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Importance of Flood Management in Achieving Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Kolhapur

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Abstract:

Floods stand out as one of the most prevalent and recurring natural disasters globally. The economic repercussions and human suffering caused by floods have imposed a greater burden on economies compared to other natural calamities, given their frequent occurrence. Intense rainfall has also contributed to the thawing of snow, leading to a rise in water levels in natural water bodies. Flooding occurs when water exceeds the artificial or natural boundaries of a river. Due to their proximity to rivers, fertile soil, abundant water sources, and convenient transportation, floodplains are favored locations for human settlements. Primary data for this investigation was acquired through a survey, while secondary data was sourced from literature, journals, periodicals, government reports, and other relevant agencies. The findings indicate that effective floodwater management is likely to play a pivotal role in fostering economic development and societal upliftment.

Keywords: Flood, Disaster, Preparedness, management.

Introduction:

Flooding is a recurrent and natural phenomenon, characterized by the temporary inundation of typically dry areas due to the overflow of inland or tidal waters, as well as rapid runoff or accumulation of water. It encompasses various types, such as river floods, heavy rain floods, and sea floods. A flood occurs when a substantial amount of water surpasses the usual boundaries of a stream, river, or other water body, covering dry land. Factors like river or lake water volume, overflow, or levee breaches can contribute to flooding, with monsoons being a common triggering event. The consequences of flooding are severe for people, the economy, and the environment. While demographic studies aid in identifying vulnerable populations, an individual's preparedness and ability to cope with a flood are highly personal. The direct impact of flooding, involving property damage or loss of life, is typically borne by the population directly affected. Additionally, there is an indirect impact on a broader population that suffers damages.

Various causes, including river overflows, dam failures, flash flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, and storm surges, can lead to flooding. Urban areas, especially those situated on low-lying regions in the middle or lower reaches of rivers, are particularly susceptible to riverine floods. Floodplains in major river basins experience annual flooding, although urban development often encroaches upon these areas, limiting the natural overflow space. In highly urbanized catchments, land plays a crucial role in assessing flood risks. This study focuses on the

floods triggered by the Pechanga River overflow in Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India, examining the impact and implications of this particular flooding event.

Statement of the Problem:

"In the pursuit of sustainable development, the occurrence and impact of floods pose a significant challenge. The increased frequency and intensity of flooding events globally underscore the critical need for effective flood management strategies. As floods continue to disrupt communities, cause economic losses, and threaten environmental sustainability, understanding the importance of flood management becomes paramount. By addressing these key issues, this study aims to contribute valuable insights into the importance of implementing robust flood management measures as an integral component of achieving sustainable development goals.

This study aims to address the following key issues.

- 1) Frequency and Intensity of Floods
- 2) Role of Flood Management in Sustainable Development.
- 3) Environmental Consequences.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study the Flood management of Kolhapur.
- 2) To study the significance of Flood management.

Research Methodology:

For the present research study primary as well as secondary data have been collected through various sources of data collection. This study is descriptive. Present study has been conducted to identify importance of flood management in achieving sustainable development. The sources of data collection are given below.

Data collection: The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data as given below.

Primary Data: The primary data have been collected from food consumer. Primary data have been collected by survey method. The formal discussion has been made with hotel owner also.

Secondary Data: Secondary data required for the study are collected from books, journals and other Government websites, periodicals, and reports etc

Analysis of the Data:

Method of Data Analysis:

The primary data have been analyzed through, analytical and descriptive in nature statistical tools and techniques. In descriptive statistics percentages, is used and software's like MS-Word, MS-Excel, and SPSS have been used for data processing and tabulation .

Significance of the Study:

Significance of flood management in achieving sustainable development lies in its ability to create resilient, adaptive, and equitable communities that can withstand and recover from the impacts of flooding while fostering environmental sustainability and economic well-being.

Limitation of the Study: The major limitation of this research is follow

- 1) Present research is related to only Flood management in Kolhapur only.
- 2) Researcher is not covered all dimensions of Flood management.
- 3) The conclusion of this research may not be applicable to other.

Problem Definition:

Flooding imposes severe consequences on individuals, the economy, and the environment. While demographic studies offer insights into identifying more vulnerable populations, an individual's capacity to prepare for and cope with a flooding event remains highly personal. The direct impact of floods, involving property damage or loss of life, is typically borne by the population directly affected. Simultaneously, there is an indirect impact on a broader population that also experiences damages.

Various factors, including river overflows, dam failures, flash flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, and storm surges, can contribute to flooding. Urban areas, especially those situated in low-lying regions in the middle or lower reaches of rivers, face particular vulnerability to riverine floods. Floodplains in major river basins experience annual inundation, yet urban development often encroaches upon these areas, limiting the natural overflow space. In highly urbanized catchments, the significance of land becomes paramount in predicting flooding. This research focuses on the floods triggered by the overflow of the Panchganga River in Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. It aims to

delve into the impact and implications of this specific flooding event, shedding light on the multifaceted challenges posed by floods in urbanized regions and the importance of effective flood management strategies in mitigating these challenges.

Causes of Floods:

Flooding arises when rivers lack the capacity to accommodate the heightened flows originating from upper catchment areas following intense rainfall. The persistent occupation of floodplains has emerged as a significant concern over the years. Due to irregular rainfall distribution, regions not historically prone to flooding often experience inundation. Heavy rainfall leads to water accumulation in areas with inadequate drainage systems, exacerbating waterlogging. The situation is further intensified by excessive irrigation in command areas, elevated groundwater levels resulting from canal seepage, and the overflow of irrigated fields. Several factors contribute to the problem, including the silting of riverbeds, a diminished carrying capacity of river channels, erosion affecting both beds and banks causing alterations in river courses, landslides obstructing natural flow, the synchronization of floods in main and tributary rivers, and delays due to tidal effects. These compounding factors collectively worsen the challenges associated with flooding.

Flood Preparedness:

Floods, as a natural hazard, need not escalate into a disaster if proper preparation and awareness are in place. By taking proactive measures and understanding the necessary actions during a flood, we can significantly decrease the loss of lives and alleviate suffering. This guide provides straightforward steps to ensure safety and protect oneself from the impacts of flooding.

Before Flooding Occurs:

1. The route to the nearest safe shelters is to be known.
2. The First Aid Kit is to be ready with extra medication for snake bite and diarrhea.
3. Strong ropes should be available for tying things.
4. A radio, torch and spare batteries are to be arranged.
5. Fresh water, dry food, candles, matchbox, kerosene etc are to be stocked.
6. Umbrellas and bamboo sticks are also necessary to protect from snakes.
7. Higher ground is to be selected for stay where people and animals can take shelter.

After Hearing a Flood Warning:

1. Flood warning and advice may be easily obtained through radio and television.
2. We must keep vigil of flood warning given by local authorities.

3. Dry food and drinking water and warm clothes are made to be ready. Emergency kit must be checked.

At the Time of Evacuation:

1. Pack clothing, essential medication, valuables, personal papers etc in water proof bags to be taken to the safe shelter.
2. Raise furniture, appliances on beds and tables.
3. Put sandbags in the toilet bowl and cover all drain holes to prevent sewage backflow.
4. Do not get into water of unknown depth and current.
5. Lock your house and take the recommended or known evacuation routes for your area of safe shelter. D. During Floods .
6. Boiled water or use of halogen tablet to purify water must be used.
7. Food should be covered.
8. Children are not allowed to remain on empty stomach.
9. Bleaching powder and lime are to be used to disinfect the surroundings.
10. Entry in flood waters may be avoided. If one needs to enter then proper foot wear may be used.
11. Water over knee level may be avoided.

After a Flood:

1. One has to be in touch with local radio.
2. Children may not be allowed to play in, or near, flood waters.
3. One has to be stay away from drains, culverts. O Electrical appliances should not be used.
4. Food of floodwaters must be avoided.
5. Tap water should be boiled before use.
6. Halogen tablets must me used before drinking water.
7. One has to be careful of snake bites, snakebites are common during floods.

Flood Preparedness Planning:

Flood preparedness planning involves establishing proactive measures in advance to ensure an effective response to flooding. Key activities in flood preparedness include raising public awareness on response and mitigation measures, stockpiling emergency relief materials such as food, livestock fodder, emergency medicines, and temporary shelter supplies. Community-based early warning systems, timely evacuation to safe areas, ensuring access to health and sanitation facilities, and managing secure spaces for temporary relocation are crucial aspects. Regular drills and rehearsals contribute to preparedness.

A critical aspect is clearly defining and agreeing on the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders, such as government agencies, disaster management organizations, the Red Cross, volunteer groups, and community members. Forming disaster management committees and teams at different levels to establish standard operating procedures

(SOPs) for actions before, during, and after floods is essential for coordination. The advantages of flood preparedness planning are manifold. It enhances community resilience, reduces the loss of life, minimizes suffering, and ensures a more organized and efficient response to flood events. Preparedness planning is a proactive approach that significantly contributes to managing the impact of floods on communities and infrastructure few of them are listed below:

1. Systematic arrangement and deployment of resources to reduce the impact of flood disaster.
2. Vulnerable communities to get access to crucial information, such as timely flood forecasts and warnings.
3. The provision of basic needs, such as shelter and medical care, clean water, sanitation and food during floods.
4. Continued access to livelihoods, in order to minimize disruption of economic activities; Effective coordination among disaster management agencies to ensure efficient emergency response during floods.
5. Urgent restoration of critical infrastructure and measures to be taken to bring normalcy immediately after the floods.

Flood Management:

While complete avoidance of flood disasters may be impractical, the associated suffering can be significantly diminished by fostering awareness of potential floods and their repercussions. Developing a well-designed warning system, promoting flood preparedness, and implementing flood disaster management using information technology tools are key strategies. The evolving landscape of scientific and technological resources enables a reduction in disaster risk. However, offering complete flood protection to all flood-prone areas for various magnitudes of floods with differing probabilities of occurrence is neither practical nor economically feasible.

Therefore, a pragmatic approach to flood management involves utilizing a combination of structural and non-structural measures. This approach aims to provide a reasonable level of protection against flood damage at a justifiable cost.

Structural Measures:

The main thrust of flood protection programme undertaken in India so far has been in the nature of structural measures like:

- (i) Embankment, flood walls;
- (ii) Dams and reservoirs;
- (iii) Natural detention basin;
- (iv) Channel improvement;
- (v) Drainage improvement;
- (vi) Diversion of flood waters.

Non-Structural Measures

The application of floodplain zoning extends to both protected and unprotected areas,

with the goal of disseminating information widely to regulate haphazard and unplanned development in floodplains. Current watershed development and management programs fall under the centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, and Ministry of Forests. Flood-proofing measures contribute to distress mitigation and offer immediate relief to the affected population.

Flood Relief Arrangements

In the event where the efforts of civil authorities to coordinate rescue operations and provide shelter are considered insufficient, requesting assistance from the military becomes imperative. Non-governmental and voluntary organizations should also be engaged to maximize support. Establishing relief camps is essential, equipped with basic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation facilities, and public healthcare. Arrangements for cooked food should be made within these camps. Helicopters should be mobilized to drop food packets into stranded villages, and adequate relief parties must be organized to rescue

marooned individuals within a reasonable timeframe.

Establishing alternative and effective communication links with marooned areas is crucial. Controlled kitchens for food storage, ensuring a three-day supply, need to be set up. If necessary, cattle camps should be established, providing veterinary care, fodder, and cattle feed for affected animals. Ensuring the provision of emergency relief to all affected individuals is a priority. To prevent the spread of rumors, daily reports must be submitted, and accurate information should be disseminated through the media. When the floods are over, some important steps must be taken:

- 1) Rehabilitation of homeless.
- 2) Commencement of agricultural activities.
- 3) Re-sowing.
- 4) Repair and reconstruction of infrastructural facilities such as roads and embankments.
- 5) Resettlement of flood prone areas.
- 6) Health measures.
- 7) Relief for economic reconstruction.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table No-1

Sr. No.		Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Do you Know, Flood management	Yes No Total	118 02 120	98.34 1.66 100
2	Flood management is beneficial for Society?	Yes No Total	117 03 120	97.5 2.5 100
3	Affects of Flood on livelihood	Yes No Total	116 04 120	96.66 3.34 100
4	How will Flood management impact on people?	Positive Negative Total	111 09 120	92.5 7.5 100
5	Do you support disaster management	Support No support Total	118 02 120	98.34 1.66 100

The presented table indicates that 98.34% of the respondents are aware of flood management, while 1.66% are not familiar with it. This suggests a high level of awareness among the surveyed individuals. Moreover, 97.5% of the respondents believe that flood management is beneficial for society, with only 2.5% expressing a contrary opinion. In terms of the impact on livelihood, the table reveals that 96.66% of the respondents believe that flood management affects livelihood, while 3.34% hold a different perspective. This significant majority indicates a consensus among the respondents regarding the impact of flood management on livelihood. Concerning the impact on people, 92.5% of the respondents perceive a

positive impact of flood management, while 7.5% feel it has a negative effect on people.

This suggests that a substantial portion of the surveyed individuals holds a positive view of the impact of flood management on society. When assessing support for disaster management, the table demonstrates that 98.34% of the respondents express support, while 1.66% do not. This indicates a strong consensus among the respondents in favor of disaster management. In summary, the findings from the table suggest a widespread awareness of flood management, a prevailing belief in its societal benefits, acknowledgment of its impact on livelihood, positive perceptions of its impact on people, and overwhelming support for disaster management among the surveyed respondents.

Table No -2

Sr. No.		Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Do you think sustainable water management particularly important?	YES No Total	108 12 120	90 10 100
2	Do you think bad water management is responsible for Flood condition?	YES No Total	105 15 120	87.5 12.5 100
3	Do you think fresh water be managed sustainably forever.	YES No Total	119 01 120	99.16 0.84 100
4	Society does to support to Flood management?	YES No Total	99 21 120	82.5 17.5 100
5	Is Flood/ disaster Management Policy is necessary for quality and quantity	Yes No Total	119 01 120	99.16 0.84 100

The presented table underscores the significance of sustainable water management. Notably, 90% of respondents affirm that sustainable water management is particularly important, while 10% hold a contrary view, suggesting a broad consensus on the importance of responsible water management. Examining the responsibility for flood conditions, the table reveals that 87.5% of respondents attribute bad flood management to the occurrence of floods, while 12.5% do not consider bad water management responsible for flood conditions. This suggests a prevailing belief among the majority that inadequate water management contributes to flood incidents.

In terms of managing fresh water sustainably, an overwhelming 99.16% of respondents advocate for sustainable forever management of fresh water, with only 0.84% expressing a different opinion. This indicates strong support for the enduring and sustainable management of fresh water resources.

Regarding society's support for sustainable flood management, the table indicates that 82.5% of

respondents believe that society actively supports such practices, while 17.5% think otherwise. This suggests a substantial portion of respondents acknowledging societal support for sustainable water management. Lastly, the table shows overwhelming support for the necessity of a Water Management Policy for both quality and quantity, with 99.16% of respondents endorsing the idea, while 0.84% do not support such a policy. This underlines the consensus among respondents on the importance of having a structured policy for managing water resources effectively. In summary, the findings from the table indicate widespread recognition of the importance of sustainable water management, an acknowledgment of the role of poor water management in flood conditions, a strong advocacy for the perpetual sustainable management of fresh water, substantial societal support for sustainable flood management, and overwhelming endorsement for a Water Management Policy for maintaining water quality and quantity.

Table No-3

Sr. No.		Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Do you think water sector be managed by private or public entities	private entities public entities Total	29 91 120	24.16 75.84 100
2	Do you think bad water management is responsible for Flood condition	Yes No Total	98 22 120	81.66 18.34 100
3	Do you think action for saving water is water managements	Yes No Total	110 10 120	91.66 8.34 100
4	Satisfied with the government water management plan?	Satisfied Unsatisfied Total	23 97 120	80.84 19.16 100
5	What do you prefer the traditional water management system or new?	Traditional New Total	05 115 120	19.16 95.84 100

The presented table addresses the question of whether the water sector should be managed by private or public entities. Notably, 24.16% of respondents advocate for private management, while a significant majority of 75.84% believe that the water sector should be managed by public entities. Examining the responsibility for drought conditions, the table indicates that 81.66% of respondents attribute drought conditions to bad water management, whereas 18.34% do not see bad water management as responsible for drought. Concerning actions for saving water, 91.66% of respondents believe that such actions constitute water management, while 8.34% do not consider them part of water management efforts. Evaluating satisfaction with the government water management plan, the table reveals that 80.84% of respondents are satisfied, while 19.16% express dissatisfaction with the government's water management plan. In terms of preference for water management systems, 95.84% of respondents prefer new water management systems, while 4.16% lean towards traditional water management systems. In summary, the findings from the table underscore a preference for public entities to manage the water sector, a recognition of bad water management contributing to drought conditions, a consensus that actions for saving water are part of water management efforts, a mixed satisfaction level with the government's water management plan, and a predominant preference for new water management systems over traditional ones among the surveyed respondents.

Conclusion:

In recent years, floods in India have emerged as severe natural disasters, claiming numerous lives and causing extensive damage. The increasing frequency and intensity of these floods have taken a toll on both human lives and the economy. While the Indian government has implemented various measures to mitigate the impact of floods and other natural disasters, there remains a substantial journey ahead. Leveraging science and technology, along with telecommunications and media, can play a pivotal role in alerting and preparing the population for impending disasters. Establishing an alarm system along riverbanks to notify nearby residents of rising water levels stands out as an effective strategy to minimize damage. Additionally, awareness campaigns and preparedness initiatives in flood-prone areas can enhance community resilience. Proactive measures, such as relocating neighboring communities to safer and elevated locations before a flood, can significantly reduce the risk of casualties. Ensuring swift delivery of essential goods and services like medicine, food, and water in the aftermath of a disaster aids in rapid recovery and minimizes losses. The observable trend of floods and the associated damage underscores the necessity

for effective pre- and post-disaster mechanisms. While nature cannot be fully controlled, the impact of disasters can be mitigated through comprehensive and well-executed measures.

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Insertion of Lex Mercatoria Clauses in International Contracts: A Study of Feasibility under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996

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Abstract:

Arbitration Agreements are gaining popularity and are a preferred choice in International Contracts. In international contracts, parties have a choice of law, and can choose the applicable law. It however becomes complex if parties belong to different legal systems like common law and civil law; where remedies can altogether be different from what one of the national expects. A tenable solution to this is to figure out insertion of lex mercatoria clauses. Lex mercatoria means law of merchants. The Concept is an equity principle which means where gaps exist in the legal system the lacuna can be filled up applying lex mercatoria principles. The Article aims to probe into an inquiry on “feasibility of Lex Mercatoria principles in international commercial arbitration with special reference to India”.

Keywords : International Contracts, Arbitration agreements, lex mercatoria, international commercial arbitration)

Introduction :

Globalization is not new; social, political, economic, spiritual, cultural, commercial interaction has been going on for over thousands of years. A commercial transaction in the wake of liberalization, privatization and globalization is gaining momentum. With the tremendous growth in international trade, International Commercial Arbitration is becoming favorite and popular mechanism to settle the disputes. Arbitration has its own advantages over litigation. It avoids all the adversarial aspects which litigation brings into dispute resolution. It eases the burden on the judiciary and is popular for being efficacious, speedy, and less expensive. The course of arbitration flourished in India since the end of nineteenth century. Arbitration in India was statutorily recognized as a form of dispute resolution for the first time when Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 was enacted.

However, it was confined to the three presidency towns only i.e. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. It was further codified in Section 89 and Schedule II of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, where provisions of arbitration got extended to different regions of British India to which the Act of 1899 was not extended. The Act of 1899 and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 were found to be inexpedient and more technical and thus, Arbitration Act, 1940 came into existence and repealed the Act of 1899 along with the relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The Act of 1940 was a reflection of the English Arbitration Act, 1934 and was a comprehensive legislation on the subject but it had no provisions to

deal with enforcement of foreign awards and hence, dealt only with domestic arbitrations.¹ The Arbitration Act 1940 dealt only with the domestic arbitration. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 was in response to the change that occurred at International level. Amongst many reasons, one prominent major reason being in the wake of liberalization, globalization and privatization, it had become incumbent to adapt to the changes as the Old Act 1940 proved to be inadequate; and the Second reason was the appeal from the General Assembly of the United Nations to the countries to give due consideration to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on international commercial arbitration in 1985.² The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 repealed the Arbitration Act of 1937, the Act of 1940 and the Foreign Awards Act 1961.

Now, achieving uniformity in laws is done in either of these two ways:

1. Total unification, where a state ratifies a draft proposal on a particular topic, in the form of a convention, or
2. Adopt a model law, so that uniformity can be attained.

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¹<https://www.barandbench.com/columns/history-and-development-of-arbitration-law-in-india>, last visited on 13th Dec 2023@ 8.53pm

² Preamble to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996)

Unification is a lengthy process and therefore usually adopting a model law seems tenable. In Arbitration, because one may have to deal with people belonging to many nationalities, uniformity in laws is necessary; else speedy remedy becomes a myth.

In the general Scheme of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, it has three significant chapters:

Part I Domestic Arbitration

Part II International Arbitration

Part III Conciliation Provisions

The Article proposes to probe an inquiry into international commercial arbitration and especially focus upon the “feasibility of Lex Mercatoria³ principles with special reference to India”.

The Article intends to seek answers to the following questions in terms of international commercial arbitration:

1. Whether parties may prefer opting for application of general principles of law in arbitration agreement?
2. Whether lex mercatoria would lack positivist approach because it is not an enacted law?
3. Is it possible to have pre-determined list of Lex mercatoria principles?
4. To ascertain contents of lex mercatoria principles, is comparative study of utmost necessity?

The Article aims to probe into an inquiry on “feasibility of Lex Mercatoria principles in international commercial arbitration with special reference to India”. Indian Arbitration Act of 1996 does contain this in substance as it is modeled on the Art 28 of UNCITRAL⁴ model law.

International Commercial Arbitration:

International Commercial Arbitration is defined as “international commercial arbitration” means an arbitration relating to disputes arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, considered as commercial under the law in force in India and where at least one of the parties is— an individual who is a national of, or habitually resident in, any country other than India; or a body corporate which is incorporated in any country other than India; or a company or an association or a body of individuals whose central management and

control is exercised in any country other than India; or the Government of a foreign country;⁵

There are a variety of cases where Judiciary did interpret as to what amounts to International commercial arbitration. It partook factors like parties, place of agreement, subject matter, central management, control etc. viz Gas Authority of India Ltd v Spie Capag⁶, TDM Infra-Structure (P) Ltd v U.E. Development (P) Ltd⁷, M/s Comed Chemicals Ltd. v C.N. Ramchand⁸ The Term “Commercial” has not been defined in the Act. However UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, 1985 guidelines provide that “commercial” should be given a wider interpretation.

The most prime advantage of arbitration is autonomy conferred upon the parties to an arbitration agreement. The flexibility remains with the parties to determine with consensus the major issues involved. This is true with Domestic Arbitration. Section 28 of the Act lays down that Domestic Arbitrations have to be carried out according to the substantive law of the country.⁹ Section 28 has been held to be imperative in nature. The legislative intent is that Indian Nationals should not be permitted to derogate from Indian Law. That is a part of the public policy of the country.¹⁰

However one is at the risk of opening *Pandora's Box* when international commercial arbitration is concerned. This happens especially where arbitration agreement is silent on substantive law to be applied.

There are three choices or preferences:

1. Parties do have *Choice of Law*.
2. But when agreement is silent the Arbitrators do get the autonomy to specify “the law”.
3. Sometimes lex mercatoria i.e “choice of general principles of law” is preferred or is altogether substituted over the “choice of law”.

Parties' power to choose the substantive law is provided in the arbitration laws of various jurisdictions For instance, Sec 46 of the English Arbitration Act, 1996, under Art 17(1) of the ICC Arbitration Rules and in Section 28 of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1996. The English and Indian laws are modeled on Art 28 of the UNCITRAL Model Law.

Sometimes the agreement is silent on the application of substantive law. In those cases the Tribunal decides it on the basis of “connecting factors”, viz

³ The term lex mercatoria or law merchant is used to designate the concept of an a-national body of legal rules and principles, which are developed primarily by the international business community itself based on custom, industry practice, and general principles of law that are applied in commercial arbitrations

⁴ The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law established by General Assembly in 1966 (Resolution 2205 XXI of 17 December 1966.

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⁵ Sec 2(1)(f) of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.

⁶ AIR 1994 Del 75

⁷ AIR 2008 SC 2928

⁸ AIR 2009 SC 494

⁹ NTPC v Singer Co., (1992 3 SCC 551: AIR 1993 SC998

¹⁰ TDM Infrastructure (P) Ltd v UE Development India (P) Ltd, (2008) 14 SCC 271.

place of arbitration agreement entered into, performance, execution, etc.

Parties may also choose the *lex mercatoria* or “principles of transnational law” as applicable law to the contract.¹¹

What is *lex mercatoria*?

Lex Mercatoria literally means the law of merchants. Commerce in Europe experienced a renaissance in the eleventh and twelfth century.¹² It led to political and economic evolution which eventually led to a process whereby merchants created their own laws. The roots of this law are based on Rhodes Maritime Law and *ius gentium* founded on Roman Greek and laws.¹³

The Concept is an equity principle which means where gaps exist in the legal system the lacuna can be filled up applying *lex mercatoria* principles. It basically means the general principles of law will be applied whenever the law is inadequate. In its award on merits, dated May 20, 1992, the Tribunal in *S P P v. Arab Republic of Egypt* arbitration held that even if, as the Arab Republic of Egypt argued, Egyptian law were applicable because it was chosen by the parties, this did not exclude the application of principles of international law in order to fill lacuna in Egyptian Law.¹⁴ In *Dalico Case*¹⁵, the Arbitrators and French Courts preferred to base their decisions solely on generally accepted principles of international commerce.

What are the sources of *lex mercatoria* principles?¹⁶ :

***Lex mercatoria* principles can be found in following sources:**

General Principles of law:

Lex mercatoria mostly finds place in International Law. They are quite akin to sources of International Law which find place in Art 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. General principles of law recognized by common consent of civilized nations which mostly are principles like *res*

judicata, *pacta sunt servanda*, good faith, doctrine of *etoppel*, etc.

So Parties to International Commercial Arbitration can resort to such predetermined list of principles. Municipal laws cannot adapt itself to international trade and hence resorting to it is a good option. For instance UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts first published in 1994, with a second edition in 2004, a third in 2010 and now in their fourth (2016) edition, represent a non-binding codification or “restatement” of the general part of international contract law.¹⁷

The efficacy and results are still not fully realized though.

Customs, Usages: They are usually found in International rules and standard form of contracts. For eg. ICC¹⁸, INCOTERMS, Etc. A standard form of contract however could only be a source of *Lex Mercatoria* if it has been widely accepted in the particular trading community.

Uniform Laws and Principles of International Trade:

UNCITRAL model law on Arbitration is an example of consensus of principles of arbitration laws. General Assembly made request to the member states to consider UNCITRAL Model law on arbitration while drafting their arbitration laws; with an objective to achieve uniformity. It is reported that 84 states have based their legislation on the Model Law.

Indian Arbitration Framework :

Let us now examine the Indian Position:

Section 28 of the Arbitration Act, 1996:

(1) Where the place of arbitration is situate in India,—

(a) in an arbitration other than an international commercial arbitration, the arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute submitted to arbitration in accordance with the substantive law for the time being in force in India;

(b) in international commercial arbitration,—

(i) the arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with the rules of law designated by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute;

(ii) any designation by the parties of the law or legal system of a given country shall be construed, unless otherwise expressed, as directly referring to the substantive law of that country and not to its conflict of laws rules;

(iii) failing any designation of the law under clause (a) by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the rules of law it considers to be appropriate given all the circumstances surrounding the dispute.

¹¹ Do the UNIDROT principles of International Commercial Contracts form a new *lex mercatoria*? Article by Gesa Baron, Bonn Edinburg, Pace essay Submission, June 1998

¹² Goldman, Berthold “*lex mercatoria*”, Forum Internationale, Deventer, 1983, 3

¹³ Oguz, Arzum “*hukuk Tarihi ve Karsilastrimali aHukuk Acisindan Uluslararası Ticaret Hukuku (Lex Mercatoria)—Unidroit İlkelerinin Lex Mercatori Niteliği*”, 50 AUHFD 14 (2001)

¹⁴ *S P P v. Arab Republic of Egypt*

¹⁵ (*see Municipalité de Khoms El Mergeb v. Société Dalico*, December 20, 1993, Case no. 91-16828)

¹⁶ Howarth, Richard J --- “*Lex Mercatoria: can general principles of law govern international commercial contracts?*” [2004] *CanterLawRw* 2; (2004) 10 *Canterbury Law Review* 36

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¹⁷ <https://www.unidroit.org/instruments/commercial-contracts/upicc-model-clauses>, last visited on 30th December 2020, 7.40 pm

¹⁸ International Chamber of Commerce

(2) The arbitral tribunal shall decide *ex aequo et bono* or as *amiable compositeur* only if the parties have expressly authorized it to do so.

(3) In all cases, the arbitral tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account the usages of the trade applicable to the transaction.¹⁹

Lex mercatoria principles can be read and are pretty much visible in (iii) of (b) of section 28, Section 28 (2) and Section 28 (3). Parties have choice of law in international commercial arbitration. Say for instance where A belongs to Indian Nationality and B belongs to American Nationality; parties can voluntarily choose which law shall govern their transaction. It could either be Indian or American. When choosing such law it has to be substantive law and not conflict of rules.

Now if parties belong to different countries but adhere to same legal system like Common law or Civil law traditions there won't seem to be much diversity. But if they belong to different traditions, adhering to a different law would involve variety of factors. Example: In some legal systems for breach of contract, damages is the rule and specific performance an exception. Sometimes exactly vice versa. People have love towards their national laws and consider their laws superior/perfect. In such cases it would be difficult to adhere to the substantive law. CICERO, a roman jurist used to say "All Non Roman Laws are confusing and absurd". He strongly opined that Comparative Law study is totally futile, for Roman Laws are superior.

We had raised few questions to be answered, viz

1. Whether parties may prefer opting for application of general principles of law in arbitration agreement?
2. Whether *lex mercatoria* would lack positivist approach because it is not an enacted law?
3. Is it possible to have pre-determined list of *Lex mercatoria* principles?
4. To ascertain contents of *lex mercatoria* principles, is comparative study of utmost necessity?

Answering the first question; Yes, parties to International Commercial arbitration can resort to such principles. But, in doing so, they would lose their autonomy or the choice of law, as they say. Arbitrations are preferred choice of parties for the single reason that it confers a lot of autonomy on them. Thus by accepting *Mercatoria* principles that party autonomy would be taken away. Secondly, *lex mercatoria* Principles are criticized as not being a law in real sense. Anti *Mercatorists* refuse to accept it as autonomous body of law because it stems from a jurisprudence of positivism which is based on the theory that all law is derived from the will of the

sovereign state and that international law is derived from the will of many sovereign states.²⁰

Legislation is seen as heart of law, whereas role of custom is minimized²¹. It is argued that it is quite abstract in nature and hence it casts an aspersion if they would really work and prove its efficacy. Thirdly, to have a predetermined list of principles, there needs to adopt a comparative approach. That is necessary because, in order to ascertain the general principles of law different countries, legal systems (Common -Civil), legal framework on arbitration has to be studied. The exercise would not be that easy, taking into account the failure of legislative machinery at international level.

Conclusion:

Arbitration Agreements are popular because parties enjoy autonomy. Making choices is easy in Domestic Arbitration but in International Commercial Arbitration that is not simple. Various issues revolve as parties belong to different nationalities.

Researcher feels that in International Commercial Arbitration therefore preferring *lex mercatoria* over choice of law seems tenable.

UNIDROIT principles can really qualify as "the new *lex mercatoria*".

If Judges keep enforcing arbitral awards on the basis of *lex mercatoria*, they might eventually make these principles enter court scenery through the back door. There is still a hope we cannot deny that *lex Mercatoria* could qualify the new foreign law.²²

¹⁹ Section 28 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996

²⁰ H.J. Berman/F. Dasser (note 18), 21 (28);K P Berger (note8), p.536; F. Juenger (note 22), 213 (216 et seq.)

²¹ H.J. Berman/F. Dasser (note 18), 21 (28)

²² Prof. Dr. Fabrizio MARRELLA : *Lex Mercatoria and the UNIDROIT Principles: a Shock or a New Chapter of Contemporary Private International Law?*



Impact of Demonetisation in India

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Abstract

Demonetisation is the process where a cur tends to cease as a legal tender anymore; that is, such cur (notes/coins) will no more be utilized as a medium of exchange in the country or outside the country. After demonetisation is done, the old cur is replaced by a new cur, which may be of the same denomination or may be of a higher denomination. The impact of changing the legal tender status of a cur unit has a huge impact on the economic transactions that take place in an economy. Demonetisation can cause unrest in an economy or it can help in stabilizing the economy from existing problems. Demonetisation is usually taken by a country for various reasons.

The first demonetisation happened on 12th January, 1946 and the second on 16th January, 1978. The demonetisation 2016 is the third such decision which took place on 8th Nov, 2016, in which Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 cur was demonetised, which was 86 per cent of the total cur under circulation. The present study attempts to understand the scope and reasons of demonetisation and its impact on various sectors of the economy and on taxation. The study is descriptive in nature and uses secondary data taken from various sources like the Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Finance and other sources. The study concludes that demonetisation had both positive and negative impacts.

Key Words: Government – Gov, Currency – Cur, November – Nov, December – Dec, Withdrawal – Wtdrl

Demonetisation Introduction

“Demonetisation is a drastic innovation into the economy that involves removing the legal tender status of a cur”.

“Demonetisation can cause chaos or a serious downturn in an economy if it goes wrong”.

“Demonetisation is a weapon used to stabilize a cur and fight inflation, to facilitate trade and access to markets, and to push informal economic activities into more transparency and away from black and grey markets”.

“Demonetisation is an act of discarding the legal tender status of a cur unit in circulation. Anticipating positive changes on the liquidity structure as a whole, nation often adopt demonetisation policy as a whole to maintain the balance of current economic system of the country. It will help to control hyperinflation and gives economy a boost in respective fields”.

Introduction to Recent Demonetisation:

On Nov 8, 2016, the Indian gov under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi (Prime Minister) announced a sudden demonetisation of ₹1000 and ₹500 cur notes. Later, the RBI governor set forth the news of demonetisation that the banknotes with denominations of ₹500 & ₹1000 would not be legal tender after midnight. However, the cur notes can be exchanged until 31st Dec 2016. There was a restricted limit of cash wtdrls from the bank i.e., ₹10,000 wtdrl limit per day (up to ₹20,000 wtdrl

limit per week) from an individual account. Also, there was a wtdrl limit of ₹2000 per day through ATMs from 10th to 13th Nov 2016. However, the wtdrl limits were changed from 14th Nov 2016 and wtdrl limits were increased to ₹24000 from individual bank accounts per week. Also, cur wtdrls from ATMs were increased to ₹2,500 per day per account till 31st Dec 2016. However, cash wtdrl for valid reasons like medical reasons was allowed on an exceptional basis. According to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) report dated 31st March 2016, banknotes of ₹500 and ₹1000 comprise around 86% of total cash circulation i.e., US \$210 billion out of the total US \$240 billion were ₹500 and ₹1000 cur notes and with a value of ₹14.18 trillion.

Review of Literature

Introduction of Review of Literature

A review of literature is a summary and explanation regarding the most up-to-date and full knowledge available in journal articles and academic publications about a certain study topic. It refers to what qualified experts and researchers have published on a certain topic. The goal of the review is to summarize, clarify, characterize and review the literature.

Review Paper

Reviewed Paper 1

Lahiri, A. (2020). The great Indian demonetization. Journal of Economic Perspectives.

Objectives- The study's goal is to seize the black wealth created by undeclared income held in the form of cash holdings, expand the tax base by compelling individuals to exchange demonetized bills through the banking system, and shift the economy to a more digital, cashfree form.

Country- India

Data Collected- Secondary Data

Data Analysis Method- Descriptive Analysis

Conclusion- This paper reveals that if bigger denomination notes are demonetized, demonetization will have a better chance of achieving its aims of decreasing crime and tax evasion. accord. For everyday transactions, the 500-rupee banknotes were extensively utilized. If the gov had demonetized only the 1,000-rupee notes, the effects of demonetization would have been less disruptive. Govs considering similar steps in the future may be better suited to demonetizing high denomination notes rather than those that are often used for everyday transactions.

Reviewed Paper 2

Sabitha, G. (2020). A Study on Sectorial Contribution of GDP in India from 2010 to 2019. Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting.

Objectives- This study aims that the impact of demonetization on various sectors of the economy like agriculture, manufacturing, construction, mining, and public administration.

Country- India

Data Collected- Secondary Data

Data Analysis Method- Empirical Analysis

Conclusion- From the present study, the following factors have been attributed to the Indian economy's slowdown: a sharp drop in overall demand, a sharp drop in consumption, a decline in investments, demonetization, and the impact of GST, the global financial crisis' slowdown, and poor banking sector performance.

Reviewed Paper 3

Bhattacharjee, A. R. (2020). Demonetization 2016-a burden for the Indian economy.

Objectives- The goal of this study is to look at the impact of the Indian gov's Demonetization process in three ways. It examines the influence on the country's overall GDP first, then the impact on specific sectors of the economy. Finally, look at the impact it had on the Indian economy.

Country - India

Data Collected- Secondary Data

Data Analysis Method- Descriptive Analysis

Conclusion- This paper reveals that the results of the policy took a toll on many sectors of the Indian economy, despite the positive intentions behind its implementation.

Reviewed Paper 4

Praveena, B. A Perspective Study on Melting Down Economic Progress and Development the Pros and Cons.

Objectives- The study's main aim is to analyse various causes of economic slowdown and its effects on GDP and identify factors for strengthening the economy and its progress.

Country- India

Data Collected- Secondary Data

Data Analysis Method- Descriptive Analysis

Conclusion- This paper concludes that the large drop-in GDP growth rates over the preceding six quarters, from 8.1 percent in January-March 2018 to 4.5 percent in April-June 2019, indicates that high-value cur demonetisation in 2016 and the dubious GST in 2017 have exacerbated issues.

Reviewed Paper 5

Pandey, M. A., & Prakasht, G. Empirical Study on Demonetization. Manikya Lal Verma Shramjeevi College.

Objectives- The study aims to determine the need for demonetization in India, investigate the impact on consumer goods sales, and generalize other issues that consumers and merchants encounter. To determine whether the cashless method is appropriate in the present situation.

Country- India

Data Collected- Primary Data

Data Analysis Method- Empirical Analysis

Conclusion- This paper reveals that the unexpected announcement of demonetization resulted in a cash shortage that impacted the informal economy. Even if the motivations for the action were positive, poor planning and execution caused panic among the public and provided loopholes for the perpetrators. The situation deteriorated as a result of frequent changes in decision-making regarding restrictions and the use of online payment methods. This action will have an impact on GDP, and the rate of growth will be slowed as a result of demonetization. We are hesitant to predict the policy's effectiveness based on the experiences of other nations.

Research Methodology:

It is an approach to methodically investigating a research problem. In simple words, it is the science of studying how the research is done scientifically. The present research on A Study on the Challenges and Prospects of Demonetisation in India is based on the following research methodology.

This chapter included the objectives, scope, and universe of the study, along with the analysis hypothesis, and the research methodology used to achieve the study's objectives. The chapter also includes tools and techniques used in the research work and the need for the study.

Research Questions:

1. What do you mean by the concept of demonetisation?
2. What is the impact of demonetisation on Indian Economy in short and long run?
3. What is the level of awareness that the general public have regarding the concept of demonetisation?
4. Has demonetisation affected the purchasing power of the general public? Did demonetisation cause inconvenience to the general public?
5. What is the effect of demonetisation on economic, social and political factors of the economy?

Scope of the Study:

- The study covers the transformation from a cash to a cashless economy.
- The study covers the impact of demonetisation on the general public.

Limitations of the Study:

The primary and secondary data are used in the study. So, the collection of primary data has its limitations. The study is limited to the general public and the biggest challenge faced by the researcher during the particular research was about senior citizens, who didn't possess the basic smartphone or technological knowledge required for the research.

Conclusion:

Based on our study following conclusions can be drawn:

- The demonetisation undertaken by the gov is a large shock to the economy. The impact of the shock in the medium term is a function of how much of the cur will be replaced at the end of the replacement process and the extent to which cur in circulation is extinguished.
- While it has been argued that the cash that would be extinguished would be "black money" and hence, should be rightfully extinguished to set right the perverse incentive structure in the economy, this argument is based on impressions rather than on facts.
- All the sectors saw a fall in stock prices immediately after the demonetization.
- Most of them have recovered from the fall within the next 3-4 months.
- Real estate has been the most adversely hit sector due to demonetization.
- Banking sector has been least severely hit sector. In fact it has not crossed its previous

highs so we can say that banking sector has been benefitted due to demonetization.

- Financial Services were also less affected and recovered more easily than other sectors.
- IT sector has recovered almost as much as it had fell during demonetization.
- Alarming fall rate in Pharma as well and no recovery till end of FY 2016-17.
- Automobiles also saw quite a negative impact however it did not seem to last long.
- Metals were less affected by the event of demonetization. The graph showed no sharp declines at all.
- Energy was also one of the sectors least affected by demonetization. Like Metals similar graph pattern was seen with no sharp declines.
- Media sector also experienced decline in a similar fashion as IT.
- FMCG was heavily impacted upon the announcement of demonetization mainly due to the sudden liquidity crunch in the economy.
- Overall all sectors faced a negative effect but in different magnitudes. This is because the nature of each industry is different and they are all interconnected in complex ways. Banks and Financial Services had similar impact because they are closely related sectors. Similar patterns were observed in IT and Media Sector as well as Energy and Metals.

