घेतल्यास एखाद्या गटाचा-समुहाचा किंवा समाजाचा मागोवा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. अनेक साहित्यिकांनी आपल्या साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून समाजमन रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. लोककवी म्हणून विख्यात असलेल्या वामनदादा कर्डक यांनी आपल्या कवितेच्या माध्यमातून सामाजिक परिस्थिती रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. भारताने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या चरित्रकार्याचे वर्णन आंबेडकरांमुळे चळवळीला मिळालेली प्रेरणा व बळकटी, बाबासाहेबांचा आदर्श घेऊन चळवळीला द्यावयाची गती असे अनेक प्रकारचे संदेश वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या काव्यातून दिसून येतात.

वामनदादांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिकता :

कविता लेखनाच्या बाबतीत सदैव जागरूक असणाऱ्या वामन दादांनी जेव्हा माधवराव गायकवाड यांना त्यांची मराठी व हिंदी गीत रचना प्रकाशित करण्यासंबंधी अधिकार पत्र दिले तेव्हा त्या पत्रामध्ये प्रकाशित करावयाच्या प्रतीचे शुद्धलेखन जाणकाराकडून तपासून घ्यावे, कोठेही ध च्या मा होणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी असा उल्लेख केला यावरून आपल्या लेखनप्रती ते किती संवेदनशील व गंभीर होते हे लक्षात येते.

वामनदादांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिकता अभ्यासताना त्यांचे अनुयायी माधवराव गायकवाड यांचे मत विचारात घ्यावे लागते ते असे की, 'वामनदादांची गीत रचना डॉ. बाबासाहेबांच्या विचारांची व सामान्य माणसाच्या उदाच्या आशाआकांक्षांची पवित्र ज्योत रसिकांच्या व समाजवादांच्या अंक्ररणात सतत तेवत ठेवण्याची जिद्द बाळगून साकार झालेली आहे.'^१

समाजामध्ये असणारी विषमतेची दरी जी आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक सामाजिक अशा हरएक प्रकारची आहे, त्यावर तिखट भाष्य करण्याचे व व्यवस्थेचा परखडपणे समाचार घेण्याचे वामनदादांचे धाडस गीत माझे विचारीत आहे' या मंत्रलेख्या ओळींमधून दिसून येते.

'कोप हे कुचाला हीन लेखणारे, कोणत्या जगाची अरती रीत आहे
तपामा चला या झोपड्या नि माड्या

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कोण वैभवाच्या सावलीत आहे.^१

वामनदादा गीतांच्या माध्यमातून विभक्ता असण्याविषयीचा जाब विचारत आहेत श्रीमंत. गरीब ही दरी निर्माण झाली आहे एकीकडे विशिष्ट वर्ग श्रीमंत आहे व तो आणखी श्रीमंत होत चालला आहे तर दुसरीकडे गरीब अधिकच पिचल्या जात आहे. अस्मृत्य म्हणून हिनवणे ही कोणती अशी जगावेगळी रीत आहे असा सवालही वामनदादा उपस्थित करतात.

समाजामध्ये एका विशिष्ट समाजाला, जातीला उच्चवर्गिशांचा जो जाच सहन करावा लागत असे तो आपल्या काव्यात विचित्रपणे रेखाटण्याचे काम वामनदादांनी केले आहे. समाज गुलामीच्या बेद्व्यात अडकलेला होता तेव्हा काय हालअपेष्टा सहन कराव्या लागायच्या हे गुलामगिरीच्या बेद्व्या या कवितेत दादा म्हणतात की,

'गावामधले शिळे खरकटे, आणित होती आजी
नव्हती राजी तुझा कुळावर ताजी भाकर भाजी'^२

घरी अठराविधे दारिद्र्य, समाजामध्ये मिळगारी अस्मृत्येची व उपेक्षेची वागणूक आणि त्यामुळे जीव मुटूत घेऊन कसादरी उदरनिर्वाह करणारा हा समाज वामनदादांच्या कवितेतील वरील ओळींमध्ये दिवून येतो अशा भयावह प्रासातून महामानवाने या समाजाला बाहेर काढले. हातात स्वातंत्र्याचा, हक्काचा व स्वाभिमानाचा सुर्य दिला. अशा महामानवाचे विस्मरण होता कामा नये असा आग्रह वामनदादा करतात. जो डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांना आत्मसात करेल त्यांनी आखून दिलेल्या मार्गावर वाटचाल करेल तोच सुधारित हे स्पष्ट करताना वामनदादा पुढे म्हणतात की,

'झाले वामन भीम कुपेने, साहेब झाले सारे
साहेब झाले सारे मागे, तुच राहिला कारे
कपून गेले भीम बापुड्या, तुच तुझा वाटाड्या'^३

अजूनही बाबासाहेबांच्या विचारांचा अवलंब करण्यास विलंब करणारी तरुण मंडळी वामनदादांना दिसतात त्यांना उद्देशून दादा अतिशय तळमळीने व पोटतिडकीने सांगतात की, आपल्या बा ला, भीमाला अर्धात बाबासाहेबांना ओळखा. त्यांच्या आचार-विचारांचा आदर करून त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करा तरच या समाजात टिकाव लागेल

बाबासाहेबांनी आपल्या ठक्कासाठी लढण्याचे जे बळ दिले आहे, त्याचा वापर करण्याचे आवाहन वामनदादा करतात. या व्यवस्थेला आपण झिडकारते पाहिजे, विचारणा केली पाहिजे की, ही भूमी आमची असताना इथे आम्हालाच परक्याची वागणूक का मिळते? बाबासाहेबांचे विचारधन जो प्रश्न उपस्थित करतात तोच वामनदादांच्या 'वदे हो भीमाची झोपडी' या कवितेतून खालीलप्रमाणे अधोरेखित होतो...

'असता आमुचा भारत सारा
तुम्हीच खाता हिरवा चारा
तुम्हीच खाता सारी सारी
ही बर्फीची घडी...'^४

मानव म्हणून जगण्याचा जो अधिकार आहे तो निसर्ग नियमाप्रमाणे आम्हालासुद्धा मिळायला हवा. याविषयीची भावना विशद करताना व हा भारत देश आमचा आहे हे खडसावून सांगताना वामनदादांची लेखणी तळपते. एका विशिष्ट वर्गाने दलित समाजावर कुरघोडी करायची ही बाब त्यांना सहन होत नाही. म्हणून ते लेखणीच्या, शब्दांच्या माध्यमातून दलितांच्या बतीने रान उडवण्याचे कार्य करतात व प्रस्थापितांना हादरे देतात.

वामनदादा कर्टक बांनी अद्वितीय आणि अतुलनीय प्रज्ञा, प्रतिभा, त्याग, इमान आणि कर्तृत्वाच्या बळावर जे लेखन केले त्या लेखनाचा उद्देश होता की, भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे जीवन कार्य व योगदान या समाजापर्यंत पोहचवावे, साहेबांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाच्या प्रभावाने समाज डवळून निघावा. वामनदादांची कविता या कार्यात पूर्णतः यशस्वी झाली आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

वामनदादा कर्टक यांच्या काव्यरचनेमागची प्रेरणा म्हणजे भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि त्यांची विचारधारा. या विचारधारेला समाजातील तरुणांमध्ये पेरण्याचे काम दादांनी केले या माध्यमातून आंबेडकरवादी चळवळीला लोकाकवी वामनदादा कर्टक : व्यक्ती आणि वाङ्मय / 52



बळकटी आणण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्यही त्यांनी केले. बाबासाहेबांनी केलेल्या अथक परिश्रम व संपर्पातून आपल्या समाजातील दारिद्र्याला, अज्ञानाला आपण फाटा देऊ शकलो. ब्यबसाय, नोकरी, शेती किंवा इतर माध्यमातून आपणही आता समृद्धतेकडे वळू लागलो, परंतु समाजाचा विचार आपण करीत आहोत का हा प्रश्न वामनदादा उपस्थित करतात, समाजाचं काय या कवितेत ते म्हणतात की...

'आज तुझ्या हाती आहे समाजाची नाडी
रहायला माडी आहे बसायला गाडी
तुझा सारा परिवार सुखामधी हाय
समाजाचं काय आता समाजाचं काय'

या कवितेच्या माध्यमातून वामनदादा समाजातील तरुणांला हा संदेश देतात की, आपल्या प्रगतीसोबतच समाजही प्रगत होईल याची खबरदारी घेणे गरजेचे आहे. सुशिक्षित असणाऱ्या तरुणांना सर्व सुविधा मिळत आहेत. राहायला माडी बसायला गाडी मिळाली आहे. ज्या सुख सुविधांवर हुबहु न जाता व स्वतःच्या विघ्नाने रममाण न होता समाजाकडे लक्ष द्यायला हवे ही वामनदादांची अपेक्षा आहे

समारोप :

वामनदादा कर्डक यांच्या एकूण कारकिर्दीचा विचार करता त्यांनी स्वतःचे आयुष्य समाजाला योग्य दिशा मिळावी या हेतूने प्रेरित लेखनाला समर्पित केल्याचे लक्षात येते. भारतले डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म, बालपण, महापरिनिर्वाण व त्यानंतरचा कालखंड या सर्वांचा आढावा घेऊन वामनदादांनी समाजमन सतत तेजत ठेवण्याचे कार्य केले असे म्हणता येईल.

संदर्भ :

१. गायकवाड माधवराव, जाधव सागर (संपा.) महाकवी वामनदादा कर्डक : समग्र वाङ्मय, खंड ०१, आलोक-संबोधनी प्रकाशन, यवतमाळ, प्रथम आवृत्ती, मे २०१०, पृ. २९
२. उ. नि. पृ. ११७
३. उ. नि. पृ. १५०
४. उ. नि. पृ. १५०
५. उ. नि. पृ. १५१
६. गायकवाड माधवराव, जाधव सागर (संपा.) महाकवी वामनदादा कर्डक : समग्र वाङ्मय, खंड ०२, आलोक-संबोधनी प्रकाशन, यवतमाळ, प्रथम आवृत्ती, मे २०१०, पृ. ४१६



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नीतिविना गति गेळी, गतिविना वित्त गेळे
वित्तविना सृष्ट खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका जिविणे केले

-अहात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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SCOPE FOR AGRO-TOURISM IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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Introduction:

Agriculture is backbone of Indian Economy. Agriculture generally means the growing and raising crops and livestock. Majority of people of our country lives in the rural areas. Activities such as agriculture, forestry, and fishery are the means of livelihood in these rural areas. Near about 85 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Near about 26 per cent of GDP comes from agriculture. More than profession, business, agriculture is culture. So adding additional income generating activities to existing agriculture would certainly increase contribution of agriculture to national GDP. According to Dr. M.S. Swaminathan agrarian activities will be the only sector for our country which will provide major job opportunities for youth.

Today the returns from agriculture sector are slow and low. Because of agriculture commodities price is not determined by the farmer but somebody else. Tourism industry is the potential industry for generating foreign

exchange and employment for the developing country like India. Tourism sector has the potential to stimulate other economic sectors through its backward and forward linkages. Travel and tourism are human-resource intensive, employing directly and indirectly. In agro-tourism there is the economic diversification and technological improvement and its extension with preservation of art, culture, natural resources in an integrated manner. Agro-tourism centres provide scope for opening the rural life which is rich in diversity

2.0 Overview of the India's Tourism Sector:

India is endowed with both natural and man-made attractions such as coast lines, snow-capped mountains, wild life, heritage sights, monuments and hearth-taking picturesque etc. India has tremendous potential to promote inbound and outbound tourism. Tourism industry is the potential industry for generating foreign exchange and employment for the developing country like India. Tourism sector has the potential to stimulate other economic sectors through its backward and forward linkages. Travel and tourism are human-resource intensive, employing directly and indirectly. It is estimated that one job in the core tourism industry creates about one and a half additional or indirect jobs in the tourism related economy. Tourism has emerged as one of the largest global economic activities. As per the estimate of World Travel and Tourism Council (W.T.T.C.), tourism generated more than worth \$ 5 trillion of output equivalent to about 8 per cent of total world GNP. In Table 1 below, we see that in 2005 near about 4 per cent of world tourist arrivals were visited to India for tourist purpose. It rises to 14.57 per cent in 2016. India's percentage share in world increased from 0.49 to 1.18 during 2005 to 2016. India's rank in world regarding foreign tourist arrivals is increased from 44th in 2006 to 24th in 2015.