Thus we can conclude that:

The move by the gov to demonetise old cur and replacing it with the new ones has taken the country by surprise. This definitely could be termed as one of the boldest move of any gov in the world to curb black money significantly. With the black money almost getting reset to zero, it is a huge benefit to the Indian economy. Another benefit is that the fake notes now are significantly lower, as most of them were in form of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes.

With almost 84% of cash vanishing from the system, and the sudden loss of purchasing power, we saw the economy slowing down a bit for sometime. We even saw our markets correcting because of the reduction in consumption which was primarily driving the earnings. But, over all there have been huge structural benefits to the Indian economy in the long run. We have a more organized and efficient economy with less black money. Most importantly, Indians' mind-set have shifted towards honesty, financial savings & capital markets away from corruption, excessive real estate (unproductive) and gold (a big drain on our forex reserves).

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An Insider's Insight to Socio-Realism through the Short Stories of Hansda Sowvendra Shekhar

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Abstract-

Syncretism in India is known for its diversification. Her sweet customs are embellished with the diverse cultural nuances from a range of ethnic groupings. With their diverse customs and traditions, tribes are the most talked-about group of people. Their vast repertoire of folktales and folk culture piques the interest of the general public. The current research paper is an effort to learn more about the social, political, cultural, and economic circumstances of the tribal people. The group in question is the Santhal tribe, which is based in eastern India. The first English-speaking writer from Santhali to carve out a successful career in writing is Hansda Sowvendra Shekhar. For a better comprehension of Hansda's texts, a brief discussion of the cultural nuances, historical context, the interaction between Santhals and mainstream culture, and Santhal displacement that he has presented in his works is necessary. The purpose of this paper is to provide an outline of the Santhal tribe's identity.

Keyword- Realism, Santhali, Adivasi, Culture, Tradition, Tribes, Coalfield, Labour Worker, Social, Political, Racial... etc.

Introduction-

The terms "social" and "realism" are combined to form the phrase "social realism." This combination denotes an artistic movement that portrays working-class heroes' struggles honestly while focusing on issues of social injustice, racial prejudice, and economic regression. Typically, these artists are driven to convey social and political criticism while maintaining a satirical edge. It was acknowledged early on in the movement that it was a response to romanticism. Integration in India's distinctive feature is its diversification. Her lovely customs are adorned with the diverse cultural subtleties from many ethnic groups. The most talked-about group of people with intricate customs and cultures are the tribes. The general public is curious to learn more about their vast repertoire of folktales and folk culture. The goal of this study is to learn more about the social, political, cultural, and economic aspects of life in the tribal world. The Santhal tribe, which comes from Eastern India, is the group in question. The first Santhali English writer to establish a name for himself in the literary world is Hansda Sowvendra Shekhar. He works as a medical practitioner. He is a privileged Santhal because he has access to a resource that the general public finds wasteful.

Hansda Sowvendra Shekhar is a physician who works for the Jharkhand government as a medical officer. Shekhar belongs to the Adivasi community of Santhals in India. His tales provide intricate and detailed descriptions about Santhals. Shekhar Hansda Sowvendra's *The Adivasi Will Not Dance* is a thoughtful portrayal of Santhali life and

culture, with ten short stories about Adivasis from Jharkhand, also known as Santhals. The majority of the stories' characters and settings are drawn from the Santhal community in the Indian state of Jharkhand, specifically from the country's coal mining industry. Leading social problems in middle-class Santhal life include poverty, the state of women in patriarchal societies, the Adivasi population, organized crime, and the conflict.

The Santhals are one of the largest indigenous tribes in India, located in the states of Jharkhand, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. They are known for their tribal dance and music, and they have their own language, Santhali. Historically, Santhals played a crucial role in the anti-movement a rural settlement in India. But after the independence of India, Abin Chakraborty defines The indigenous tribes of India not only hardly have access to basic needs such as education, electricity and healthcare, they are also aimed at seasonal migrants and agricultural workers. The state of Jharkhand, especially due to the coal mining projects undertaken by Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd, Eastern Coalfields Ltd and Central Coalfields Ltd. Shekhar also revealed that the protest which led a group of adivasi farmers against the laying of the foundation stone for the thermal power station. A power plant built by Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL) inspired him to draft a collection of short fiction about the survival struggles of the Santhals: *The Adivasi Will Not Dance*. This adivasi farmers predict that the project will eventually drive them out countries But the protest would not matter.

Ten pieces in one collection, *The Adivasi Will Not Dance*: pieces, thrust the Santhals' lives and fight to defend their own farmlands in Jharkhand into the limelight of literature. The book has described the political, economic, and sociocultural aspects of a wide an assortment of Santhal. In addition to the state of women in patriarchal societies, conflicts between modernization and traditionalism, and the harm done to society by sex work and mining are depicted. This paper restricts its discussion to the life and culture of Santhal, as it is portrayed in the book.

The book's first tale, "They Eat Meat!" describes Santhal's eating culture as well as the prejudice and humiliation experienced by the tribal people, particularly those who work for the central government. According to Jean Spraker, politics and culture are both reflected in Indian cuisine. Food connects members of a community, but it can also drive them apart and marginalize them. When one considers the life of Biram Soren, a central government employee in the Gramin Vidyut Nigam who hails from a Santhali family in Jharkhand, the statements made by Sprakers may hold true. He is sent to Vadodara, Gujarat, where it is thought that every Hindu in the area practices vegetarianism exclusively. Panmuni-Jhi is Mr. Soren's wife. She is enjoying eating non-vegetarian food. When she arrived Mr. Rao is an Andhra native who works for the central government in Vadodara. He rents out a residence to Mr. Soren. He was instructed to stop eating anything non-vegetarian, even eggs, and to keep his ancestry a secret.

You see Mr Soren...people may want to know about you. They are always curious. If they ask you where you're from, please, will you just tell them that you're from Jharkhand? Just that much nothing more...'Can you assure me that you won't cook any non-veg in my kitchen? No meat-mutton-egg-chicken-fish. Nothing.' (Shekhar 7-8).

The family is forced to adopt and adapt into the upper Hindu society of Gujarat, giving up some of their own Santhali culture in the process. The narrative's title is written in the third person. The tone suggests discrimination and division towards the the Biram Soren family. Soren generally speaks for the Santhal people. The prejudice shown towards his family is solely indicative of the discrimination faced by the Adivasi community. Giving up their eating habits to support themselves is preferable to bidding their culture adieu. All that remains of the book "The Adivasi Will Not Dance" is the narration of a troupe-master and santhali musician named Mangal Murmu. He tells tales of the cruel coal industry, the dominance of Muslims, known as Jolha, the Santhali culture, and a little bit of religion. individuals in their specific community, a drop in

the minimum level of living, the media, the police, public employees, local politicians, and the education of children's parents' disregard for them. The narrative primarily concerns the forced relocation of thousands of Adivasi residents in Santhal Pargana. My focus here will be on the cultural features and how they are becoming less unique.

The narrative suggests a desire to maintain an independent cultural identity while preserving Adivasi customs and cultures in the contemporary setting. The story's main character, Mangal Murmu, warns, "We are losing our Sarna faith, our identities, and our roots" if they don't. We are forming individuals out of thin air (Shanker 173). When compared to non-advasi Hindus, the Hindu Adivasi people subscribe to different faiths and ideologies, such as the "Sarna reigion" (Shanker 173). They worship their own deities, such as "Bonga-Buru" and the manifestation of Lord Dharmesh in sal trees (Shanker 173). The Sarna religion, also known as Sarna Dharam, is a real religion practiced in the region known as Sarna Asthal or Jaher. Additionally, they have a religious flag that Despite being raised in wealthy areas, Mangal Murmu claims that they lack the knowledge necessary to defend their territory against a dominant force. Indeed, all they know is "how to escape" (Shanker 176). He uses the word "escape" to refer to moving to another location as laborers rather than taking up arms. contrary to the thread. He queries their sense of unity and the representation of their issues by their leaders (Shanker 176). Due to their helplessness, the Santhal people became impoverished and abandoned their musical heritage, which included singing and dance as a source of income (Shanker 176).

As Shanker 179 states, "our music, our dance, our songs are sacred to us Santhals," they truly believe that their musical creations are sacrosanct. Due to their financial hardship, if they send their kids Even the Hindu people in Santhal Pargana also ask Santhals to give up practicing adivasi' own religious practices and start practicing Safa-Hor Our land is all that the wealthy Hindus in Pakur are interested in. When it comes to their weddings, they want us to sing and dance. They will tell us, if they come to save us, that we Santhals must give up drinking haandi and eating pig and cow meat . They also wish to turn us into Safa-Hor, erase our Sarna religion, and increase their numbers in order to gain more influence. Safa-Hor, the pure people, are undoubtedly cleaner and purer than themselves, yet they are still not as pure and pure as themselves. We Santhala can only see Kristan or the most Safa-Hor, in our opinion (Shanker 173).

One of the main obstacles, according to Spraker, is writing about underrepresented groups and trying to move them closer to the center of both

culture and power. With the release of the book *Adivasi Will Not Dance*, Shanker has succeeded. The earlier works on Adivasis in India. Even well-known Indian authors who are not Adivasis may depict the struggle of the tribal people in the jungle. However, Shanker's book about the Adivasi people examines them from a subjective standpoint as well as their way of living in the forests. The Santhal tribes are fleeing not just their physical locations but also their cultures, languages, and religious customs. As a result, they no longer identify as Santhals, and they.

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Health Care Seeking Behaviour in PHCs of Karnataka A Case Study of Belgaum District.

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Abstract:

India is the world's second most populous country, with evolving socio-economical-political-demographic and morbidity trends that have piqued the interest of the international community in recent years. Although the government has adopted various growth-oriented policies, the health sector is facing difficulties as economic, regional, and gender imbalances expand. Most of the healthcare infrastructure, medical personnel, and other health resources are focused on metropolitan areas, which are home to 30% of the population. India's health policy aspires to an integrated strategy that would deliver quality health care to underprivileged and vulnerable groups in an accessible, affordable, and equitable manner. In India, health care services are classified into State and Concurrent lists. While certain topics, such as public health and hospitals, are included in the State list, others, such as population control and family welfare, medical education, and medication quality control, are included in the Concurrent list.

Introduction:

The Karnataka state rural healthcare system includes a system of sub-centers (SCs), primary health centers (PHCs), and community health centers (CHCs). And these are responsible for organising the essential healthcare needs of the rural population. PHCs are the primary source of contact with healthcare facilities such as immunizations, maternal and child healthcare services, outpatient care, and basic medicines. Sub-centers work as the smallest units and focus on precautionary and promotive healthcare. CHCs provide specialist health care services, like emergency care, minor surgeries, and inpatient facilities. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) offer healthcare services at the grassroots level.

The Karnataka government has also implemented various programs to improve rural healthcare services, such as the Vajpayee Arogyashree Scheme, which provides cashless treatment for identified diseases, and the Telemedicine Project, which works as technology to connect rural patients with specialists. However, challenges remain, including the disparities in healthcare infrastructure, the availability of trained specialists, and resource distribution in rural areas. Belgaum district is situated in Karnataka's northwest junction. The district has an unequal form with a maximum length of 160 Km from north to south. It has a maximum width of 130 Km from east to west. It has a total area of 13,433 sq kilometers. Including the 30

districts in the state, this district has the largest area. The Belgaum district is located between the north latitudes of 15 degrees 21 minutes and 16 degrees 57 minutes and the east latitudes of 74 degrees 05 minutes and 75 degrees 28 minutes. The district is surrounded on the southwest by Goa, on the west, northwest, and north by the Maharashtra State districts of Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, and Sangli, on the east by Bijapur and Bagalkot, and on the south by Dharwad and Uttara Kannada. The Belgaum taluk is situated a few kilometers from the Belgaum district line and is bounded by land that has its location in Maharashtra State's Kolhapur district.

The Belgaum district employs Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to assist in healthcare services to communities at the foundation level. ANMs and ASHAs perform critical roles in delivering basic healthcare, raising public knowledge about health issues, and enabling access to healthcare services. It is essential to point out that rural healthcare in Belgaum District may have difficulties such as inadequate healthcare facilities, the availability of skilled specialists, and resource allocation. The government and other healthcare programs are constantly trying to address these issues and enhance healthcare services in rural areas of the Belgaum District.

Objectives of Study:

The present study consists following objectives.

1. To examine health-seeking behavior in PHCs of Belgaum District of Karnataka.

2. To evaluate OPD and IPD Cases in PHCs of Belgaum District.
3. To understand the number of IPD and OPD in Selected District.
4. To understand the Male, Female, and Children's IPD and OPD in all PHCs, Taluka Hospital, and District General Hospital of selected District.

Methodology:

The study uses secondary sources of data from Communicable Diseases Reports of Belgaum District the study period is 5 years from 2018.

Statistical Tools Used: The current study uses statistical tools like tabulation, averages, percentages, and bar diagrams.

Health care seeking behaviour in PHCs of Belgaum District:

In 1946, the Bore Committee created the concept of a primary health center as a basic health unit, to provide, as close to the people as possible, integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population. The PHCs are formed and operated by the State Governments in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) / Basic Minimum Services (BMS) Programme. PHCs are initial interaction between the rural community and healthcare service providers. It is operated by a Healthcare Officer assisted by 14 Para-medical and additional staff. It acts as a referral unit for 5-8 sub-centers and have 6 beds for IPD. The growth of Primary Health Centers is due to the upgrading of existing SCs and the establishment of new PHCs as an increase in the growth of population. The total PHCs of Karnataka has been increased from 1681 in 2005 to 2521 in 2022 and in Belgaum district has 146 as on 31st March 2022. According to updated Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) announced in 2022, all PHCs should function as 24x7 facilities; PHCs that handle deliveries, however, shall have precedence in operating as 24x7 HWC PHCs. All other PHCs should continue to function as PHCs-HWCs and provide regular treatment in addition to preventative and promotional health programs. These PHCs provide 30,000 individuals in plain regions and 20,000 individuals in hilly and tribal areas. The major goal of the study was to evaluate primary health centers (PHCs) according to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) in terms of the provision of guaranteed services, the capacity for primary management of chosen patients, surgeries, and maternity and neonatal health care services.

1. Objectives of PHCs:

Following are the main objectives of PHCs working in both rural and urban areas rendering to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS)

- a) The aim to establish standardized criteria that guarantee superior services that are responsible, adaptable, and considerate of the community's requirements.
- b) To outline the services that are anticipated to be accessible at several levels of public healthcare facilities, both feasible (preferred) and minimally recommended (essential).
- c) To provide references for strengthening the components of health systems that improve overall health-related outcomes, such as facility architecture, health personnel, medications, diagnostics, equipment, and administrative and logistical care services.
- d) To establish and maintain a level of care that is acceptable in public institutions.
- e) To help with facility control and monitoring
- f) To provide guidelines and instruments for leadership, governance, and appraisal.

1. Services available in PHCs:

Following are the key services of PHCs corroding to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS)

- i. Pregnancy and Childbirth Care
- ii. Services for Neonatal and Infant Health.
- iv. Services for Child and Adolescent Health Care
- iv. Contraceptive services, family planning, and other reproductive health care services
- v. National Health Programs: Handling Communicable Disease Management
- vi. Acute Simple Illnesses and Minor Ailments: General Out-patient Care
- vii. Non-communicable Disease Screening, Prevention, Control, and Management
- viii. Treatment of Typical Eye and Ear Issues
- ix. Fundamental Dental Health Care
- x. Elderly and Palliative Health Care Services
- xi. Emergency Medical Services including Burns and Trauma
- xii. Screening and Basic Management of Mental Health Ailments.

2. Health care seeking behaviour of PHCs in Belgaum District:

The following data are the IPD and OPD health care-seeking behaviours' in PHCs and CHCs of Belgaum District during the year 2018 to 2022. i.e. 5years.

A. OPD health care services available in PHCs:

The primary health centers in Karnataka offer a wide range of outpatient services to the public. General medical consultations, family planning, vaccinations, maternity and child health care, minor illness treatment, referral services, and health education are some of the services offered.

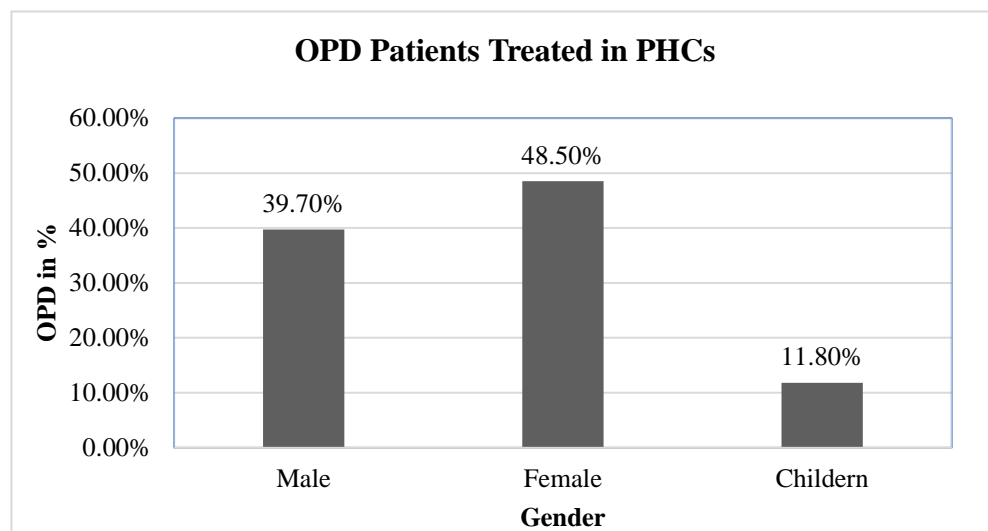
Table No 01.

Outdoor Patients (OPD) Treated In PHCs				
Years	Male	Female	Children	Total
2018	578212 (37.98%)	732913 (48.11%)	211992 (13.91%)	1523117 (100)
2019	656501 (39.34%)	796099 (48.11%)	216350 (12.96%)	1668950 (100)
2020	442923 (40.8%)	527912 (48.64%)	114616 (10.56%)	1085451 (100)
2021	591397 (41.47%)	685627 (48.08%)	148907 (10.45%)	1425931 (100)
2022	520281 (39.23%)	663233 (50%)	142932 (10.77%)	1326446 (100)
Total	2789314 (39.7%)	3405784 (48.5%)	834797 (11.8%)	7029895 (100)

Source: Communicable Diseases Reports 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 from District Health Office (DHO) Belgaum

Table 01 show that the number of male OPD patients treated only in 37.98% in the year 2018 and gradually increased to 41.47% in the years of 2021. And was further decreased to 39.23% in the year of 2022. And treatment of the number of female OPD patients increased from 48.11% to 48.64%, 48.08%, and 50% in the years of 2018 to 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 respectively. At the same time number of children OPD patients gradually decreased from 13.91% to 12.96%, 10.56%, 10.45%, and 10.77% in the years of 2018 to 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022

respectively. When we consider the five-year study period total number of male OPD treatments increased. In the same period total number of female OPDs increased and the number of children with OPD decreased. When we consider the average percentage of 5 years study period only 39.7% of males, 48.5% of females, and only 11.8% of children are treated in OPD in all PHCs of Belgaum district. It represented that the highest 48.5% of females were seeking OPD treatment from public healthcare in PHCs.



Above Bar Diagram vertical axis measure the number of OPD patients in percentage and the horizontal axis measures the gender of patients, the diagram shows that the number of female OPD is greater than male and children's OPD.

B. IPD health care services available in CHC / PHCs:

According to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS-2022) for Community Health Centers (CHCs). CHCs are those that offer essential services such as preventive, promotive, curative, comforting, and rehabilitative services. Curative

services include normal delivery, stabilisation of common emergencies, etc. Non-First Referral Unit CHCs (FRU CHCs) in rural areas will have 30 essential beds. The CHCs were established to provide referral health care for cases from the Primary Health Centres and cases in basic of specialist care approaching the center directly. The CHCs offers inpatient, outpatient, laboratory, radiology, operating room, blood storage, ambulance, and referral services in addition to emergency services that are available around-the-clock.

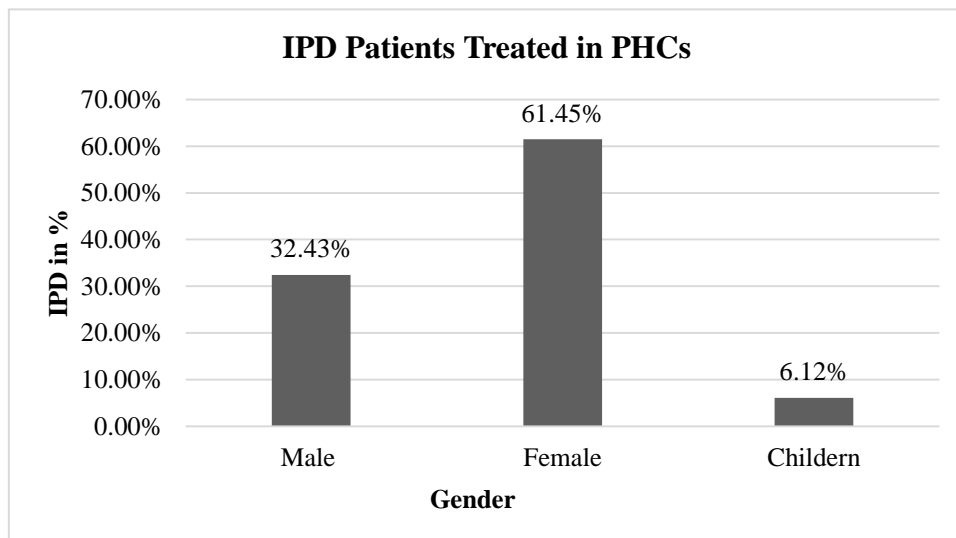
Table No 02.

Indoor Patients (IPD) Treated In PHCs / CHCs				
Years	Male	Female	Children	Total
2018	83424 (32.06%)	160391 61.64%)	16335 (6.3%)	260150 (100.00%)
2019	90417 (33.01%)	167659 61.21%)	15819 (5.78%)	273895 (100.00%)
2020	40373 (30.36%)	83947 (63.14%)	8633 (6.5%)	132953 (100.00%)
2021	62941 (32.74%)	115459 60.05%)	13862 (7.21%)	192262 (100.00%)
2022	69809 (33.17%)	129781 61.67%)	10855 (5.16%)	210445 (100.00%)
Total	346964 32.43%)	657237 61.45%)	65504 (6.12%)	1069705 (100.00%)

Source: Communicable Diseases Reports 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 from District Health Office (DHO) Belgaum.

Table 02. Shows that the number of male IPD patients treated only in 32.06% in the year 2018 and increased 33.01% in the years of 2019. And decreased to 30.36% in the year of 2020 and was further increased to 33.17% in 2022. And treatment of the number of female IPD patients increased from 61.64% to 63.14% in 2020 and further decreased

from 60.05% to 61.67% in 2022. number of IPD children patient were treated in 6.3% in 2018 that was decreased to 5.78% in 2019 but the extent was increased to 6.5% and 7.21% in 2020 and 2021 respectively. And 2022 IPD children patient was recorded as 5.16%.



Above Bar Diagram vertical axis measures the number of IPD patients in percentage and the horizontal axis measures the gender of patients, The diagram shows that the number of female (61.45%) IPD is greater than male (32.43%) and children's (6.12%) OPD. Overall, consideration of both OPD and IPD in the period of COVID-19 from 2019 to 2020. The OPD male patients increased to 39.34% and 40.8% and the OPD female patients increased to 48.11% and 40.61% respectively and at the same time OPD children patients decreased by 12.96% to 10.56%, and considering IPD male was 33.01% and female 63.14% and IPD children were 6.5% respectively.

Conclusions:

The current study reported less utilization of public health facilities in Primary Health Centers (PHCs) in comparison to private health care

providers in terms of IPD and OPD services. The present study shows that people are seeking more health care from public health care providers when the cost of private health services is more expensive, and non-availabilities of health care

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services in private sectors especially in pandemic diseases like COVID-19 and their vaccination.

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A Study on Self Confidence and Fitness among Kabaddi and Kho-Kho Men Players

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Abstract:

The present study take a look at became accomplished to discover the effect of Kho-Kho gambling on physiological modifications and competencies associated bodily health. From the consequences of the existing take a look at it could be concluded that Khokho gambling substantially boom the pace, agility and explosive strength, so for coaches it's miles very critical to layout a selected education time table to goal the unique SRPF issue improvement. Sports psychology is the study of ways psychology impacts sports activities, athletic overall performance, exercising and bodily interest. Improve the overall performance and boom motivation. It facilitates athletes use mental standards to attain ultimate intellectual fitness and to enhance overall performance (overall performance enhancement) and sports activities psychology broaden the ultimate athletic overall performance, care and health of athletes, coaches, and game organizations, and the relationship among bodily and mental functioning. The paper discusses about the self belief and the fitness among the men players.

Keywords: Kabaddi, kho-kho, self belief, fitness

Introduction

The fitness method refers to a person's ability to maintain a satisfied and balanced lifestyle. It no longer contains the most powerful physical, albeit intellectual, emotional, social and religious elements of man. The interaction and interdependence of these levels of fitness in a person is such that any deviation from the regularity of these supplements makes the person unable to meet the needs that are placed on him because of his paintings or lifestyle. Physical health is the functioning of the heart, blood vessels, lungs and muscle tissues at maximum efficiency (Getchell, 1965). Body health is essential in any outfit. Movement qualities such as speed, strength, endurance and versatility, as well as the promotion of physical health, are crucial to achieving athletic excellence.

Sports running shoes and sneakers emphasize improving physical health and movement skills of players or rehabilitation. Proper rehabilitation application is the backbone of athlete and general education. In Kabaddi, exact health is strength, speed and coordination. The Kho-Kho hobby is currently emerging as the biggest celebrity in indigenous sports in Indian sports education and international events in neighboring South Asian countries. Different video games designed to do physical sports differently. The principle of coordination skills is the idea of quickly gaining fame in the global sports world. However, a comprehensive solution may not be found for the variety of coordination skills required in sports

activities. Monitoring a training program provides every scientist and coach with useful information about its effectiveness, the fitness of the athlete and competition training. For monitoring to be effective (ie, to produce up-to-date and accurate physiological profiling information), checks should be performed at regular, predetermined intervals based primarily on full exercise periods. Furthermore, the experiment must be unique to the game, preferably in the athlete's training environment, to produce ecologically valid and reliable implications. A scenario in which physiological, anthropometric, and species-specific facts can be obtained simultaneously presents the most correct and informative consequences for comparisons and the entire profile achievement.

Studies conducted in various team disciplines have suggested that changes in overall performance parameters during a season may not follow the expected trend. It turned out that the preseason training of hockey players reduced body fat percentage, increased oxygen consumption in most, but decreased muscle strength. With the help of Menial and Schobel (1987), extensive research was done on the emergence of the latest and comprehensive eras of coordination ability in the field of skill as a simple matter of physical health. Fitness training prepares the athlete to face the physiologically and mentally demanding situations he will encounter during his aggressive sports career. Due to special health, the participant can perform necessary infrequent activities during quiet holidays that a non-athlete no longer does as part of

his normal routine. Special health, but much depends on the health of fashion, and therefore, in order to succeed, an athlete must pay equal attention to every fashion except proper health. Leisure is an indoor or outdoor activity involving physical and intellectual effort and skill, a sport in which people compete with each other according to existing rules. It is a hobby that people enjoy in their spare time, usually for fun, entertainment, work or recreation. It was once considered a hobby, a part-time job and a lifestyle supplement that lifestyle visitors managed without refugee protection. Today, however, the definition of the type of sports activity has passed, while sports activities have become necessary for lifestyles to be important and healthy, the whole game (sports activity) and sports activities. (Bucher 1964).

Review of Literature:

Stolz Stephanie L. carried out an examine at the significance of self-belief in overall performance to decide whether or not people within the room of 30 had been capable of carry out motor project beneath nice and poor conditions and additionally to realize what impact the feedback had at the topics overall performance outcome. Investigator use experimental corporations and one manage institution and investigator use one experimental institution and gave them numerous encouragement and nice phrases and to different experimental institution he gave poor and non-encouraging phrases. The college students had been randomly assigned to this institution. The

investigator makes use of rubbish can, 8 nerf ball, covering tape and faux questionnaires.

Then investigator gave five baskets for every college students after given nice or poor feedback, then he crammed their rating to the variety mode out of five. The end result confirmed that scholars who obtain poor encouragement and the negative grade at the questionnaire did poorly than the scholars that obtain nice encouragement and precise grade at the questionnaire. Although 8 of the 30 college students taken into consideration themselves athletic there has been no distinction in photographs made among the athlete and non-athlete. To examine the statistics researcher used ANOVA and Tukey, HST statistical technique. The creator determined the primary interplay for the institution became large $f(2,24) = 7.258$, $p = 0.003$. These outcomes have proven that there's a large impact of self-confidence and self-efficacy in overall performance.

Methodology:

A thorough on-line and offline search procedure was applied for the acquisition of evidence in this systematic qualitative study. An analysis of the paper was systematically done through the experiments and tests among the men players. The purpose of the study was to assess the level of self-confidence of university men players.

Selection of subjects: In order to achieve the purpose of study 50 men players age 19 to 26 years from each game during the intercollegiate tournament University.

Table 1: Shows the mean value, standard deviation and t' value of self-confidence.

Sl. No.	Players {men}	Sample size	Mean + Standard deviation	't' value
1	Kabaddi	50	73.36±6.97	2.26
2	Kho-Kho	50	70.24 ± 8.96	

The above table shows the mean value, standard deviation and, t' value of self confidence

The, t' value showed in the table found significant since it is more than the table value.

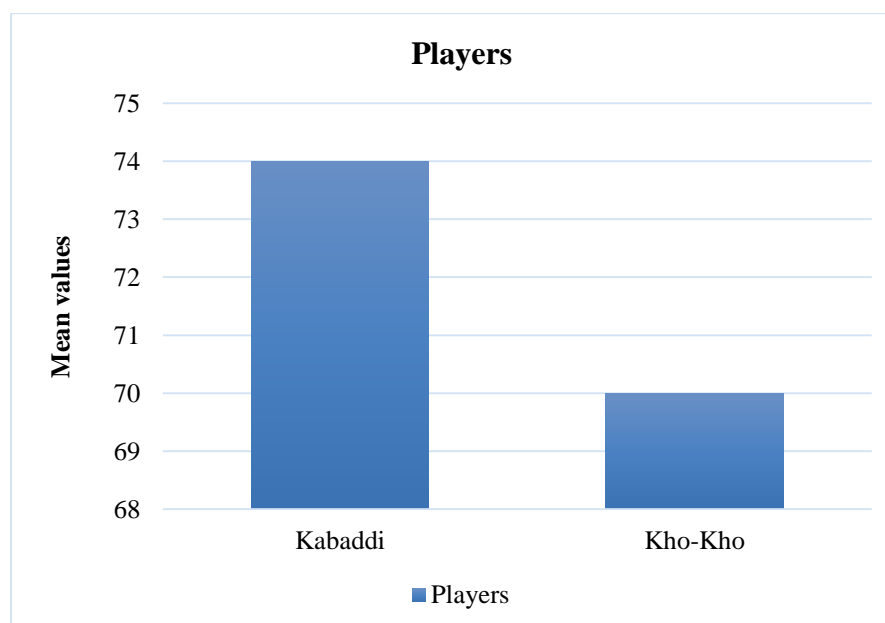


Fig 1: Comparison of mean value of self-confidence between kabaddi and khokho men players

Table 2: Details of the Subjects Distribution with regard to Kabaddi and Kho – Kho Players

Selected variable	Game	Player
Flexibility	Kabaddi Players	15
	Kho-Kho Players	15

Statistical Analysis:

Single institution layout turned into used for the look at. The following statistical methods had been used to research the acquired statistics. To discover whether or not there has been any extensive distinction among kho-kho and kabaddi

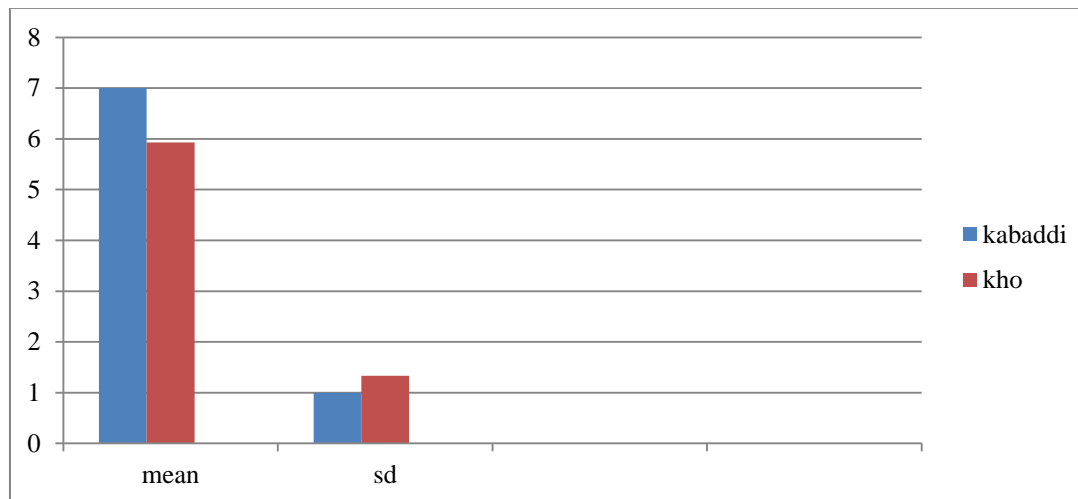
gamers, the dependent 't' ratio turned into used. To take a look at the extent of importance of distinction among the way 0.05 degree of self-belief turned into fixed. Numeral processing of statistics turned into evaluated the use of statistical programmes Microsoft Excel and SPSS 16.0.

Table 3: Mean, Standard deviations and 't' value of Flexibility of Kabaddi and Kho- Kho Players

Groups	Number	Mean	S.D	Obtained 't' Ratio	Sig.
Kabaddi Players	15	7	1	2.477*	0.02
Kho-Kho Players	15	5.9333	1		

The evaluation of statistics in Table II discovered that the suggest flexibility kabaddi and kho-kho male had been 7.0000 and 5.9333 respectively. The widespread deviation of kabaddi gamers turned into 1.0000 and kho-kho gamers turned into 1.0000. The acquired 't' ratio in flexibility turned into 2.477. The acquired 't' cost of

2.47+7 turned into extra than the desired desk cost of 2.05 at 0.05 degree of self belief with 28 diploma of freedom. It turned into observed to be statistically extensive. Therefore the desk exhibits that t-cost (2.477) for the suggest ratings of pliability among Kabaddi and Kho-Kho gamers that is extensive at 0.05 degree.

Graphical representation:

Bar diagram showing mean and sd. of flexibility performance of kabaddi and kho-kho male players of GGV.

Conclusion

The examine confirmed that there has been a substantial among Kabaddi and Kho-Kho guys gamers. Kabaddi gamers higher then Kho-Kho gamers in self-self-assurance. The motive why Kabaddi gamers advanced in self-self assurance because of degree of aggression is high. It is suggested that comparable examine can be performed to one of a kind age groups. Same examine can be performed on large sample.

Dr. Mohammed Ajaz Sheikh

Moreover in phrases of physiological views Kho Kho gambling has giant contribution in the direction of improvement of cardio potential and thereby endurance, decrement of resting in addition to top coronary heart charge thereby improves cardiorespiratory health additionally.

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Decadal Change in the Distribution and Concentration of Population in Jalgaon District (MS)

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Abstract:

The present paper investigates the decadal change in the distribution and concentration of population in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. The data for the present study is obtained from the District Census Handbook of Jalgaon district for the years 2001 and 2011. Decadal changes are calculated as relative changes occurred between 2001 and 2011. From the present study, it is cleared that there is slight change in the percentage distribution of population in different tehsils in the district. The tehsils located in the southern part of the district have shown increase in the percentage of population as well as concentration of population. There is decline in the percentage of population and concentration of population in tehsils located in the northern part of Jalgaon district. The indices of concentration of population were high for Jalgaon and Bhusawal tehsils due to higher rate of urbanization, concentration of industrial activities, development of trade and commerce.

Keywords: Population distribution, Concentration of Population, Jalgaon district

Introduction:

'Demography is the study of population change over time and space, it studies the various determinants of population change and the impact of such changes on socio-economic development of the region. The study of population gives an idea about the dispersion of population. The density is one of the parameters for measuring population ratio of the region. This can be measured by arithmetic, agricultural and physiological.' (Pacharane, 2012). 'The concepts of distribution and density of population, though not identical, are so intimately related to each other that there is a genuine reason to discuss them simultaneously.' (Chandana, 2011).

The population distribution is studied in terms of population concentration. From this point of view, it is interesting to study the population and their changes in the study region. The change in population is not only change in its numbers but also its change in structure, composition and distribution with respect to region and time. The population growth means changes in total population; it may be positive or negative. Population growth is the indicator of economic and social development. The study of measurement of such change, both temporal and spatial or comparative study gives an idea about changing characteristics of population of study region.

The present study deals with the distribution and concentration of population in Jalgaon district. The required data have been gathered from District Census Handbooks of

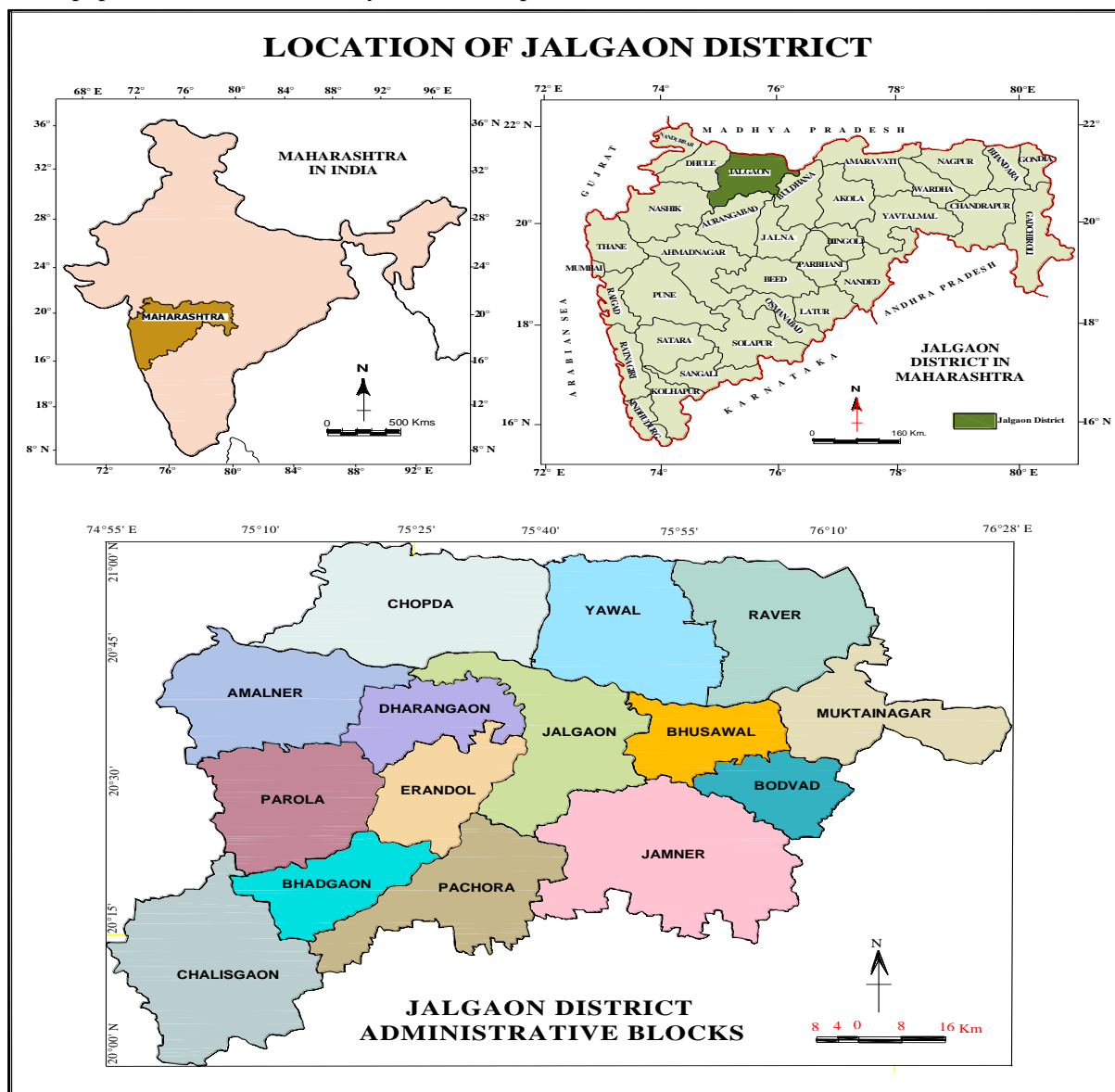
Jalgaon District for 2001 and 2011 census years from tehsil level. Population distribution and concentration have been calculated using percentage and concentration index. For the study region by using the conventional formula.