Table: 1 Foreign Tourist Arrival and Share of India in World Arrivals



Year	International Tourist Arrivals in World (in Million)	ITAs in India (in Million)	Percentage Share and Rank of India in World	
			% Share	Rank
2005	823	3.92	0.49	43*
2006	846	4.45	0.53	40*
2007	894	5.08	0.57	41*
2008	927	5.28	0.58	41*
2009	883	5.17	0.59	41*
2010	948	5.78	0.61	42*
2011	994	6.31	0.63	38*
2012	1039	6.58	0.63	41*
2013	1087	6.97	0.64	41*
2014	1134	13.11	1.15	24*
2015	1184	13.28	1.12	24*
2016	1235	14.37	1.18	25*

Note: #: Excludes Nationals of the country residing abroad.

*: figures of ITAs in India, and accordingly the percentage share and rank, has increased for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 due to inclusion of NRIs arrival data

Source: www.indiastat.com

In below Table 2 and chart we can show that Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourism in India was US \$ 7493 million in 2005. It increased to US \$ 23146 million in 2016. This shows net US \$ 15653 increase in Foreign Exchange Earnings during 2005 to 2016. But when we see the percentage change during 2005 to 2016 it decreased from 21.4 to 9.8 per cent. This shows that there is need to attract foreign tourist to visit our country and our tourist places. We should be focus to develop our tourist places and to diversify tourism to agro-tourism. It will be beneficial to our economy and to sustain our agriculture and allied sector.

Table: 2 Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism in India

Year	In US \$ Million	%age Change
2005	7493	21.4
2006	8634	15.2
2007	10729	24.3
2008	11832	10.3
2009	11136	-5.9
2010*	14393	27.5
2011*	16564	16.7
2012*	17737	7.1
2013*	18133	2.2
2014	19657	8.6
2015	19676	2.8
2016	23146*	9.8

Note: #: Advance Estimates
*: In Billion

Source: www.indiastat.com



Meaning and Definition of Agro-Tourism:

Agro-tourism is the latest concept in the Indian tourism industry. It brings major primary sector- agriculture closer to major service sector tourism. The agro-tourism is symbiosis between tourism and agriculture. It is a key element of an environmentally and socially responsible tourism. It is an economic activity that occurs when people link travel with agricultural products, services or experiences.

Agro-Tourism is defined as "Travel that combines agricultural or rural settings with products of agricultural operations- all within a tourism experience." According to Mr. Pandurang Tavare (ATDC, Pune), "Agro-Tourism is that agri-business activity, when a native farmers or person of the area offers tours to their agriculture farm to allow a person to view them growing, harvesting and processing locally grown foods, such as coconuts, pineapple, sugarcane, corn or any agriculture produce the person would not encounter in their city or home country."

In agro-tourism there is the economic diversification and technological improvement and its extension with preservation of art, culture, natural resources in an integrated manner.

Agro-tourism centres provide scope for opening the rural life which is rich in diversity. All age groups of family i.e. children, youngsters,



middle and old age people, male or female can get recreational opportunities in villages.

We know very well that agriculture alone can no longer be dependent upon to provide the economic stability for rural villages and communities. Because of constant instability of net farm incomes and the loss of jobs in rural areas have led to human and financial capital drain from many rural areas, leaving many farming families and business under economic stress. So the integration of tourism and agricultural activities will open up new opportunities and can play the key role to provide various jobs and to improve the economic status of rural people.

Benefits of Agro- Tourism Centres:

Agro-tourism has potential to improve the situation of traditional agriculture and local farmers.

It would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the farmers and rural people.

It provides employment opportunities to the farmers, family members of farmer and local youth. They won't need to migrate from their own village to other place in search of job.

Urban peoples can understand the rural life through agro-tourism and know about the agricultural activities.

It can help to expand the tourist areas in the country and reduce burden on the other traditional tourist centres.

Food, accommodation, recreation and travel is available in minimum cost as compare to urban tourist places.

It provides market to food, agri- products, handicrafts, traditional goods.

It provides information about rural languages, culture, tradition, dresses and lifestyle.

Agro-tourism could create awareness about rural life and knowledge about agriculture.

Urban people who always face stress in day to day life can get peace and relaxation.

It helps to strengthen the local economy

and contribute to reduce poverty.

Problems of Agro- Tourism Industry:

Majority of rural peoples are low educated; uneducated and untrained and have low capital so they can't develop agro-tourism centre.

In rural areas staying facilities are not in well condition.

In many villages there is lack of entertainment services, rental services and other recreational facilities.

Majority of farmers have limited land holding, low per capita income, lack of water resources. So they cannot create/ develop new products for agro-tourism.

The process of establish agro-tourism is critical process.

There is need of government assistance to agro tourism enterprises regarding technical, financial, marketing support.

Small farmers have lack of perfect knowledge about agro-tourism. They have weak communication skill, lack of capital to develop basic infrastructure. They have less courage to undertake entrepreneurial task.

Conclusion:

India is endowed with both natural and man-made attractions such as coast lines, snow-capped mountains, wild life, heritage sights, monuments and hearth-taking picturesque etc. India has tremendous potential to promote inbound and outbound tourism. Domestic and foreign tourist visits are increasing. There is scope for agro-tourism industry. It brings major primary sector- agriculture closer to major service sector tourism. The agro-tourism is symbiosis between tourism and agriculture. It is a key element of an environmentally and socially responsible tourism. Now a day agro-tourism industries are increasing in India. But still there are various obstacles in establishing agro-tourism industry. There are various problems facing agro-tourism industry in India



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Poverty Alleviation : Initiative And Its Sectors of Indian Economy

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Abstract

Make in India', initiative of the NDA Government after came in power 2014 has taken great concern of poverty alleviation and Sustainable development through employment generation on a mass scale and providing equitable share of resources sustainably.

All member countries of the United Nations are committed to realize the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to eradicate poverty then to realize sustainable development for beat the days to return. India has also been ready to progress significantly in its poverty eradication goals and should achieve the poverty reduction target in speedy manner under the Global Investment in India. Hence, there is urgent need of employment generation and skill development for poverty alleviation, minimum 10 percent growth requirement to eradicate poverty by 2022, labour intensive manufacturing sector of India must grow at 25 percent for Alleviating Poverty and sustainable development respectively that would transform the India to global hub for manufacturing and innovations.

Introduction

'Make in India' mission is that the initiative of state of India inviting global company to line up their manufacturing base in India to spice up its manufacturing sector and generate large scale of employment opportunity for achieving its target of 25 percent contribution to GDP with about 100 million additional jobs creation by the year 2022. The Make in India program was launched by Prime Minister Mr. Narindar Modi in September 2014 as a part of a wider set of nation-building initiatives. Make in India is an initiative taken by the new Indian government to market, encourage and enhance companies to manufacture their products in India. It took birth on 15 August through Mr. Narindar Modi's Speech, launched on 25th September 2014. On 29th Dec 2014, workshop was organised by the department of commercial Policy and promotion which was attended by Prime Minister Mr. Narindar Modi, his Cabinet Ministers, Chief Secretaries of States and various Industrial leaders.

Devised to rework India into a worldwide design and manufacturing hub, Make in India was a timely response to a critical situation by 2013, the much hyped emerging markets bubble had burst and India's rate of growth had fallen to its lowest level during a decade. The promise of the BRICS nations had faded, and India was tagged together of the so called 'Fragile Five'. It had to inspire confidence in India's capabilities amongst the potential partners of abroad. Indian business community provide





framework for a huge variety of technical information on 25 industry sectors that reaches to an area and global audience via social media and constantly keeping them updated about the opportunities, reforms etc. the main objective behind the initiative is to focus on 25 sectors of the economy for job creation and skill enhancement.

Make in India is vital for the purchasing power of the commoner to increase, as this is able to further boost demand and hence stimulus development in addition to fitting investors. The downtrodden people would be pulled out of poverty which will help in their uplifting and providing livelihood. More employment means more purchasing power during which Cost effective manufacturing and a handsome buyer are required.

Prime Minister's initiative of 'Make in India' may be a dynamic initiative with an aim to offer the Indian economy global recognition. Make in India may be a process during which the sole resources are to put- in to form the 'man power'. Prime Minister of India involved a globally recognized Brand India that might be renowned for "zero deficit, zero effect" or free from manufacturing defects and having no adverse impact on the environment. By effective implementation of 'Make in India' slogan utilization of maximum power of men, money, machinery, materials and minerals (5M's) across the country are going to be possible. The campaign has been concentrated in job creation, higher volume and quality production, boosting the national economy, converting India to a self-reliant country and enables the Indian economy to get global recognition⁴.

Make in India, Poverty

Alleviation and Unemployment Under National Manufacturing Policy, targets of 25 per cent contribution to GDP with about 100 million additional jobs creation by the year 2022 were fixed. Contrary to targets, India has been ready to reach only up to fifteen per cent contribution of manufacturing sector in total GDP and less than even 5 million additional jobs creation by the year 2014⁵. 'Make in India' is the most ambitious mission of the Government of India, termed because the engine of future growth by Prime Minister Mr. Modi. Launched in September 2014, 'Make in India' is that the initiative of inviting global companies to line up their manufacturing base in India to spice up its manufacturing sector and generate large scale employment opportunity for Indian youth. Several sectors of the economy have been identified for capacity enhancement under this mission which will result in further job creation.

People living in poverty are often socially excluded and marginalized. Their right to effectively participate publicly affairs is usually ignored and thus elimination of poverty is far quite a humanitarian issue, because it's more of a person's rights issue. Thus eradication of poverty and hunger being the thought of all development process, the Millennium Development Goals have given foremost priority thereto and thus the primary Goal among the 8 Developmental Goals is on targeting elimination of utmost poverty and hunger. In September 2000, 189 nations made a promise to liberal to extreme poverty





and multiple deprivations. The United Nations Millennium declaration adopted at Millennium summit to understand eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and a series of sometime bond target with a deadline of 2015. The eight MDGs for development and poverty eradication are; to eradicate of utmost poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environment sustainability, and develop a worldwide partnership for the development.

Unemployment in India is characterized by chronic disguised unemployment. 'Make in India' targeted eradication of both poverty and unemployment which in recent decades has sent many poor and unskilled people into urban areas in search of livelihood decide to solve the matter by providing financial assistance for fixing business, skill honing, fixing public sector enterprise, reservation in governments etc. The deadline in organized employment because of the decreased role of the overall public sector after liberalization has further underlined the necessity for that concentrate on better education and has also put political on further reforms. India's labour regulations are very heavy even by developing country standards and analysts have urged the govt. To abolish or modify them so on form the environment more conducive for employment generation. 'Make in India' identified the need for a congenial environment to be created for employment generation by reducing the quantity of permissions and other bureaucratic clearances required. Further, inequalities and inadequacies within the education system are identified as an obstacle preventing the benefits of increased employment opportunities from reaching all sector of the society.