The Study Region

The region under study, i.e. Jalgaon district is flanked by the Satpura ranges to the north and Ajanta hills to the south and the central part of the district is covered by well-known Tapi river basin which flows towards the west. The region experiences slightly different climate than by rest of the state of Maharashtra, since it is located away from the coast but at much lower altitude than the rest of the plateau of Maharashtra. The location away from the coast has resulted in high range of mean daily temperature which is slightly than 15 0 C. Low altitude has resulted in abnormally high maximum summer temperature which is normally above 40 0 C. The district is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh to the north. The rivers Anner and Panjhara form a boundary in the west between the region and the Dhule district. In the east, the district under study is bordered by Buldhana district. To the south, Satmala, Ajanta and Chandor hills form a natural boundary between the study region and the districts of Nasik and Aurangabad. The Jalgaon district which is one of the 34 districts of Maharashtra lies between 200 N and 210 N latitudes and 740 55' E and 760 28' E longitudes. The total area of the district is 11765.0 sq. Km. According to 2011 Census, the total population of the region was

42, 29, 917. The proportion of urban population to total population in the district is 31.74 percent. This urban population resides in 01 city with Municipal

Corporation, 14 Municipal towns and 05 Census towns.



Map No.1

Objective:

The objective of the present research paper is to calculate and elaborate decadal change in the distribution and concentration of population in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra.

Data and Methodology:

The data for the present study are of secondary type, which are collected from the District Census Handbooks of 2001 and 2011 for Jalgaon district. The distribution of population is based on the percentage distribution of population which is calculated simply as tehsil-wise percentage population to total distribution. The spatio-temporal changes are based on relative percentage changes incurred during the decade of 2001 and 2011. While calculating spatiotemporal changes, the data of 2001 are considered as base, and then relative changes are calculated accordingly for each tehsil of Jalgaon

district. The results, thus obtained are elaborated thoroughly with the help of table and maps.

Results and Discussion

Population Distribution:

In 2001, Jalgaon tehsil had the highest percentage of the total population in the district. It was followed by Chalisgaon tehsil with 9.69 percent. Chopda, Yawal, Raver, Bhusawal and Amalner tehsils located in the north and Pachora and Jamner tehsils in the south had 6 to 9 percent population of the total population of the study region. This percentage was between 3 and 6 percent in the western part comprising Parola, Bhadgaon, Dharangaon and Erandol as well as Muktainagar tehsil in the east. Bodvad tehsil had the lowest i. e. 3.74 percent of the total population. (Fig. No. 2, A)

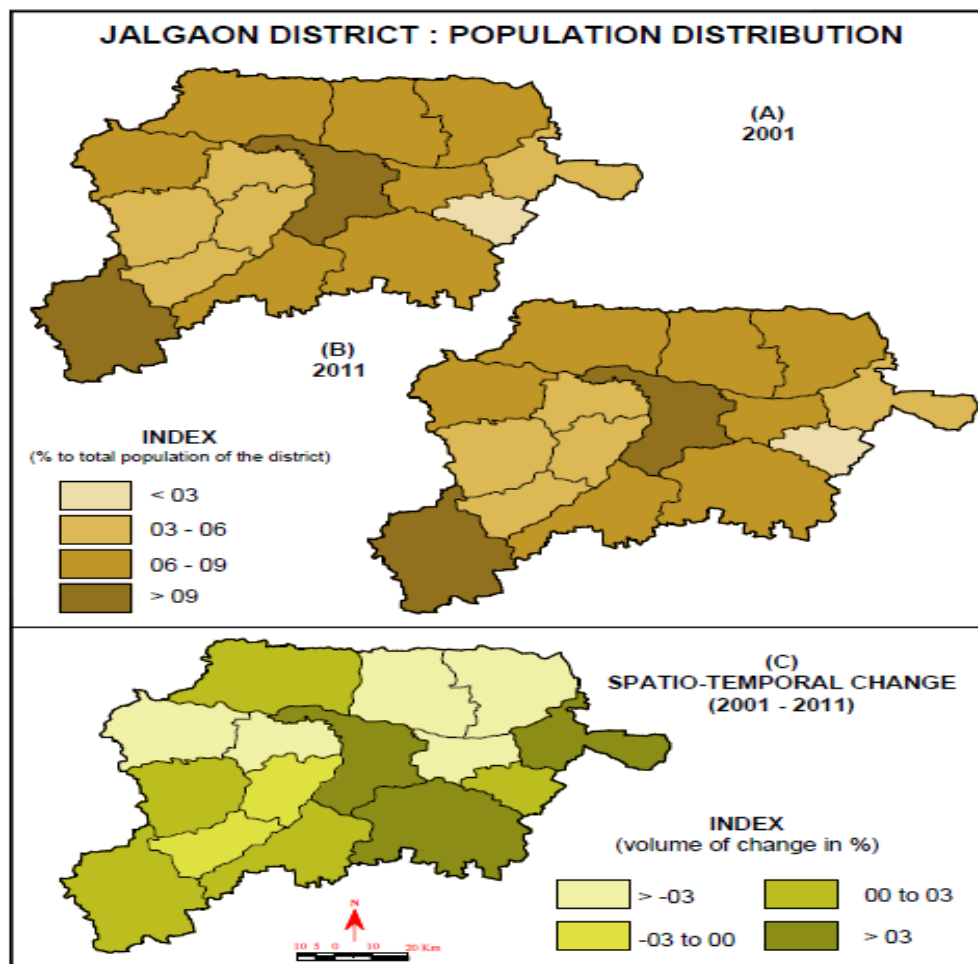
Table No. 01 - Jalgaon District : Distribution of Population (2001-2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsils	% to total Population		Volume of change in %
		2001	2011	
1	Chopda	7.38	7.40	0.18
2	Yawal	6.75	6.44	-4.66
3	Raver	7.75	7.38	-4.74
4	Muktainagar	3.74	3.86	3.30
5	Bodvad	2.15	2.17	1.01
6	Bhusawal	8.84	8.50	-3.86
7	Jalgaon	15.04	15.98	6.29
8	Erandol	4.02	3.94	-2.12
9	Dharangaon	4.36	4.10	-5.99
10	Amalner	7.13	6.81	-4.54
11	Parola	4.61	4.65	0.87
12	Bhadgaon	3.86	3.85	-0.25
13	Chalisgaon	9.69	9.81	1.23
14	Pachora	6.84	6.85	0.10
15	Jamner	7.84	8.27	5.50
Jalgaon District		100.00	100.00	0.00

Source : District Census Handbooks of Jalgaon District, 2001 & 2011.

The Fig. No. 2, B shows percentage distribution of population in the year 2011. Again Jalgaon 15.98 and Chalisgaon 9.81 tehsils have the higher proportion of the total population of the district. Jalgaon being the headquarters of the district hosts different small and medium scale industries education, healthcare, entertainments etc. Therefore, majority of the population from the

surrounding regions have been immigrated in Jalgaon city. Chalisgaon tehsil has big geographical area which hosts more population. Railway accessibility is favourable for attracting immigration in Chalisgaon city. In the remaining tehsils distribution of population is similar as per year 2001 with little changes in percentages.

**Fig. No. 02**

The spatio-temporal change occurred in percentage distribution of population in the district is shown in figure No. 2, C. Yawal, Raver, Bhusawal, Amalner and Dharangaon tehsils have shown decline in percentage of population to the total population of the district. This may be due to outmigration in search of job opportunities. Yawal, Raver, Amalner, Dharangaon, Bhadgaon and Erandol tehsils are devoid of industrial activities. Though Bhusawal has industrial activities and railway junction but proximity of Jalgaon city is the major attraction for outmigration from Bhusawal to Jalgaon. Many families from Bhusawal and neighbouring tehsils like Erandol and Bhadgaon have been immigrated in Jalgaon city due to attraction of civic and other amenities. Chopda, Parola, Chalisgaon, Pachora and Bodvad tehsils have reported increase up to 3 percent in the percentage of population. The higher increase of more than 3 percent is reported in Jalgaon, Jamner and Muktainagar tehsils. Jamner city is grown rapidly during the last decade and now classified as Municipal town in 2011 Census.

Population Concentration :

The population concentration Index is measured by following formula.

$$\text{Population Concentration Index} = \frac{TP/TA}{DP/DA}$$

Where:

TP = Tehsil population TA = Tehsil area in square kilometer

DP = District population DA = District area in square km

If the population concentration index is 1.00 then it is considered as average concentration of population and it suggests that population concentration is similar to the district, where the index value is less than 0.8 of a particular tehsil has low level of population concentration and when the index value is greater than 1.2, then it shows particular tehsil has high level of population concentration and the index value between 0.8 to 1.2 indicates medium concentration. Table No. 02 shows calculated population concentration indices for 2001 & 2011. It also shows spatio-temporal change occurred in these indices during the last decade.

Table No. 02 - Jalgaon District : Concentration of Population (2001-2011)

Sr. No.	Tehsils	Concentration Index		Volume of change in %
		2001	2011	
1	Chopda	0.90	0.90	0.18
2	Yawal	0.82	0.78	-4.66
3	Raver	0.96	0.92	-4.74
4	Muktainagar	0.67	0.70	3.30
5	Bodvad	0.70	0.71	1.01
6	Bhusawal	2.17	2.08	-3.86
7	Jalgaon	2.12	2.25	6.29
8	Erandol	0.95	0.93	-2.12
9	Dharangaon	1.06	0.99	-5.99
10	Amalner	0.98	0.94	-4.54
11	Parola	0.68	0.68	0.87
12	Bhadgaon	0.93	0.93	-0.25
13	Chalisgaon	0.93	0.94	1.23
14	Pachora	0.97	0.97	0.10
15	Jamner	0.67	0.71	5.50
Jalgaon District		1.00	1.00	0.00

Source : District Census Handbooks of Jalgaon District, 2001 & 2011.

In the year 2001, the indices of concentration were high for Jalgaon (2.12) and Bhusawal (2.17) tehsils. It is due to higher rate of urbanization, concentration of industrial activities, development of trade and commerce. Parola tehsil in the west and Muktainagar, Bodvad and Jamner tehsils in the east were having low indices of concentration, i.e. less than 0.8. Major part of the district including Chopda, Yawal and Raver tehsils in the north and Amalner, Dharangaon, Erandol, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon and Pachora tehsils in the west had moderate indices of concentration, i.e. between 0.8 and 1.2.

In the year 2011, there are no more changes in the spatial distribution of indices of concentration as compared with indices of 2001. Only Yawal tehsil has low index of concentration which was in moderate category in the year 2001. The figure No. 3, C shows spatio-temporal change in indices of population concentration occurred during the last decade. The map suggests that in some tehsils there is increase while decline is also noticed in respect of other. The increase of more than 4 percent is found in Jalgaon and Jamner tehsils. Jamner city has developed rapidly during the last decade due to concentration of economic activities. The increase is

less than 4 percent in Chopda, Parola, Chalisgaon, Pachora, Bodvad and Muktainagar tehsils. The decline up to 4 percent is observed in Bhadgaon,

Erandol and Bhusawal tehsils while higher decline of more than 4 percent is noticed in Yawal, Raver, Amalner and Dharangaon tehsils.

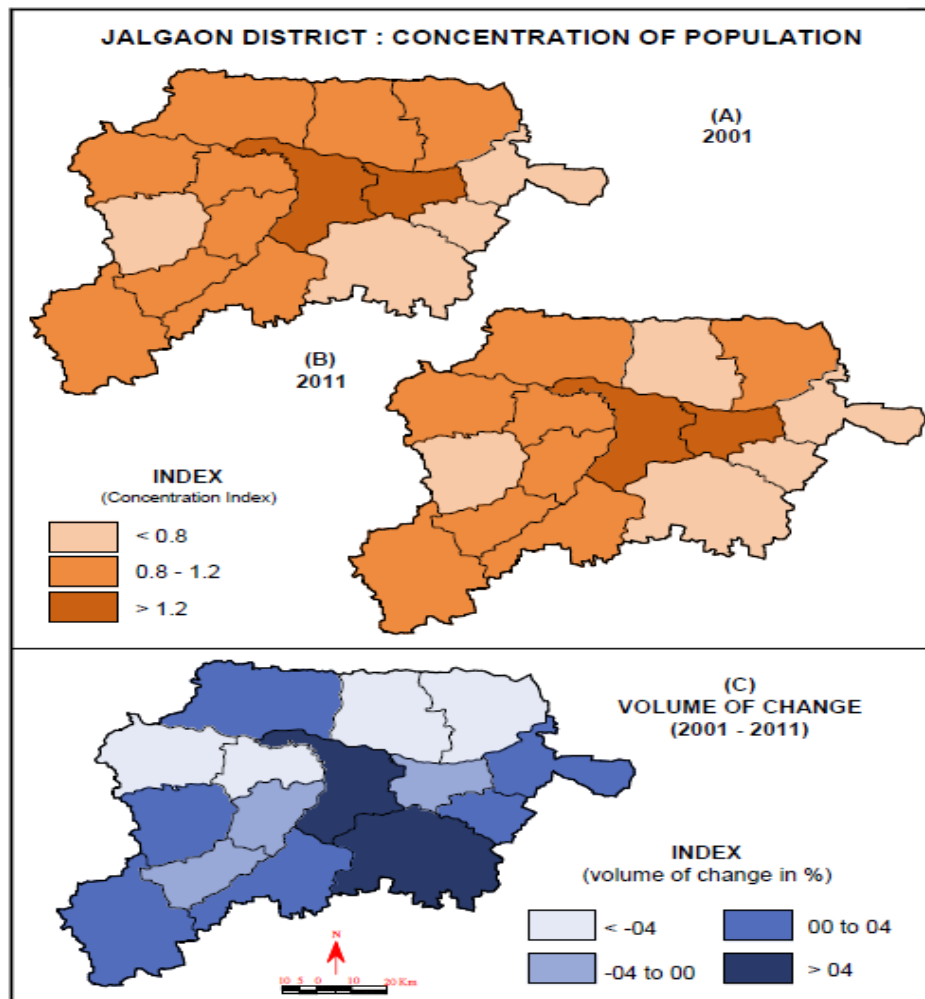


Fig. No. 03

Conclusion:

Jalgaon and Chalisgaon tehsils have the higher proportion of population. Jalgaon being the headquarters of the district hosts different small and medium scale industries and provides different amenities like administration, trade and commerce, education, healthcare, entertainments etc. Therefore, majority of the population from the surrounding regions have been immigrated in Jalgaon city. Chalisgaon tehsil has big geographical area which hosts more population. Railway accessibility is favourable for attracting immigration in Chalisgaon city. The indices of concentration of population were high for Jalgaon and Bhusawal tehsils due to higher rate of urbanization, concentration of industrial activities, development of trade and commerce. In the year 2011, there are no more changes in the spatial distribution of indices of concentration as compared with indices of 2001.

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- Arvind A. Badgujar, Jaywantrao G. Patil**



“Growth and Challenges of Rice Cultivation in Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra”

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Abstract:

The historical patterns of many industrialized countries demonstrate the critical role that agriculture plays in economic development. Enhanced agricultural output and revenue provide excess savings that can drive additional agricultural advancements or the emergence of non-agricultural sectors. In India, agriculture continues to be the backbone of rural communities, employing a sizable section of the populace and providing food and raw materials. India's economic and social fabric still depends heavily on agriculture, even though its proportion of the total economy is decreasing as a result of the other sectors' explosive expansion. Since agriculture employs more than 70% of the population, its success is crucial to India's overall development. The Maharashtra district of Sindhudurg, which is well-known for producing paddy, is a prime example of the significance of rice in the Indian agricultural environment. Important insights into the dynamics of rice cultivation in the area can be gained by examining current developments in the district's rice production. We can comprehend the whole productivity and resilience of local farming techniques by looking at things like the adoption of high-yielding varieties, technological developments, and changes in cultivation practices. Examining the variety of rice varieties grown in Sindhudurg—traditional, improved, and hybrid—gives information on how adaptable the local rice farming is. For future growth, evaluating the adoption of newer cultivars with higher yields or disease resistance is also crucial. Comprehending these facets is imperative in devising efficacious approaches to bolster and augment rice cultivation in Sindhudurg district, guaranteeing sustenance security and augmenting the region's general economic and communal advancement.

Key words: Water management, Rice farming, Sindhudurg, Wada Kolam, Laxmi

Introduction:

The agricultural industry helps nations' economies grow. The economic histories of many developed nations, like the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, Germany, Japan, and others, show that the process of industrial development was aided and paved by agricultural development. Increases in agricultural productivity and output lead to increases in agricultural peasants' income. The construction and growth of non-agricultural jobs and agro-based industries, as well as future agricultural development, will be made possible by the rural agricultural community's new sources of income. It was observed that agriculture, which is regarded as the backbone of Indian villages, supported the entire economy.

Every Indian looks to agriculture not just for the economy but also for our food. For the majority of our population, agriculture not only produces food and raw materials but also job prospects. The importance of the agriculture sector in India's economic and social fabric is far greater than this indicator, despite the fact that its percentage of the country's GDP has gradually decreased to 18% due to the rapid rise of the

industrial and services sectors. India is a nation that relies heavily on agriculture. The agriculture sector provides employment for more than 70% of India's population. Because developed India can only be achieved by the growth, development, and progress of the industrial and services sectors, the government should prioritize the agriculture sector. But a robust agriculture sector is the only thing that can make India prosperous. India is the world's second-largest paddy exporter and the country with the greatest paddy production. Whether in the southern peninsular uplands or the northern genetic plain, paddy fields are a frequent sight throughout India.

Since rice is a staple food for a large section of the population, it plays a crucial role in the agricultural landscape of the state of Maharashtra's Sindhudurg district. The objective of this review is to examine the district's rice production's most recent patterns, obstacles, and noteworthy advancements. Historically, Sindhudurg has played a significant role in Maharashtra's rice production. To comprehend the dynamics of rice cultivation in the area, it is necessary to examine the recent production trends. To measure total productivity,

factors including the use of high-yielding cultivars, improvements in technology, and adjustments to growing techniques should be taken into account. The rice varieties grown in the area is an important factor in rice output. Examining whether types are more common—traditional, hybrid, or improved—gives information on how resilient and adaptive the local rice farming methods are. Evaluating how farmers are adopting new types that can provide higher yields or disease resistance is also crucial.

Objectives:

1. To review the Rice production in India
2. Analyzing Rice plantations and production in the district of Sindhudurg.
3. To analyse the challenges of of Rice cultivation in Sindhudurg district and suggest measures for it.

Materials and Methods:

The Sindhudurg district was picked especially for this study because analysis of the data was necessary to understand the rise of agriculture and its implications for the welfare of the region. The secondary data came from a variety of sources, including published documents from cooperatives, private organizations, and state and local governments. The Sindhudurg District Statistical Abstract, the Socio Economic Review, and the Sindhudurg District Agriculture Office are provided as examples by the Maharashtra government's Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Origin of rice:

Oryza sativa is not a tropical plant, although it is thought to be related to moist, humid climates. Wild grass that was farmed in the slopes of the far Eastern Himalayas is most likely its ancestor. There is an alternative perspective that suggests the rice plant might have started in southern India, moved northward, and eventually reached China. After that, it made its way to Korea, the Philippines, and eventually Japan and Indonesia (about 1000 B.C.). This was around 2000 B.C. It is thought that Alexander the Great brought rice back to Greece with him when he invaded India in 327 B.C. It traveled throughout Europe thanks to Arab explorers who brought it to Egypt, Morocco, and Spain. Rice was brought to West African colonies by Portugal and the Netherlands, and via the "Columbian Exchange" of natural resources, it eventually made its way to America.

However, rice is a slow starter, as is well known, and this is reflected in the fact that it took rice over two centuries after Columbus's journey to establish itself in the Americas. From there, rice traveled further: in 700 A.D., the Moors introduced it to Spain, and at the start of the 17th century, the Spanish brought it to South America. Although rice has spread slowly around the world, once it did, it lasted and developed into a significant crop and source of income for the populace. Over 25% of the cultivated area in the Indian subcontinent is used for

rice production (2011–12). In the eastern and southern regions of India, it is an absolutely necessary component of the daily meal. In the subcontinent's north and center, where wheat is a staple food, rice is cooked on a daily basis in addition to at festivals and other special events.

Importance of Rice:

Millions of people's diets, cultures, and economies have all been influenced by rice. More than half of humankind believes that "rice is life." The United Nations declared 2004 to be the "International Year of Rice" in recognition of the crop's significance. Over 60% of the world's population depends on rice as a main food crop. The USDA estimates that about 430 million metric tons of rice were consumed globally in 2008.

Products that are ready to eat are made, such as fermented goods, instant or rice flakes, canned rice, and popped and puffed rice. In the cottage industry, rice straw is utilized for making straw boards, hats, mats, ropes, sound absorbents, and cow feed. It is also used as thatching material for roofs. Rice husk is utilized as fuel, animal feed, and in the production of paper. Defatted bran from rice, which is high in protein, can be used to make biscuits or as cow feed. Rice bran is also utilized in the feed for poultry and cattle. The soap industry uses rice bran oil. Like cotton seed oil or maize oil, refined oil can be utilized as a cooling medium. Industries employ rice bran wax, which is a byproduct of rice bran oil.

History of Development of Rice Variety in India:

Dr. G. P. Hector, an economist and botanist in undivided Bengal with headquarters in Dacca (now in Bangladesh), launched the rice breeding program in India in 1911. Later, in 1912, the Province of Madras designated a crop specialist specifically for rice. The only provinces with specialists dedicated to rice cropping before 1929 was Bengal and Madras were the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Following the founding of ICAR, rice research projects were started in a number of the nation's states. By 1950, 82 research stations covering 14 states had been formed, all of which were dedicated to rice research programs. These research stations produced 445 improved varieties, mostly by the use of the pure line method of selection.

When synthetic fertilizers gained popularity following World War II, attempts were made to determine which types responded best to intensive fertilization. The Indian government gave rice research and training a boost in 1946 when it established the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) in Cuttack. Exotic types had been systematically screened out of the genetic stocks. In addition, a large number of Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, and Russian kinds were also examined

in order to be directly introduced into the nation. Prior to 1947, tests in the Kashmir Valley had shown that the Chinese varieties were reasonably successful. In contrast, the Japanese and Russian types were determined to be unsuited for Indian circumstances because of their poor yield, undesirable grain quality, and sensitivity to blast. Through national demonstration trials, ICAR showcased these high yielding varieties during the 1966 International Rice Year. This marked the start of the transition in rice production towards self-sufficiency. The most notable accomplishment of the 1965–1967 inter-racial hybridization period between semi-dwarf Taiwanese types/derivatives and indica was the widespread distribution of high yielding cultivars. During the four decades preceding 1965, only 51 high-yielding varieties were released; in contrast, 123 kinds were released in 12 years during this period. In 1994, the first four hybrid rice cultivars were introduced to the nation. Two further hybrid rice cultivars were subsequently released. There were nineteen hybrid rice types available by the end of 2001.

- **Export of Rice from India:**

The top exporter of basmati rice to international markets is India. About 40.45 lakh MT of basmati rice and 63.66 lakh MT of non-basmati rice were exported by the nation to other countries in 2015–16, valued at Rs. 2,2718.44 crores and Rs. 15,129.09 crores, respectively. An important item that is exported to many nations is rice. India exports both basmati and non-basmati rice to other nations. Basmati rice is a fragrant long grain rice

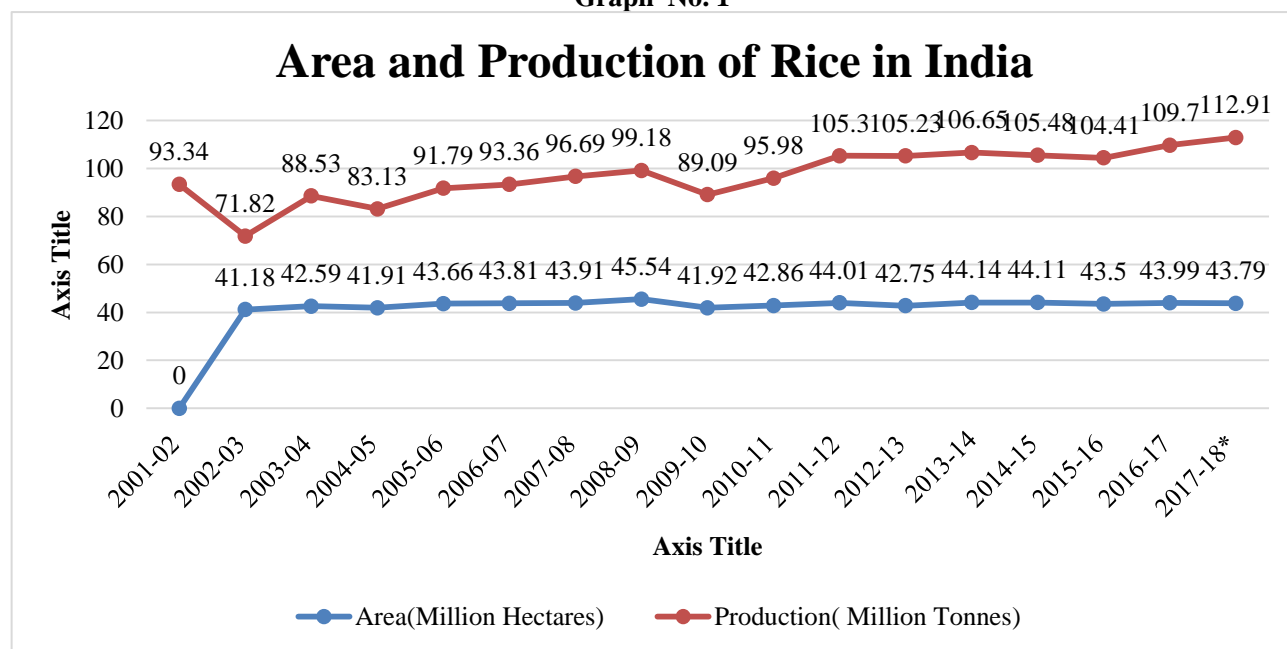
that has been farmed for a very long time in the Indian subcontinent's Himalayan foothills. It is renowned for its exceptionally long and thin grains, which cook up to a soft and fluffy texture, exquisite flavor, and exceptional perfume. The principal growing regions of basmati in India are Delhi, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, and Western Uttar Pradesh. The Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Yemen Republic, Oman, Canada, and other countries are among the main international destinations for basmati rice exports. Brown rice is the byproduct of removing the outermost layer of paddy, or husk. Compared to polished white rice, it is higher in iron, vitamin B1, B2, B3, and B6. Brown rice keeps well in the freezer or in hermetic storage.

- **Area and Production of Rice in India:**

India is one of the world's top producers of rice, and the crop is grown all over the nation. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and other states are the main producers of rice. These states produce a large amount of rice overall for India, with distinct regions having specializations in different rice kinds. Remember that the amount of production might change from year to year depending on things like weather and farming methods.

The following Graph No. 1 shows the area of plantation and Production of rice in India between 2001–2002 and 2017–2018.

Graph No. 1



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW *4th Advance Estimates

The data shows that during the past few years, India's area used for rice cultivation has increased, going from 44.90 million hectares in

2001–02 to 43.79 million hectares in 2017–18. This increase in cultivable area has led to an increase in production. From 93.34 million tonnes in 2001–02

to 112.91 million tonnes in 2017–18, India produced more rice. India's rice production has increased at an average annual rate of 2.1% throughout the last 17 years. This growth rate is higher than Maharashtra's (1.8%) and India's (1.5%) average annual growth rates for rice output. In the previous few years, India's rice output has greatly expanded. This is caused by a variety of elements, such as expanded agricultural acreage, the application of better farming techniques, and government assistance. Numerous advantages have resulted from the increasing production of rice, including better food security, more jobs and revenue for farmers, and economic growth for India.

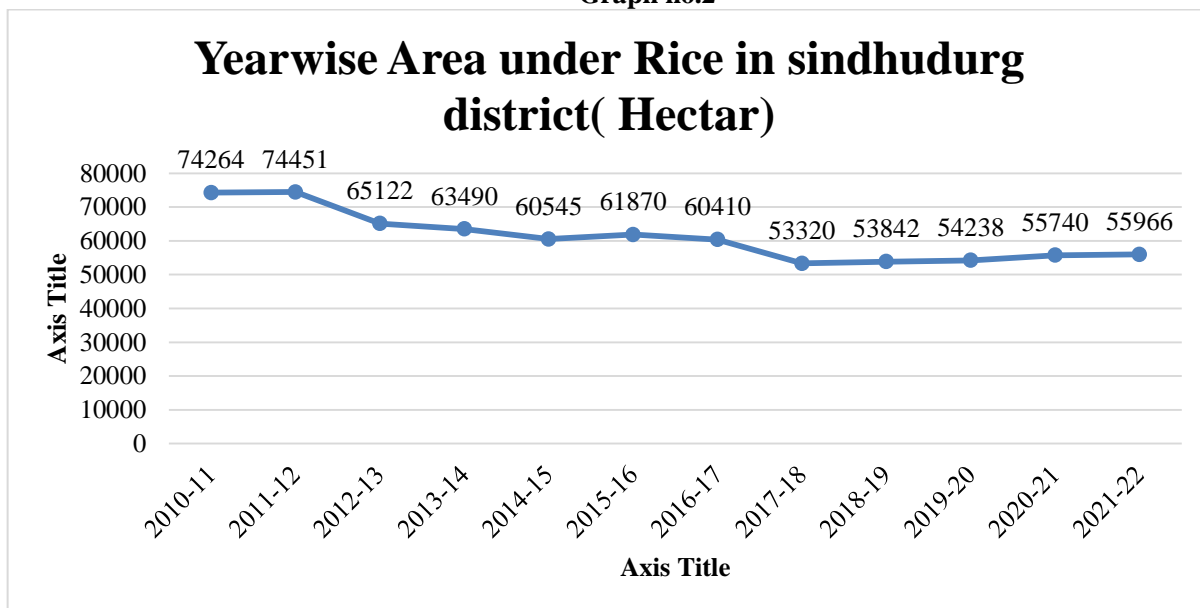
- **Rice Plantation in Sindhudurg District:**

The district's principal crops include cashew, rice, coconut, kokam, and mango. 21,416 hectares of cropland are irrigated, 1,04,390 hectares are not, and 38,643 hectares are in the forest. Small and marginal farmers own 74% of the district's total

land holdings. Just 23.48% of the area is irrigated by wells and little waterways. The western state of Maharashtra's Sindhudurg district has made a substantial contribution to the area's agricultural landscape. The district's varied topography—which includes hilly terrain and coastal plains—creates a special farming environment that is conducive to a variety of crops, including food grains.

Sindhudurg has seen significant changes in the production of food grains in recent years. The implementation of contemporary agricultural methods, government initiatives, and technology improvements have all been crucial in raising production. An analysis of the production trends would be helpful, accounting for things like crop rotation, managing soil health, and using irrigation infrastructure. The following Graph No. 2 shows the year wise area of plantation of rice in Sindhudurg district.

Graph no.2



Source: Agriculture Department Sindhudurg District.

Over the past few years, the district of Sindhudurg has seen a decrease in the area used for rice farming. From the early 2000s, the area used for rice cultivation in Sindhudurg district has decreased; it peaked in 2011–12 at 74,451 hectares and is currently at 55,966 hectares in 2021–2022. This indicates a drop in the area planted to rice by more than 24% throughout a ten-year period. There could be several causes for this decrease. Increasing urbanisation and industrialization in Sindhudurg district, which has resulted in the shifting of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, is one of the reasons that may have contributed. ii) Competition from other crops that can be more profitable for farmers to produce, such as cashew and sugarcane. iii) The growing price of inputs used in agriculture, like insecticides and fertilisers. Farmers who plant rice may also experience a loss of revenue

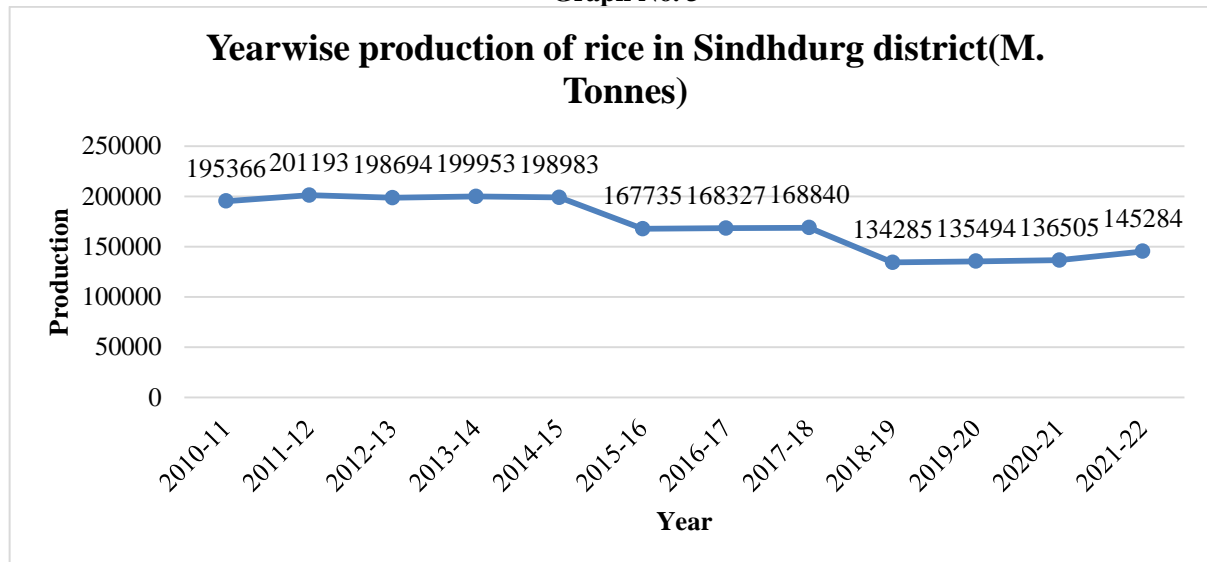
Prof. Dr. Anant Nana Lokhande

as a result of the reduction area under rice in Sindhudurg district.

- **Rice Production in Sindhudurg District (2008-09 to 2017-18)**

There are eight talukas in the district. The talukas in the Sindhudurg district are Devgad, Kankavli, Malvan, Kudal, Swantwadi, Vengurla, Dodamarg, and Vibhavwadi. The three main talukas in Sindhudurg district that produce rice are Kudal, Kankavli, and Sawantwadi. The Avni, Trupti, Bahubali, Vaishnavi, 2020, Shatayu, Masuri, Karjat-2, Silky – 277, Ratnagiri 6, Ratnagiri –68, Jai Shriram, Suprim Sona, Ashmitha, Prasanna, Purva, Laxmi and Jyoti; Hybrids: Surchi MRP 5629, Loknath – 509, K.P.H. 9094, and NPH 30; Locals: Wada Kolam, etc., are among the many rice varieties grown in the Sindhudurg district as HYVs.

Graph No. 3



Source: Agriculture Department Sindhudurg District

Over the past few years, Sindhudurg district's rice output has been trending downward. The graph shows that the Sindhudurg district's rice production fell to 135,494 metric tonnes in 2020–21 from 211,930 metric tonnes in 2010–11. This indicates a drop in rice production of more than 35% throughout a ten-year period.

- **Challenges in rice production in Sindhudurg district:**

Since Sindhudurg district receives an average of 3000 mm to 3300 mm of rainfall annually, rice agriculture is highly dependent on water, and poor water management can cause problems like flooding, waterlogging, or scarcity of water. The yields of rice crops can be considerably impacted by a range of pests and illnesses. Using integrated pest management techniques is essential to resolving these problems. For rice farming to be successful, the fertility and health of the soil must be maintained. Degradation of the soil may result from ongoing farming without appropriate soil management techniques. Variations in temperature and erratic rainfall are two examples of how climate patterns can change and impact rice crop growth and development.

Productivity might be hampered by limited access to contemporary agricultural technologies and methods. Adopting new equipment, cultivating methods, and seeds may present difficulties for farmers. Many farmers worry about getting their produce into markets and getting paid fairly for it. Inadequate market connections and infrastructure can have an impact on rice farming's commercial viability. In certain areas, population expansion and inheritance-related land fragmentation might result in smaller, less economically viable land holdings. Rice production may be impacted by regulations, support price policies, and subsidy policies. Farmers may face difficulties when government policies

change. It might be difficult to get labor during important farming seasons, such planting and harvesting. The migration of people seeking better job prospects to urban regions like Mumbai and Pune may be a factor in the labor shortage in the rural areas of Sindhudurg district.

Conclusion:

Sindhudurg's rice production is crucial for its economy and the government must provide fund and promote research to develop better rice varieties resistant to diseases, pests, and environmental stresses. Extension services should be provided to farmers, educating them on effective techniques like soil health, pest control and water management. Integrated pest management (IPM) techniques should be promoted, combining mechanical, biological and cultural control measures with minimal pesticide use. Environmentally friendly farming methods should be encouraged, such as crop rotation and cover crops.

Farmers should be equipped with climate-smart agricultural techniques to adapt to climate change. Monocropping Kharif rice in the Konkan region was not profitable due to factors like high labour costs, low yields, minimal use of manures and fertilizers, plant protection measures, small holdings, slow technological advancements, financial difficulties, and negative attitudes towards crop insurance policies. Farmers should have access to fair markets and pricing through cooperative groups and promote sustainable agriculture laws like input subsidies, equitable pricing structures, and risk-reduction plans.

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User Satisfaction with Library Resources, Services and Facilities: A Case Study of Government First Grade College, T.Narasipura

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Abstract

This paper has been made an attempt to discuss the user satisfaction with library resources, services and facilities of Government First Grade College, T. Narasipura, Mysuru District. Users of an academic library are the most vital component and user satisfaction has been recognized as important criteria to measure library performance. 600 questionnaires were distributed among the students to collect data and 500 were received back and data has been analyzed and interpreted. The study found that, the library and information centre has achieved its goal in fulfilling information needs through print resources but library has to put more effort to encourage its user to use e-resources and services by organizing user education through orientation or special lecture and book talks.

Keywords: User Satisfaction, Library Resources & Services, Library Users, College Library.

Introduction

Academic libraries have always been supporting its parent institution to uphold the vision, mission and value and to meet the educational needs of its users. With the emergence of ICT on the education, information needs and the method of accessing information by the students has been changed. Academic libraries are putting their effort to acclimatize efficiently with the changing needs of its users. As a central facility of its parental institution academic libraries play a major role in obtaining better accreditation for its institute. Hence, evaluation of the use of library, its resources and services are an important component and integral part of librarians' duty.

Conducting a regular user survey is one of the method libraries opted to know the information needs of its users, self-evaluation will help libraries to adopt new tools and technology of ICT to strengthen its service and enhance its efficiency. Government First Grade College was established in 2007. It is the only Government First Grade College meant Co-education in and around T.Narasipura. Spread over 2.2 acre campus, the institute enjoys a centrally located position. The college started with a meagre roll of 170 students in 2007. Now it is a dynamically growing institution, with 905 students at the present academic year 2023-24, pursuing undergraduate courses in Humanities, Commerce & Management and B.Sc. course (Subjects-Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry & Computer Science). Student's enrolment in our college has been in acceleration. The institution is recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1965 in 2010 and

12(b) in 2016. It has got its own building. The college has teaching faculty strength of 19 members which includes, the in-charge Principal, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Librarian, Physical Director and 28 Guest Lecturers. The college library consists of 23477 books. Our institution plays a vital role in imparting quality education to girls who are mainly from rural areas and belong to SC, ST, OBC categories. Besides, it has succeeded in maintaining an exceptional reputation as a result oriented, responsible and self-sustaining institution striving towards the goal of women empowerment. The college offers ten programmes by taking into consideration the National Perspective in the higher education. Since its inception, the institution has received Gold Medals, Ranks and Cash Prizes to his credits.

The Government First Grade College, T.Narasipura, Mysore District started functioning from the year 2007. The library of GFGC was set up in a class room under the in-charge of the Selection Grade Librarian Dr.Puttaswamy. The library of the college had 19 faculty and 905 Undergraduate students 80 Postgraduate as its members. The library had its own challenges in order to cater to the needs of faculty members and students studying in BA/BBA/BCOM/BSC in various streams. Undergraduate programs (UG) and Postgraduate (PG) have library wings with quite a large number of Semester Books, Textbooks and reference books. The library has more than 23,000 volumes as on DEC-2023. The Library is fully automated. The Circulation section & Acquisition Sections are in the main library. In the

Reading Room section of the library students can access various reading materials such as magazines, newspapers, periodicals, journals, reference books and competitive examination books. The reference section accommodates maximum numbers of readers. Students can comfortably read the reference books. The facility of “Open Access System” has been introduced whereby the readers have direct access to the cupboards and do the necessary reference. Reprographic is available at office and Internet facility available in the library. Circulation counter is made available for issue, return and renewal of books. Educational CD/DVDs on different subjects are available for students use.

In 2010 with the co-operation of Principal and UG Placement Cells of the college, Library has started Competitive exam study corner in the library where Competitive exam books are kept for the study and reference, Employment notification notice Boards also displayed (in this Latest *Employment Notifications are displayed*) at the entrance of the Library to the benefits of the student's community. Wall Magazine board is provided at the library for students to display their creative writings.

Review of Literature

Singh and Kuri (2017): suggested that IIT library should develop an intranet search facility to assist user to use intranet based information and further suggested that library should enhance the e-book collection and other e-resources collection to fulfil the information needs of the users.

Suresha (2016): in their study examined and analysed the users' satisfaction with library resources and services among the faculty members and students of St.Claret Degree College,

Bangalore. The study result shows that a large number of respondents were satisfied with library resources and services. They suggested the library to organize user awareness programme on regular basis.

Saikia and Gohain (2013): investigated on use of library resources, user's satisfaction in library resources and services and information seeking behaviours of the students and research scholars of Tezpur University. The study suggested that user guidance is necessary to help library users to meet their information needs and make users aware of the available library resources and services.

Objectives of the study:

- To find out the purpose of visiting library by the users.
- To know the level of satisfaction of users towards library resources, services and facilities.

Methodology:

To meet the objectives sample survey method was used for this study. A structured questionnaire was prepared and randomly distributed among 600 students out of which 500 filled questionnaires were received back. Based on this survey results data were analyzed and tabulated.