Make in India Initiative and Its Sectors of Indian Economy

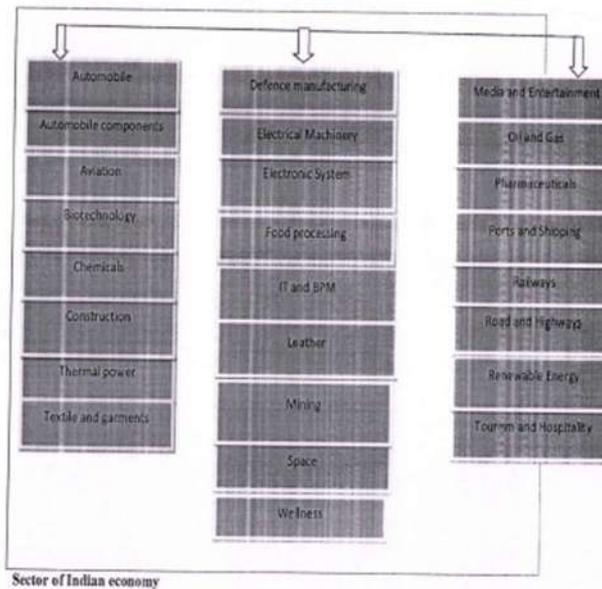
The Economy of India is that the 7th largest within the planet by nominal GDP and therefore the 3rd largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The country is assessed as a newly industrialized country, one of the G-20 major economies, sort of BRICS and a developing economy with a mean rate of growth of roughly 7 percent over the last two decades⁸. Make in India is an Initiative of the govt. Of India to encourage multinational also as domestic companies to manufacture their products in India. It had been launched by the Prime Minister Narindar Modi on 25 September 2014. India would emerge after initiative of the programme in 2015, because the top destination globally for foreign direct investment surpassing China also as United States.

The major objective behind the initiative is to specialize in Job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of them economy. The initiative also aims at top quality standards and minimizing the impact on the environment. The initiative hopes to attract capital and technology investment in India. The campaign was designed by Wieden and Kennedy. Before the initiative was launched, foreign equity caps in various sectors had been relaxed. The appliance for licenses was made available online and thus the validity of licenses was increased to three years and various other norms and procedures were relaxed. In



August 2014, the cabinet of India allowed 49% foreign direct investment within the defense sector and 100 in railways infrastructure.

The defense sector previously allowed 26% FDI and it had been not allowed in railways. This was in hope of bringing down the military imports of India. Earlier one India Company would have held the 51% stake this was changed to multiple companies could hold the 51% between September 2014 and November 2015, the govt. Received 1.20 lakh crore worth of proposals from companies interested by manufacturing electronics in India. 24.8% of Smartphone's shipped within the country within the April-June quarter of 2015 were made in India, up from 19.9% the previous quarter. 100% FDI is permitted altogether the above sectors aside from space 74%, defense 49% and journalism 26%¹¹. Make in India focuses on the following 25 sectors of the Economy;





Sector of Indian economy

Poverty and employment

India has achieved the poverty reduction target, but progress is uneven. Faster reduction in poverty since the mid-2000s helped India halve the incidence of poverty from the 1990 level. It had been a result both of process (including in agriculture) also as increased social spending on interventions like MGNREGA and thus the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Nevertheless, over 270 million Indians in 2012 still remained trapped in extreme poverty – making the post-2015 goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 challenging, but feasible. Divergent growth experiences and rising inequality have led to poverty becoming increasingly concentrated India has achieved the poverty reduction target, but progress is uneven. 66 India and thus the MDGs: Towards a Sustainable Future for beat poorer states. The incidence of poverty in rural India is twice that of urban areas, and better among excluded groups — Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, female-headed households, and religious Minorities like, Muslims, Dalits, Buddhism, Sikhs and Christian.

To finish poverty, the immediate tasks are:

- To widen implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, like MGNREGA and Food Security in poorer states; and focus greater attention on rural development, states falling behind and socially-excluded groups (including the urban poor).
- to make sure more inclusive growth through universalization of the Government's financial inclusion programme Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana across the state and integrate it with expanded micro-finance and micro-insurance schemes.
- Over the medium term, continue emphasis on both increasing growth and social spending on poverty eradication programmes as essential elements to reduce inequality across income, countries and between socially advantaged and disadvantaged groups.

Sustainable Development: Concept

When the earth Commission on Environment and Development presented their 1987 report¹³, Our Common Future, they sought to affect the matter of conflicts between environment and development goals by formulating a definition of sustainable development; Sustainable development is development which meets the wants of this without compromising the facility of future generations to satisfy their own needs. Within the extensive discussion and use of the concept since then, there has generally been recognition of three aspects of sustainable development.

➤ **Economic:**

An economically sustainable system must be able to produce goods and services on a unbroken basis, to take care of manageable levels of state and external debt, and to avoid extreme sectorial imbalances which damage agricultural or industrial production. Economic sustainability requires that the varied

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kinds of capital that make economic production possible must be maintained or augmented. These include manufactured capital, natural capital, human capital, and social capital. Some substitutability could even be possible among these kinds of capital, but in broad terms they're complementary, so as that the upkeep of all four is vital over the longer term.

> **Environmental:**

An environmentally sustainable system must maintain a stable resource base, avoiding over-exploitation of natural resource systems or environmental sink functions, and depleting non-renewable resources only to the extent that investment is formed in adequate substitutes. This includes maintenance of biodiversity, atmospheric stability, and other ecosystem functions not ordinarily classed as economic resources. The conservation of ecosystems and natural resources is important for sustainable economic production and intergenerational equity. From an ecological perspective, both human population and total resource demand must be limited in scale and therefore the integrity of ecosystems and variety of species must be maintained. Market mechanisms often do not operate effectively to conserve this natural capital, but tend to deplete and degrade it.

> **Social:**

A socially sustainable system must achieve distributional equity, adequate provision of social services including health and education, gender equity, and political accountability and participation. Social equity, the fulfilment of basic health and academic needs, and participatory democracy are crucial elements of development, and are interrelated with environmental sustainability.

Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Livelihoods

Poverty and a degraded environment are closely inter-related, especially where people depend for his or her livelihoods totally on the natural resource base of their immediate environment. Restoring natural systems and improving natural resources management practices at the grassroots level are central to a technique to eliminate poverty. The survival needs of the poor force them to still degrade an already degraded environment. Removal of poverty is therefore a prerequisite for the protection of the environment. Poverty magnifies the matter of hunger and malnutrition. Literacy and a basic education are essential for enabling the poor to access the advantages offered by development initiatives and market opportunities. Basic education is therefore a precondition for sustainable development. A sizeable proportion (about 60 per cent consistent with some estimates) of the population isn't integrated into the free enterprise. Ensuring the safety of their livelihoods is an imperative for sustainable development.

Effective management of resources requires participation by all stakeholders. At the local level, strengthening democratic institutions generally results in better and more sustained management of natural resources. to reinforce the effectiveness of individuals participation in local governance, all members of society are the stakeholders of sustainable development. Women structure half this group





and their social action to ensure representation and power to women in local governance, and appropriate capacity building, are necessary to form them effective and equal partners within the development process. Social groups which have been traditionally discriminated against must be represented in local governance and empowered to make sure that they become effective and mainstream partners in development. The poverty alleviation programmes in India are often categorized based on whether it's targeted for rural areas or urban areas. Most of the programmes are designed to focus on rural poverty because the prevalence of the poverty is high in rural areas. Also targeting of the poverty is challenging in rural areas thanks to various geographic and infrastructure limitations. The programmes are often mainly grouped into

- (1) Wage employment programmes
- (2) Self-employment programmes
- (3) Food security programmes
- (4) Social Security programmes and
- (5) Urban poverty alleviation programmes.

India is committed to securing inclusive growth, resulting in sustainable development and to inaugurate a governance of transparency and accountability. The earlier GDP rate of growth of but 5% has now reached to 7.4% in one year. India believes that poverty eradication and job creation are primary objectives to realize inclusive growth under the ambit of Sustainable Development Goals in United Nations Framework. India is one among the fastest growing nations of world having one of the most important domestic market and demand within the country. Pertaining to the flagship initiatives like Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, and Smart Cities Project taken may encourage the domestic industry and attracting large scale global investment.

Conclusion

'Make in India' initiative will lead to poverty alleviation under broad employment generation together with the foreign investors and industrialists in a sustainable manner. The 'Make in India' will boost the Indian economy to achieve new heights within the global prospective. The utilization of sustainable technologies and equitable share of employment capabilities helps in achieving Millennium development goals and sustainable development of the country. Skill development initiatives and business policies within the 'Make in India' Initiative should focus comprehensively on the areas like, industrial growth and development, knowledge management, research and development, innovations, boosting power and electricity generation capacity, infrastructure and logistics, search for public welfare schemes and keep environment preservation in mind for sustainable development.

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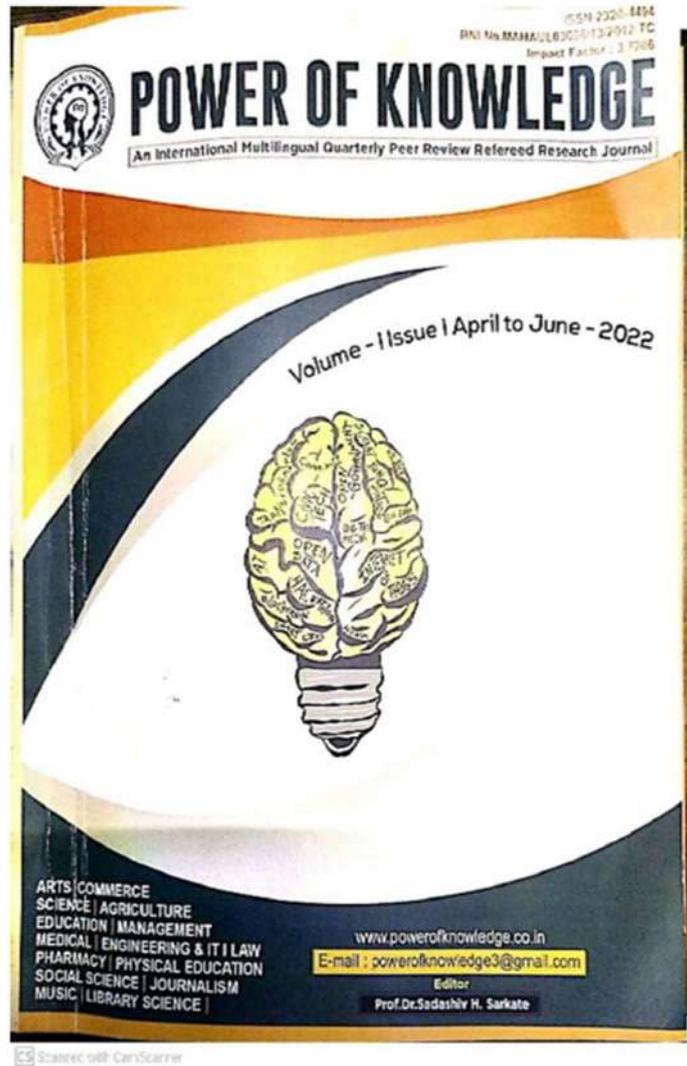
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Subalterns in Raja Rao's Kanthapura

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Abstract

Raja Rao explores the intolerable conditions of the subalterns in the Kanthapura through the themes of social status, class-caste discrimination, and wealth. In this novel, Raja Rao reveals the upshot of untouchability, exploitation, social domination, social setup of society, customs, religious beliefs, prejudices, sufferings of miserable coolies, and the theme of the freedom movement in a rural setting. The major objective of this paper is to explore the Subalterns presented in the novel Kanthapura. The study focuses on the situation of coolies. More than that the study shows what types of socio-economic, and religious cultural frameworks compelled workers and villagers as subaltern characters.

Keywords: Subaltern, oppression, subjugation, suppression

Introduction

The word 'subaltern' is a German word that means 'inferior rank' or 'secondary importance'. Antonio Gramsci, Ranjit Guha, and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak are three outstanding thinkers of 'subaltern'. Julian Wolfreys defined the concept of 'subaltern', "It contains the groups that are marginalized, oppressed and exploited on the cultural, political, social and religious grounds"¹. In the recent global research scenario, the subaltern theme has become so important. Subaltern literature mirrors various themes such as oppression, marginalization, Gender discrimination, subjugation of lower and working classes, disregarded women, neglected sections of society, deprived classes, lower caste, etc. It is the subdivisions of post-colonialism. Post-colonial literature stems from postmodern literature. It is concerned with the political and cultural autonomy of the people who were subdued in colonial domains.