Scope and limitation of the study:

The present study is based on the survey taken for Government First Grade College, T.Narasipura Library. The study is limited to the GFGC, T.Narasipura and for the present academic year only.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

The collected data through questionnaire were classified and tabulated as below.

Category wise distribution of respondents

SI No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	1 st Year Users	132	26.4%
2	2 nd Year Users	146	29.2%
3	3 rd Year Users	222	44.4%
Total		500	100%

The above table depicts that out of 500 respondents majority of the respondents are 3rd year students (44.4%), 2nd year users are 29.2% and 1st year users are 26.4%.

Information and Communication Technologies have made tremendous changes in the various fields including the library. The academic

libraries are started collecting the information from print form to digital form to fulfil the information needs of students and faculties. The libraries of Government First Grade College, T.Narasipura providing access to various e-resources for their students and faculties.

Subject wise distribution of respondents

SI No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	BA	156	31.2%
2	BSC	52	10.4
3	BCOM	248	49.6%
4	BBA	44	8.8%
Total		500	100%

The above table shows that majority of the respondents are from BCOM (49.6%) followed by

31.2% BA students and 10.4% BSC users and 8.8% BBA.

Frequency of visiting the library

Sl No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Everyday	219	43.8%
2	Once in a Week	185	37%
3	Once in a Month	52	10.4%
4	Occasionally	44	8.8%
Total		500	100%

The above table indicates that 37% of the respondents visit the library once in a week and 43.8% of users visit the library on daily basis,

10.4% of respondents visit library once in a month and rest 8.8% of the users visit occasionally.

Purpose of visiting the library

Sl No.	Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	To borrow books	245	49%
2	To read Newspapers/Magazines	123	24.6%
3	To access Back Volumes	35	7%
4	To access print periodicals	39	7.8%
5	To access Reference Sources	32	6.4%
6	To access Digital Library	26	5.2%
Total		500	100%

The above table illustrates that majority of the respondents visit library to borrow books (49%) and 24.6% users come to read newspaper/magazines. 7.8% students access print

periodicals, 7% user's access back volumes. It is observed from the table that 6.4% student's reference sources and 5.2% of students access digital library services.

Level of Satisfaction in Library Resources

Sl No.	Library Resources	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	Total (N=500)
1	General Books	340(68%)	140(28%)	20(4%)	500
2	Text Books	367(73.4%)	106(21.2%)	27(5.4%)	500
3	Reference Books	323(64.6%)	123(24.6%)	54(10.8%)	500
4	Journals/Magazines/Newspapers	370(74%)	105(21%)	25(5%)	500
5	CD/DVD etc.	223(44.6%)	255(51%)	22(4.4%)	500
6	Competitive Exams Books	404(80.8%)	76(15.2%)	20(4%)	500

It is Observed from the above table that highest number of respondents opined that among their 80.8% users are satisfied with competitive exams books, 15.2% of users opined that average usage of competitive exams books and most of the students are not satisfied with collection of

Competitive exams books and general books. Out of 500 respondents 370 users are satisfied with journals/magazines and newspapers collection. Majority of users are using reference books with 80.8%.

Level of Satisfaction in Library Services

Sl No.	Library Services	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	Total (N=500)
1	ion Service	330(66%)	140(28%)	30(6%)	500
2	Reference Service	320(64%)	160(32%)	20(4%)	500
3	Orientation Programme	320(64%)	165(33%)	15(3%)	500
4	Bibliographic Service	280(56%)	183(36.6%)	37(7.4%)	500
5	Book Bank Service	270(54%)	210(42%)	20(4%)	500

It is observed from the above table that maximum users are satisfied with circulation service rendered by library with 66%. Book Bank service is opined with satisfied and average with 54%. 3% of

students are not satisfied with Orientation programme services. 56% students are satisfied with Bibliographic service rendered by Library.

Level of Satisfaction in Library Facilities

Sl No.	Library Facilities	Satisfied	Average	Not Satisfied	Total (N=500)
1	Library Timings	410(85%)	70(12.5%)	20(2.5%)	500
2	Light and Ventilation	445(92.5%)	45(6.25%)	10(1.25%)	500
3	Equipment and Furniture	430(90%)	50(7.5%)	20(2.5%)	500
4	OPAC Service	445(93.75%)	40(5%)	15(1.25%)	500
5	Reprographic Service	360(70%)	110(22.5%)	30(7.5%)	500

The above table depicts that library facilities provided to the users and most of the users are satisfied with library timings with 85%. Some of

Findings

- It is found from the study that majority of the respondents who visit library are from 3rd year and 26.4% are from 1st year students.
- Majority of the respondents are from BCOM (49.6%) followed by 31.2% BA students and 10.4% BSC users and 8% BBA.
- 37% of the respondents visit the library once in a week and 43.8% of users visit the library on daily basis, 10.4% of respondents visit library once in a month and rest 8.8% of the users visit occasionally.
- Majority of the respondents visit library to borrow books (49%) and 24.6% users come to read newspaper/magazines. 7.8% students access print periodicals, 7% user's access back volumes. It is observed from the table that 6.4% students' reference sources and 5.2% of students access digital library services.
- Majority number of respondents opined that among their 80.8% users are satisfied with competitive exams books, 15.2% of users opined that average usage of competitive exams books and most of the students are not satisfied with collection of Competitive exams books and general books. Out of 500 respondents 370 users are satisfied with journals/magazines and newspapers collection. Majority of users are using reference books with 80.8%.
- Majority users are satisfied with circulation service rendered by library with 66%. Book Bank service is opined with satisfied and average with 54%. 3% of students are not satisfied with Orientation programme services. 56% students are satisfied with Bibliographic service rendered by Library.
- It is observed that the majority of the respondents are not using e-resources for their academic purpose and library facilities provided to the users and most of the users are satisfied with library timings with 85%. Some of the students are not satisfied with OPAC Service and Ventilation opined with 1.25%. 22.5% of the students is opined reprographic service as average.

Suggestions and Conclusion

Academic libraries put lot of efforts to cope up with the current trends in delivering information services to their users. Libraries irrespective of academic or public should conduct regular user studies and survey to know the level of satisfaction of the users are having with the library services and collection.

The present study show the Government First Grade College, T. Narasipura, Mysore District has achieved its goal in fulfilling information needs

the students are not satisfied with OPAC Service and Ventilation opined with 1.25%. 22.5% of the students is opined reprographic service as average.

through print resources but library has to put more effort to encourage its user to use e-resources and services.

Library should conduct more orientation programme to the users on use of electronic resources and guide to access National digital library, N-LIST resources provided by Government of India for their academic purpose. Library should also concentrate on adapting new technologies on ongoing basis to serve the users and Library and information centre will emerge to its best in future.

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**India in the United Nations Security Council.
A Comparative Study of Its Diplomacy as a Non-Permanent Member in
1991-92 and 2011-12**

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Abstract

In the post-Cold War era, India had the opportunity to serve at the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member for two times. One in 1991-92 and another in 2011-12. This paper is a comparative study between these two periods of time. This paper is divided into four sections. The first section looks at the prevailing international and domestic conditions in the 1990s and how they influenced Indian decision-making at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The second section looks at the position India took on some of the major issues which came before the council during its membership in 1991-92. The third section looks at how Indian decision-making has evolved from the last decade of the twentieth century to the first decade of the twenty first century. The final section throws light on India's stand on some of the major issues which came before the council during its membership in 2011-12. In the conclusion, an analysis of the similarities and differences is made.

Events Which Influenced India's Diplomacy in the 1990s.

The last decade of the twentieth century has been one of the landmark phases in the arena of international politics owing to the major changes which took place. The following looks at the changes in international and domestic context, which influenced the Indian decision making at the UN Security Council.

International Context

The weakening and the gradual disintegration of the Soviet Union led to the US being the sole global superpower. This has had several implications for India. With the USSR gone, India lost its close friend and now could no longer bank on the Soviet Veto to pull it out of tough situations in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). India and the non-aligned group also lost their leverage to play the influential role of balancing things. India now took care not to toe the US line and at times was even pressurised to act according to the American will. This can be seen in the Iraq issue when India was under pressure to vote affirmative to UNSC Resolution 687 or risk losing US support to procure loans from the IMF (Gharekhan 2006, 58). The break-up of Yugoslavia was another major blow to the non-aligned group. They lost a very influential founding member. This led to further weakening of NAM as bloc in the United Nations.

Domestic Context

The 1990s was a phase of coalition-era politics in India. Coalition governments, compared to the majoritarian government are prone to instability. This can be seen in the context of the short-lived Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar's minority government. It was in power from 10 November 1990 to May 1991. During the Gulf War, the US warplanes were allowed to refuel in the Indian bases. This action came under severe criticism by the Congress Party led by the Rajiv Gandhi government. They accused the ruling government of going against India's traditional policy of non-alignment. This also led to the fall of the government as Congress took back its support (Baral and Mahanty 1992). In 1991, India was facing a severe balance of payment crisis. This forced India to approach the IMF but had to depend upon the US approval to get its loan. The Gulf War further strained the Indian economy as it led to a rise in oil prices. This was one of the reasons why India was against using force to mitigate the crisis. The presence of a large number of Indian diasporas in the Gulf also made India cautiously approach the issue (Aminuzzaman 2014, 143).

Indian Diplomacy at the UN Security Council in 1991-92

India has been a Council member before in 1950, 1967, 1972, 1977 and 1984. This was the sixth time it got the opportunity to be seated on the council. The following looks at some of the important issues which came before the Council

during India's membership in 1991-92. The issues include the Gulf War, the Yugoslavian Crisis and the Libyan accusation of international terrorism. This paper limits itself only to those decisions and happenings which took place during India's membership.

Gulf War

In August 1990, Saddam Hussein's forces invaded and annexed Kuwait as Iraq's nineteenth province. He justified the invasion under the pretext that, Kuwait was stealing oil by funnelling Iraqi oil into Kuwait's wells. He also claimed that Kuwait was historically part of Iraq. Since 1899, Kuwait existed as a separate territory, a British protectorate. Whereas Iraq came into existence only after the first World War (Lowe 2015, 246). One of Saddam's primary motivations in annexing Kuwait was to target its wealthy oil supplies. The long eight-year war with Iran from 1980-88 had put extreme constraints on Iraq in terms of men and material. And to make things worse for Iraq, a decline in oil prices had further affected Iraq's economy. He expected Kuwait and other Arab countries to waive the debts as he claimed to have fought the war to save them from Iran (Gharekhan 2006, 44). Saddam gravely miscalculated the international response, especially the Americans. They wanted control over the world's second-largest oil reserves and to establish base facilities in the region. This allowed them to remove Saddam from power (Gharekhan 2006, 46). When the Kuwaiti ambassador Abulhassan brought the issue to the security council on August 2, henceforth the matter was now going to be taken over by the members at the horseshoe table.

The following looks at some of the important decisions taken and what was the Indian response to them. Even before India had joined the Security Council as a non-permanent member for the sixth time, UNSC Resolution 678 was adopted on 29 November 1990. Along with the continuance of the previous sanctions, It gave Iraq a grace period of 45 days to remove its forces from Iraq. The deadline given was till 15 January 1991 (Security Council 1990, 28). On 14 January 1991, the French wanted a peaceful withdrawal of Iraqi forces and proposed an international conference. India along with the non-aligned group agreed on this move. However, on 15 January, the British and the Soviet group wanted to give an ultimatum to the Iraqi forces of military action. The non-aligned group were not in favour of this. On the same day at 7 pm, the US-led coalition started its military operation in Iraq (Gharekhan 2006, 48). On 28 January, in the first informal consultations, the United States (US) Permanent Representative (PR), Thomas Pickering said the military operations were largely successful but there was no sign of Saddam pulling his forces out of Iraq yet. Yemen's PR Ashtel raised his

concerns that the military operations were going beyond the mandates of UNSC Resolution 678 and hence called for an official meeting. The Indian PR Gharekhan agreed with Ashtel and also objected to the term 'coalition' as the UNSC Resolution 678 only spoke of 'countries cooperating with Kuwait' (Gharekhan 2006, 50). On February 25, Saddam agreed to withdraw his forces from Kuwait. On February 28, the US introduced a draft which sought to resume military operations even if one Kuwaiti or a painting from Kuwait went missing. On March 2, the above draft was adopted as UNSC Resolution 686. Eleven countries voted in favour. One negative vote by Cuba and three countries abstained, China, India and Yemen. According to the Indian PR, this UNSC Resolution 686 enabled the coalition to carry out activities in Iraq under the flag of the United Nations. India wanted to introduce a draft Resolution, to lift the food embargo which was placed on Iraq but gave up when it found that there were very few takers (Gharekhan 2006, 56).

On March 3, the President of the UNSC Council informed that the Palestine Observer wanted the Council to raise the issue about the safety concern of the Palestinian community in Kuwait. The US rejected the suggestion, saying it was against Article 2 (7) of the UN Charter. Indian PR agreed with keeping Kashmir in mind (Gharekhan 2006, 57). On April 2, UNSC Resolution 687 was adopted. including India, twelve countries gave their approval. Its draft was prepared in the US Capital, they wanted to withdraw the coalition troops and as well wanted Iraq to disable some of its weapon programs, and place restrictions on the missile range and other conditions which harshly affected Iraqi military capability (Security Council 1993, 11-15). India's affirmative vote was a surprise to others as it was very critical of this UNSC Resolution. But it was pressurised to vote affirmative by the US. During this time, India was reeling under a serious balance of payment crisis and it required US assistance to get its loan approval from IMF and World Bank. India had also approached Japan and Germany for the loan through bilateral channels but they could not give the loan unless given the green light by the US. India had also Gulf interests in mind (Gharekhan 2006, 58).

The Coalition forces which were stationed in Iraq, had also carried on their own mandates to destabilize the Saddam regime by supporting the rebel groups, the Kurds in the north and the Shias in the South. However, by April as the Kurd situation in Iraq started to get worse, the French introduced a draft on April 4, condemning Iraq's repression of Kurds and insisted on opening a dialogue with them. However, India and other countries objected to this move as it amounted to interference in domestic affairs and wanted to limit the issue to only peace and security aspects. The above draft was adopted as

UNSC Resolution 688 on April 5. Ten countries supported this, Cuba, Yemen and Zimbabwe cast negative votes, while China and India abstained.

Yugoslavian Crisis

After Tito died in 1980, there were no strong and charismatic leaders who could hold the multi-ethnic Yugoslavia together. At the end of the 1980s and the early 1990s, Slobodan Milosevic began to whip Serbian nationalist sentiments. This triggered Slovenia and Croatia to declare themselves independent in June 1991. And thus, followed a decade-long crisis in the region. The following now looks at the decisions taken in the Council during the time of India's membership in 1991-92.

In the initial phase as the matter was first raised in the Council at the request of several UN members, India objected to the discussion on this matter as it would amount to interference in the domestic affairs. The disintegration of Yugoslavia was a sensitive issue to India and the non-aligned group, as it was one of the founding members (Gharekhan 2006, 92-94). However, as the non-aligned group met the Yugoslavian Permanent Representative Darko Silovic, on the latter's request, agreed to assist Yugoslavia in the time of its need and thus the matter could now be officially raised in the Council (Gharekhan 2006, 95). On 25 September 1991, UNSC Resolution 713 was adopted by the Council which laid a general and complete arms embargo on Yugoslavia. On November 12, the UK, France and Belgium wanted to impose an oil embargo but were strongly objected to by the non-aligned group on behalf of Silovic's request that it would put unnecessary hardship on the civilians (Gharekhan 2006, 96). On February 21 1992, UNSC Resolution 743 was adopted which set up UNPROFOR – United Nations Protection Force. UN Secretariat wanted an Indian presence and requested to send troops or at least a police contingent. But India turned down the offer. Upon the Secretary-General's request to the Indian PM Narasimha Rao, India sent General Satish Nambiar as the first head, of civil as well as military of UNPROFOR (Gharekhan 2006, 100).

In April, Serbia and Montenegro announced the formation of FRY (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), which claimed to be the successor state of the previous SFRY (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). On May 22, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia were admitted to UN membership. As the situation deteriorated in Muslim-dominated Bosnia, the Council adopted UNSC Resolution 757 on May 30, which imposed sanctions on FRY and upon India's request food embargo was excluded. On August 13, UNSC Resolution 770 was adopted by the council under Chapter VII which approved humanitarian assistance by authorising all means necessary. India, China and Zimbabwe abstained.

According to Gharekhan, UNSC Resolution 757 and 770 were adopted mostly to satisfy Western public opinion and their allies in the Middle East (Gharekhan 2006, 103).

One of the important issues in this crisis was the question of Yugoslavia's membership in the United Nations. On 19 September 1992, the council adopted UNSC Resolution 777 which considered that the state known as SFRY ceased to exist. The Council recommended General Assembly to 'extinguish' SFRY's membership in the UN. This was voted affirmative by 12 countries. India, China and Zimbabwe abstained. When this UNSC Resolution was voted in the General Assembly, it was approved by a majority of 127 countries who were in favour and only six were against. Twenty-six countries who abstained based themselves on India's statement, that the UNSC Resolution 777 violated the UN charter as there was no article which touched upon this issue (Gharekhan 2006, 118).

Libya and the Case of International Terrorism

In the month of November 1991, US and British National Investigation agencies accused two Libyan nationals in the case of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and later the French also accused the Libyan government's role in the bombing of UTA Flight 772. US, UK and France- henceforth in this section called as 'the three countries', accused Libya of sponsoring international terrorism and demanded to hand over its two nationals for trial. As Libya rejected the accusation, the three countries decided to take the matter to the Security Council. But decided to wait till the end of December as Cuba and Yemen's membership was going to expire (Gharekhan 2006, 200-201).

On January 13 1992, the three countries introduced the draft UNSC Resolution of accusing Libya and demanding to comply as per the requests. The non-aligned group, including India, were apprehensive of the credibility of the findings of national investigation agencies. The group demanded to allow the Secretary General to play a judicial role but this was turned down by the three countries. It was finally settled to allow Libya to communicate through the Secretary-General as a mediator. The idea behind this – was that the non-aligned group wanted to give Libya an opening to defend its case against the trio. On January 21, UNSC Resolution 731 under Chapter VI was adopted to this effect. On 21st January, in the Council summit level meeting – Indian PM Narasimha Rao voiced his concerns to his British counterpart PM John Major. Accusing Libya of international terrorism due to the actions of its two citizens was very unfair (Gharekhan 2006, 205).

As Libya refused to comply at the pace demanded by the three countries. On 31 March, UNSC Resolution 748, under Chapter VII was

adopted which imposed mandatory sanctions on Libya in the form of severance of civil aviation links, military embargo and diplomatic isolation, until Libya complied with the demands. Ten countries voted in favour and five abstained, India, China, Zimbabwe, Morocco and Cape Verde. India objected to the blatant abuse of the Security Council by the permanent members in their quest to get their things done (Gharekhan 2006, 207-210).

Events Which Influenced Indian Diplomacy in Post-2010 Period

The post-Cold War era saw significant changes both in the context of international politics and domestic politics which influenced Indian decision-making at the United Nations. The following throws light on the changes that took place and also compares the changes in the 1990s with the post-2000 period.

International Context

The negative fallout of the Iraq invasion in 2003, the gradual weakening of the US economy due to the recession in 2008 and the rise of emerging powers, turned the arena of global politics from unipolar to multipolar. Compared to the 1990s, the Americans now lost their leverage to take unilateral decisions. US-led Western bloc's decision to adopt UNSC Resolutions under Chapter VII in Syria was vetoed by the Chinese and the Russians (Puri 2016, 120). The enlargement of G7 to G20, and the formation of IBSA and BRICS – signalled the coming of a new set of powers leading the decisions at the multi-lateral forums (Murthy 2011). This was evident with the IBSA delegation taking the lead to conduct talks in the occasion of deadlock in the Syrian case.

Domestic Context

In the 1990s, India having lost its close ally USSR, had its economy in bad shape due to the balance of payment crisis and political instability owing to a series of coalition governments, weakening the Indian position in the multilateral forum. However, compared to the 1990s, the post-2000 witnessed India rising as an emerging power – its strong economic performance in the post-liberalisation phase saw consistent growth rates of above seven per cent. The 1998 nuclear test signalled India as a nuclear power. Consequently, the successful 2005 civilian nuclear deal made India to be recognised as a responsible nuclear power. These strength points provided India influence and to be recognised as a serious contender for the seat of permanent membership at the council.

Indian Diplomacy at the Security Council in 2011-12

India was returning to the Horseshoe table after a gap of 18 years for the seventh time (Mishra and Kumar 2013, 2). Much was expected from a country which claimed a permanent seat at this table (Mukherjee and Malone 2013, 110). The following

now looks at the Indian response to two of the major issues which dominated the council during its membership.

War in Libya

Libya in early 2011 plunged into a civil war situation. Rising anti-Gaddafi sentiment fuelled protests in Libya, inspired by the sweeping wave of Arab Spring style revolutions taking place in the Arab world. On 25 February 2011, the Human Rights Council based in Geneva adopted a UNSC Resolution condemning Libya, based on the reports on the death of hundreds of protesting civilians. It called upon Libya to meet the principle of Responsibility to protect its civilians and to end all Human Rights violations taking place. The increasing media coverage put pressure on the western countries to act. Two main events propelled the international community to intervene in Libyan affairs, first, on 22 February; Gaddafi issued a threat against his opponents and on 25 February, the entire Libyan delegation to the UN defected and joined the rebel cause to oust Gaddafi from power (Puri 2016, 59-65).

On 26 February, the UNSC adopted Resolution 1970 unanimously. It included an arms embargo, referred the case to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and imposed sanctions on Libya. Gaddafi and his close associates were put under an international travel ban and their assets were frozen. The referral of the case to ICC had divided the council into two groups. France, Germany and Britain wanted immediate referral. Whereas China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Portugal and Nigeria wanted a calibrated approach. India's stance against referral was not because it or the other three permanent members were not party to the ICC. But India feared that ICC referral might escalate the situation –pushing Gaddafi to the corner would only make him take extreme moves. India also feared that in the event of an extreme situation, it would make the evacuation of 18,000 Indians from Libya a difficult task. Due to India's tough stand, the UNSC Resolution included a reference to Article 16 of the Rome Statute. It provided that no investigation or prosecution be initiated for 12 months by the ICC to any such request by the Security Council. And also with the additional language in Paragraph 6, it stated that a country which is not party to the ICC would be covered under their national jurisdiction. The additional point was to protect India's interests (Puri 2016, 66-71).

On 17 March, UNSC Resolution 1973 was adopted by the Council. Ten countries voted affirmative. Five abstained, including – Brazil, Russia, China, India and Germany. The UNSC Resolution expressed its concern towards the deteriorating situation in Libya. Decided to establish a no-fly zone to protect civilians. Acting under

Chapter VII demanded, immediate cessation of violence by allowing all means necessary to implement the ceasefire (Security Council 2011, 390-398). Indian concern was that hasty decisions were being taken based on unclear evidence and media pressure. This UNSC Resolution could not have been passed if it had two more abstentions. South Africa wanted to abstain but its head of the state was persuaded by Obama and Sarkozy. It also faced a dilemma as it did not want to go against the African Union's stand. Nigeria wanted to vote on similar lines with South Africa (Puri 2016, 90-91).

Syrian Crisis

The Syrian situation was a unique case on its own. Although it owed certain similarities with what was happening in the region – like the influence of Arab Spring and the rebel demands to oust Assad. But the unique thing was the multiple numbers of parties involved in the conflict. The Sunni-majority countries, led by Saudi Arabia and Turkey wanted the removal of Assad. Meanwhile, the Shia group led by Iran supported Assad. The Western block aligned itself with the Sunni group and the Eastern block of China and Russia supported Assad's regime. Any UNSC Resolution which sought to intervene in the situation for humanitarian reasons based on Chapter VII was vetoed by China and Russia.

In August 2011, it was India's chance to preside over the Security Council. The Indian PR Hardeep Singh Puri was able to bring the Council endorsement for a unanimous Presidential statement. The statement expressed grave concern towards the situation in Syria and called for an immediate cessation of violence. It called for an inclusive and Syrian-led political process. It also called for the Syrian authorities to allow international Humanitarian agencies to cease the use of force in the affected area. This was an achievement, considering the deadlocked situation due to the double vetoes being cast (Puri 2016, 124).

On 10 August 2011, India along with the IBSA delegation had one more opportunity to take things forward in a progressive manner. The delegation consisting of all the senior representatives called Bashar-al-Assad and his foreign minister Walid Muallem in Damascus to discuss the situation in Syria. During the talks, Assad gave his assurance that he was committed to the reform process. It included the introduction of multiparty democracy, revision of the constitution in consultation with the people of Syria and a national dialogue to arrive at a suitable model for the economy. The process of revision was told to be completed by February-March 2012. Assad also acknowledged that some mistakes were made by the forces in the initial stages. He assured the delegation that it would not be repeated in the future. In many aspects, the IBSA initiative was a success and a

unique breakthrough in a situation which was deadlocked between the two opposing parties.

Conclusion:

Throughout its history of membership in the United Nations, India has been steadfastly loyal to some of its traditional principles. They include support for the principle of sovereignty and non-interference in domestic matters of other states. India's priority to mitigate issues has been always through the pacific settlement of disputes and non-use of force. One more characteristic feature of Indian Diplomacy at the UN is that it has never cast a negative vote. In matters of disagreement, India's preferred choice is to abstain. This has been a way to show its disapproval (Murthy 1993). In comparing the Indian decision-making in the Security Council. Between its membership in 1991-92 and 2011-12, three major differences can be identified - variance in the American influence, the nature of group voting and India's position in the Council. The first difference is the variation in the degree of America's power to influence the Indian decision-making in the council. In 1991-92, American influence over India was very high. As the world's only superpower, India needed to stay on good terms with the Americans. Washington DC's pressure tactic to get an affirmative vote by India to pass UNSC Resolution 687, says a lot of the American clout in the Council. By 2011-12, the declining US hegemony coupled with India's rise in global politics – reduced the United States' ability to influence the Indian decision-making process.

The second difference is in the manner of group voting. During India's sixth time as a non-permanent member of the Council in 1991-91, it coordinated its decision with the Non-Aligned group. The Non-Aligned group since its formation have effectively voted together to influence the outcome in the United Nations. This is quite impressive because it consists of backward and developing countries. When clubbed together, they have demonstrated their ability to punch above their weight. However, in 2011-12 –the non-aligned group lost its relevancy. The world now witnessed the emergence of a new set of rising economic powers – India, South Africa and Brazil. India began to coordinate its decision-making with IBSA. The final difference is the ability of the Indian delegation to independently influence the Security Council outcome. In the 1990s, the bad shape of its economy and political instability at home might have weakened India's position in the council. India still had not reached the heights to be truly considered an influential power. But when India returned to the Council in 2011-12, it had gained influence in economic and power times. This new image as an emerging power and its contention for the permanent seat placed India under focus to perform to prove itself as a responsible power.

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Reflection of Adventure in Deborah Ellis's Novel, *No Safe Place*

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Abstract:

The present research paper intends to explore the theme of adventure in Deborah Ellis's novel, *No Safe Place*. The novel reveals various features of adventures. An adventure is an experience or risk which is very uncommon, exciting or dangerous. Common features of an adventure are protagonist's journey to a particular aim or direction, risks or ventures taken by characters, unfamiliar surroundings, a quest for something characters want, transformation of characters' feelings from one into other. Plots of the adventure stories are action driven. All the above features of adventure have been reflected in the novel, *No Safe Place*.

Key Terms: Adventure, uncommon, risk, journey, quest, transformation, exciting, dangerous

Introduction

Deborah Ellis is one of the most renowned novelists in Canadian fiction. Most of her novels deal with the sufferings and troubles of people due to war situations. Being a philanthropist, Ellis raised a voice against the sufferings of war-torn people. The major concern of the present research paper is to reflect features of adventure in Deborah Ellis's novel, *No Safe Place*. Major characters in the novel take adventure tasks because of the adverse situations they faced. Abdul, a 15-year-old orphan Iraqi Kurd Muslim boy lost his relatives and a friend in war-torn Baghdad by American bombs in 2003. He undertakes a very fearful journey from Calais, France, towards England to start new life. Rosalia, a Romani girl who released from white slave business wanted to go to England from her tiresome life. Cheslav, a Russian boy, wanted to free from a strict Russian military school and headed towards England to find a better life.

Research Methodology: Analytical, Interpretative and Evaluative

Definitions and Meanings of Adventure

An adventure is an experience or risk which is uncommon, exciting and dangerous. It is any risky activity like trip or experience through which excitement or danger is produced.

Some of the major definitions of the term 'adventure' are as follows:

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English (7th Ed.) defines adventure as "an unusual, exciting or dangerous experience, journey or series of events".

Cambridge Online Dictionary defines 'adventure' as "an unusual, exciting and possibly dangerous activity, such as trip or experience, or the excitement produced such an activity".

Various Features of Adventure in the Novel Journey

The novel, *No Safe Place*, is about a journey of characters like Abdul, Rosalia and Cheslav. They travel from their treacherous, miserable and oppressive life in Calais, France to England for leading a better life. The plot of the novel revolves around these three characters who undertake a journey for their survival and they have to do odd works to survive their life in England. Abdul has to hand over all his earnings for arranging a seat in a smuggler's boat. In his conversation, Abdul spoke about his England journey plan. "I'm sixteen, he said instead, lying just a little, 'I'm strong. I'll find work in England and pay you what I owe you'". (12)

Commenting on Abdul wants escape from his previous slave like life and now he wants free life, Tamara Ellis Smith reviews:

"Deborah Ellis primarily tells the story from Abdul's point of view. Using vibrant details, she follows his journey from war-torn Iraq where he watched his entire family die, to Calais, France where he is a migrant among many, and now on his way to freedom in England".

Risk

The major characters in the novel take risk in their lives. They take different risks because they want to make changes in their pitiful and worried lives and want to seek better and new life in England. The teenagers Abdul, Rosalia and Cheslav, having same problem of insecurity of life, have to catch a smuggler's boat to cross English Channel. They paid all their savings for having a seat in the boat. They take risk to travel in such a boat which is already stocked of heroin, an addictive drug. To retreat from a refugee camp Calais, Abdul stabs a police officer. Ellis describes about Abdul's risk as:

“He needed a place to hide until it got dark. The officer he’d stabbed might be able to identify him. There was a chance he’d be recognized”. (29)

While commenting on Abdul’s risk for going to England, Emily Donaldson writes:

“After a few treacherous months on the road, Abdul reaches the coast of France, where he negotiates passage across the English Channel with a devious smuggler”.

Unfamiliar/ Unknown Surroundings

Unfamiliar or unknown surroundings in the novel, *No Safe Place*, added more adventure aspects to the novel. Abdul, previously lived in Baghdad of Iraq, due to killing of his relatives and friend, was moved to a refugee camp which was a homeless shelter in Calais, France, an unknown and unfamiliar place for him. Abdul, Rosalia and Cheslav, want to escape from their lives and to catch a smuggler’s boat for a journey to England. A smuggler’s boat and the atmosphere on the boat were very unfamiliar to them. Many illegal immigrants took a place in the boat. The boat had already a stock of heroin. Abdul, Rosalia and Cheslav had to adjust to a new life, an unknown boy who was a pilot’s nephew. Actually their journey was a part of drug-smuggling enterprise. They end up in a tiny villa and rest there for two days. Abdul leaves for Arsenal’s arena and to Penny Lane to take a medallion which Kalil, his friend had given him.

Ellis describes how Abdul felt about the unfamiliar surrounding as:

“Abdul looked around carefully for anything else they might use whoever owned this boat had a lot of money. The console was full of fancy electrical equipment. He thought he recognized a radio and gear, but most of it was a mystery”. (67) Seemi Aziz (from University of Arizona) appreciates Deborah Ellis’s writing and quotes on how varied backgrounds of different countries add unknown surroundings to the novel:

“Ellis depicts a rich cultural background of the countries with distant circumstances for each character. This story begins in France and culminates in England, providing a fine description of the traumatic lives many immigrants lead in France”.

Quest

The killing of his family and friend in Baghdad and the pitiful refugee life on the outskirts of Calais made Abdul a quest for better life in England.. He wants escape from this tiresome life. Getting a seat in exchange of money, in an illegal boat with other three immigrants, he seized a yacht for rescuing his life from terrible life on the smuggler’s illegal boat. The three homeless migrant teenagers were in quest of such a place which provide them happy and safe life.

Ellis writes Abdul’s quest for earning money in order to go to England:

“Abdul changed directions. He’d been heading towards Sangatte, a suburb in the West Calais with sand dunes and long grass to hide in. He didn’t stay long on the busy Avenue de Verdun, but turned down a side street and cut through cemetery”. (15)

Deborah Abela, on the three immigrants escape from bad life and their haste for searching better option for life, quotes:

“All three have escaped brutal childhoods with inexplicable cruelties and are now on the run for better life”.

Transformation

The war situations and wish to forget the previous tiresome and frightful life transformed major characters in the novel from simple, innocent and shy into bold and rebellious. An innocent Abdul was ready to do every odd work in order to reach England for a peaceful and happy life. Previously little Abdul had been transferred into orphan boy by the American bombs as his father was killed in the bomb explosion and his mother; due to driving a scooter as women were not allowed to drive any vehicle. Other two including Cheslav and Rosalia had been transferred into travellers by their incurred pathetic situations.

While commenting on the aspect of transformation of characters’ feelings, Levi Erdmann reviews:

“Cheslav originally attended a Siberian military camp and he got transferred to play the trumpet at large military events”.

Abdul gradually trust on Cheslav and Rosalia and supports them for England journey for survival. Cheslav who came from very tough upbringing made himself sturdy and timid Rosalia also supports all to the England journey. Abdul’s assistance to pilot’s nephew, Jonah, signifies Abdul’s transformation from his isolation into a leader who supporting others. Ellis depicts Abdul’s feelings when he remembers his fast friend Kalil who was killed by riot in front of him.

“He cried as he walked. He couldn’t help it. These were the streets he should have walked with Kalil. This should have been the happiest walk of his life. Instead, it was the loneliest”. (203)

Conclusion

In a nutshell, the novel, *No Safe Place* reveals all the features of adventure. It is a fine example of adventure story. It is the adventure that can be seen through characters’s journey to England, various risks taken by characters, unknown or unfamiliar atmosphere created by various situations, characters’ quest for something and characters’ transformation from the earliest feelings to the feelings as the situation changes.

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The Economic Impact of Privatization on Skilled Youth in Kolhapur District

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Abstract:-

The Knowledge Economy has highlighted the importance of economic aspects of education in the new millennium. Education for the Knowledge Economy (EKE) focuses on producing skilled and flexible human capital for competitive global markets. India's IT-enabled BPO sector has demonstrated its ability to produce and use knowledge, contributing to its economic development and comparative advantage. Economists recognize the importance of EKE in developing a well-trained workforce capable of generating knowledge-driven economic growth. The Economics of Education group aims to identify opportunities for improved efficiency, equity, and quality of education, promote effective education reform processes, enhance knowledge of education outcomes, strengthen links between education systems and the labour market, and build a network of education economists for education policy planning and implementation.

Keywords: - Equity, Efficiency, Social, Infrastructure, Education reforms, Outcomes

Introduction:-

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5) is the fifth in the series, providing information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory. It includes new topics such as preschool education, disability, access to toilet facilities, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and abortion methods. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has been expanded to include measurements of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for measuring blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample provides national, state/union territory, and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour, husband's background and woman's work, HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour, and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory and national level. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The data from NFHS-5 will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. It will also help identify the need for new programs with an area-specific focus and identify groups most in need of essential services. Four Survey Schedules were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

Objective

1. Analyse the potential economic importance of privatization for young people valuable skills and qualification
2. Understanding of the complex relationship between privatization and the economic well-being of skilled youth

Review:

There are some review to related my research paper-

It explores how privatization can impact the objectives of the firm's owners, the role of government intervention, and methods for monitoring managerial performance. The evidence suggests that private ownership is more efficient in competitive conditions, but neither public nor private ownership is consistently superior when market power is present. The importance of competition policy and regulation is highlighted, emphasizing the need to consider the effects of ownership, competition, and regulation together in further analysis. (John Vickers and George Yarrow1991) In recent decades, privatization the transfer of state-owned companies to the private sector has become a prominent economic trend. Its possible effects on public debt financing, efficiency, distribution, and political ramifications have drawn attention. Studies indicate that privately held companies are typically more profitable and efficient than state-owned companies, lending credence to the idea that privatisation has advantages (Pehr-Johan Norbäck and Lars Persson2012)

Research Gap:

The foregoing review of some of the but important research studies reveals that there are

research studies on the privatization Analysis of globalization/privatization of higher education in India but very few studies about Understanding of the complex relationship between privatization and the economic well-being of skilled youth the present study is The Economic Impact of Privatization on Skilled Youth in Kolhapur District

Research Methodology:-

The data has been collected from secondary resources like articles and research papers, internet websites and magazine articles as well as Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation website. Like

Results and Discussion:-

India has long been oppressed by women, culturally, socially, economically, and politically. They are exploited in various forms, including at home, in families, and in society. Women's empowerment is a central issue in the development of countries worldwide. Kolhapur District has recognized the importance of empowering women for decades. Involvement in Self Help Groups (SHGs) has enabled women empowerment. A study was conducted to analyze the growth of SHGs and their problems. Primary data was gathered from SHG members and leaders through interviews and questionnaires, while secondary data was gathered from research articles, books, magazines, and conference proceedings. A questionnaire was developed to test the state of SHGs and the problems associated with them.

Empowerment of women is the process of uplifting their economic, social, and political status, guarding them against violence, and promoting their

participation in various income-generating activities. NGOs often facilitate self-help groups, which advise and train members in various income-generating activities. In recent projects, NGOs have been replaced by trained facilitators and animators drawn from self-help groups. This study highlights the importance of empowering women in the development of countries worldwide. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) in India has been actively working towards self-development through various initiatives. The department was notified in July 2014 under the Ministry of Sports & Youth associations and later became the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship in November 2014. Over one core youth have been participating in the Skill India programme, providing them with skills for better livelihood. The MSDE has expanded its roles through various organizations and schemes, such as PMKVY, PMKK, NSDC, NCEVT, JSS, and NIESBUD.

The study aimed to examine the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), evaluate its budget and revised estimates, and analyze the Human Resource Requirement Estimates (HRRE) sector year 2017 and 2022 in India. The results showed a positive relationship between the HRRE sector year 2017 and 2022, with a p-value of less than 0.05, indicating a statistically significant difference from zero. The government of India has launched various initiatives to support the development of skills and improve the livelihoods of its youth.

Table: - 1
The Average Sex Ratio of Kolhapur District

Population	Literacy	Sex Ratio
3,876,001	81.51%	957

Source: - <http://kolhapur.gov.in/en/demography>

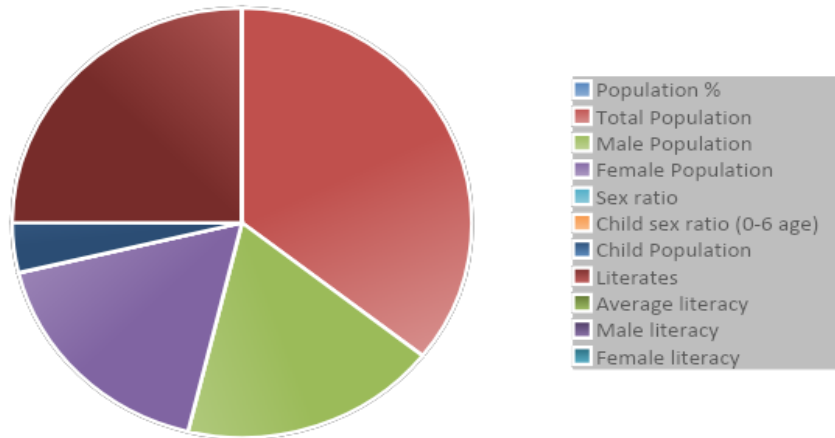
The Kolhapur district in Maharashtra has a population of 3,876,001, with 1,980,658 males and 1,895,343 females, and 840,240 families in 2011, with an average sex ratio of 957.

Table: - 2
Census 2011 Out of Total Population

	Rural	Urban
Population %	68.27%	31.73%
Total Population	26,45,992	12,30,009
Male Population	13,48,815	6,31,843
Female Population	12,97,177	5,98,166
Sex ratio	962	947
Child sex ratio (0-6 age)	862	865
Child Population	2,79,956	1,28,986
Literates	18,53,869	9,71,976
Average literacy	78.35%	88.28%
Male literacy	86.75%	92.42%
Female literacy	69.73%	83.95%

Source: - <http://kolhapur.gov.in/en/demography>

Rural



The majority of the population lives in urban areas, with an average literacy rate of 88.3%, while rural areas have a 78.4% rate. The district has a child sex ratio of 863, which is lower than the average of 957. The literacy rate in Kolhapur is 81.51%, with male literacy rate of 78.75% and female literacy rate of 66.8%. The district is further divided into 12 Talukas, which are administrative divisions containing multiple villages and towns. The total literacy rate in 2011 was 81.51%, lower than the average of 82.34% in Maharashtra. The population is divided into 2,825,845 literates, with males at 1,559,760 and females at 1,266,085. The

male literacy rate was 88.57%, while the female literacy rate was 74.22%. The district has a sex ratio of 957, with 957 females per 1000 men and 863 child sex ratios. The district covers an area of 7,685 km², with a density of 504 people per square kilometre.

In recent decades, privatization the shift in control and power from the public to the private sectors has dominating the arena of economic policy. While the implications of privatization are hotly contested, skilled young people especially vulnerable.