Gramsci emphasized the connotation of this expression in terms of Gender, Class, Caste, Race, and culture. Gayatri Spivak comprises a new dimension to the term 'subaltern' for the colonized people, oppressed generations, working classes, blacks, and muted women. Thus, subaltern groups may belong to any gender, caste, class, sex, ethnicity, and religion. Antonio Gramsci opines that the subaltern classes allude to any lower rank person or group of citizens in a distinct society suffering under the hegemonic domination of governing aristocratic class that denies them the fundamental rights of involvement in the making of provincial history and culture as active individuals of the same country. Perhaps, Gramsci, at that time had in his mind the workers and peasants who were marginalized, oppressed, and suppressed by the fascist leaders. In the opinion of G Spivak, the term 'subaltern' is flexible and it can have room for social identities and struggles such as women and the colonized that do not plummet under



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the reductive expressions of stem class analysis.

Literature is a tool that draws the openness and fight for subjugated people. Like other literature from different places of the world, Indian English writers have marked those subaltern issues with special attention in their works. Raja Rao is a prominent English writer of his era. His contribution to the growth of the English novel in India is enormous. *Kanthapura* is Raja Rao's masterpiece which depicts the social reality of life. The principal objective of this paper is to trace the vulnerable condition of the subaltern. In this paper, an attempt has been made to analyze Raja Rao's exploration of the Subaltern in the novel *Kanthapura* (1938). It underscores the sufferings of workers and villagers under the prevalent class structure, focusing on the rich-poor divide. In Indian society, caste is the foremost basis of a person's location in the power structure.

Raja Rao has contributed to the growth of Indo-English fiction and has given it an identity. Growing up during the high days of colonial rule, writing as a colonial and post-colonial Raja Rao stays close to the multifarious manifestations of this historical encounter. The colonial experience is a live experience to him, and his writing is therefore linked to this theme directly or indirectly. He writes out of an acute social consciousness which is virtually concerned with politics and society with the function of power in a given society and its effects on the moral, social, cultural, and even aesthetic values of the people in that society. He conveys a strong message through his novel *Kanthapura*.

Kanthapura was influenced by Raja Rao's reading of Ignazio Silone's *Fontamara*, the story of the exploitation of the poor by the rich, as seen through the eyes of socialists of the 1930s, during Mussolini's reign. *Kanthapura* must be placed in the context of a plethora of socio-political novels written during this period. Raja Rao exposes his penetrating knowledge and understanding of Indian village life. It strongly displays a deep and firmly rooted passion for India's struggle for freedom and the pathetic conditions of workers.

Through the picture of the small village *Kanthapura*, Raja Rao realistically presents the social and political milieu of India during the period from 1919 to 1930 when the Gandhian movement went on with full strength where he attempted to transform the entire nation into an army of disciplined and non-violent freedom fighters. He also tried his best to voice the cruelty and oppression experienced by coolies, workers, and untouchables in this novel from 1919 to 1930. The novel exposes the class and caste disparities of Indian society which also mirrors a visual rendering of those who endure its iniquities.

It focuses on the freedom movement, the untouchability, misery, poverty, exploitation by landlords, dowry, maladjustment in marriage, the helplessness of women, caste system, which is an entirely indigenous phenomenon in our country. Raja Rao used the protagonist Murthy and the village *Kanthapura* to present a satiric picture of pre-Independence and Indian socio-political and cultural scenarios.

The plot of the novel is made of the main plot and a sub-plot. The main plot deals with the impact of the Gandhian Freedom movement on a remote south Indian village, *Kanthapura*.



The sub-plot is about the happening on the Skeffington Coffee Estate in the neighborhood. It turns a light on the exploitation and brutality to which the Indians were subjected by the foreign rulers. The two plots are fitted into a single whole. Both expose the brutality of the Englishmen and the various ways in which they exploited the Indians. Later in the novel, the coolies of the Coffee Plantation join the Satyagrahis from Kanthapura in their Satyagraha outside the Toddy booth. The plot has a beginning, middle, and end. It begins with an account of the small south Indian village, Kanthapura, its locale, its crops, its poverty, and the ignorant and superstitious nature of the villagers. The village is small but it is divided into a number of quarters - the Brahmin quarter, the Pettis quarters, the Sudra quarter, and the Pariah quarter. Caste-ridden Indian society has its own local legends.

Analysis of Subalterns in Raja Rao's Kanthapura:

Raja Rao brilliantly deals with the postcolonial identity of the subaltern in this novel. The novel describes in detail the daily lives of an isolated group of villagers, their idiosyncrasies, the community's social structure, struggle, and the religious and moral codes that govern the villagers. The social climate of the village is roughly divided between the two major castes; the Brahmins and the Pariahs. Being a traditional village in India, it becomes the microcosm of the universal, rural condition all over India.

The theme of the freedom movement is studied in a rural setting where hunger and starvation are caused by the operation of natural forces. This is nothing but a mirror image of society. In realistic terms, the story is not only about the physical destruction of a south Indian village but also the sufferings and exploitations of the coolies as a result of its conflicts with the British government, and the consequent reprisals offered by the colonial administration in terms of burning down houses and property, imprisoning, killing or wounding men, and compelling women and children to migrate to other villages. The novel skillfully reflects the attitude of Brahmins, the high caste people, towards the lower caste people in the society. It also focuses on the cruelty and rigorous acts of the British rulers in suppressing the non-violent agitation of the freedom fighters.

Gender discrimination and exploitation of coolies

Raja Rao's depiction of the sufferings and exploitations of the coolies on the Skeffington Coffee Estate is quite vivid. Skeffington coffee estate is the representative of scores of British-owned estates in India, whether they are coffee plantations, tea plantations, or some other plantations. The conditions of all of them were the same as depicted in this novel; in fact, in some cases, they must have been far worse. The coolies were recruited from the plains below the Chats stretching up to the Godavari. From time to time, a foreman or Maistri was sent to recruit coolies. They were enticed to leave their household by false promises. Their march to Skeffington Coffee Estate has been described by Raja Rao at length in his usual graphic and picturesque style.