Positive impact	Negative impact
Increased Job Opportunities	Job Displacement and Downsizing
Enhanced Wages and Compensation	Income Inequality
Improved Career Growth	Reduced Job Security and Benefits
Entrepreneurial Opportunities	Skills Mismatch and Underutilization

Policy Considerations

Education And Training- Governments need to fund training and educational programs that provide talented young people flexible skills needed in the changing private sector. This can make it easier to access new chances and lessen the chance of losing one's current work.

Safety Nets And Social Protection- Social safety nets and unemployment benefits can provide vital support for skilled youth facing temporary job losses due to privatization. This can help minimize the negative economic impact and encourage entrepreneurship or reskilling initiatives.

Regulations And Monitoring - Enforcing rules and monitoring structures can guarantee equitable competition and stop young people with talent from being exploited in privatized industries. In addition to promoting moral business conduct, this can safeguard young workers' rights and health.

Conclusion:-

Privatization in Kolhapur District has created job opportunities for skilled youth, boosting incomes for some. However, rural and lower

educated populations have not been as benefited. Targeted skilling programs and policies can ensure equitable privatization outcomes, with monitoring trends and case studies providing insights for tailored interventions.

Over 1000 rural youths in Kolhapur district, western Maharashtra, are expected to secure jobs this year under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission project by the Zilla Parishad. The initiative aims to reduce poverty by promoting self-employment and wage employment opportunities for sustainable income growth. The Central government established the mission to implement a new strategy of poverty alleviation centered around community-based institutions. The primary objective is to reduce poverty by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities. The mission provides financial resources and technical assistance to states, enabling them to use a comprehensive livelihoods approach focusing on poverty alleviation in BPL families. The skilling and placement program provides short-term market-driven training for rural

poor youth aged 18-35, with trained youth guaranteed a job after skilling.

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“A Study of Business Transformations in India”

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Abstract

In order to stay competitive in today's cut-throat competition, a business transformation is necessary from time to time. There are different types of business transformations and it is the responsibility of top management to decide which type of business transformation is required in their organisation as per the current scenario. So, the top management and to some extent the middle-level management should have the requisite understanding of different types of transformations. This will help the organisation to adapt to the dynamic market and can increase its market share and expand its customer base. Business transformation is a collective term for making primary changes in the smooth running and operations of a business or organization. This is all about technology, processes, and personnel. These transformations lead to effective and efficient operations of a business and to be able to compete in the cutthroat competition. The present study highlights the different types of business transformations in India and abroad. The paper analyses the factors that drive the business transformations. The paper presents a few concrete suggestions for successful business transformations. The paper concluded with the fact that the key to successful business transformation is to identify new business opportunities, accept innovative technology, and rethink the present value propositions. This will lead to the creation of profitable and innovative business organisation.

Keywords: Business transformation, technology, market share, competition, digital transformation.

Introduction

Business transformation is a collective term for making primary changes in the smooth running and operations of a business or organization. This is all about technology, processes, and personnel. These transformations lead to effective and efficient operations of a business and to be able to compete in the cutthroat competition. Using technology to grow in an existing market or to enter a new market is known as digital transformation. It refers to the renewal of business models as well as business processes or business modernization with the help of information technology. The objective of digital transformation is to connect better with digital customers. So, it is a changed way of conducting business.

In recent years, digital technologies have spread to a great extent and found new applications in many spheres of our society, whether it is education, communications, health, industry, or government. The major role is played by the COVID-19 pandemic that has further accelerated these tendencies and trends. These new digital solutions have helped firms, households, and the public sector to better cope with restrictions (including lockdown) to movement and physical contact. Everything has two faces, digitalization has its own challenges which may include inequalities

caused by digital divides along with customer protection, privacy, digital security, etc. Opportunities have increased with the popularity of web-based points of sale, online payment systems, and online portals. Now the focus is on mobile phones and devices that can control personalized or modified data of a customer on a large scale.

Research Methodology

The present study has been undertaken to analyze the different types of business transformations carried out by business organizations.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are:

- To study the different types of business transformations;
- To analyze the factors that drive the business transformations;
- To highlight the advantages of business transformations and to find out the reasons for the failure of business transformations;
- To present suggestions for successful business transformations;
- To illustrate the transformation in various organisations

Types of Business Transformation

Business transformation involves a change in various facets of an organisation. The main types

of business transformation are highlighted herein below:

- 1) **Transformation in Business Processes:** It refers to the changing of organization's daily operations. The whole procedures and processes of a firm are overhauled. The best way to transform business processes is to do it gradually and not simultaneously. This ensures all the departments of an organisation are up to date with the latest practices, processes, and standards. In other words, we can say that it emphasizes how tasks are completed efficiently and effectively. This also involves eliminating repetitive processes or tasks so that resources and time can be utilized in a more productive way.
- 2) **Transformation in organizational structure:** The way employees operate in an organisation is changed in this transformation. Organisational transformation includes:
 - Improving employees' skills
 - Overhauling the hierarchical structure of an organisation
 - Hiring the skilled staff
 - Encouraging collaboration and teamwork among the staff and employees.

In other words, we can say that there is a change in the mission of an organisation, restructuring of operations, adopting latest technologies, some major collaborations and mergers, etc.
- 3) **Transformation in Domain:** The activities in which the company is involved determine its domain. Domain transformation includes the following:
 - Entering into a new business or industry in order to increase the customer base
 - Exit from the market or existing business if it finds new opportunities in some other market or business where it can earn more profit.
- 4) **Transformation in Management:** There is a need for management transformation in order to respond to new market demands and to improve decision-making processes in a dynamic environment. This all includes:
 - Going towards decentralisation where employees have decision-making authority
 - Improve the communication system among employees and management
 - Improve operational efficiency
 - Change from conventional/hierarchical management to agile management or more horizontal
 - Fasten the decision-making process in an organisation
- 5) **Transformation in Organizational Culture:** The overall mindset, attitude, values, behaviour, and intrinsic beliefs of employees of an organisation are termed organizational culture. The culture is depicted in the interactions,

values, beliefs, and attitudes as well as in the decision-making skills of the employees. In order to change organizational culture there is a need to change the individual attitude as well as collective attitudes of all employees of the organisation. This process starts from the top management and goes down to lower-level management. Top management should set an example for middle and lower-level managers and employees. In other words, we can say that in cultural transformation there is a change in behaviour patterns, thought processes, and work ethics of employees of an organisation.

- 6) **Transformation in Business Model:** All organisations prepare their central plan with a view to earning profit. The central plan includes the way the business conducts its operations, what are its sources of funds, the types of products and the types of customers it wants to attract, and so on and so forth. Transformation in the business model requires a lot of steps as there is a major change in the technology, and client base as well as a change in the company's industry.
- 7) **Transformation in Information System:** No business can survive without technology. In a dynamic competitive environment, it is necessary for an organisation to remain up to date with updated technology. Transformation in information systems includes many aspects such as:
 - Social media presence
 - Customer relationship management
 - Employees' engagement in information technology
 - Updated data storage methods
 - Digital communication
- 8) **Transformation in Cost Structure:** All expenses incurred by a business in carrying out its operations are included in the cost. The cost structure is changed from time to time in order to reduce overhead expenses. Transformation in cost may result in lower product cost per unit thereby increase in profit.
- 9) **Transformation in Sustainability:** Many companies may affect the environment badly. Sustainability transformation results in transforming the operations of the company in order to reduce the adverse effects on the environment. Many companies are now going green i.e. green finance, green HRM, green product, etc. The goal is to transform the operations of the business in an environmentally friendly manner without affecting the revenue or profit of the company.
- 10) **Transformation in the Digital World:** In this information technology world, no company can survive without digital media. Transformation in digital media involves changing the digital

media strategy whereby marketing strategies are reshaped to attract new customers. We can also say that it is a wide-ranging combination of innovative digital technology in all the operational areas of a firm. This all includes reshaping the presence of social media in the digital world such as:

- Change in content themes,
- Changing the profile pictures,
- Changing the captions and profile icons.

Driving Forces for Business Transformation

There are lots of key drivers or factors or driving forces behind business transformation. The important ones are mentioned herein below:

- 1) **Gains in efficiency:** Firms can save resources and time by eliminating repetitive processes or tasks whereby this time and resources can be utilized in a more productive manner. This can be achieved by adopting innovative technologies, reframing workflows as well as. This also involves eliminating repetitive processes or tasks so that resources and time can be utilized in a more productive way
- 2) **Amalgamation:** When there is a merger or acquisition of organisations the whole systems, processes, and cultures of both organisations are integrated into one. The new synergies come into existence, so, there is a need to transform the business processes of both organisations so that the new organisation (Merged entity) can run smoothly and effectively.
- 3) **Slump in business:** When a business incurs losses or sales go down, or there is a decrease in customer satisfaction there is a sign that everything is not working well and there is a need to transform the various operational activities of an organisation.
- 4) **Market Disruption:** It refers to the situation where a new technology or business model disrupts an established industry and this leads to major change in the way company conduct its business. The market place changes or the industry changes and the existing business model become obsolete and ineffective. So, by keeping pace with new technologies and accepting innovation, businesses can reestablish themselves and become a part of new emerging environment.
- 5) **Innovative Technology:** New or innovative technology is also considered a key driver for business transformation. Now is the era of AI, Block chain, Machine Learning, Cloud Computing, etc. Business transformation is required to adopt this new technology in order to capture new opportunities in the dynamic environment. Also, it leads to improved efficiency as well as enhances customer satisfaction and experience.
- 6) **Change in Leadership or Management:** When there is a change in management or leadership position in an organisation, a lot of things transform. New management or leadership comes with a new attitude, new vision, new strategies, and objectives. This all needs new transformation in business. The new leader will try to inculcate new trends which were not taken up by the previous leader.
- 7) **Increased Competition:** When company comes across with many competitors in the market, it needs to increase in investment towards customer service, product development and marketing. A company has to stay competitive in the market place so it needs to be alert, be ready to transform and ready to adapt new strategies to meet the new demand of the customers. In this way a company can maintain its competitive edge and can earn good profit in cutthroat competition.
- 8) **New Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Government:** In order to remain compliant with the new rules, laws and regulations of the government, businesses need to transform their operational activities. Many times, the government imposes new restrictions that can impact the organisation's marketing strategies, imports, and exports, etc. So, transformation is needed to adapt quickly to the new legal environment. This transformation will avoid penal actions also.
- 9) **Reducing Cost:** This is another key driver for business transformation. In order to be competitive in the market, it is essential to reduce the cost of the product so that the product is sold at a reasonable price which ultimately leads to increased turnover and profit. So to reduce the cost of production there is a need to transform the various contracts with suppliers by negotiating the rate of raw materials and other supplies.
- 10) **Customer's needs and behaviour are changing:** It generally happen that customer's needs, preferences, expectations, tastes and demand changed with period of time. So, the present system of an organisation may become obsolete not able to meet the changing demands of the consumers. Here businesses have to remain alert and adapt the changing environment by developing new services and products so that the changed demands of the consumers may be met.

Advantages of Business Transformation

The various advantages associated with business transformation are mentioned herein below:

- Maintain or increase the market share
- Customer experiences better satisfaction
- New talent can be attracted

- Increase in turnover
- Leads to more healthy competition
- Decision-making becomes more effective
- Increases the morale of the employees
- Digital media can be employed more efficiently
- Increased safety
- High productivity
- Better sustainability

Reasons for Failure of Business Transformation

Many business transformations fail due to a variety of reasons:

- Over-focus on technology
- Giving less importance to culture
- Unable to manage diversity
- Organisation not ready for transformation
- Management not ready to change

Steps / Practices for Successful Business Transformation

According to BCG, organisations that follow the following practices can increase the rate of successful business transformation:

- 1) Frame a clear strategy that may focus on the mission or vision or goals of an organisation. We also provide a map or steps to get there.
- 2) Prepare a team of managers from the top level to the middle level so that committed leadership can be secured.
- 3) Put the suitable person at the right place i.e. technical experts and other experts should be placed at the right place and good incentives should be provided to them so that they can be motivated to work hard.
- 4) A new attitude and mindset should be adopted.
- 5) Implement the business transformation.
- 6) Transformation progress should be monitored and measured. Track the goals that are quantifiable.
- 7) Take corrective actions if required.
- 8) Create a data platform. Aligned business goals with technology

Suggestions for the Success of Business Transformation

In order to have a successful business transformation, the following suggestions are noteworthy:

- Having a strategic vision
- Organisational readiness
- Positive attitude of management toward business transformation
- Motivating employees to be prepared for change in business processes
- Change in strategies related to marketing and sales
- Supply chain management should be effective

Illustrations of Business Transformation in the Corporate World

There are many organisations in India and abroad that have transformed their businesses in recent years. A few illustrations are given below:

- Netflix: It transformed its business from a DVD rental by mail service to a video service provider leading to the decline of physical media and the growth of the Internet. The company is able to earn more revenue by reaching a large customer base.
- Facebook: Facebook was previously a social networking website. Now it transformed into a digital advertising platform whereby it is targeting advertisements to a specific audience.
- Google: From a mere search engine, it is now a technology company offering a wide range of services and products such as hardware, advertising as well as cloud computing.
- Flipkart: Previously an online bookstore, it is now transformed into an e-commerce giant. Now it is offering a wide range of services and products such as fashion, retail and home goods, etc.
- Apple: A prestigious company offering computers to consumers, now manufacturing iPhone and iPad. Now new sources of revenue are opened due to reaching a large customer base by providing electronic products.

Conclusion

Nothing in this world is permanent except change. Every organisation has to change over a period of time. Change is inevitable. Those organisations that don't change or transform are not able to stand in the competition and eventually disappear. So, with the passage of time, every organisation has to implement transformation in order to survive in this dynamic environment. The key to successful business transformation is to identify new business opportunities, accept innovative technology, and rethink the present value propositions. This will lead to the creation of profitable and innovative business organisation.

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International Efforts for Protection of Environment

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Abstract

Environmental Protection includes programs and services that are aimed at reducing risks to the environment from contaminants such as hazardous materials and wastes, fuels, and oils. These programs address pollution prevention measures and regulatory compliance by providing procedures for safely working with these materials, inspecting the storage vessels and locations, and designating preventative maintenance procedures. Also included are environmental emergency plans, which provide the appropriate actions to be taken in the event of a spill or release. Environmental protection is a global issue. Humans, plants, and animals are part of delicate, interconnected ecosystems. If we damage one part of an ecosystem, we endanger other parts. Ongoing damage to everything from the Earth's atmosphere to the depths of the oceans could impact our future in unpredictable ways. Today we face the challenge of halting environmental destruction and restoring ecosystems to a healthy balance. Economic globalization can both accelerate environmental damage and promote environmental protection. Hopefully, we will learn to use globalization to educate people around the world about environmental issues and ensure that our lifestyles are made sustainable.

Key Words: Contaminants, Hazardous, Preventative, Destruction, Globalization etc.

Introduction

Environmental protection is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, groups and governments.^[1] Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where it is possible, to repair damage and reverse trends. Due to the pressures of overconsumption, population growth and technology, the biophysical environment is being degraded, sometimes permanently. This has been recognized, and governments have begun placing restraints on activities that cause environmental degradation. Since the 1960s, environmental movements have created more awareness of the multiple environmental problems.

There is disagreement on the extent of the environmental impact of human activity, so protection measures are occasionally debated. Many of the earth's resources are especially vulnerable because they are influenced by human impacts across different countries. As a result of this, many attempts are made by countries to develop agreements that are signed by multiple governments to prevent damage or manage the impacts of human activity on natural resources. This can include agreements that impact factors such as climate,

oceans, rivers and air pollution. These international environmental agreements are sometimes legally binding documents that have legal implications when they are not followed and, at other times, are more agreements in principle or are for use as codes of conduct. These agreements have a long history with some multinational agreements being in place from as early as 1910 in Europe, America and Africa.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the reasons for protection of environment.
2. To study the global initiatives in environmental protection.

Methodology of the Study

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the theme and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

Reasons for Protection of Environment**i. Ozone depletion, greenhouse effect and global warming**

Ozone is a thick layer which acts as a shield to protect the earth from the ultraviolet radiations coming from the sun. This layer is of great importance because of the but obvious reason that its depletion will result in ultraviolet radiations. The concern or agitation arises towards the environment when this layer starts depleting or gets reduced. Earlier also the depletion of the ozone layer was the issue and now also it is the prevalent and significant issue which within the timeframe if not tackled then can cause a lot of problems to the environment as well as to the human beings.

ii. Desertification–

In simpler terms, this issue means land degradation. The destruction of the potentiality of the land which ultimately at the end results in a drought-like situation.

The example of land degradation is deforestation, change in climate etc. Where this kind of a situation arises, it forces the people residing there to migrate to another land or place.

iii. Deforestation–

It is a very recurring issue which every country faces. Deforestation not only affects climate but it also affects the animals living in the forests. It is an alarming issue which is every now and then country has to deal with.

iv. Loss of biodiversity–

It is related to the extinction of the species from the earth and the reason is deforestation. Biodiversity means the variety of life on earth. Many of the species have already become extinct from the earth. Extinction of the species disturbs the balance of the ecosystem as well as disturbs the balance of the living species and also human beings. Earth's biodiversity provides various sources from which we can get food and also medicinal plants. Besides deforestation the other reasons for the loss of biodiversity are fragmentation, using chemical fertilizers, pesticides, overexploiting the resources available etc.

v. Disposal of wastes–

Disposing of the waste is also an important and significant issue. The major portion of waste is contributed by the industries and household. These industries or household wastes are either dumped in water or in empty unused land. As a result, the water gets contaminated and there are likely chances to get many diseases from that- for example, diarrhoea, typhoid fever etc. Industrial wastes consist of chemicals, metal compounds, nuclear waste etc. The nuclear waste is radioactive waste which gives rise to the large quantity of heat. These wastes are serious health hazards and endanger the environment and life.

Global initiatives in environmental protection

People are gradually becoming more aware of the urgent need to protect the environment. Canadians are involved with many projects around the world to protect fragile ecosystems and stop further environmental destruction. Some projects are individual efforts and some are carried out through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as World Wildlife Federation and Greenpeace. Other projects are initiated by the Government of Canada and are supported by Canadian tax dollars. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is an example of a government organization that contributes funds, personnel and expertise toward environmental protection problems worldwide. Described on the following pages are several projects designed to address the challenges of environmental protection.

i: Exploring the environment, agriculture and food security.

Canada World Youth (CWY) created the Africa-Canada Ecoleadership program for young Africans and Canadians, ages 17 to 24. Through participation in environmental and community development initiatives, participants learn to tackle difficult environmental problems in their home country.

ii. Greening computer waste.

In 2006, Greenpeace launched an on-line campaign to force electronics companies to stop making products that contain harmful chemicals. Greenpeace demanded that, starting in 2007, all new Apple products be free of the worst toxic chemicals in the production process and products themselves.

iii. Building sustainable fisheries in Cuba.

In 2004, the World Wildlife Federation (WWF) worked with the Ministry of Fisheries of the Republic of Cuba to establish a modern sustainable fishery in Northern Villa Clara.

iv. Combating desertification in the Sahels.

The Agrhymet Regional Centre (ARC) in Niamey, Niger conducts research and training in nine Sahel countries. The goal is to make people in this region less vulnerable to climate change and to protect the environment.

Conclusion

In recent years, with global economic development, the problem of environmental pollution and ecological damage has become a common concern, worldwide. To cope with the issue of environmental damage, enterprises, as essential participants in protecting the environment,

should increase their investment in environmental protection and actively assume environmental responsibility while developing their economies. With the increasing awareness of environmental protection in China, the participation of enterprises in environmental protection has received significant attention from the government, shareholders, and the public and attracted the attention of investors who seek references for their investment decisions.

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The Depiction of Pre-Colonial Igbo Society in Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart"

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Abstract

This research paper examines Chinua Achebe's seminal work, "Things Fall Apart," with a focus on its portrayal of pre-colonial Igbo society. Through a comprehensive analysis of the cultural, social, and religious dimensions depicted in the novel, the paper seeks to unravel the intricacies of Igbo life before the advent of European colonization. By delving into language, oral tradition, social hierarchy, religious practices, economic systems, and the conflicts that shape the narrative, this study aims to shed light on Achebe's nuanced representation of a society undergoing profound change. The paper contributes to a deeper understanding of Achebe's literary legacy and his pivotal role in decolonizing African literature.

Keywords- Social organization, religious beliefs, language, and colonialism.

Introduction

Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" stands as a literary cornerstone in the exploration of African identity and the impact of colonialism. Written in 1958, the novel offers a vivid portrayal of pre-colonial Igbo society, presenting a complex tapestry of customs, traditions, and interpersonal dynamics. Against the backdrop of European colonial expansion, Achebe skillfully navigates the intricacies of a society on the brink of transformative change. This research paper delves into Achebe's depiction of pre-colonial Igbo society, aiming to unravel the layers of cultural richness, social structures, and religious beliefs embedded in the narrative.

Background:

Chinua Achebe's Literary Legacy: Achebe, a towering figure in African literature, crafted "Things Fall Apart" as a response to prevailing colonial narratives that often misrepresented and marginalized African cultures. Achebe's work marked a pivotal moment in the literary landscape, challenging stereotypes and providing a platform for African voices.

Pre-Colonial Igbo Society: The novel is set in pre-colonial Nigeria, a time of relative stability and cultural coherence for the Igbo people. Understanding this historical context is crucial for appreciating the nuances of Achebe's portrayal and the subsequent impact of colonial forces.

Purpose of the Study:

Unpacking Cultural Elements: This research aims to dissect the cultural elements embedded in "Things Fall Apart," exploring the significance of language, oral tradition, social

hierarchy, religious practices, and economic systems within pre-colonial Igbo society.

Analyzing Social Dynamics: By scrutinizing the characters, conflicts, and social structures depicted in the novel, this study seeks to uncover the intricacies of Igbo life and illuminate the ways in which Achebe navigates the tensions between tradition and change.

Scope of the Study:

Literary Analysis: This paper primarily employs a literary analysis approach to dissect the narrative techniques and stylistic choices Achebe employs in presenting pre-colonial Igbo society.

Sociocultural Exploration: In addition to a literary focus, the research delves into the broader sociocultural implications of Achebe's portrayal, considering the resonance of his work beyond the confines of literature.

In examining the depiction of pre-colonial Igbo society in "Things Fall Apart," this research contributes to the broader understanding of African literature, cultural representation, and the impact of colonialism on indigenous communities.

Cultural Landscape

Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" artfully unfolds the vibrant cultural landscape of pre-colonial Igbo society, offering readers a nuanced portrayal of a community deeply rooted in its traditions and customs.

Language and Oral Tradition:

Achebe's narrative is immersed in the linguistic richness of the Igbo people, with the use of proverbs and idioms serving as a distinctive feature. As Achebe aptly notes, "Proverbs are the palm-oil with which words are eaten" (Achebe,

1958, p. XX). Here, language is not merely a tool for communication; it is a repository of cultural wisdom. The incorporation of Igbo linguistic elements becomes a powerful vehicle through which readers are transported into the heart of Igbo culture.

The oral tradition, a cornerstone of Igbo society, is eloquently portrayed by Achebe. Through the characters' storytelling and communal gatherings, the novel underscores the cultural significance of passing down history, morality, and communal values through oral narratives.

Social Hierarchy and Gender Roles

Achebe meticulously navigates the social hierarchies that structure Igbo society. This is exemplified in the character of Okonkwo, whose trajectory within the community reflects the rigid expectations and consequences within the established social order. As Achebe observes, "Among the Igbo, the art of conversation is regarded very highly and proverbs are the palm-oil with which words are eaten" (Achebe, 1958, p. XX). The utilization of proverbs becomes a literary device that not only enriches the narrative but also encapsulates the essence of social norms and expectations.

Gender roles are presented with equal scrutiny. Achebe delves into the complexities of traditional Igbo gender expectations, illustrating the roles of women as homemakers and the expectations placed on men as providers and protectors. The character dynamics become a mirror reflecting the societal structures that govern interpersonal relationships. Through Achebe's adept storytelling, the cultural landscape of pre-colonial Igbo society is painted with vivid strokes, offering readers a multifaceted understanding of the customs and social dynamics that shape the characters' lives.

Religious Practices

Chinua Achebe's magnum opus, "Things Fall Apart," serves as an insightful exploration of the religious tapestry woven into the fabric of pre-colonial Igbo society. Achebe's narrative artistry brings forth the depth and intricacies of Igbo religious practices, offering readers a glimpse into a spiritual worldview that is both profound and intimately connected to daily life.

Ancestral Worship:

At the heart of Igbo spirituality lies the profound practice of ancestral worship, a theme elegantly expounded upon by Achebe. The veneration of ancestors is deeply embedded in the daily rituals and communal life of the Igbo people. As Achebe notes, "the living and the dead, the visible and the invisible, were intertwined and pulsating with the same life" (Achebe, 1958). The narrative weaves through rituals, sacrifices, and communal ceremonies, portraying a society where the spiritual continuum is an integral part of the cultural identity. Drawing on Igbo proverbs and idioms, Achebe captures the essence of ancestral

reverence, illustrating the belief that the wisdom and influence of past generations actively shape the destiny of the living. This interconnectedness underscores the organic relationship between the earthly and ancestral realms, creating a dynamic religious framework that shapes the characters' worldview.

Clash of Beliefs:

The introduction of Christianity by European missionaries becomes a pivotal point of tension within Igbo society, challenging established religious practices. Achebe meticulously depicts this clash of beliefs, stating that "the arrival of the missionaries marked the beginning of a profound transformation, a clash between the old order and the new" (Achebe, 1958). The novel's protagonist, Okonkwo, becomes a microcosm of this clash, embodying the struggle between traditional animistic beliefs and the incursion of Western Christianity.

Through the characters' dialogues and inner conflicts, Achebe poignantly explores the repercussions of this clash. The erosion of ancestral worship is portrayed as a profound loss, disrupting the harmony of the Igbo way of life. Achebe's narrative becomes a vessel through which readers witness the profound impact of external forces on indigenous religious systems.

In these depictions, Achebe not only captures the historical and cultural nuances of Igbo religious practices but also invites readers to reflect on broader themes of cultural resilience and the intricate interplay between tradition and change.

Economic System

Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" provides a literary exploration of the economic underpinnings of pre-colonial Igbo society, offering readers a glimpse into the intricate web of agricultural practices, trade networks, and communal cooperation that defined the economic landscape.

Agriculture and Trade:

Agriculture stands as the bedrock of Igbo economic life, a theme deeply embedded in Achebe's narrative. The cultivation of yams, in particular, is emblematic of both sustenance and social status within the community. As Achebe notes, "Yams stood for manliness, and he who could feed his family on yams from one harvest to another was a very great man indeed" (Achebe, 1958, p. XX). This agricultural focus becomes a lens through which readers witness the symbiotic relationship between the land and the people, emphasizing the significance of self-sufficiency. Trade, too, plays a pivotal role in Igbo economic systems. The communal marketplaces serve as hubs of exchange, fostering not only economic transactions but also cultural interactions. Achebe's narrative captures the vibrancy of these market scenes, illustrating the

diversity of goods and the dynamic relationships that underpin the economic exchanges within the community.

Social and Economic Disruptions:

The arrival of European colonizers introduces disruptions to the established economic equilibrium. Achebe portrays the impact of colonialism on local industries and trade networks, noting that "the strangers were changing the ways of the clan very quickly" (Achebe, 1958, p. XX). The imposition of foreign economic structures leads to a reevaluation of traditional practices, creating tensions and dislocations within the community.

Through the character of Okonkwo, whose prosperity is closely tied to agricultural success, Achebe explores the ramifications of economic shifts on individual lives. The changing economic landscape becomes a metaphor for the broader consequences of colonial intervention, echoing the real historical transformations that occurred in many African societies during the colonial era.

In examining the economic facets of Igbo society, Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" becomes a narrative tapestry that not only depicts the daily rhythms of life but also serves as a commentary on the broader impact of external forces on indigenous economic systems.

Conflict and Change

In "Things Fall Apart," Chinua Achebe masterfully navigates the tumultuous waters of conflict and change within the pre-colonial Igbo society, weaving a narrative that explores internal strife, external forces, and the profound transformations that reshape the community.

Internal Conflicts:

Achebe's narrative intricately dissects the internal conflicts embedded within the fabric of Igbo society. Chief among these conflicts is the struggle for leadership and the dynamics of power within the community. As Achebe notes, "The political systems of Umuofia were based on the strength of kinship ties" (Achebe, 1958, p. XX). The intricate dance of alliances and rivalries, depicted through characters like Okonkwo and his interactions with other leaders, becomes a microcosm of the internal tensions that threaten the unity of the community.

Conflicts also emerge from the clash of traditions and changing societal values. Achebe portrays generational conflicts as the younger generation questions and challenges established norms, leading to a tension between the old and the new within the community.

External Forces:

The looming presence of European colonizers introduces external forces that catalyze radical change. Achebe vividly illustrates the clash between the traditional Igbo way of life and the encroaching influence of colonialism. As external forces disrupt the established order, the community

grappling with the erosion of its cultural foundations. Achebe observes, "The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion" (Achebe, 1958, p. XX). This marks the beginning of a profound transformation, highlighting the vulnerability of indigenous societies in the face of external pressures.

Through characters like Mr. Brown and Reverend Smith, Achebe provides nuanced perspectives on the impact of foreign ideologies. The clash of belief systems becomes a catalyst for external conflicts, reflecting the broader historical narrative of colonial encounters in Africa. Achebe's exploration of internal and external conflicts serves as a narrative vehicle for examining the broader theme of societal change. As the community grapples with these conflicts, readers witness the delicate balance between tradition and transformation, resilience and vulnerability.

Conclusion

Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" transcends the boundaries of a mere narrative; it becomes a profound exploration of pre-colonial Igbo society, a poignant commentary on the consequences of external influences, and a testament to the resilience of cultural identity. As we navigate through the linguistic, social, religious, and economic dimensions of Igbo life, Achebe's narrative prowess paints a vivid picture of a community on the precipice of profound change. The cultural landscape, illuminated through language and oral tradition, showcases the beauty and resilience of the Igbo people. Achebe's use of proverbs and idioms serves not only as a linguistic embellishment but as a powerful tool for cultural preservation, emphasizing the interconnectedness of language and identity. The religious practices depicted, particularly the ancestral worship deeply rooted in Igbo spirituality, serve as a lens through which readers witness the intimate relationship between the earthly and the spiritual realms. The clash of beliefs, as Christianity infiltrates traditional practices, becomes a poignant exploration of the transformative power of external forces.

Economically, the novel unfolds the intricacies of agricultural practices and trade networks, presenting a community whose prosperity is intricately tied to the land. However, the arrival of colonial powers disrupts these economic foundations, ushering in a period of uncertainty and dislocation. Conflict, whether internal or external, is a recurring motif in Achebe's narrative. The internal struggles for leadership and the clash of generational values mirror the broader external conflict brought by colonialism. Through characters like Okonkwo, Achebe captures the complexities of societal change, illustrating the profound impact of these conflicts on individual lives and collective identities. In conclusion, "Things Fall Apart" is a literary

masterpiece that transcends time and culture. Achebe's portrayal of pre-colonial Igbo society is a call to recognize the humanity, complexity, and resilience of African cultures. The novel stands as a testament to the importance of cultural understanding and the ongoing dialogue between tradition and change in the ever-evolving tapestry of human experience. Through the lens of Igbo society, Achebe invites readers to contemplate not only the specific historical context but also the universal themes of identity, transformation, and the enduring spirit of a people in the face of inevitable change.

As we close the pages of "Things Fall Apart," we are left with a profound appreciation for Achebe's contribution to African literature and a renewed understanding of the intricate dance between tradition and change, a theme that resonates far beyond the borders of Umuofia.

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USE of IT and ICT in Academic Libraries

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Abstract

This article focuses on the changing role of library services as a result of the impact of IT and ICT through the use of various technological instruments. The library will be able to provide exceptional service to its patrons.

Key Words: IT, ICT, Academic Libraries.

Introduction

Libraries have been a repository of all types of knowledge since antiquity. They have been offering scholars and researchers with information access. However, as people's expectations of libraries have grown, the use of communication technology has expanded the scope of information dissemination, making current and up-to-date information available to students, teachers, and researchers. In this age of information explosion, libraries rely on ICT, the Internet, and email. As our reliance on these technologies grows, it is imperative that we utilize ICT to deliver the right user at the right moment. The use of information and communication technology in academic libraries is becoming increasingly significant as a result of user satisfaction and their diversified information needs.

Information Technology:

It is concerned with the use of technology to treat data. It alters our understanding and expands our knowledge by connecting information to learning. It is now the leader in the game of technology, which has altered the way we learn by allowing us to navigate information in this era of information overload in a fraction of a second to reach relevant in context.

Communication:

Communication is simply the exchange of information between people or the use of a communication system that sends and receives messages between groups of people. Individuals communicate in a variety of ways, including facial expressions, gestures, writing, speaking, and so on. Communication stems are also known as media communication systems, such as the internet, which is a global network of computers. Other important forms of media include recordings, films, telephones and fax machines, mobile phones, and televisions.

ICT:

The phrase "information and communication technology" (ICT) initially originated in the mid-1980s and was described as "all kinds of electronics systems used for broadcasting telecommunications and mediated communication." ICT refers to information and communication technology.

Benefit of Ict in the Library:

The ICT products and services are beneficial for the libraries in the following ways.

1. It helps you save time, space, energy, and resources.
2. It offers high-quality services and expands the breadth of offerings.
3. It aids in the search for information and makes it available to multiple users at the same time.
4. It facilitates quick communication.

Ict Based Services in Academic Library:

1. Internet Access: The Internet, a global system of public and private computer networks that allows desktop computers to exchange data, messages, and files with any of the millions of other computers connected to it, is an indispensable valuable source of information and an efficient information delivery medium that provides a platform for a wide range of existing and future reference services. The invention of internet services is the book for LIS; it has opened up all possibilities for Library and Information Science. It has evolved as the largest reservoir of knowledge and information, holding billions of papers, the majority of which are freely available. It means that the library has access to more current reference tools and chapters.

2. OPAC: It is suggested to expand the online public access catalogue service for the benefit of users. The availability and location of the library's books, journals, and other reading materials. The user can view the status of his or her own account. They can reserve available books or books that are currently unavailable in the library by dialing our

library's phone number from anywhere. OPAC users can also access the list of new books.

3. Digital Reference Services: Digital Reference Services are Internet-based question-and-answer services that connect customers with people who have specialized subject knowledge and the ability to do precise searches. A reference librarian is also involved in providing reference services that necessitate a thorough intellectual understanding of the subject.

4. Free Table of Content Services: Users can access the digitized text of the thesis as well as a few books and journal web pages to access table of contents, abstracts, and full text. The library began linking scanned pages of Table of Contents to Language Journals and a few Indian Journals when publishers did not provide such links.

5. Library Automation: An automated library is one that uses a computer system to manage in-house library operations such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control, and OPAC. Library automation reduces the need for human interaction in all library services, allowing any user to obtain the needed information in less time.

6. Video Conferencing: Video conferencing is one of the most rapidly growing fields of telecommunications development, with applications spanning from business to government to education to home and family. Libraries can manage it extremely methodically for educational purposes. In video conferencing, one can converse while also seeing individuals sitting thousands of kilometers away, as if they were all in the same room, facing each other.

ICT in Libraries- Various Challenges:

ICT in libraries has raised a number of challenges.

- Inadequate financing for ICT infrastructure.
- An unstable power supply.
- Constant software and hardware changes.
- Librarians' and libraries' roles are evolving.

Conclusion

Libraries, which were formerly seen to be just a repository of knowledge, have gained a new perspective in modern information and communication technologies. Modern libraries are utilizing ICT-based products and services such as library automation, digital archives in libraries with so much of the pain and strain of ICT with greater effectiveness library organization, administration, and other technical processing have become easier and more quantum of work can be completed in a relaxed mood. ICT is transforming the work of librarians and information services.

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Studies on Bioemulsifier producing Bacteria

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Abstract:

There is an increasing enthusiasm for the creation and utilization of natural emulsifiers that offer both biodegradability and non-toxic properties, surpassing the performance of current emulsifying agents employed in the food industry. A wide array of microorganisms can serve as viable sources of raw materials, providing a diverse range of applications. This study focuses on the isolation and identification of bacterial strains capable of producing bioemulsifiers from hydrocarbon-contaminated sites. The objective is to assess their bioemulsifying properties. Screening was conducted using the drop-collapse method and minimal agar supplemented with a diesel layer as a carbon source. Positive strains, demonstrating growth in a liquid medium, were identified. Out of the 10 bacterial isolates tested, 2 exhibited positive results using both the drop-collapse and hydrocarbon layer agar methods. Morphological and biochemical characterization was employed for identification, revealing the isolates to be *Bacillus sp.* and *Escherichia coli*.

Key Words: Bioemulsifier, *Bacillus sp.*, *Escherichia coli*, Hydrocarbon

Introduction:

Researchers have shifted their focus to alternative options due to the harmful and non-biodegradable nature of chemical surfactants (Mawgoud et al., 2010; Panjiar et al., 2013). Bioemulsifiers, originating from microbial sources, exhibit properties similar to chemical surfactants but offer several advantages, including biocompatibility, low toxicity, biodegradability, and high specificity towards substrates (Bognolo, 1999; Dastgheib et al., 2008). These bioemulsifiers possess diverse functionalities such as foaming, emulsification, dispersion, wetting, viscosity reduction, cleansing, and surface activity (Kosaric, 1992). Their versatility has led to applications in various industries such as food processing, cosmetics, petroleum, leather, paper, agriculture, and pharmaceuticals (Kosaric, 1992; Batista et al., 2006).

Moreover, bioemulsifiers find utility in enhancing oil recovery from wells, reducing heavy oil viscosity, cleaning oil storage tanks, improving flow in pipelines, and stabilizing gas-water-oil emulsions (Makkar and Cameotra, 1997; Bognolo, 1999). Oil contamination in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems has led to the development of a thriving microbial network capable of producing bioemulsifiers that can utilize and solubilize carbon sources from petroleum hydrocarbons. Consequently, novel bioemulsifier-producing bacterial strains were isolated from oil-contaminated areas (Iwabuchi et al., 2002; Chikere et al., 2009). Various microorganisms, including *Bacillus*,

Halomonas, *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, *Arthrobacter*, and yeast, have been identified for their ability to produce bioemulsifiers (Desai and Banat, 1997; Maneerat, 2005; Das et al., 2008). *Bacillus sp.*, *Pseudomonas sp.*, *Serratia sp.*, yeasts, and fungi have been isolated from environments contaminated with oil or hydrocarbons by several researchers (Batista et al., 2006; Kumar et al., 2007; Ghojav et al., 2008; Ganesh and Lin, 2009; Nishanthi et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2011; Dhail and Jasuja, 2012; Granzotto et al., 2012; Saimmai et al., 2012). In the current study, soil samples were collected from a garage in Pune district. Among all isolates, two were identified as highly efficient bioemulsifier producers.

Material and Methods:

2.1 Isolation of micro-organisms from oil-infected sites:

2.1.1 Collection of Sample:

Soil specimens were gathered from garages in Pune, Maharashtra. The samples were obtained using aseptic techniques and placed in sterile polythene zipper bags. Subsequently, they were transported to the laboratory, where they were stored at 4°C for further investigation.

2.1.2 Isolation of bacteria:

Soil contaminated with oil (1 g) was subjected to serial dilution in sterile 0.9% (w/v) saline solution. A 0.1 ml sample from each dilution was spread onto Petri plates containing nutrient agar medium supplemented with purified hydrocarbon oil (0.2 µm) as a carbon source. The mineral salt medium comprised potassium dihydrogen phosphate

(2 g/L), sodium chloride (5 g/L), magnesium sulfate (0.1 g/L), ammonium nitrate (2 g/L), and disodium hydrogen phosphate (5 g/L). In the second medium, nutrient agar was enriched with oil (2%, v/v) as an additional carbon source, representing moderate toxicity. The third medium used for isolation was a simple nutrient agar medium. After 24–48 hours of incubation, microbial colonies on the Petri plates were enumerated. Pure cultures of morphologically distinct bacterial isolates were obtained through the quadrant streaking technique on nutrient agar plates and preserved on nutrient agar slants at 4°C for future use.

2.2 Screening of bacteria:

The screening process involved the examination of well-developed colonies displaying distinct morphologies among various isolates. Subsequently, 100 ml of sterile nutrient broth was introduced into two flasks separately, with Diesel added to one and edible oil to the other. Each flask was then inoculated with individual bacterial isolates. Two bacterial strains demonstrated exceptional efficiency and were consequently chosen for subsequent investigations. To ensure their preservation, all bacterial isolates were stored on sterile nutrient agar slants and utilized for further research.

2.3 Identification of bacteria: Two bacterial isolates underwent additional identification

through morphological and biochemical analyses. Morphological characteristics, including size, shape, color, margin, elevation, consistency, opacity were examined. Gram's nature was determined, and biochemical characterization followed the guidelines outlined in Bergy's Manual.

Bioemulsify evaluation by Surface Tension Determination:

The initial detection of bacteria capable of producing bioemulsifiers was conducted through the drop collapse method as outlined by Batista et al. in 2006. This test involved the use of both cell suspensions and culture supernatant. To assess bioemulsify production, Mineral Salt Agar plates with layers of diesel and edible oil were utilized, following the procedure suggested by Kiyohara et al. in 1985. In this method, bacterial colonies were inoculated onto the plates using sterile toothpicks, and the incubation period was set at 37°C for duration of 7 days.

3. Results:

3.1 Isolation of Bacteria:

Out of the soil samples obtained from the garage, a total of 10 bacteria were identified. After thorough analysis, two isolates, namely AG 1 and AG 2, were identified as the most efficient and selected for further investigation.

Table 1: Morphological characters of bacterial isolates:

Sr no.	Bacterial isolate	Size in mm	Shape	Colour	Margin	Elevation	Consistency	Opacity	Gram's Nature
1	AG 1	1	Circular	Off white	Serrate	Convex	Moist	Opaque	Gram Positive
2	AG 2	2	Circular	Metallic Green	Undulate	Raised	Mucoid	Opaque	Gram Negative

Table 2: Biochemical characters of bacterial isolates:

Sr. No.	Bacterial isolates	Glucose	Sucrose	lactose	Starch	Gelatine
1	AG 1	A	-	-	+	-
2	AG 2	A	-	-	+	+

Where, A: Acid production, +: positive, -: Negative

Table 3: Biochemical characters of bacterial isolates:

Sr. No	Bacterial isolation	Catalase	Oxidase	Indole	Methyl red	Voges-Proskauer	Citrate utilization
1	AG 1	+	+	-	-	-	-
2	AG 2	+	+	-	-	+	-

Where, +: Positive, -: Negative



Photoplate 1: Production of Bioemulsify by *Bacillus* sp. in nutrient broth with Petrol and edible oil

On the basis of Morphological and Biochemical characterization, the isolated bacteria (AG 1 and AG 2) were identified as *Bacillus* sp. and *Escherichia coli*. These two organisms exhibited highest potential of bioemulsifier production and hence were used for further studies.

Discussion:

The findings align with a prior investigation conducted by Batista et al. (2006), where the existence of both Gram-negative and Gram-positive microorganisms was attributed to the presence of outer membranes serving as bioemulsifiers.

The identification of the specific bacteria, namely AG 1 and AG 2, was tentatively established following the guidelines outlined in Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology (refer to Tables 2 and 3). Through initial identification at the biochemical level, the isolates were determined to belong to *Bacillus* sp. and *Escherichia coli*.

The emulsification rate is known to fluctuate with the bacterial growth phase, as highlighted by Koneman (2005). *Pseudomonas* sp. exhibited the highest emulsification rates for both diesel and edible oil in our study. Our findings closely align with those of Monteiro et al. (2007), who reported a similar emulsification index of approximately 70% after 30 days of incubation. They also emphasized the stability of emulsions produced by *Escherichia coli*, suggesting their potential use in environmental contamination control.

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Poverty: Policy Regimes for its Reduction

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Abstract:

India has now in its eighth decade of independence. In the post independence era, India has achieved commendable success on many fronts. In case of agriculture, India is now not only net exporters but also one of the largest donors of food in the world. In the field of science and technology India has one of the leading countries. In spite of all this India has the largest number of poor among all countries and it is home to one-fourth of the world's poor. Poverty is one of the most important economic problems in India. Perhaps no country in the world has invested so much time, energy and resources on poverty alleviation and achieved so little as India. Yet poverty is widespread throughout the country.

The present paper is compilation of how Indian poverty line is estimated? Which are the poverty alleviation programmes adopted by the India to reduce the poverty? The paper focused that poverty is extreme problem in Indian economy which persistence before the independence. Poverty alleviation has been on the national policy agenda since pre independence era. In 1938, the Indian National Congress constituted a National Planning Committee (NPC) headed by the Jawaharlal Nehru, Which had declared that social objective should be 'to ensure an adequate standard of living for the masses, to get rid of the appalling poverty of the people.'

Introduction:

Over the last almost eighth decades since Independence India has been achieved tremendous growth. India partly realized the success of agriculture, because now India is one of the largest donors of food in the world. In the field of science and technology Indian economy is one the frontiers of many areas like space, communication and information technology. Thus the story of the post Independence India is one of spectacular success combined with unforgivable failures. Indian unforgivable failure has been the persistence of mass poverty and destitution. India has the largest of poor in the world. The real fruits of independence and democracy cannot be enjoyed by the people unless they are freed from the clutches of poverty. It is a matter of utter shame that nearly seventh decades after independence, India has anywhere between one-third to one-fourth of people desperately poor and denied of the minimum conditions for human existence. Poverty is one of the most important economic problems in India. It is widespread throughout the country.

Liberalization, privatization and globalization with the primary goal of growth maximization have almost become a universal economic phenomenon in all over the world. When the process of development started, it was thought that the 'trickle down' effect would take care of the problem of poverty. The pace of India's economic growth has turned out to be reasonably steady and recently well above the world average. Yet the

growth process all along has remained relatively ineffective in dealing with the problem of mass poverty. India still remains a poor country. The phrase 'trickle down' has disappeared from the policy. Thus poor are brutally excluded from 'development'. In India the poverty issue is at the heart of the development discourse. Poverty is multifaceted manifestation that touches all walks of life.... that social, political and economic. As per the official estimates for 2011-12 (planning commission, GOI), around 270 million people or over the one fifth of India's population is till categorized as living below the most basic food-adequacy poverty line.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To understand the concept of poverty.
2. To examine the methods of poverty estimate.
3. To study the poverty alleviation programmes.
4. To know the status of poverty in India.

Methodology:-

The present paper has developed by using the secondary data. Published books, journals, newspapers and online databases and views of writers in various articles are used for this study. The government reports and official estimation of poverty reports are used to this study.

Historical background of poverty in India:-

In India there have several socio-economic thoughts on poverty literature. The well-known Indian social reformer and economic thinker has focused on poverty and welfare since Ram Mohan Roy (1972-1833) to Amartya Sen, the subject of

poverty and welfare of the poor has dominated the scene. Indian economic thinker Dadabhai Navroji (1948-1917) also rejected the free-trade policy. Dadabhai Navroji first raised the question of “Drain of Wealth” in 1867, stating that “England draining away the wealth of this (India) country: Hindustan is crushed down”. Later in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, systematically propounded the theory of Drains and proved that it was the main cause of poverty in India. Navroji strongly felt that “It is not the pitiless operation of the economic laws but it is thoughtless and pitiless action of the British policy---pitiless drain (of wealth) by England made India poor consistently”.

After Dadabhai Navroji, in the 19th century Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842-1901), had a detail analysis of India's foreign trade with England in 1872 and proved that about one-third of national income of the country was being drained annually by the Britishers which is responsible for the poverty of the country. In India the theory of Drains of Navroji became the basic theory of analysis of poverty by the economists and social reformers. The late 19th century economist, Ramesh Chandra Dutt (1958-1909) has done, his first important work ‘Peasantry of Bengal in 1875’ made a good study of internal drain by the British rule. He established a casual relationship between the economic drain and the poverty of the peasantry which is his theory of Internal Drain. In the 19th century, the social and economic philosophers concentrated their investigations to find out the causes of poverty but in the 20th century, the social and economic thinkers proceeded further in search of tools to measure the intensity of poverty and device remedies for the alleviation of poverty. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), whom the people alleviated as Mahatma. His life was a live experiment for the eradication of poverty.

After Independence in 1970's a number of studies were made in the country by the economists, academicians and planners on the measurement of poverty line and percentage of people below the poverty line. The famous economist, the Nobel Prize winner, Amartya Sen has explained the different view of poverty analysis. In his perspective poverty must be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as lowness of income, which is the standard criterion of identification of poverty. The low income is clearly one of the major causes of poverty. According to Amartya Sen capabilities that a person has that is, the substantive freedoms he or she enjoys to lead the kind of life he or she has reason to value.

The poverty concept:

The concept of poverty is multi dimensional. It covers not only levels of income and marginalization and exclusion of the poor from the mainstream of society. There has been much

debate about how exactly poverty should be defined. In popular understanding, poverty is identified with lowness of income which prevents a family from obtaining and enjoying the basic necessities of life, including a minimum of food, clothing, shelter and water. This is defined as income poverty, for a comprehensive picture of poverty these other deprivations, such as in relation to health, education, sanitation and insurance against mishears, must be taken into account to increase the poverty. Poverty has explained in terms of absolute and relative terms. The absolute and relative terms are that is, the proportion of the relevant population whose level of living falls below a poverty line either determined by the per capita consumption expenditure (monthly or annual) of the household or per capita income of a household or its consumption of per capita calorie intake (monthly or annual) does not totally express the social conditions in which people live.

Thus the poverty line (define in terms of the cost and relevant prices of a normatively defined basket of consumption or on the basis of calorie requirements as per nutritional consideration) becomes only a single variable which does not explain the phenomenon of poverty. This necessities looking at poverty from the social structural, psychological and cultural perspectives.

Poverty may generally be characterized as a state of deprivation, dependence and degradation below physically and socio-culturally acceptable norms or standards set by a society or nation, associated with a minimum level of living for its population. Thus there are several methods to determine poverty. The first is calorie norm, second computations of poverty line based on the assumption that education, health and sanitation requirements would be provided by the state. Third one is the consumption expenditure collected through a uniform recall period. Determine the poverty in absolute terms became a difficult phenomenon in recent years. It has attempted on the basis of per capita income in terms of consumption and minimum calorie requirement per capita per day. For an average Indian, the minimum calorie intake has been taken at 2250 per capita per day.

Rather the determination of poverty by various methods, there are three widely employed approaches to conceptualizing the phenomenon of poverty. These are subsistence approach; the basic needs approach and the relative deprivation approach. Under the subsistence approach poverty is reckoned, at the individual level, in terms of deprivation with respect to fundamental physiological needs. The basic need approach adopts a less narrow conceptions of needs, interpreting these to include, at the level of communities as a whole various amenities and serviced. The relative deprivation approach goes beyond assessment of human needs by recognizing

the importance not only of physiological and material wants but also of socially dictated ones. It considered the notion of 'social exclusion'.

Poverty status of India:-

India has the largest number of poor among all countries and it is home to one-fourth of the world poor. India's official poverty line approach articulated in early 1970's follows the seminal work of Dandekar and Rath (1971). It is based on an absolute notion of poverty and defines the poverty line at the minimum consumption expenditure at which the national energy adequacy norms separately specified for rural and urban areas, are met for an average individual. The energy adequacy norms are estimated to be 2400 and 2100 kilo calories per capita per day for rural and urban areas respectively, and are derived from the age-sex-occupation-specific energy norms using the all India demographic data from the census 1971. Before the official poverty line approach in the post independence India the debate on poverty was first initiated by Ram Manohar Lohia, a socialist leader in his maiden speech in the parliament (Lok Sabha) in 1963. Lohia said 30 crore people in India were living on the three Anna (about 20 paise) a day. After this the systematic statistical study to quantify poverty in India has done by Dandekar and Rath in 1966.

The study has been based on the methodology HCR (Head Count Ratio). HCR is the proportion of people with income/expenditure below a certain specified household level of the total population. After the study of India's official poverty line which was started by Dandekar and Rath, there have several studies the estimation of poverty by different methods. Like Lakadwala methodology, Tendulkar methodology also planning commission sets the committees to review the estimated methods of poverty. Recently, the planning commission estimated poverty line with Tendulkar methodology as on expenditure of Rs 32 per capita per day in urban areas and Rs 26 per capita per day in rural areas. But it reflects today's difficult reality of managing even a bare subsistence living on this level of spending. It became controversy surrounding the perceived inadequacy so planning commission to set up another expert group, with C.Ragurajan as chairperson to review the existing methodology for estimation of poverty with wide ranging terms of reference.

Poverty alleviation Programmes:

India has adopted holistic approach of combining pro-poor growth policies with directly targeted anti-poverty programmers. There are three main motivations for safety nets, which are broadly complementary. They are protection motivation; insurance motivation and other considerate like poverty alleviation. When the process of development started all over the world, it was

assumed that 'the trickle down' effect would be take care the problem of poverty. But in India 'trickle down' effect did not work. In the economic literature well known economists have in favour of 'trickle down' theory. The Nobel Prize Winner economists like Arthur Lewis, Simon Kuznets, argued that while in the initial stages of development inequality increased, later on the trend was reversed. Another well known economist Bhagwati (2004) says that the globalization of trade and other policies has reduced poverty and improved social and economic conditions of the people across the world. But the phrase "trickle down" has disappeared from the policy. Thus poor are brutally excluded from development.

After the failure of 'trickle down' theory many economists argued that growth alone does not always improve the lives of all a countries people. If everything leaves to market and growth, it cannot take care of risk and inequality. The state has a role in helping the poor in times of insecurity and in ensuring minimum levels of provision to those unable to gain from the growth process. The recent theory and evidence "offers a new perspective on social protection policies in poor countries, suggesting that there is scope for using the policies to compensate for the market failures that perpetuate poverty, particularly in high inequality settings". The programmes which are aimed at directly helping the poor instead of the entire population are termed as targeted poverty alleviation programmers.

There have been several initiatives to tackle the problem of poverty in India and all types of social safety nets were tried since Independence. In India first poverty alleviation programmed initiated in 1952 that was community Development programmed. After that there was abolition the system of land holdings such as zamindari & Jagirdari etc. This was followed by attempts to have a comprehensive policy of land reforms. Also in the third-five year plan on food grain production there was introduction of new technology, which resulted green revolution. But the achievements through many of these efforts were far away from satisfactory level to tackle the problem of poverty. In 1970, many new programmes including the rural work programmes (RWP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), the Desert Development Programmes (DPP) tried in rural area to alleviate poverty. In 1980, the poverty alleviation programmes in the country with higher allocation in five years plans. Self employment and wage employment programmed (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programmes (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme (RLEGP) were introduced. PDS and nutrition programmes have spread to rural areas.

After the post reform period with the introduction of economic liberalization policies in

the country in 1991, the role of safety nets in poverty alleviation was realized much more than before. There are several central government programmes targeted to the BPL household in rural areas. It includes public distribution system (PDS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) and health insurance. This policy has been more emphasis on human development and physical infrastructure. Also the self targeting criterion programme MGNREGS, which is open to anyone how see work as a manual labour on public worked or mid day meal (MDM) scheme, where any child can access meals provided at schools if they are enrolled there, outcomes realized are likely to be better.

In India in the case of urban India, until recently there has been no attempt to identify the poor or have procedures in place to have comparable urban BPL lists. Delhi is perhaps among the only state that has identified the urban poor and prepared the BPL lists for the urban areas. But planning commission constituting an expert group under S.R. Hashim to recommend detailed methodology for identifies the poor in the urban areas. By the identification of urban poor state and central government have implementing the poverty alleviation programmes. These include programmes of the ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation, such as the Swarna Jayanti Shahri Razgar Yojana (SJSRY) for livelihoods, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for urban services and Rajiv Awas Yojan (RAY) for housing and slum free India. In addition, there are national programmes such as the right to food under the 'National Food Security Act' that also targeted the urban poor.

Conclusion:

India's poverty is not just the people who are hungry. It is about who are malnourished, acutely prone to health, vulnerabilities and illness, unemployed or underemployed with poor productivity levels, homeless and invariably living in insecure life. In India the multiplicity of poverty estimates has ended up mudding the water rather than lending clarity to the issue, especially in the public debates on the subject of poverty. After almost the seventy years of independence despite considerable strides made by India in agriculture sector and industries, poor and marginalized groups of societies remained outside the ring of development process. The economic growth have not registered any impressive gains in the improving the quality of life of large masses of people, degree of unemployment has increased, the standard in the areas of nutrition, health, housing and education have deteriorated. Growth maximization strategies

have virtually isolated the poor and in many respects have made their lot worse.

Early strategies of development planning have failed to produce desired result. The economic growth does not necessarily lead to human development and technology modernization cannot solve the problem of poverty. In India there has failure in the programme of poverty alleviation. The poverty alleviation programmes has modified and some programmes relaunched just with a change of name.

Eradication of poverty is fundamental to eradicate of socio-economic evils. There is need to do effective implementation of various poverty eradication programmes, comparatively good governance, diversification of agriculture, casual employment complemented by self employment, gainful engagement of women in income earning activities, greater community and political will and upright social development. To eradicate poverty there has need to do some 'out of box' ideas which improve the administrative and design of the programmes effectively. Still there is some distance to travel on tackle the poverty. There are many pockets in the country where poverty is endemic and persistent. It has argued that 'poverty anywhere is threat to prosperity everywhere'. Also President Kennedy stated, 'if a government cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich'.

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Goods & Services Account under Balance of Payment: A Comparative Analysis of India & China during 2000-2021

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Abstract:

The analysis of the balance of payment in the twenty-first century is very important for understanding the country's international business position. This paper is an attempt to highlight the performance of goods & services account in the balance of payment of India and China during 2000-2021. The research paper provides a simple framework for understanding the account of the Balance of payment. The major purpose of this paper is to analyze comparatively the performance of goods & services export (Cr), imports (Dr), and balance position on the accounts of India and China.

Key Word: BOT, BGS, NTGS, CAD, CAS, BOP, BPM6, GDP, GVA, SNA.

Introduction:

The balance of payments (BOP) is an accounting & statistical statement that summarizes transactions between residents and nonresidents during a period. It consists of the current account, capital account, financial account, and net error and omission. The current account is an important grouping of accounts within the balance of payments. It includes the flows of goods, services, primary income, and secondary income between residents and non-residents. Goods, a segment of the current account, generally cover all movable goods that residents export to, or import from, non-residents, which involve changes in ownership. As per the BPM6, the goods account comprises (a) general merchandise, (b) goods under merchanting and (c) non-monetary gold.

As per BPM6, the services account is classified on the basis of product and transactions, it includes manufacturing, maintenance & repair, transports, travel, construction, financial, Insurance & pension, ITC, PCR, etc services. (IMF, 2009) According to the double-entry accounting system each transaction is recorded as consisting of two entries and the sum of the credit entries and the sum of the debit entries is the same. GDP: GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus (+) any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

FCE: Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the total of household final consumption expenditure FCE_{HH} (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure FCE_{GG} (general government consumption). GCF: Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment GDI) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus (+) net changes in the level of inventories. BGS: Balance on goods and services account i.e. Net trade in goods and services (NTGS) is derived by offsetting imports of goods and services against exports of goods and services. Exports and imports of goods and services include all transactions involving a change of ownership of goods and services between residents of one country and the rest of the world (ROW).

Objectives:

- 1) To find out the total and average transactions of the international goods and services of India & China from 2000-2021.
- 2) To analyze the growth of the transactions
- 3) To find out the share of the transactions in the current account
- 4) To find out the transactions percentage of GDP.
- 5) To find out the transactional difference/ GAP between India and China

Research Methodology:

The present paper is based on secondary sources adopted from the website of the International Monetary Fund. The data of the study has been collected based on the BPM6

standard presentation. The data analysis has been done by using the simple average, growth rate (basis on year on year), Coefficient of variance (CV).

Scope and Limitations:

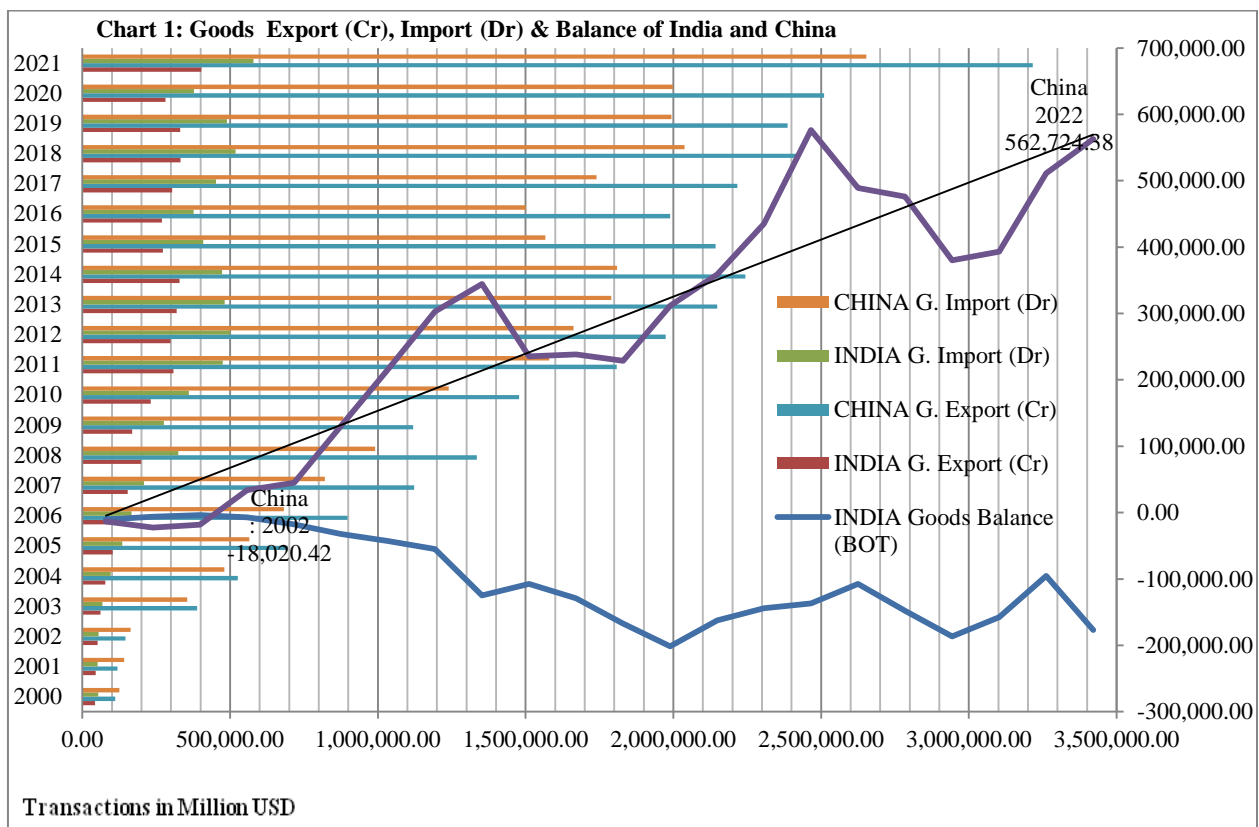
1) Geographical scope: the study covered two countries i.e. India and China R.P. Mainland
2) Operational scope: the study has covered the 2 major elements of the BOP i.e. goods and services. 3) Temporal scope: the study covered 22 years that is from 2000 to 2021. 4) All figures are presented in the United States Dollar (USD) in million. Dollar figures for GDP have been converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates by the source institutions. (5) For the year 2021, the data related to FCE & GCF of China has been taken

based on average growth rate due to unavailability on the website.

Data Analysis, Interpretation & Findings:

The export (Cr), import (Dr), and balance (export - import) transactions related to goods and services of India and China has been depicted year wise from 2000 to 2021 in Chart 1 & 2.

As per Chart 1, the goods balance of China had in deficit from 2000 to 2002 after that it has converted into surplus from 2003 to 2021. On the other hand, India experienced trade deficit over the period. The highest trade deficit of India has been found in 2012 i.e. -201,668.38 million USD and lowest deficit in 2002 i.e. -3,561.16 million USD. Concerning China, the highest trade surplus has been remarked in 2015 by 576,191.07 million USD, whereas the lowest in 2003 by 33,689.17 million USD.



According to the chart 2, the services balance of India has been in surplus from 2004 to 2021 before it had in deficit from 2000 to 2003 over the study period. Conversely, the service balance of China has been in surplus from 2000 to 2008 followed by it converted into deficit from

2009 to 2021. The highest surplus balance on service of India has been noted in 2022 & lowest in 2004. Concerning China, the highest deficit balance on services has been registered in 2018 by -292,168.37 million USD, whereas the lowest in 2009 by -15,346.31 million USD

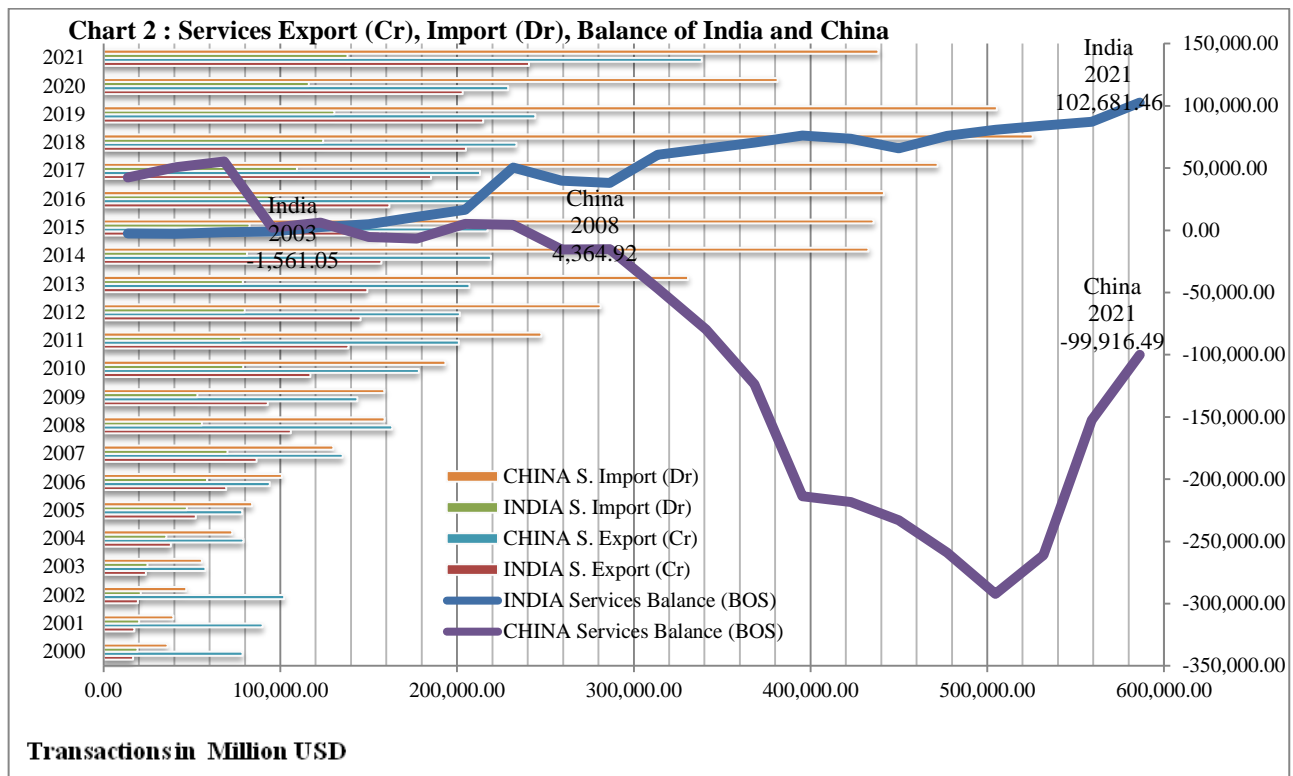


Table 1 shows the results of the goods and services transactions under the current account of the Indian and Chinese Balance of payment from 2000 to 2021. The goods and services transactions indicate export and import transactions between residents and non-residents of the respective countries.

The goods export transactions of India with the rest of the world grew total by 359,177.73 million USD with an average growth of 17,103.70 million USD, whereas the transactions of China grew total by 3,104,523.64 million USD with an average growth value of 147,834.46 million USD from the source of the year to 2021. The

transactions in India increased with an average growth rate (YoY) of 12.59 percent. Comparatively, the growth rate of goods export scored 20.87 percent for China.

Over the study period, the goods export transactions of India amounted to 4,701,862.19 million USD with an average of 213,721.01 million USD, whereas the transactions of China touched a peak of 32,988,264.97 million USD with an average of 1,499,466.59 million USD. The coefficient of variance (CV) registered at 0.56 and 0.60 percent for the Indian and Chinese goods export transactions over the study period, respectively.

Table 1: Results Of Comparative Goods,& Services Transactions Of India & China During 2000-2021

Country	Account	Total 2000-2021 Million USD	Average 2000-2021 Million USD	Total Growth Million USD	Average Growth Million USD	Coefficient Of Variance CV (%)	Average Growth (YoY) (%)
INDIA	Goods	Balance	-2,221,574.96	-100,980.68	-166,080.25	-7,908.58	-0.66
		Export (Cr)	4,701,862.19	213,721.01	359,177.73	17,103.70	0.54
		Import (Dr)	6,923,437.15	314,701.69	525,257.98	25,012.28	0.57
CHINA	Goods	Balance	6,213,325.82	282,423.90	576,289.90	27,442.38	0.68
		Export (Cr)	32,988,264.97	1,499,466.59	3,104,523.64	147,834.46	0.60
		Import (Dr)	26,774,939.14	1,217,042.69	2,528,233.73	120,392.08	0.60
INDIA	Services	Balance	998,814.31	45,400.65	105,184.37	5,008.78	0.79
		Export (Cr)	2,597,004.16	118,045.64	223,970.39	10,665.26	0.60
		Import (Dr)	1,598,189.86	72,644.99	118,786.01	5,656.48	0.50

CHINA	Services	Balance	-1,856,246.02	-84,374.82	-142,355.55	-6,778.84	-1.36	-15.64
		Export (Cr)	3,713,792.02	168,808.73	259,733.08	12,368.24	0.43	9.14
		Import (Dr)	5,570,038.04	253,183.55	402,088.63	19,147.08	0.69	13.45
INDIA	Goods & Services	Balance	-1,222,760.65	-55,580.03	-60,895.88	-2,899.80	-0.68	49.54
		Export (Cr)	7,298,866.35	331,766.65	583,148.12	27,768.96	0.55	13.09
		Import (Dr)	8,521,627.01	387,346.68	644,044.00	30,668.76	0.55	13.15
CHINA	Goods & Services	Balance	4,357,079.81	198,049.08	433,934.35	20,663.54	0.62	24.74
		Export (Cr)	36,702,056.98	1,668,275.32	3,364,256.72	160,202.70	0.58	16.47
		Import (Dr)	32,344,977.18	1,470,226.24	2,930,322.36	139,539.16	0.61	16.87
INDIA	Current A/c	Balance	-525,130.20	-23,869.55	-28,821.11	-1,372.43	-1.21	-54.04
		Export (Cr)	8,695,560.24	395,252.74	677,302.98	32,252.52	0.54	12.44
		Import (Dr)	9,220,690.44	419,122.29	706,124.09	33,624.96	0.55	12.94
CHINA	Current A/c	Balance	3,906,325.54	177,560.25	296,782.61	14,132.51	0.65	38.30
		Export (Cr)	40,599,745.95	1,845,443.00	3,668,501.27	174,690.54	0.59	16.37
		Import (Dr)	36,693,420.41	1,667,882.75	3,371,718.66	160,558.03	0.62	16.52
INDIA	GDP	Current Price	35,951,359.73	1,634,152.71	2,705,002.65	128,809.65	0.52	9.89
CHINA	GDP	Current Price	163,340,091.80	7,424,549.63	16,522,715.78	786,795.99	0.70	13.89

Source: <http://www.imf.org>, <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org> (Tabulated based on the displayed data by the IMF & WB on the websites)

The goods import transactions of India and China increased by 525,257.98 million USD (Average 25,012.28 million USD) and 2,528,233.73 million USD (Average 120,392.08 million USD), respectively. The average growth rate of the goods import transactions of India and China scored 14.17 and 17.99 percent, respectively.

The total import transactions of India reached up to the 6,923,437.15 Million USD (Average 314,701.69 million USD), whereas the transactions of China touched the peak of 32,988,264.97 million USD (Average 1,217,042.69 million USD) over the study period. The CV of the import transactions registered 0.57 & 0.60 percent for India and China, respectively. The trade balance calculated by export minus import indicates a surplus or deficit balance on the goods account. The goods trade balance of India shows a deficit balance, whereas the goods trade balance of China indicates a surplus balance because the export exceeds the import. The trade deficit on goods account of India grew by -166,080.25 million USD with an average of -7,908.58 million USD.

Comparatively, the goods trade surplus of China grew by 576,289.90 million USD by an average of 27,442.38 million USD from 2000 to 2021. The average growth rate of the goods trade deficit was noted at 25.10 percent for India, whereas the growth rate of the trade surplus was registered at

8.50 percent for China over the study period. The total trade deficit of India touched the peak of -2,221,574.96 million USD by an average of -100,980.68 million USD. In contrast, the goods trade surplus of China reached the apex of 6,213,325.82 million USD with an average of 282,423.90 million USD. The CV of the trade balances of India and China registered -0.66 and 0.68 percent over the study period.

The total growth of the services export transactions of India registered 223,970.39 million USD with an average value growth of 10,665.26 million USD, whereas the transactions of China grew by 259,733.08 million USD with an average growth value of 12,368.24 million USD from 2000 to 2021. The transactions in India increased with an average growth rate (YoY) of 14.59 percent. Comparatively, the growth rate of services export scored 9.14 percent for China. Over the study period, the services export transactions of India amounted to 2,597,004.16 million USD with an average of 118,045.64 million USD, whereas the transactions of China touched a peak of 3,713,792.02 million USD with an average of 168,808.73 million USD. The coefficient of variance (CV) registered at 0.60 and 0.43 percent for the Indian and Chinese services export transactions over the study period.

The services import transactions of India and China increased by 118,786.01 million USD (Average 5656.48 million USD) and 402,088.63 million USD (Average 19147.08 million USD), respectively. The average growth rate of the services import transactions of India and China scored 11.04 and 13.45 percent, respectively. The total import transactions of India reached up to the 1,598,189.86 million USD (Average of 72,644.99 million USD), whereas the transactions of China touched the peak of 5,570,038.04 million USD (Average 253,183.55 million USD) over the study period. The CV of the import transactions registered 0.55 & 0.69 percent for India and China, respectively. The balance on the services account of India indicates a surplus balance. Conversely, it has a deficit balance on the services account of China. The surplus balance on the services account of India grew by 105,184.37 million USD, with an average of 5,008.78 million USD. Comparatively, the services deficit of China grew by -142355.55 million USD by an average of -6,778.84 million USD from 2000 to 2021. The average growth rate of the services surplus balance was noted at 5.37 percent for India, whereas the growth rate of the service deficit was registered at -1564 percent for China over the study period. The total surplus balance on the services account of India touched the peak of 998,814.31 million USD by an average of 45,400.65 million USD. In contrast, the services deficit balance of China reached the apex of -1,856,246.02 million USD with an average of -84,374.82 million USD. The CV of the services balances of India and China registered 0.79 and -1.36 percent over the study period.

The total of the goods and services export transactions of India accounted for 7,298,866.35 million USD (Average 331,766.65 million USD), whereas the sum of these two transactions of China amounted to 36,702,056.98 million USD (Average 1,668,275.32 million USD). The average growth rate of the joint export transactions registered .13.09 & 16.47 percent in India and China, respectively. The total goods and services exported

by India increased by 583,148.12 million USD, with an average of 27,768.96 million USD from 2000 to 2021. Comparatively, it was noted at 3,364,256.72 million USD (Average 160,202.70 million USD) for China in the same duration. The CV of the joint transactions of India and China showed 13.09 & 16.47 percent. The sum of the import transactions on goods and services amounted to 8,521,627.01 million USD (Average 387,346.68 million USD) for India and 32,344,977.18 million USD (Average 1,470,226.24 million USD) for China over the study period. The total growth of the joint import transactions of India registered 644,044.00 million USD with an average of 30,668.76 million USD, and it was noted as 2,930,322.36 million USD with an average of 139,539.16 million USD. The average growth rate of 13.15 & 16.87 percent was sored on the joint import transactions of India and China during the study period, respectively. The CV found as 0.55 & 0.61 percent for the import transaction of India and China.

The sum of the deficit balance on the goods and services account of India has amounted to -1,222,760.65 million USD with an average of -55,580.03 million USD over the study period. Comparatively the sum of China has registered 4,357,079.81million USD as the surplus balance with an average of 198,049.08 million USD. Over the study period, the total growth of the deficit balance of India registered -60,895.88 million USD (Average -2,899.80 million USD). Comparatively, the total growth of the surplus balance of China touched the peak of 433,934.35 million USD (Average of 20,663.54 million USD) during the same tenure. The average growth rate of the deficit balance of India was found 49.54 percent and it was noted as 27.74 percent for China. The CV of the balance figure of India and China registered -0.68 & 0.62 percent over the study period.

Table 2 depicts the average share of goods and services transactions (Credit-debit-Balance) of India and China in the current account from 2000 to 2021.

Table 2: Average Share Of Goods And Services Account In Current Account & GDP (Figures In %)												
Country	INDIA			CHINA			INDIA			CHINA		
Accounts	Current Account			Current Account			GDP			GDP		
	CR	DR	BAI	CR	DR	BAI	CR	DR	BAI	CR	DR	BAI
Goods	54.07	75.09	423.05	81.25	72.97	159.06	13.08	19.26	-6.18	20.20	16.39	3.80
Services	29.87	17.33	-190.20	9.15	15.18	-47.52	7.22	4.45	2.78	2.27	3.41	-1.14
Goods & Services	83.94	92.42	232.85	90.40	88.15	111.54	20.30	23.70	-3.40	22.47	19.80	2.67
Curren A/c	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24.19	25.65	-1.46	24.86	22.46	2.39
GDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Source: Tabulated based on table no 1)

The average share of goods exported (Cr) registered 54.07 percent in the total current credit transaction of India with the rest of the world, which was found an average of 19.26 percent of the GDP during the study period. Comparatively the average share of the goods export transaction of China registered 81.25 percent of their total current account credit & 20.20 percent of GDP during the same period. Concerning the goods import transactions of India, the average share of goods credit searched 75.09 percent of the total current account debit and 19.26 percent of GDP, and the average share of the import transactions of China noted as 72.97 percent of their total current account debit and 16.39 percent of the GDP. In the total current account deficit of India, the average share of the trade balance remarkably noted 423.05 percent, which was an average of 6.18 percent of GDP from 2000-2021. Conversely, in the total current account surplus balance of China, the average share of trade surplus has been recorded at 159.06 percent, which had found at 3.80 percent of GDP from 2000-2021. The average share of services exports in India recorded 29.87 percent of its current account total credit and 7.22 percent of GDP from 2000-2021.

Conversely, the average share of the services exports of China has observed an average of 9.15 percent in the total current account credit transactions, which has been noted as 2.27 percent of their GDP during the same tenure. The average share of services imported from India and China found 17.33 & 15.18 in their total current account debit transactions, respectively. The average share of the import services transactions has been observed at 4.45 & 3.41 percent of the Indian and Chinese GDP, respectively. The average surplus balance on service was recorded at 190.20 percent in the total deficit balance on the current account of India and the average surplus balance was observed as 2.78 percent of its GDP over the study period. On the other hand, the average deficit balance on services of China was found 47.52 percent in the total current account surplus balance which was also

found at -1.14 percent of its GDP over the study period.

The average share of goods and services transactions was found 83.94 percent for India and 90.40 percent for China in the current account total credit, which has been noted as 20.30 percent of Indian GDP and 22.47 percent of Chinese GDP over the study period. In the total current account debit, the average share of the goods and services import transactions of India and China was noted as 92.42 & 88.15 percent, respectively. The average share of the transactions has also found as 23.70 & 19.80 percent of the respective country's GDP. The average deficit balance on the goods and services account of India registered 232.85 percent in the total deficit balance on the current account, which was -3.40 percent of GDP over the study period. Conversely, the average surplus balance on the goods and services account of China marked 111.54 percent of the total current account surplus balance, which was 2.67 percent of their GDP during 2000-2021.

The average share of total current account credit transactions of India registered 24.19 percent of the GDP, and it was found as 25.65 percent of the Chinese GDP. On the other hand, the average share of the total current account debit transactions of India has been observed at 25.65 percent of GDP, and it has been noted as 22.46 percent of Chinese GDP over the study period. In the total GDP of India, the average share of the deficit balance on goods and services account was market 1.46 percent over the study period. Comparatively, the average share of the surplus balance has marked at 2.39 percent of their GDP on the goods and services account of China during 2000-2021. Table no 3 clears the comparative picture of the respective countries' transactions included in the production account under a system of national accounting (SNA). China exported goods more than India by 601.60 % to the rest of the world during 2000 to 2021. Conversely, China imported 286.73 % more goods than Indian imports during the same period.

Table 3.: Gap Analysis Of Goods And Services Transactions Of India And China

(Figures In Million USD & %)

SN	ACCOUNT	GAP IN VALUE 2000-21			GAP IN GROWTH 2000-21			GAP IN CV & GW %	
		TOTAL AB. DIF	AVG AB.DIF	DIF IN %	TOTAL GW AB. DIF	AVG. GW AB. DIF	AB. DIF IN %	CV AB. DIF	AVG GW % AB.DIF
1	CREDIT (EX)								
2	GOODS	28,286,402.78	1,285,745.58	601.60	2,745,345.91	130,730.76	764.34	0.06	8.28
3	SERVICES	1,116,787.86	50,763.09	43.00	35,762.69	1,702.98	15.97	-0.17	-5.45
4	GOODS & SER.	29,403,190.63	1,336,508.67	402.85	2,781,108.60	132,433.74	476.91	0.03	3.38
5	CURRENT A/C	31,904,185.71	1,450,190.26	366.90	2,991,198.29	142,438.02	441.63	0.05	3.93
6	DEBIT (IM)								
7	GOODS	19,851,501.99	902,341.00	286.73	2,002,975.75	95,379.80	381.33	0.03	3.82
8	SERVICES	3,971,848.18	180,538.56	248.52	283,302.62	13,490.60	238.50	0.19	2.41
9	GOODS & SER.	23,823,350.17	1,082,879.56	279.56	2,286,278.36	108,870.40	354.99	0.06	3.72
10	CURRENT A/C	27,472,729.97	1,248,760.46	297.95	2,665,594.57	126,933.07	377.50	0.07	3.58

11	BALANCE (EX-IM)								
12	GOODS	8,434,900.78	383,404.58	-379.68	742,370.15	35,350.96	-447.00	1.34	-16.60
13	SERVICES	-2,855,060.33	-129,775.47	-285.84	-247,539.92	-11,787.62	-235.34	-2.15	-21.01
14	GOODS & SER.	5,579,840.46	253,629.11	-456.33	494,830.23	23,563.34	-812.59	1.30	-24.80
15	CURRENT A/C	4,431,455.74	201,429.80	-843.88	325,603.72	15,504.94	-1129.74	1.86	92.34
16	GDP	127,388,732.07	5,790,396.92	354.34	13,817,713.13	657,986.34	510.82	0.18	4.00

(AB: Absolute, Dif: Difference, Ser: Services) (Source: Tabulated based on Table no 1)

The services exported by China have remarked 43.00 % excess than the value of the exported services by India, and on the other hand, services imported by China had found at 248.52 % more than services imported by India over the study period. During 2000 - 2021, the total goods and services export transactions of China amounted to 402.85 % more than the export transactions of India, and the respective import transactions of China accounted for 279.56 % more than the import transactions of India. The current account export transactions (including receipts) of China have accounted for 366.90 % excess than India. In contrast, import transactions of China (including payments) amounted to 297.95 % more under the Current account than the Indian total debit transactions from 2000 to 2021. From the beginning of the 21st century to 2021, the goods export transactions of China grew more than India by 764.34 %. Conversely, the growth of import transactions of China has been 381.33 % more than the growth of India. The average growth of exported services by China has found at 15.97 % more than the growth of India, and the other hand, the average growth of the imported services transactions of China noted excess by 238.50 % more than the growth of India. Over the study period, goods and services export transactions of China have grown by 476.91 % per year more than the average growth of India. Conversely, goods and services import transactions in China have also increased by 354.99 % per year excess than the average growth of India. The average growth of the current account credit and debit of China remarked 441.63 % & 377.50 % more than the growth of India respectively.