Raja Rao exhibits the pathetic but authentic picture of the coolies. Once the coolies were brought to the coffee plantation, the manners of the Foreman changed and grew harsh



and threatening. They paid paltry wages to the workers - a two-anna bit for each woman and a four-anna bit for each man. They were exploited in many ways. All promises were forgotten. Even sometimes no wages were given. Indeed, the white owner did not even know that they had promised a four-anna bit for a woman. They sometimes used guns and pistols to control the rebels and traitors. Even if an officer killed an innocent coolie, he was acquitted by the British Man's court. They were given small huts to live in, which they had to repair or thatch themselves. They were provided with a frugal diet and were made to work hard from five in the morning till late at the night. They were not allowed to take rest. If anybody took a rest or was slow, he was brutally thrashed by the maistri. No wages were paid, and the old hands knew that one, who came to the Estate once, never went out of it again. He must work, suffer and die there. The workers were also exploited sexually. The young officers would molest the Indian women. The white Sahib needs some or the other woman to tickle his fancy. The presentation of the life of the workers on the Skeffington Coffee Estate is the symbol of the suffering of the industrial workers under colonial rule. The pathetic condition of women on Coffee Estate symbolizes sexual exploitation of women in the past and at present.

Not only sexual harassment and oppression of all workers were there but also the workers were also exposed to dangers and diseases of various kinds. The Estate was infested with snakes, and many died of snake bites while at work. Besides this, there were heavy rains and the workers would have to work in rains drenched to their very skin. With the rains, there would come malaria and take a heavy toll on life. Men, women, and children would die in large numbers. They face health issues such as cough, vomiting, and dysentery. Many coolies wanted to go back to their homes but they had no money and anybody who dared to ask for his wages were mercilessly beaten. Moreover, they do not have any freedom to escape the vicious religious social structures because they are illiterate, conservative, traditional, and naturalized with the social norms and values in the subaltern community they are compelled to live under the extreme exploitation, social oppression, and injustice. Moorthy teaches the villagers to read and write. He wanted to stop the exploitation and injustice done to them. He asks the sahib for their rights, for instance for holidays. The villagers wait for Moorthy who is seen in the Skeffington Coffee Estate. He explains the policeman that none can own a human being as it is happening in the Estate. The policeman averts him to enter the Estate. There is a battle of dirty oaths. Bude Khan charges lathi on Moorthy. The workers do not like their leader is being beaten so they trash (to damage) the policeman. Women are angry and they want to tear his beard. The maistri whips the coolies.

Caste system Representation of the "Subaltern" in Terms of Caste:

Rao has highlighted the fact that the Indian villages are caste-ridden, and that there is no free mixing of the people even in the small and limited community of a village. There is a reference for four and twenty houses in the Brahmin quarter. One of the most important evils in Hinduism is the caste system and this is described through Bhatta, and later through Swami. Both are conservative and orthodox Brahmins. Both are the agents of the British government



and work together to frustrate and defeat the Gandhi Movement. Since Swami has the power of superiority (as he belongs to the Brahmins) over other castes, he believes that the caste system is the very foundation of Hinduism. He checks and tries a lot, so that no Brahmin should have contact with the pariahs, and threatens to excommunicate Moorthy because he does so. Men and women of the Brahmin quarter maltreat, mistreat, and always look down upon the Sudras, the persons of the Pariah quarters. The Pariahs are not allowed to worship in the temple of the Brahmins.

He echoed the actual situation of Subalterns, their mentality, and reality. Subalternity occurs on the basis of caste, class, and gender, in the Indian cultural context. The caste system has played great destruction and annihilation to the Indian people. Although the Indian Government passed a law for equality mental, social and traditional outlooks of the people remained the same. Even now also India is not free from the class and caste system.

Kanthapura is a fine work of art that aims at stimulating the conscience of the country and even of the world at large, at the ills and injustice which plagued Indian life in the 1930s. Not only the novel portrays the freedom movement led by Mahatma Gandhi as the main theme but also aims at social reform and social awakening. These social reforms included freedom from economic exploitation by the West, also eradication of untouchability, rigidities of the caste system, and removal of illiteracy, ignorance, and superstition. At the end of the novel, there is also a mention that Raja Rao, through his hero Moorthy, does not regard Gandhism as the last word and he believes that the basic ill in India was something more fundamental than conceived by Gandhiji, i.e., inequality.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude in short that the study indicates the situation of subalterns who are facing multiple problems in life that reflects in the novel through the Skeffington Coffee Estate's workers and other characters and their pitiable situation. They all are representative subaltern characters of the novel who live similar fates and live as identities of subalterns. The condition of the subalterns has not changed much. In colonial times they were the victims of colonization and now they are the victim of a subtle and sustainable social cycle of domination that is structured by socialized capitalism.

In this sensitive portrayal of the miseries of Indians specially the coolies of the Skeffington Coffee Estate, Raja Rao displays his penetrating thought and humane attitude in understanding the grim realities of the social life in India. Socio-cultural and economic awareness is highly required for the people of gendered subalternity to redeem their predicament in the novel. The author suggests struggling for basic rights otherwise the situation of poor men and women is similar to the characters of Kanthapura. Raja Rao's turning to the evil of the class system even at the very start of his writing career is understandable because it answers to his need to create in readers an urgent awareness of the dehumanizing social evil, to stir the springs of tenderness in them and to rally them for the removal of these evils in order that a desirable or a just social order may come into being. It is significant that this Indian novel in English first appeared at a



time when social reformers in India were engaged in an earnest effort to remove casteism. Though social life in India has been completely revolutionized since then, one cannot say the casteism is fully wiped off and there is socio-economic equality. Even today workers, men or women, are facing the same problems not only in India but all over the world. They are common victims and suppressive as they do not have the economic and political power to fight back against the upper-class people's supremacy. They are not able to get the voice to speak out about their condition and portray themselves before the world. These subalterns have very few chances to change their fate in society which is measured by the upper class and closes the options like consciousness, education, and equal rights to raise their status.

It is in this context Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* assumes contemporary relevance and strength. This paper 'Subalterns in Raja's *Kanthapura*' would certainly create a change that still needs courage and confidence to get rid of superstitious beliefs and customs from subaltern ideologies which currently prevail in our society.

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