Summary of Major Findings:

- 1) Over the study period, the BOT of China has converted into surplus from deficit due to a remarkable increase in the value and growth rate of goods export transactions to its imports.
- 2) India experienced a deficit in the goods account all over the study period due to excess value and growth of the goods import transaction than its exports.
- 3) The remarkable point was that the balance on services of India has converted into a surplus from a deficit in the century due to more value and growth of the services export transactions than its imports
- 4) The balance of services of China transferred from surplus to deficit in the century.
- 5) The goods and services export, as well as import transactions in China grew more rapidly than in

India over the study period. Concerning India, the growth speed of services export has been found more in India than in China but, the value of the transactions has been noted as less than in China.

6) The value and growth rate of the service import transactions of China has noted excess than the transactional value and growth of India over the study period.

7) The growth value and rate of the joint goods and services account of China found excess than India over the study period

8) Share of export transactions of India related to goods and services has been noted less in the current account's total credit transactions than the share of China. Conversely, the share of import transactions of India regarding the accounts was remarked as low in the current accounts' total debit transactions than the share of Chinese transactions in its current account debit.

9) India exported goods by an average of 13.08 % and imported 19.26 % of its GDP to/from the rest of the world, whereas China exported goods by an average of 20.20 % and imported 16.39 % of GDP over the study period.

10) India exported services by an average of 7.22 and imported 4.45 % of its GDP to/ from the rest of the world, whereas China exported services by an average of 2.27 % and imported 3.41 % of GDP over the study period.

Suggestions:

- 1) India is near to becoming a **SUPER SERVICE PROVIDER** in the world market, it should increase the transactional value of services exports. In early future India defeat the value of the services exported by China.
- 2) India should formulate and apply the **HUMAN EXIM POLICY** for proper diversification of the services-providing activities.
- 3) India should increase internal productivity which can increase the international export transactions of goods.
- 4) India needs to reduce the import transactions of goods and services also. Concerning the import, India should arrange the import substitution with a proper plan. The **SUSTAINABLE DE-GROWTH POLICY** should be applied to import transactions of goods and services that can help to reduce the import transactions step by step.
- 5) The import substitution should be achievable by using the available resources at the optimum level.
- 6) Natural-Human-Financial resources which have been in India should be used with an object that can

help in increasing the gross value added of manufacturing and agriculture.

7) Comparatively, the size and growth rate of India's GDP noted less than China, It should be increased by growing the gross value added (GVA) in manufacturing and agriculture and increasing the gross capital formation.

8) The size and growth rate of the Gross Capital formation of India should be increased by long-term international inflows that will help to increase domestic and international transactions.

9) Domestic final consumption expenditure of India should be incurred on **FIRST NATION'S GOODS**. It is possible-important to deliberate efforts to change the residents' minds to purchase the national goods and services, which will help India to increase the GDP and maintain the deficit balance on the goods and services account. So, it has been recommended that the **SWADESHI** campaign need to run for a mental revolution in India like in Japan.

10) The size, growth rate, pattern, and environment of Indian Industrialization related to goods and services units should be changed, which will help to increase manufacturing share in Indian GVA.

11) Research and Innovation will be used as vital weapons of development and should be sharpened by India by providing related facilities to the residents, which will help in increasing domestic and international transactions.

12) As per the average growth rate of the respective countries, the domestic production of China speedily increased more than the domestic production of India. The aggregated demand of the Indian economy has been fulfilled by the rest of the world by an average of 3.40 percent of GDP from 2000-2021.

Conversely, China has been supplying goods and services to the rest of the world averaging 2.67 percent per year of its GDP. The domestic demand of India should be satisfied by using home resources; hence India has an opportunity to use domestic resources (physical-financial and human) at the optimum level.

Conclusion:

The goods and services account plays a vital role in the balance of payment. The current account balance has been affected by the G&S account over the study period, but the average current account deficit balance of India and the surplus balance of China have been good in position throughout the century.

¹*The empirical literature considers persistent deficits above five percent of GDP to be unsustainable in the long run. Over the study period, India and China have maintained a current account deficit (CAD) of -1.46 & a current account*

surplus (CAS) of 2.39 percent to GDP, respectively. It concluded that the transactions of goods and services between India and China have been sustainable over the study period. India needs to change the size- speed- composition pattern of International as well as national transactions – flows, and stock in the future of this 21st century.

Since the beginning of this century, India has performed more than China in International services transactions; the Indian economy has the strength to become the world's largest **SUPER SERVICE PROVIDER NATION** in the early future. Conversely, China has been emerging as the world's largest goods provider. By using the available resources, India should fulfill domestic demand and concentrate on the services sector by implementing diversified policies and actions in the international business environment.

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Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Library Services: A Review

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Abstract:

This study aims to investigate the application of Artificial Intelligence in library services and challenges faced to implement AI in the libraries. Artificial Intelligence is one of the newest technological trends in digital transformation that libraries can use to provide services to the library patrons. AI can support to retrieve and share information to the end users. In this paper we have examined different areas where AI can be implemented in the libraries and various expected difficulties can emerge during the implementation of AI. The benefits of using AI in the library are also additionally studied. The research findings would be useful for library and administrators who are interested to implement AI applications in their libraries for the satisfaction of all concerned stakeholders.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Application of AI, Library services

Introduction:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the study of how to make computers do things which at the moment, people do better. Artificial intelligence is the process of creating machines that can act in a manner that could be considered by humans to be intelligent. This intelligence could be reflected in a machine that exhibits human characteristics or even much simpler behaviors such as the ability to survive in dynamic environments.

The adoption of artificial intelligence is rapidly growing in the private and public sector. Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have the potential to be extremely transformative, and they can be used to further innovation. The majority of computer systems and smart phones being developed today have artificial intelligence features, and we have probably used them without realizing that they are intelligent devices. Artificial intelligence already affects many of our daily computing activities. Speech recognition, natural language processing, autonomous or self-driving cars, machine learning, deep learning, and robotics are a few examples of artificial intelligence in computers. Unlike humans, who function on deep cognition, artificial intelligence is based on perceptual recognition. Artificial intelligence is based on computers' ability to recognize patterns quickly and efficiently at a scale that is not possible for humans.

Artificial intelligence discovers application in a multitude of fields, including healthcare, education, gaming, military, business, and libraries. In 1990, the concept of implementing artificial intelligence systems in libraries was first proposed.

These intelligent library systems provide knowledge based services to both the library staff and patrons (Asemi & Asemi, 2018). Artificial intelligence applications in library systems include subject indexing, shelf reading, collection development, technical services, reference services, and information retrieval systems, among other things. These have transcended knowledge-based services and natural language processing (NLP). The development of artificial intelligence programming has made the creation of a smart library both possible and imminent.

History of Artificial Intelligence:

The 1950s began the modern era of AI. AI in the 1950s was primarily symbolic in nature. During this era, it was discovered that computers could manipulate symbols as well as numerical data. This discovery led to the construction of a number of programs such as the logic. The Orist for theorem proving and the general problem solver for means – end analysis. Perhaps the biggest application development in the 1950s was a checker-playing program that eventually learned how to beat its creator. Two AI languages were also developed in the 1950s. The first, Information Processing Language (IPL), was developed by Newell, Simon, and Shaw for the construction of the Logic Theorist. LISP was developed in the late 1950s and soon replaced IPL as the language of choice for AI applications. LISP was developed at the MIT AI lab by John McCarthy, who was one of the early pioneers of AI. In the late 1950s, John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky founded the Artificial Intelligence Lab at MIT, which is still in operation today.

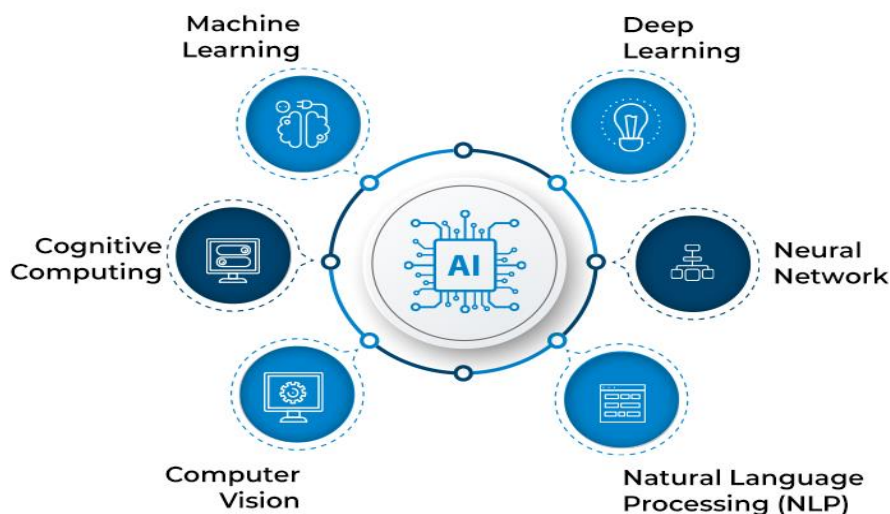
In the 1960s, an expansion of AI occurred, due to advancements in computer technology and an increasing number of researchers focused on the area. Perhaps the greatest indicator that AI had reached a level of acceptability was the emergence of critics. Knowledge representation was a strong theme during the 1960s, as strong AI continued to be a primary theme in AI research. The first practical application of fuzzy logic appeared in the early 1970s. The creation of language for AI continued in the 1970s with the development of Prolog. Prolog was well suited for the development of progress that manipulate symbols and operated with rules and facts.

The 1990s introduced a new era in weak AI applications. It was discovered products that integrates AI sell not because of their AI characteristics but because they solve a problem more efficiently than do products that use traditional methods. AI found integration within a greater number of applications.

Concept of Artificial Intelligence:

A number of definitions of artificial intelligence (AI) have surfaced over the last few decades, John McCarthy offers the following definition in this 2004 paper (link resides outside ibm.com), " It is the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. It is related to the similar task of using computers to understand human intelligence, but AI does not have to confine itself to methods that are biologically observable." Artificial intelligence is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-

Key components of AI:



Source: <https://www.spiceworks.com/tech/artificial-intelligence/articles/what-is-ai/>

Applications of Artificial intelligence:

Major applications of AI are in E-commerce, Education, Healthcare, Robotics, social

solving. It also encompasses sub-fields of machine learning and deep learning, which are frequently mentioned in conjunction with artificial intelligence. These disciplines are comprised of AI algorithms which seek to create expert systems which make predictions or classifications based on input data.

According to Wikipedia "Artificial intelligence (AI) is the intelligence of machines or software, as opposed to the intelligence of humans or animals. It is a field of study in computer science that develops and studies intelligent machines. Such machines may be called AIs. Alan Turing was the first person to carry out substantial research in the field that he called Machine Intelligence. Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1956. AI technology is widely used throughout industry, government, and science. Some high-profile applications are: advanced web search engines (e.g., Google, recommendation systems (used by YouTube, Amazon, and Netflix), understanding human speech (such as Google Assistant, Siri, and Alexa), self driving cars, generative and creative tools (Chat GPT and AI art), and superhuman play and analysis in strategy games (such as chess and Go).

AI uses multiple technologies that equip machines to sense, comprehend, plan, act, and learn with human-like levels of intelligence. Fundamentally, AI systems perceive environments, recognize objects, contribute to decision making, solve complex problems, learn from past experiences, and imitate patterns. These abilities are combined to accomplish tasks like driving a car or recognizing faces to unlock device screens.

media, Automobiles, Agriculture, GPS & navigations and many more. Some of the above are discussed here.

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1. Artificial intelligence in e-commerce: Artificial intelligence finds extensive application in the e-commerce industry as it facilitates the development of positive user-company relationships. Using the user's search history and preferred views as a guide, artificial intelligence assists in providing relevant suggestions and recommendations.

2. Artificial intelligence in education: Up until a few years ago, the entire organization and management of the educational sector was done by humans. However, artificial intelligence is also having an impact on education these days. It provides recommendations for courses that benefit both the teachers and the students. "Voice Assistant" feature can be used in multiple and broad ways to save time, provide convenience, and can assist users as and when required.

3. Artificial intelligence in robotics: Artificial Intelligence is one of the major technologies that provide the robotics field with a boost to increase their efficiency. AI provides robots to make decisions in real time and increase productivity. Natural Language Processing plays a vital role in robotics to interpret the command as a human being instructs. Object recognition and manipulation enables robots to detect objects within the perimeter and this technique also helps robots to understand the size & shape of that particular object.

4. Artificial intelligence in Healthcare: Artificial Intelligence is widely used in the field of healthcare and medicine. The various algorithms of Artificial Intelligence are used to build precise machines that are able to detect minor diseases inside the human body. Also, Artificial Intelligence uses the medical history and current situation of a particular human being to predict future diseases.

5. Artificial intelligence in social media: There are various use of Artificial Intelligence in the field of social media. Some social media platform such as Facebook, Instagram, etc uses Artificial Intelligence to show relevant content to the user. It uses the search history and view history of a user to show relevant content.

Applications of Artificial intelligence in the Library:

AI can be applied to various aspects of library services, such as cataloging, classification, recommendation, reference, discovery, and preservation. For example, AI can help librarians automate the process of metadata creation and extraction, enhance the quality and consistency of bibliographic records, and identify and correct errors and inconsistencies. AI can also help librarians provide personalized and relevant recommendations to their patrons, based on their preferences, behavior, and context. AI can also assist librarians in answering complex and diverse queries, using natural language processing and semantic analysis. Furthermore, AI can help librarians discover new

and emerging topics, trends, and patterns in the information landscape, using data mining and machine learning. Additionally, AI can help librarians preserve and digitize their collections, using image recognition and optical character recognition.

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to enhance the precision and effectiveness of library data, boost the diversity and pertinence of available resources and services, broaden information availability, and foster creativity and education. AI can help librarians by eliminating manual and repetitive tasks, minimizing data errors and inconsistencies, offering personalized recommendations to users, enabling anytime, anywhere library interactions, and facilitating the discovery of new information.

AI is also applicable to the library's security management system. While face recognition, fingerprint recognition, and other artificial intelligence technologies can help with the library's security management, daily services include seat management, lending management, identity management, and other security management. For instance, student information is linked to their faces using face recognition technology, which was created specifically for artificial intelligence. Students can directly enter and exit the library by simply brushing their faces rather than carrying their student IDs after binding.

AI can also be applicable to provide reference service in the library. Based on the preferences, behavior, perspectives of users AI can help librarians to provide personalized and relevant information to their patrons.

Some of the major activities for any libraries include acquisition, processing, collection building and management. AI helps with potential intelligent roles like, data acquisition, data curation, and data quality control (Gul & Bano, 2019). Moreover, AI can be utilized in cataloguing, classification, acquisition of collections, indexing and management activities as well (Walker & Jiang, 2019; Wójcik, 2020; Omehia, 2020).

Challenges of implementing AI in Libraries:

Till today there is no such use of artificial intelligence systems in the library. There are some limitations for implementing AI in the libraries.

1. Lack of technical knowhow to use AI in the library is the main part behind using of AI.
2. Lack of adequate budget in the library is the another challenge as AI systems are very costly. Maintenance cost of AI system is also high.
3. The amount of work and technical know-how required to develop AI systems in libraries. The degree and kind of work required to create an intelligent library system are directly correlated with the system's strength.

4. Artificial intelligence is a complicated field that calls for a high degree of specialized knowledge. This necessitates bringing on additional staff locally.

Conclusion:

To survive in the current digital era, libraries must apply innovative technology in the library. They must use new ICT trends to provide library services to their patrons. Development of artificial intelligence system can definitely benefit to the library in the areas like reference service, circulation service, security management, collection development, resource management, information retrieval and dissemination etc. The findings of this review article indicate that artificial intelligence will greatly enhance library operations and service delivery. Libraries equipped with AI technology can streamline all the library operations and can get help to satisfy users needs and save their time. AI has the potential to transform libraries into dynamic, user-centered spaces where information is easily accessible, and services are tailored to individual needs. As technology continues to evolve, libraries must adapt and innovate to remain vital in the digital age.

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“A Review on Indian Economy's Rural Growth Planning in the Modern Era”

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Abstract:

This article discusses the monetary status of common India. It fixates on the current status of common locales and the arising powers that will change life in rural regions through the mid twenty-first hundred years. During the 20th hundred years, advancement broke down the business base of most nation organizations, deterred profit, and made out-migration the primary strategy for millions. The fortunes of natural organizations are peripatetic. Some are continuing to meet monetary lessening. Others are endeavoring to adjust to speedy improvement in the general population, land use conflicts, and creating interest for open organizations. The twenty-first century could rather uphold commonplace organizations. Financial and portion designs are decreasing the cost of partition and growing the assessment of the open door. Development is reducing the prerequisite for general specialists. Interest in the common organization lifestyle is creating. With suitable common approach, country organizations could contribute impressively more to the public economy.

Keywords: Rural Growth, Model Agreement Cultivating Act, Incorporated Wastelands Advancement Program

Introduction:

Common improvement is the can't avoid being the spine for any country's monetary improvement and its makes the economy create and uphold. Rustic improvement is the spin of the economy, including the work ethics influencing the capacity of business in an enormous way. It is a boundless view that monetary advancement occurs because of quick industrialization. Nevertheless, the state-of-the-art progression itself can't occur without cultivating. Specifically, agribusiness adds to money related headway by thing responsibility and market responsibility. Country division is the long stretch methodology for the financial progression. Rustic improvement is a subject that is completely clear yet hard to execute. It effectively emphasises on developing the benefit of those segments of the country economies that face severe desperation issues by examining the course of events and their progression. It moreover highlights the need to resolve various issues that are asking to be tended to of town economies that forestall advancement and work on these regions. A couple of zones that need squeezing thought for Country Improvement in India are:

- General prosperity and sterilization
- Capability
- The Female is reinforcing
- Execution of legality
- Land changes
- Establishment headway like water framework, power, etc.
- Availability of credit

- Obliteration of desperation

Literature Writing:

Ashish Mathur (2011), in his article named "The Components of Indian Rustic Turn of events: Issues and Difficulties" saw that specialist made sense of financial climate and the non-monetary climate. Each country ought to rely upon the climate. The economies are impacted by the public and the all inclusive condition. The non-financial condition contains the socio-social condition, trademark section physical and the universe of governmental issues. The money related parts of the commonplace condition directly put an impact on the Indian business publicize. The business needs to appreciate the necessities of the common condition and change as shown by the natural business sectors so work on the motivating force to the overall population.

Dr. S. Vijay Kumar (2018), in his article named "Provincial Advancement in India - A Way Forward" Saw that country improvement ventures ought to merge establishment headway, schooling, wellbeing organizations, interest in cultivation and the progression of natural non-farm practices in which women and commonplace people can attract themselves. Common improvement and provincial business venture are the technique for changing over the framing country into the made country. Progression of country business venture is basic concerning making advantageous work and decreasing the broadening change between the natural and metropolitan. Checking common improvement programs by giving the right

information at the fortunate time, giving favorable and adequate credit and relentless motivation of specialists, Panchayat affiliation spearheads and conscious help affiliations will incite the progression of rural business and in this way country improvement.

Thomas G. Johnson (2001), in his paper named "Country Economy in Another Century the Provincial Economy in Another 100 years" Highted that Disengaged natural organizations will normally exist at huge great ways from metropolitan core interests. These social classes will be those that have gotten through a period of basic common cementing that is, the lessening of a couple and changes of others. Most of these organizations will be in the upper fields and western regions, notwithstanding the way that pockets of withdrawal will exist in all districts.

Requisite for Rural Advancement in India:

The country's economy is an instance of an agrarian economy. Though developing and cultivating are perhaps of the main fundamental activity, the issue lies in the way that they share in the Gross domestic product of the cultivation fragment is on a steady reduction. All the while, around 66% of India's general population depend upon agribusiness. As needs be, the productivity isn't adequate, with conditions simply disintegrating.

Extent for Development:

The fundamental zone to improve should give work in natural domains and working on the benefit of the agrarian part. Habitually towns in our countries are not in that frame of mind of congruity with the metropolitan domains because of terrible organization. Over the long haul, this prompts segregation and a social parcel among metropolitan and natural locales. Generally, the underpinning of commonplace domains should get to the next level. A lot after such countless extended lengths of Freedom, characteristics of disgrace like the standing structure in spite of everything have a grip on common people. Quality preparation can help in achieving the target of the obliteration of such friendly catastrophes. The winding down schooling rates in country India, especially for females, are a critical matter of concern. There is a prerequisite for land and concentrated changes. Current headways like normal developing should be solidified to further develop yields and advantages. All in all, people should be offered admittance to straightforward credit and advances by working on the monetary structure in natural districts. It will in general be easily wrapped up, that for the headway of an economy in both commonplace and metropolitan domains ought to be locked in upon. Common areas need phenomenal changes in locales like establishment, credit openness, training, dejection obliteration, etc. The plans that are currently set up to the place of commonplace

improvement need another stance and proper reviving. As required, the organization needs to address the upliftment of nation India.

Targets of the study:

- To concentrate on the India needs another arrangement in rural India.
- To decide the provincial financial advancement arranging in India.

Research Methodology:

This study report is linked to a specific framework. The accessible sources are given more thought in this paper. As support materials, draft proposals, inspection diaries, and books written by distinguished academics are consulted.

India Require Another Arrangement for Rural India:

As our economy makes at times speedy and sometimes reluctantly the change is obvious to all, whether or not they are related with the movement of India. When these are not known, it mixes a sensation of scorn among the deterred. When these are not known, it blends a sensation of scorn among the deterred. We should as such ensure that the upsides of monetary advancement contact every single occupant of India right now all through the whole presence of India. If not, if the norms of divergence and wants kick the bucket, by then our undertakings to make a prosperous India will not show useful. No matter what the revelations of the assessment of the potential and usage of M-Administrations in changing the locale extension organizations and cursorily at additional farmers through the innovation enabled method of exercises, little has been proficiently by the circumstance increment course to date; this is a direct result of low funding of the territorial development organizations and the decline in the amount of expansion administrators through privatization of the development the executives.

Monetary Policies:

Destruction in like manner India is regardless of your perspective with the ordinary yearly getting of a bit and immaterial farmer family at ₹79,779 in 2015-16, as demonstrated by the Council on Multiplying of Ranchers' Pay. The uniqueness in per capita customary and metropolitan compensation have remained determinedly high, with a typical metropolitan expert ensuring about more than different occasions a regular country ace, according to NITI Aayog discussion paper Changing Construction of Rustic Economy of India, Suggestions for Work and Development. The broadening metropolitan nation separate is moreover clear in the tasks being utilized, solitary fulfillment, and openness of physical and social design. To ensure all out cash related improvement, the affiliation needs to quickly focus on changing the agrarian economy to pull the most extraordinary number of people out of resource making and give

them a broadly logically productive development. With 66% of India's in any event people living in towns, starting the money related engine of regular India will affect insight, use, government use and areas. The limit of normal India can be checked by the way that plant new affiliations have brought nearly \$130 million up in around 70 methodologies in the past five years to 2018, as displayed by a news report. It ought to focus on agri-degrees of progress that can support ordinary sufficiency, make regard included farm things and tap "estate to-fork openings" to ensure better demand for farmers. It will moreover have to make multitudinous littler degree delegates and countless financial, get-togethers in provincial India, other than placing assets into country roads, fundamental power, water framework designs and public pollution chain cross sections. The improvement of our country with a perspective to get the singular satisfaction of the general individuals is supposed to be local improvement.

Credit Waivers need a Reevaluate:

India really needs to rethink its current solutions for facilitating common torture, a tremendous piece of which are as either gives or credit waivers. These have overall disregard to lessen criticalness and affirmation pay security for a general piece of Indians used in making. There are different reports of farmer suicides from the country over as shown by capita pay of farmers have grown barely. The Unplanned Demise and Self destruction in India report for 2015 showed that reliably in any event farmers finished everything in India (12,602 suicides in the year), all around by the decency of region 11 or obligation. We ought to significantly have an impact on the way wherein we are looking at using government help supporting. Government help supporting doesn't fix or address the fundamental driver of bitterness; it simply treats the reactions. The standard driver of poverty is about nonattendance of aptitudes and monetary possibility. So government help funding should be expected to clear these cutoff points in the methodology for legitimate common development. Allow us to take the Mahatma Gandhi Public Country Work Assurance (MGNREG) program, which gives in any occasion 100 days of guaranteed wage business each monetary year to every family whose adult people volunteer to achieve botching manual work. Does the program ensure possible development for the remaining 265 days of the year? Are the wages to the point of lifting them out of earnestness? Is the program helping upskill these nation workers? The reaction to these requesting is no. Rather than work arranged occupation creation, the MGNREGA ought to push data drove work creation, or, continuously end the program should demand that farmers find a couple of arrangements concerning progress, and it should apply improvement to turn

into their getting limits. At the present time age, using the work to tunnel wells or lay ways is genuinely not a sharp procedure for using human resources. Regardless, assuming that human resources is gotten with data and cutoff points, we will waste a monstrous resource. This is the explanation the MGNREGA needs a reboot. As opposed to looking at the regular labor force as laborers, our policymakers ought to push toward them as a critical human resource.

Exigency for Business:

To re-fortify the nation's economy, the Modi government has been endeavoring to gain some methodology changes like e-markets, farmer producer affiliations (FPOs) and the Model Agreement Cultivating Act, 2018. As Indian farmers have the humblest landholding on the planet, they need solitary managing limit in the open market for their little produce. In such a circumstance, the creation of FPOs can give them a serious edge since they can pool in their produce, put assets into cold storerooms and better wrangle with enormous purchasers. At a comparable time, I trust FPOs need to go past essentially being "developing cooperatives" and change themselves into prospering endeavor packs. The FPO model should be reached out with endless rousing powers. The organization needs to step in to make two or three model FPOs in the country. An authority from the cultivating administration can expect the occupation of an engaging specialist and facilitator in these model FPOs and ensure they gain permission to force and different persuading powers. A prudent plan for FPOs will encourage cultivating financial specialists to go ahead and mirror the accomplishment of the commended milk pleasant brand Amul. FPOs can be an unprecedented model for regard included agribusiness. For example, a FPO of farmers who produce Ragi or finger millet, a standard staple in the eating routine of a tremendous number of people in Karnataka, can start making regard included things from their reap. In reality, with the Karnataka government propelling ragi as super sustenance, comparable with quinoa, there is an extraordinary entryway so that a FPO might be able to see making regard included things like ragi prosperity drinks, multigrain noodles, ragi bread rolls, ragi vermicelli, etc. An entire more limited size venture bundle can come up to supply to a pre-arranged metropolitan market, thusly ensuring a long stretch, conservative wellspring of pay for the ranchers. In reality, these FPOs can restrict with business universities to gather the expertise for developing a lively spearheading climate that prompts the creation of a vivacious commonplace economy. If we can create towns that can honestly offer items to overall business sectors, then, at that point, we will see the extensive impact of a limited

scale inventive economy traveling through rural India.

Making Rural People Educated:

While keen government procedures, financial joining exercises and interests in establishment can help, more noticeable usage of development can fire the ambitious soul and nudge headway in common India. Development can moreover help farmers with getting to incredible wellsprings of data, crop prosperity and yield data and fundamental environment related information. Moreover, using advancement and data science can assist with assembling continuously capable store chains that point of interaction retail advertises with sustenance processors and FPOs. Online life stages can assist with partner farmers to the greater economy. If WhatsApp messages can show up at every single citizen in India, the stage can be used to show farmers, transform them into scaled down scale business visionaries and partner these rural money managers to public and widespread business sectors. More essential admittance to advancement has recently incited the improvement of social undertaking new organizations that are creating applications to assist with working on the existences of provincial individuals. A more critical push to these new organizations can obtain rich benefits. Reasonable Rustic improvement contrasts as shown by space, time, values and open resources. The advancement practice of the country relationship according to the practicality perspective at first proposes the regard for the improvement require, of the precise assessment of characteristics and weaknesses of the country game plan, of existing or expected possibilities and risks, which will choose the require exercises in the short and long stretch.

Using Biotech in Cultivating:

Notwithstanding the way that cultivating adds to around 17% of India's complete public result (Gross domestic product), its importance to the people of India can't be over pushed. Despite dealing with the country, agriculture has practically half of our 1.3 at least billion people depending upon it for their work. The dreadful news is plant advancement is moving back. Between money related 2014 and 2019, agri-Gross domestic product created at 2.9% consistently differentiated and a 3.7% per yearly improvement between monetary 2005 and 2014. At a comparative time, natural change undermines India's reap creation. While the crazy precipitation events have become progressive and progressively a component, the earnestness and repeat of droughts has moreover extended since 1970s. The utilization of biotechnology can smooth out the usage of open resources without setting additional solicitations aground or water to help yields, which is what India needs. These game plans, which can be actually scaled the country over, can work on the idea of the produce with disease

free and refreshingly redesigned varieties of harvests. Biotechnology can similarly make financial possibility, adventure and work in the agriculture division through the improvement of new collections of harvests, new purposes for crop stores and waste, similarly as, supporting the progression of new business sectors for farm produce. It offers tremendous potential to drive upgrades in provincial effectiveness and efficiency, as such, giving opportunities to ensure money related success of the farmer close by sustenance security for the country. A few locations for yield biotechnology and plant sub-nuclear science have been established by the Indian government. Also, different green schools in the country have started their own biotechnology programs with monetary assistance from adjacent state run administrations, and public and widespread financing workplaces. Agri-biotechnology is being applied across poultry and dairy developing, fisheries, planting, horticulture, the sustenance dealing with industry, and genetically different (GM) advancement. Indian farmers who chose Bt cotton, which is the primary GM crop thought about business advancement in the country, benefitted by additional critical returns and diminished pesticide use. More than 90% of the country's cotton creating districts are today under Bt Cotton, and India has ascended as the greatest producer and second greatest exporter of cotton on earth.

Sectoral Arrangement in India Relies Upon Various Issues:

The focal districts of progress incorporate:

- Rustic system habitant headway
- Destitution decline
- Arrangement of fundamental least help
- Administration age

Development open essential necessities in solicitation to resolve these issues of the nation India, the Indian organization had impelled different natural plans. A short portrayal of individual plans has been given underneath:

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): An autonomous work program for the rural people in which all fundamental cash related help, structure, getting ready, and before long be known.

Rustic Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana): A past sub-plan of Country Landless Work Assurance Program, IAY empowers the improvement of houses for the commonplace penniless and denied. The vision is to develop pucca houses for all by the presence of the 11th Arrangement.

Preparing Plans: Establishments like NIRD have taken up endeavors in planning, classes, studios, and worldwide activities.

E-NAM: E-NAM tends to these specialized hitches by creation a joined business community through network trading junction, together, at area and cross country assessment and advances

consistent quality, reshuffle of frameworks in overabundance of the organized business sectors, clears data inconsistency among purchaser and shippers and advances perpetual respect divergence, in setting of confirmed premium and supply, moves gruffness in deal method, and right of segment to a the nation over report for the agriculturist, with costs comparable with perspective on his pass on a web-based portion and dependability of better significance make and at powerfully reasonable expenses for the client.

Different projects and plans working with provincial arranging are Sped up Country Water Supply Program, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Dry spell Inclined Regions Program (DPAP), and Coordinated Badlands Improvement Program (IWDP). Common Preparation in India has most likely turned into a crucial piece of the headway of the country's economy and the Service of Provincial Improvement is expecting a basic work at the present time. Outer associations are depended upon to take a few supportive steps for the production of gathered network.

Conclusion:

To end positive, to send off the nation's economy, we ought to characterize game plans that accentuation on assisting people with ascending out of a presence of ceaseless insult through impulses not presents. A getting over of the metropolitan provincial parcel is fundamental for long stretch pragmatic improvement of the economy. Natural India is at an intersection. During the 20th 100 years, development deteriorated the work base of most rural organizations, deterred profit, and made out-migration the primary strategy for millions. In the twenty-first hundred years, development might pivot that tendency and rather favor rural organizations and nation occupants. The Nation social class faces different impediments before these powers will attempt to additional their likely advantage instead of hindrance. The fortunes of natural organizations are meandering. Some are continuing to face ordinary financial difficulties and rot. Others are endeavoring to adjust to fast improvement in occupations and people, land-use conflicts, and creating interest for open organizations. With a continuation of current plans, there is little inspiration to expect this methodology of uniqueness will ease. Then again, financial and imaginative examples are lessening the cost of detachment and extending the assessment of the open door. Advancement is reducing the necessity for work, especially general work. Interest for the kind of lifestyle available in country networks is creating. There are inspirations to be meticulously hopeful. There are emphatically inspirations to examine the likely for business extension and to look utilized for new engines of local development. With new, effective old fashioned technique,

country organizations can contribute fundamentally more to the basics of the public economy.

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Covid-19 and Its Impact on Indian Economy

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Abstract:

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses, which may cause illness in humans, in human body several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered corona virus disease Covid-19. The economic impact of the 2019–20 corona virus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive, the World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded, India's growth for year 2021 with the lowest figures. India has seen those three decades since Indian economic liberalization in the 1990s. The former advisors to the Government of India have said that, India should prepare for a negative growth rate in financial year 2021 However, the international monetary fund projection for India for the financial year 2021-22 of 1.9% GDP growth; it is the highest among G-20 nations. Within a month, unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April. During the lockdown, an estimated 14 core (140 million) people have lost employment. More than 45% of households across the nation have reported an income drop as compared to the previous year. The balance of risks remains on the downside, as much can go wrong with our baseline path on the health, economic, and policy fronts.

Introduction:

The economic impact of covid-19 is longer and more intense than thought, and we have again lowered our macro forecasts. We now see global GDP falling 2.4% in this year, with the U.S. and euro zone contracting 5.2% and 7.3%, respectively. We expect global growth to rebound to 5.9% in 2021, while the very near term looks bleak, infection curves are flattening and the focus has turned to the recovery. Its length and pace will depend on the combination of health and economic policy, the response of people and firms, and the condition of the labour market and small and medium enterprises.

The corona virus has had a significant impact on the global economy, from stocks to jobs and emerging markets, these charts give a snapshot of what happened in the first quarter of 2020, Macroeconomic and financial outcomes of the corona virus have materialized in just three weeks, in comparison to the three years this took for the 2008 financial crisis, Markets are down 5%, credit markets have seized up, and credit spreads have spiked to 2008 levels.

Objectives:

- 1) To know the economic conditions in covid -19 period,
- 2) To analyze the impact of covid -19 on economy.
- 3) To know the Unemployment during covid -19 period.

Hypothesis:

- 1) Increased in covid-19 was declined the whole economy of India.
- 2) Due to Covid-19 increased in migration.

Methodology:

The structured and scientific approach used to collect secondary data and analyzed. It interprets qualitative data to answer the test hypotheses. Limiting the scope of the research. Several aspects have been considered before selecting an appropriate research methodology, such as research limitations and ethical concerns that may affect our paper.

Analysis of Covid-19 and Its Impact on Economy:

The pandemic has affected the public's mental health and well-being in a variety of ways, including through isolation and loneliness, job loss and financial instability, and illness and grief. The shock to the global economy from covid-19 has been both faster and more severe than the 2008 global financial crisis and even the great depression. In those two previous episodes, stock markets collapsed by 50% or more, credit markets froze up, massive bankruptcies followed, unemployment rates soared above 10%, and GDP contracted at an annualized rate of 10% or more. But all of this took around three years to play out. In the current crisis, similarly dire macroeconomic and financial outcomes have materialized in three weeks. Earlier this month, it took just 15 days for the US stock

market to plummet into bear territory (20% decline from its peak) the fastest such decline ever. Now, markets are down 35%, credit markets have seized up, and credit spreads (like those for junk bonds) have spiked to 2008 levels. In other words, every component of aggregate demand, consumption, capital spending and exports is in unprecedented free fall. While most self-serving commentators have been anticipating a V shape downturn with output falling sharply for one quarter and then rapidly recovering the next it should now be clear that the covid-19 crisis is something else entirely. The contraction that is now underway looks to be neither V nor U nor L. not even during the great depression and World War II did the bulk of economic activity literally shut down, as it has in China, the United States, and Europe today, but shorter lived, allowing for a return to positive growth by the fourth quarter of this year. In that case, markets would start to recover when the light at the end of the tunnel appears.

As lifted lockdowns aim to soften some short-term economic pain caused by the corona virus pandemic, the outlook for the global economy continues to deteriorate. The global death toll has surpassed 300,000, but many experts agree the toll is almost certainly higher. Governments and central banks are advancing their stimulus as unemployment continues to rise, and both demand and consumption across sectors declines. Unless the pandemic is stopped, economies and markets around the world will continue their free fall. But even if the pandemic is more or less contained, overall growth still might not return by the end of 2020. After all, by then, another virus season is very likely to start with new mutations; therapeutic interventions that many are counting on may turn out to be less effective than hoped. So, economies will contract again and markets will crash again.

The Indian economy was expected to lose over 32,000 crores every day during the first 21 days complete lockdown, which was declared following the corona virus outbreak. Under complete lockdown, less than a quarter of India's \$2.8 trillion economic movement was functional. Up to 53% of businesses in the country were projected to be significantly affected. Supply chain have been put under stress with the lockdown restrictions in place; initially, there was a lack of clarity in streamlining what an essential is and what is not. Those in the informal sectors and daily wage groups are the most at risk. A large number of farmers around the country who grow perishables are also facing uncertainty. Various businesses such as hotels and airlines, are cutting salaries and laying off employees. The main companies in India such as; Larsen and Turbo, Bharat Forge, Ultra Tech Cement, Grasim Industries and Aditya Birla group, BHEL and Tata Motors have temporarily suspended or significantly

reduced operations, young startups have been impacted as funding has fallen, fast-moving consumer goods companies in the country have significantly reduced operations and are focusing on essentials. Some defense deals have been affected due to the pandemic, such as the delivery of Dassault Rafale fighter jets. Stock markets in India posted their worst loses in history on 23 March 2020.

The central Government of India has announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions, on 26 March a number of economic relief measures for the poor, were announced totaling over 170,000 crore. The next day the Reserve bank of India also announced a number of measures, which would make available 374,000 crore to the country's financial system, on 29 March the government allowed the movement of all essential as well as non-essential goods during the lockdown, on 3 April the central government released more funds to the states for tackling the corona virus totaling to 28,379 crore. The World Bank and Asian development bank have approved support to India to tackle the corona virus pandemic, on 14 April 2020, the Prime Minister of India extended the lockdown to 3 May. A new set of guidelines for the calibrated opening of the economy and relaxation of the lockdown were also set in place, which would take effect from 20 April, on 17 April, the RBI Governor announced more measures to counter the economic impact of the pandemic including 50,000 crores special finance to NABARD, SIDBI and NHB, on 18 April, to protect Indian companies during the pandemic, the government changed India's foreign direct investment policy. Department of military affairs has put on hold all capital acquisitions for the beginning of the financial year. The chief of defense has announced that India should minimize costly defense imports and give a chance to domestic production, also making sure not to misrepresent operational requirements, on 12 May the Prime Minister announced an economic package for the country with emphasis on India as a self-reliant nation, during the next three days the Finance Minister announced the details of the economic package.

India has overall economic package is worth 20 lakhs crore. This is 10% of India's GDP. This package though announced on 12 May by the Prime Minister, included previous government actions, including the RBI announcements. The previous RBI announcements included around Rs 8 lakh crore liquidity on 26 March, the Finance Minister had announced a package totaling 170,000 crore. The Government of India is aiming to attract companies that wish to move out of China or are

looking for an alternative to China. The PM's office is conveying to the government central and state machinery to ready pro-investment strategies. A total of at least 461589 hectares has been earmarked for the purpose. Due to the lockdown, daily-wage workers (the urban poor and migrant laborers) were left with no work. At the same time, the lockdown restrictions put a stop on the movement of buses and trains. Large numbers of migrant workers ended up walking back to their villages, some journeys hundreds of kilometers long. Social distancing was not possible for these migrants, who travelled together in large groups. Soon after a central government directive in late March, state governments set up 21,000 camps to house over 660,000 migrants and stop the exodus. E-commerce in the third week of March, Amazon announced that it would stop sale of non-essential items in India, so that it can focus on essential needs. Amazon has followed the same strategy in Italy and France, on 25 March, Wal-Mart owned flip kart temporarily suspended some of its services on its e-commerce platform and will only be selling and distributing essentials. Big basket and Gofers also run restricted services, facing disruptions in services due to the lockdown. Due to logistical problems following the lockdown tea estates were unable to harvest the first flush. The impact of this on the second flush is not known. The entire Darjeeling tea based tea industry will see significant fall in revenue, from 20 April, under the new lockdown guidelines to reopen the economy and relax the lockdown, agricultural businesses such as dairy, tea, coffee, and rubber plantations, as well as associated shops and industries, will reopen.

Important companies of India such as; Larsen and turbo, Bharat forge, Ultra tech cement, Grasim industries, the fashion and retail wing of Aditya Birla group, Tata motors and Thermal have temporarily suspended and significantly reduced operations in a number of manufacturing facilities and factories across the country. iPhone producing companies in India have also suspended a majority of operations. Nearly all two-wheeler and four-wheeler companies have put a stop to production till further notice. Many companies have decided to remain closed till at least 31 March such as Cummins, which has temporarily shut its offices across Maharashtra Hindustan Unilever, ITC and Dabur India have shut manufacturing facilities except for factories producing essentials. Foxconn and Wistron Corp, iPhone producers, have suspended production for the 21 days lockdown orders.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

In those situations, use as many prevention strategies as you can, such as practicing hand hygiene, consistently and correctly wearing a high

quality mask, improving ventilation, and keeping your distance, when possible, from the person who is sick or who tested positive. The impact of the Covid-19 global pandemic will linger for many years. As will the reminder that health can have a direct impact on economic and social stability, The challenge, is to turn fears into opportunities it is accept that civil society, organizations are guardians of the common good and integral to identifying solutions, and recognize that they shape public opinions and are positive agents of change. The series of measures taken by the Government to improve the economic situation and convert the disruption caused by COVID-19 into an opportunity for growth includes Atmanirbhar packages, introduction of Production Linked Incentive Scheme in various Ministries, investment opportunities under National level. Some of the salient achievements include, Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package valued at Rs. 2.76 lakh crore, free food grain for 80 crore people, free cooking gas for 8 crore families, and direct cash transfer to over 40 crore farmers, women, elderly, the poor and the needy were provided.

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Facile access to Benzoin condensation of Aromatic aldehydes under metal free conditions

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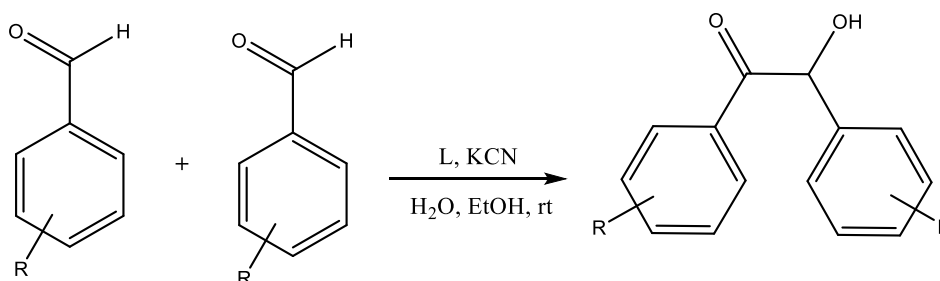
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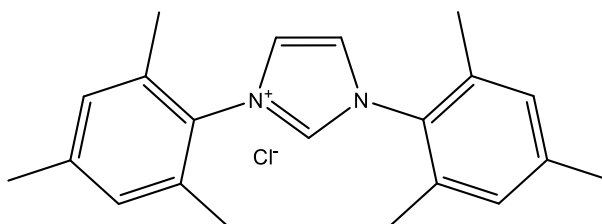
Abstract:

Cooperative C–C bond activation reactions with metal-carbene complexes are reported. The complexes show surprisingly different reactivities towards the commonly employed metal ligand cooperation. Functionalized organic spacers are known as the most selective metal free ligands for catalytic reactions. The highest yields were obtained with N,N'-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride (IMes.hcl) and potassium tert-butoxide, these catalysts are highly active towards Benzoin condensation.

Keywords: Aldehydes, Organo catalysis, Room temperature, Benzoin condensation, N-heterocyclic carbenes
Few Organic spacers can show the catalytic behavior without metal, several organic compounds are reported as a catalyst in terms of C-C, C-B, C-N, C-X coupling reactions. Metal free ligand act as potential catalysts in C-C coupling reactions.



Scheme: Catalyst mediated benzoin condensation reaction in toluene at room temperature



L: 1,3-Bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride

Catalytic properties of L with KCN

Over the past decade, several organic spacers have been developed as organocatalysts for the benzoin condensation reaction under mild conditions with high selectivity. Subsequently, several methods have been developed for benzoin condensation processes using different types of reactants. In this paper, we attempted to use one mol% NHC-KCN catalysts for benzoin

condensation reactions in water-ethanol mixture (Scheme 1). The catalytic reactions were analysed with benzaldehyde at ambient temperature in the presence of four mol% potassium tert-butoxide as the base to activate imidazolium moieties. (Table 1). The reactions were carried out for 6-12 h to obtain the benzoin product with very good yield (82–88%, Table 1, entries 1–5).

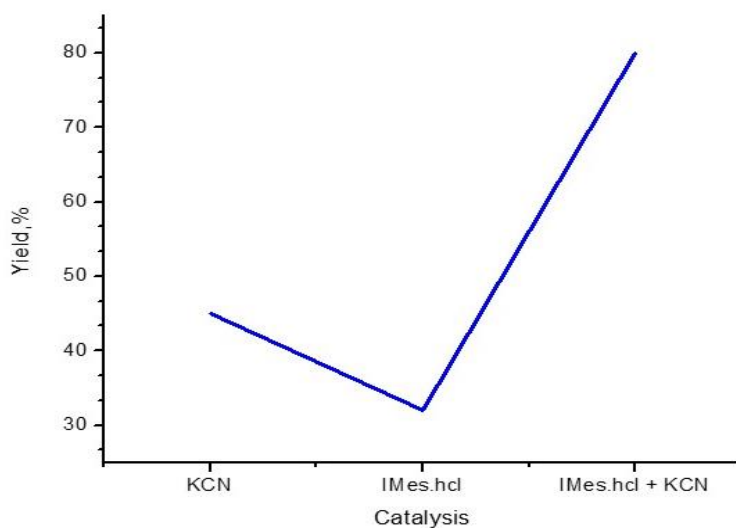
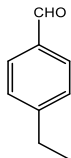
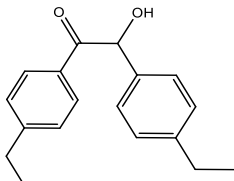
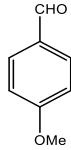
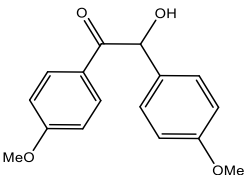
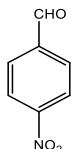
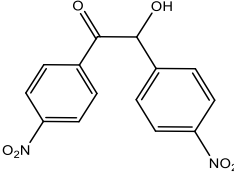
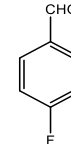
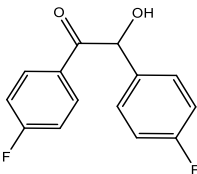
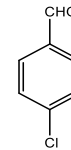
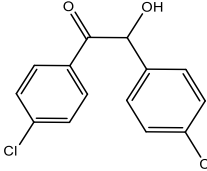


Fig.1: Yields of catalysts mediated Benzoin condensation of benzaldehyde in aqueous ethanol media with potassium tert-butoxide after 30 min.

Table 1: Evaluation of substrate scope with catalyst

E	Substrate	Product	Time (h)	Yield ^a (%)
1			12	88
2			12	85
3			6	86
4			6	82
5			6	87

^a Isolated yields by column chromatography, E: Entry

The presence of four mol% potassium tert-butoxide. The reactions were studied using N,N'-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride (IMes.hcl) with KCN as organocatalyst. The reactions are carried out with different type of substrates. Catalyst gave excellent conversion for benzaldehyde. The catalytic reactions were repeated three times and the yield is nearly comparable. Furthermore the functional group tolerance of N,N'-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride (IMes.hcl) with KCN was evaluated for a range of substituted aromatic. Catalyst N,N'-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride (IMes.hcl) with KCN is highly active for 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (Table 1, entry 3), while 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (Table 1, entry 5), 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (Table 1, entry 4) gave good yield. Notably, the electron donating group substituted aromatic aldehydes such as 4-ethoxybenzaldehyde (Table 1, entry 2) and 4-ethylbenzaldehyde (Table 1, entry 1) depicted poor yield.

Methodology

Oven dried Schlenk was charged with one mol% NHC-KCN catalysts and benzaldehyde (0.94 mmol) and then dried under vacuum for 5 min. Solvent water (2.5 mL) and ethanol (2.5 mL) was added to the reaction mixture then KOt-Bu (4 mol%) was added to the reaction mixture at room temperature. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and DCM (20 mL). The organic phase was separated, washed with brine solution (10 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then the reaction mass was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the crude compound. The crude compound was absorbed on silica gel (100–200 mesh) for purification and then petroleum ether and 10% ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (200 mL) were poured into the column to separate the final product.

Conclusions

In conclusion, The catalytic application of N,N'-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride (IMes.hcl) spacer supported KCN has been explored. The present catalytic demonstration evidences that KCN with N,N'-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolium chloride (IMes.hcl) show high nucleophilic activity, facilitating proton transfer, the ability to stabilize negative charge in the active aldehyde intermediate and the ability to depart finally. Their catalytic applications in benzoin condensation reactions with different aldehydes have been promising. Structural insight into these compounds provides explanations for the diverse catalytic behaviours of these compounds.

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NHC-Catalysed Aldol Reaction and Its Depends on the Choice of ketones

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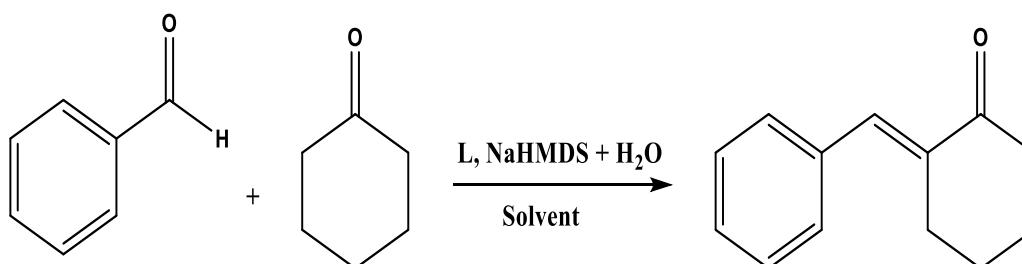
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Abstract:

An efficient aldol reaction of aldehydes catalyzed by N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) has been developed. With 10 mol% stable NHC (1, 3-di-tert-butyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium chloride) (L), aromatic aldehyde reacted with various aliphatic ketones smoothly provide aldol product with 85%-99% yield. In this process, NHC was assumed to function as a carbon centered bronsted base.



Scheme 1: Catalyst mediated aldol reaction

Introduction

Aldol condensation reaction plays a key role to formation of C-C bond in natural products, drugs and other biologically important compounds. Although several catalytic methods were developed to improve the optimised reaction conditions, for example, Climent and co-workers have utilised base catalysts, which is derived from hydrotalcites to achieve high yields and selectivities in the preparation of flavanones and chalcones and Corma

et al. have carried out the condensation of benzaldehyde with various active methylene compounds in the presence of zeolites as a basic catalyst. Similarly, Kottapali et al. have studied the aldol condensation of acetone and benzaldehyde on hydrotalcites transformed into basic solid with good yield. In this work, NHC (1,3-di-tert-butyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium chloride) with NaHMDS as catalyst in the aldol condensation of various aliphatic substrates at a moderate temperature.

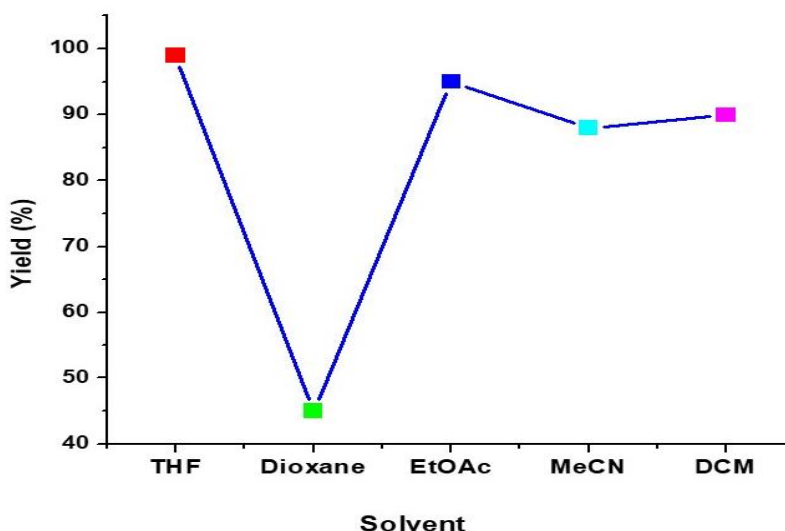


Fig.1: Aldol condensation of benzaldehyde with cyclohexanone in five different solvents in the presence of NHC-L (10 mol %).

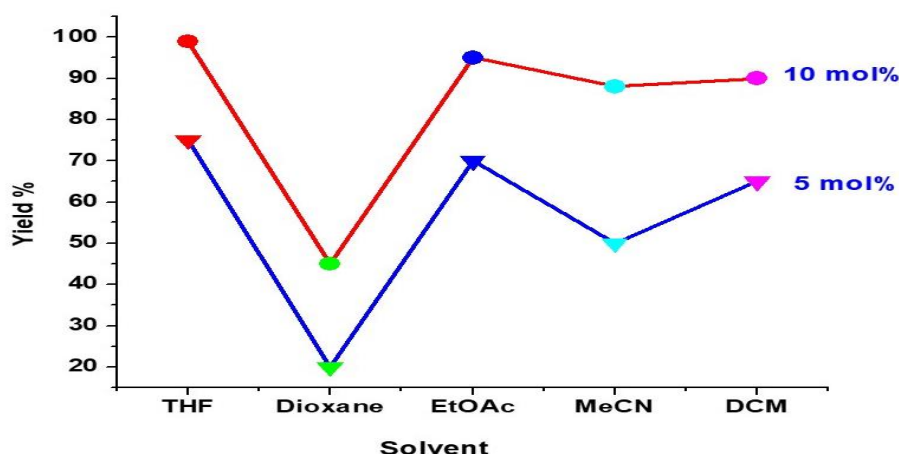
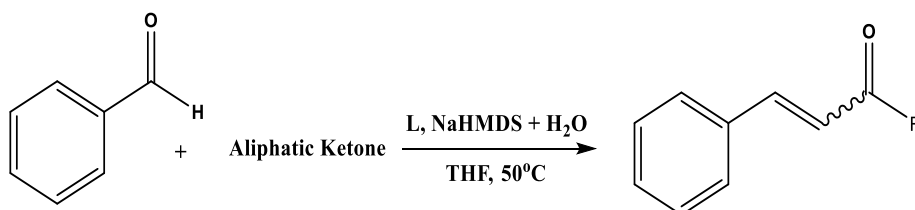


Fig.2: Yields of NHC(L)-NaHMDS mediated aldol reaction of benzaldehyde with cyclohexanone in different solvents at 50°C, 6 hrs.

Methodology

The catalytic activity of NHC was investigated following the procedure was reported. Hence benzaldehyde was reacted with cyclohexanone in different ethereal solvents (Fig. 1 & Fig.2). The results shows that THF and EtOAc

are the most efficient solvents as it allows the formation of the aldol product in >90% yield at relatively less time. Attempt to reduce the catalyst loading result in longer duration of the reaction (Fig.2).



Scheme 2: Catalyst mediated aldol reaction.

Table 1: Evaluation of substrate scope

E	Aliphatic Ketone	Aldol product	Time (h)	Yield ^a (%)
1			8	95
2			8	95
3			6	90
4			5	85

^a Isolated yields by column chromatography, E: Entry

Particularly, the development of aldol reaction in THF media has attracted great attention because of the easy handling and unique reactivity. Thus in our present study we used NHC (L) presence of NaHMDS as catalyst for aldol reaction of benzaldehyde with cyclohexanone in THF media. Initially we screened 10 mol% complexes for the reaction of benzaldehyde (1 equiv.) with cyclohexanone (1.2 equiv.) in THF. These reactions are carried out for 6hr to obtain the desired product in very good yield. Subsequently, the catalytic reactions are extended using 1, 3-di-tert-butyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium chloride (NHC or L) and various aliphatic ketones, gave considerable yield with good substrate scope.

Conclusions

The catalytic efficiency of the NHC-NaHMDS was investigated in the aldol condensation of benzaldehyde with cyclohexanone to obtain product with excellent yield at a short time. Subsequently other aliphatic ketones were reacted with the benzaldehyde with high yield. Interestingly, it was found that irrespective of the structure of the aliphatic ketone, the yield of the products was always excellent within a short duration.

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Identity Crisis in the Select Novels of Devil on the Cross

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Abstract

Theme of identity Crisis in the novels of Ngugi Wa Thiong. It draw our attention to the issue on the oppressed highlighting the problems of the black people who have suffer very painful experience. The journey of Wariinga's and her encounter with all the respective members. That described in those days condition very wretched condition of tribal people. Their struggle is very important for their identity.

Key words: Colonialism, Identity Crisis, Capitalist, Cultural Imperialism, Gikuya Culture

Introduction:

Ngugi's wa Thiong's the Kenyan Novelist, Short Story Writer. He has published six novels. All available in African writers series –Weept not Child, The River Between, A Grain of Wheat, Petal of Blood, Devil on the Cross, Matigari etc. He is focused on the oppressed highlighting the problems of the black people who have undergone the painful phases of colonialism, struggle against imperialism & Neo-colonialism. All his writing deal with Social, political, economic and cultural aspects of Kenyan people. Ngugi wa Thiong's identify three phases of the encounter with European Imperialism- Slavery, Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism. His novel Devil on the Cross deals with corruption-in the sense physical and moral which has debilitating effect on the fabric of the society. The complex Neo-colonial situation is presented through a montage a fact and fiction, magic and allegory. Wariinga, the female protagonist, emerges as fictional reflection of the resistance heroine in Kenyan history. Devil on the Cross is an indictment of the Neo-colonial aspects of Post-Independence Kenya exposing the evils that have set in the socio-political fabric. It is a sarcastic attack on the path of development on the wholesale exploitation of masses both rural and urban. A revolutionary novel in theme, form and structure. He gives priorities from English language to his native Gikuya. The reason for writing this novel in his native language is that he could reach the peasants and workers of his Country easily. The novel could be considered as satiric critique of contemporary Kenya against a vision of socialistic Kenya purged of neocolonialism. It introduces a unique literary form which captures the nature of revolution by focusing on the psychological, sociological factors involved in the working class people's struggle against the materialistic ambition-land, property, beliefs and rituals similar to exploitative attitude of the

colonizers. The novel portrays several characters from all levels of Kenyan society from peasant to businessman.

The character Jacinta Wariinga's journey to Ilmorog and her encounter with the five passengers and with the driver is used as fictional device to articulate the corrupt conditions in Kenya's world of wretched humanity. The Devil feast in the cave is powerful metaphor for cultural imperialism. The capitalists indulge in self-glorification act and self-congratulatory speeches of their cunningness. The act is outrageous and funny in intent and purpose as it intensifies wariinga's painful experience of the inevitable historical condition to which she was both a witness and participant. In this novel uses both traditional Gikuyu culture and Christianity as sources for the rhetoric of his characters. Ngugi attempts to capture the attention of his audience by focusing on the Kenyan middle class elite who are engaged in exploitation on a wider scale and therefore deserve condemnation. Nguai advocates a better deal for the Kenyan masses that are now at the receiving end of an unjust socio-political system. The elite in the story are made to invite the wrath of the masses in two ways: through their physical appearance and through their pronouncements.

The opening lines of the novel in the tradition of the oral narrative have a conversational style which is characteristic of most of Devil on the cross. Jacinta Wariinga, the protagonist, has just lost her job in the beginning of the novel. Her fault is her refusal to submit herself to the advances of kihara, the boss of Champion Construction Company. This seems to be the fate of most urban Kenyan women. Ngugi intentionally avoids a simple solution showing that the attack of the peasants and workers on the middle class elite and the foreign Robbers and Wariinga elimination of the Rich Old Man mark the beginning of an arduous struggle that lays ahead.

The masses have not overthrown the political system. Five of them have been killed in confrontation. Wariinga in all probability, has lost her fiancé and her future is also fraught with danger as the forces of bourgeois law are certain to catch up with charge her with murder. Devil on the cross is a practical conclusion of an important debate in African literature and in this respect it is an experimental novel. It is a bitter satire on neo-colonial capitalism. Its central allegory is the gathering of disparate characters representing the different classes and cultural interests in Kenyan society. Their meeting takes place at devil feast where a series of competitions reveal capitalism depraved face. The character names and character types in Ngugi's fiction are devices through which the social reality is encapsulated and analyzed.

The characters in the novel are grouped into the creators and destroyers of life. Jacinta Wariinga, the most powerful character of Ngugi embodies the contradictions of her own age. She becomes a complex character in terms of theme and style. Her education suffers because of her class background and she has to strive for survival. Deserted by her boyfriend and driven out of her house by the hired thugs of the landlord. She attempts committing suicide but is rescued by Muturi. Wariinga falls in love with Gaturia, the son of the Rich Old Man of Ngorika, she becomes pregnant and gives birth to a daughter, Wambui. When we meet her in the Matatu the gloomy phase in her life is over and she becomes more assertive and critical of the system. Her revolutionary optimism is strengthened by her rescuer, Muturi, to be Wariinga's role in the novel to emphasize that women play a constructive role on equal footing with men and they are not merely sex-gratifying and child-bearing machines. As such, Wariinga emphasizes that woman is not man's commodity, an edible thing to be devoured, an inanimate object or ornament to be worn by man. According to Ngugi points out Wariinga is a fictional reflection of the resistance heroine in Kenyan history, conceived along the lines of Mau Mau women cadres. Wariinga at one level kills the destroyer of women. She points out to the need to see humanness behind the beauty. Through the character of Wariinga, Ngugi wants in the society the liberation for women. Ngugi also deplores women's attempts to lighten their skin, straighten their hair and follow the current fashions and celebrates the beauty of African women who are strong and independent. Wariinga's Murder of the old man is decisive gesture of self-assertion. This

corroborated by the fact that she chooses to dress herself in traditional Gikuyu costume at this fateful moment.

He expresses the view that the goal of total liberation can be achieved through the united efforts of the peasant, the worker, the student whom he calls the holy trinity since they are the backbone of any country. With a greater knowledge of the social indignities that the peasants and workers of modern Kenya are subjected. This novel is continuation of his earlier works. The novel bears an unmistakable Marxist stamp and belongs to the category of the socialist art and in this novel. The aim of the working class and emergent socialist world. Ngugi has also transformed the style and form of his novel to create an Afrocentric narrative. He is also focusing on the theme of Modern Theft and robbery, Ngugi also deals with the problems of women-twice colonized community. Jacinta Wariinga is the Principal Character of the novel and it is primarily her story that Ngugi sets out to tell. Some of the characters like- The Rich Old Men, Waigokos, Kamoongonyes who together represent a fair sample of Kenyan males are all out to convert them into their sugar girls.

On the other point of view Devil on the Cross is signifier of every event in the novel: the bus journey, the feast in the cave, Wariinga's transformation, her love affair with Gaturia, the driver killings of Celebrated man in the cave, Wariinga's killing of "The Rich Old Man" and two other capitalists in the wedding crowd. He tries to show these activities as natural outcome of incidents indicated as comprehensive vision of the historical condition of Kenya.

I feel that the Devil on the Cross is novel one of this historic staging post of African fiction. The novel is one of the most powerful critiques of modern Kenya ever written. This novel touches to human heart. The novelist shows the true picture of the Kenyan culture. It is also important that the novel is remarkable end it twist the reader regarding the protagonist of the novel. The language is very lucid, impressive used by the writer. The style form and content is very good Manner. It is allegorical form of the novel. It is studied in the socio-perspective way. It is remarkable effect on the readers mind.

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Autobiographical Narratives in the Select Fiction of Maya Angelou: Critical Study

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Abstract:

The Present paper focus on the Autobiographical narratives fiction in the works of Maya Angelou. Marginalized and oppressed writers have actualized their own individual, social and racial past beings taking up in the process of identity

Key Words: Marginalized, identity, gender, narration etc.

Introduction:

Self Narration has been a longstanding standing practice in the history of mankind. As part of the humanist tradition, life narratives have served to centralize and subjectivize the individual, legitimizing the authority of the author to narrate lived experiences. Autobiography can be regarded as an attempt to persuade the reader to view the submerged aspects of the narrated self from writer's perspective. Autobiographies represent the struggle of the self to create order out of random experiences and often incorporate discursive elements of history and culture. Autobiographies usually attempt to examine, interpret and find the meaning and purpose of their lives. The genre also has a political for socio-political transformation, especially in life-writings which narrate the experiences of oppression.

Through the confessional and autobiographical modes, marginalized and oppressed writers have actualized their own individual, social and racial pasts and beings, taking up in the process issues of identity, marginalization, gendering and culture. A striking aspect of their writing is the strong feeling of oneness writ large in their works. African Americans as well as Dalits in India are the sons and daughters of darkness journeying through untold sorrows and suffering. Although Dalits are the native sons of India, the savor of an ancient land, he is in a sense rejected by his own mother. He is an untouchable pariah in his own native land. The African American too faces such a dilemma – America remains a land of travail and trauma to him. It is the tragic laughter and steaming tears of the African American that has paved the path to progress in America. The aim of my study is an attempt at analogy to examine two entirely different literature. It brings out their similarities and

commonalities and discover homogeneity in apparent heterogeneity.

Maya Angelou a multi faceted personality-singer, dancer, script writer, actress, performer, and an established serial autobiographer has carved a niche in the genre of philosophy. The serial autobiographies of Maya Angelou capture the different phases of her life and formation of an identity that gives both meaning and purpose to her existence. Maya Angelou's memoirs and autobiographies inspire hope in the face of adversity. The focus of the narrative is on how Angelou struggles to weave the diverse strands of her personal, political and artistic life into the tapestry of a whole or unified life and how her unique and private experience is transformed into a self that reflects the experiences of coloured women in general and the representation of her experience as universal. As an autobiography, *I know why the caged Bird Sings* adheres to many conventions of the autobiographical genre; It features first-person narration, is organized chronologically, and is focused on the development of the self.

However, Angelou also uses many stylistic elements more common to fiction works, like dialogue, fully fleshed out characters, and detailed descriptions of sensory details from her past. The work could also be thought of as combining fictional techniques with autobiography since the story is told by an adult, who is recreating a childlike voice and point of view for the novel. This autobiography which covers Maya's life from age 3 to age 16, is often considered a bildungsroman since it is primarily a tale of youth and growing into young adulthood. However, unlike a typical novel form bildungsroman, the story does not end with the achievement of adulthood. In *I Know why the Caged Bird Sings* Maya Angelou describes her coming of age as precocious but insecure black girl

in the American South during the 1930s and Subsequently in California during the 1940s. Angelou continues to write about her life in the four other volumes, all addressing her life chronologically from her childhood to the accomplishments of her childhood. It is important to keep in mind that this is an autobiography, rather than a novel and that the narrator and author are indeed one and the same, and the events described in the book are intended to relate a very personal portrait of a person's life.

The difficulty of being black in the south is a theme that is important throughout the work; financially, it is difficult to make ends meet and black people also face social hardship. Angelou reminds us that living in the segregated South during this time is never easy, "If growing up is painful for the Southern Black girl, being aware of her displacement is the rust on the razor that threatens the throat." (4) Maya parents' divorce when she is only three years old and ship. Maya and her older brother Bailey to live with their paternal grand, mother Annie Henderson in rural Stamps, Arkansas, Annie whom they call Momma, runs the only store in the black section of Stamps and becomes the central moral figure in Maya's childhood. As young children, Maya and Bailey struggle with the pain of having been rejected and abandoned by their parents. Maya also finds herself tormented by the belief that she is an ugly child who will never measure up to genteel, white girls. Angelou records

I was going to look like one of the sweet little white girls who were everybody's dream of what was right with the world.... A cruel fairy stepmother who was understandably jealous of my beauty had turned me into a too big Negro girl with nappy black hair, broad feet and a space between her teeth. (2-3) Growing up in Stamps, Maya faces a deep-seated southern racism manifested in wearying daily indignities and terrifying lynch mobs. In the Black American ghetto the Negro were offered only the crumbs from the rich man's table. They were the victims of the world's most comprehensive robbery. They were the society's pariahs.

To Maya's relief but Bailey regret, Maya and Bailey return to Stamps to live with Momma. Momma manages to break through Maya's silence by introducing her to Mrs. Bertha Flowers a kind educated woman who tells Maya to read works of literature out loud, giving her books of poetry that her to regain her voice. During these years in Stamps, Maya becomes aware of both the fragility and the strength of her community. She speaks of lynching, ambush and rape, whipping and maiming of black boys and white women slapping negro maids for their forgetfulness. Yet the blacks fill their lives with loud laughter and enjoyment. Maya also

observes the entire community listening to the Joe Louis heavyweight championship boxing match, desperately longing for him to defend his title against his white opponent.

Maya endures several appalling incidents that teach her about the insidious nature of racism. At age ten, Maya takes a job for white woman who calls Maya "Mary" for her own convenience. Maya becomes enraged and retaliated by breaking the woman's fine china. At Maya's eighth grade graduation, a white speaker devastates the proud community by explaining that black students are expected to become only athletes or servants. When Maya gets a rotten tooth, Momma takes her to the only dentist in Stamps, a white man who insults her, saying he had rather place his hand in a dog's mouth than in hers. The last straw comes when Bailey encounters a dead, rotting black man and witnesses a white man's satisfaction at seeing the body. Momma begins to fear for the children's well-being and saves money to send them to Vivian their mother, who now lives in California.

When Maya is eight, her father, of whom she has no memory, arrives in Stamps, unexpectedly and takes her and Bailey to live with their mother, Vivian, in St. Louis, Missouri. Beautiful and alluring, Vivian lives a wild life working in gambling parlors. Vivian's live in boyfriend, Mr. Freeman, sexually molests and rapes Maya. They go to Court and afterwards Mr. Freeman is violently murdered, probably by some of the underground criminal associates of Maya's family. In the aftermath of these events, Maya endures the guilt and shame of having been sexually abused. She stops speaking to everyone except Bailey and uses silence as a weapon.

She spends one summer with her father, Big Bailey, in Los Angeles and has to put up with his cruel indifference and his hostile girlfriend Dolores. After Dolores cuts her in a fight, Maya runs away and lives for month with a group of homeless teenagers in a junkyard. She returns to San Francisco strong and self-assured. She defies racist hiring policies in Wartime San Francisco to become the first black streetcar conductor at age fifteen. At sixteen, she hides her pregnancy from her mother and stepfather for eight months and graduates from high school. The account ends as Maya begins to feel confident as a mother to her newborn son.

Angelou wrote this autobiography for several reasons; one was as a reminder not to give in during the trials of growing up. Angelou has said, "Somebody needs to tell young people, listen, I did this and I did that. You may encounter many defeats, but you must not be defeated." (Elliot 18) Angelou's book although it is meant for a broad audience, is also concerned with conveying the difficulties of being black and a woman in America.

Angelou addresses these issues in such a way that they appeal to all readers and more importantly she speaks to all African American

Conclusion:

Literature has universal parameters and literature of the world tend to converge towards certain issues and creative artist often immerses himself in the socio-political sphere. The Unity of literature is that it strengthens universal human relationship . Love hatred, envy, revenge , grief and joy are universal human passions. Throughout the ages literature has explored human values and their relevance. Oppression and exploitation are external attributes of human Society. A major preoccupation of contemporary writers has been the problem of mans survival in the face of complex conditions. The struggle to survive under hostile at the fringes of society and the related struggle to transform society are motives behind the creations of the marginalized.

On exploring the autobiographical narratives of Angelou's I Know why the Caged Bird Sings finds that they speak of Survival. The strategies for survival are almost identical. In Angelou's work we find that blues lift the downtrodden soul of the Negros. The irrepressible black woman though insulted holds her head up;

she is essentially strong inside and it is this strength that helps her overcome the confines of race, class and gender oppression.

Exploring the relevance of her life in the context of the universal human experience Angelou States" I Speak to the black experience but I am always talking about the human condition ; about what we can endure, dream, fail at and still survive"(Elliot 158) Although she speaks of the universality of application , she sees through the eyes of an African American woman.

In the ending of the Caged Bird the young Maya finds reason to live with the birth of her son. She is like a bird ready to fly out with outstretched wings. She is waiting for time to heal her wounds and find the strength to fly again.

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Exploring the Depths of Baburao Bagul's Perceptive About Dalit People

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Abstract-

Baburao Bagul was a Marathi writer from India. He was a prominent figure in the Indian short story in a postmodern era. When I Hid My Caste (Jevha Mi Jaat Chorli Hoti) is a collection of eleven short stories, originally written in Marathi by Baburao Bagul and translated into English by Jerry Pinto. It was hailed as “the epic of Dalits”. These brilliant stories gave Dalits the strength to face the painful and humiliating experiences of their wretched lives. Through the lives of people on the margins, Bagul exposed the pain, horror, and rage of the Dalit experience. The unnamed young protagonist of the title story risks his life and job and conceals his caste from his fellow workers in the hope of bringing about social change. Utterly unsparing in its depiction of the vicious and inhumane centuries-old caste system. Bagul's ten stories are revolving around the lives of Dalit people

Keyword- Reality, Pain, Fight, Cast, Poor, Dalit, Tradition, Hunger, Poverty, Labour Worker, Social System, Political, Conflict, Class... etc.

Introduction-

Baburao Bagul is an important writer in Dalit literature. Not only in Dalit literature but as a whole His place in Marathi literature is glorious. Bagul's narrative role, the power of expression with variety in the story, and with this power, did he experiment differently in his story-writing? Bagul is seen as a veteran storyteller, novelist, poet, critic, thinker and an activist influenced by Ambedkari thought. Bagul's literature is a milestone not only in Dalit literature but in the entire Marathi literature. Bagul's contribution is unforgettable. His literature shows the greatness of man, compassion for Dalits, self-awareness, revolution, radical changes in society as well as in humans. Rebellion against Hindu religion and social system is the core of Bagul's literature. Bagul expressed his thought through his literature, Ambedkari thought and the rebellion that was infected by him. Bagul expressed agitation against country, religion, caste, custom, tradition, caste through his literature; Because the social system of this country was responsible for the suffering and misery of Dalits. That is why 'man' is more important than all these. He presented this idea. Bagul have played a major role in bringing Dalit literature to the global level by giving it more scope rather than limiting it to a specific limit. This is an important feature of their literature. That is why Baburao Bagul is an important writer. Baburao Bagul wrote stories, novels, poems, reviews, Lalit etc... His stories are the source of Marathi literature. Bagul's anthologies When I Hid My Caste (Jevha Mi Jaat Chorli Hoti) (1966), 'Maran Swast Hota Ahe' (1967) achieved extraordinary success in the Marathi story world. The experiences in their stories

are painful and terrifying. The intensity, the horror of these experiences seems overwhelming. Manifest experiences in life, expressed passionately, effectively.

Rebellion, revolution, horror, burning experience are all the true power of Bagul's stories and the expression expressed through the story. Sometimes they express their experience emotionally and sometimes in hysterical form. Because of the authentic portrayal, only the truth is revealed in it. Reality is the lifeblood of Bagul's stories. The people seen in their stories are constantly fighting with the situation and the society to survive. They seem to be generous with each other's lives. This is where barbarism and cruelty appear. Bagul's stories depict human experiences: suffering, pity, servitude, hatred, arrogance, fear and the feeling of revenge that arises out of it. Bagul has not only written stories about rural and urban life, but has also depicted the slums created by industrialization in urban areas. The depiction of Dalit society is very neutrally drawn with yearning, creative attitude. This makes their stories unique. In some of the stories, non-Dalits are also portrayed in contexts. From his thoughts and writings, he considered 'man' to be important. The people who come from Bagul's story, their provocation, barbaric attitude, irrational behavior seem to be of a different type. Why do these people in their story act like this? A question arises. In fact, why should Bagul have portrayed such people in abundance from the story? One such question touches the mind. These questions are clarified when we know the role of Bagul in the story.

Bagul takes a broad view of social conditions and the people living in them. The suffering of Dalits is not caused by tradition or social system, but by their animosity and selfishness, suffering is also caused by destiny. Along with this broad perspective, Bagul said that some sufferings are also caused by untouchability and caste. This thought in his 'When I Hid a Cast. It was only when I started writing, thinking about people that I became the marginalized and underprivileged Dalits of the country and the world. All the love, compassion, anger in my heart was revealed to them. He became everyone's and at the same time, I became mine to write and fight for the Dalits, the marginalized and the underprivileged. We all became one. Irrespective of their country, religion, party, but the thought is one. The heart is one. I accepted this universality, the universal recognition that comes naturally as a writer of the destruction of misery, misery, slavery, and began to speak.' Bagul's role in the story shows the interest towards man, the importance of man and the centrality of man in the story.

From Baburao Bagul's two story collections 'Javha Mee Jaat Chorali Hoti' ('Death is cheap.') and 'Maran Swast Hot Ahe'. It seems to be depicted in rural areas. How does untouchability in rural areas contribute to the suffering of Dalits? Baguls showed through their stories that this is the reason. E.g. Bovada, Pesuk, Vanar, Prisoner of Darkness, Reda of Dussehra, Hunger, Thirst etc. He has drawn the disparity and casteism in the rural areas from the story. The struggle of untouchables against upper castes is seen in the story 'Bovada'. Untouchables have conflicts in their minds. On the basis of caste in the social system. Casteism, untouchability seems to have ruined the lives of Dalits. The strength of Bagul's stories is that this brings out the pain, horror, and the burning of experience in their lives. In the story 'Bovada', Damu's heart is seen burning against the humanistic thinking that has been ingrained in the minds of the insidious upper caste who opposes letting Damu perform for many years. In his story, Bagul has depicted the downfall of the untouchables due to the traditional sociality, prestige and customs in the rural areas. Similarly, it shed light on human nature and behavior. Human nature and behavior are not uniform in society. Different types of temperaments are seen. Bagul has depicted his behavior, cruelty, psychosis, lust, greediness. The stories of 'Pesuk', 'Monkey', 'Prisoner of Darkness' are worth paying special attention to. What kind of life do you live?

'Dasara Cha Reda' is an important story of Bagul's because the lives of man in the rural social system. Unpleasant practices appear to be due to traditions and customs. One such undesirable practice can be seen in the story 'Dasara Cha Reda'. On the day of Dussehra, Redya would be fed

alcohol and the Mahars would first cut off the Redya's ears, then his tail and finally his head, and while doing this, if the Redya ran away and went to another village, the head of the Mahar would be blown off. In other words, in this story, Bagul has depicted the suffering caused by this tradition in the lives of people who are born untouchables and have to suffer as untouchables. The upper caste Patil in this story does not take any risk himself. Corporations take risk. Patil gets respect. But the Mahara's life has no value in this social system based on inequality. Bagul narrates this from his breathtaking experiences in this story.

In the story 'Spardha', Chandra is a business of selling bananas to support her decaying husband and Yamuna is an old woman to support her son's poor life. In this there is a fight between the two. Competition is needed. Yamuna thinks of bringing her beautiful daughter-in-law for the old business. In the story 'Hunger', family intimacy in rural areas is depicted. In this story, the beggar who understands his poverty and Satwa who has no idea what the fire of poverty is like and Bhagu Kolin, the mother who puts the shawl of love over her sons at the risk of her life. The story takes shape from the interrelationship of these three persons.

Bhagu Kolin is a widow but she is in a situational trauma like poverty, hunger, famine. These blows on her life are due to fate. Because of this, her life is ruined. This is the story of a Dalit man who is suffering from hunger, poverty, suffering, injustice and various diseases. Bagul depicts the untouchability of the rural areas and the misery it creates. At the same time, Bagul has told through the story how painful the sufferings of Dalits are from the urban areas as well. 'Jhava Mein Jaat Chorali Hoti' is a story that sheds light on the suffering caused by untouchability. The 'me' in this story comes to hide caste for the sake of job.

He has to undergo mental torture along with intellectualism. The casteism and its huge form is visible in the society. People around are seen struggling to know the caste. But 'I live a life with a mountain of sorrow, suffering and pain. Inside, however, it sinks. His outer mind says that we are workers, responsible for life. Finally one day people know his caste. So 'I have to take insults. He is given a lot of pain.

Bagul's story is self-conscious, poignant, unsettling and played out by a variety of characters. Bagul's storytelling power is evident in this story. If you want to live as a human for four days in this country, you have to live by stealing your caste. It is not such an unfortunate thing. Bagul made people of Dalit community feel self-conscious through this story. At the beginning of this story, he says, 'A Dalit man should not be born in this unfortunate country. If you take it, you have to endure such pain and humiliation that it feels better to die. Poison was

dear. The nectar of the heart rots. And all that remains is a rage crueller than a sword.' This story gives a vivid depiction of the level to which the educated 'I' are tortured by the touchy-feely. Bagul has enhanced the power of the story by attacking Hindu traditions and customs. The last two dialogues of the story show the realization of Bagul's power. Kashinath says to 'me', 'Master, go to the police station'.

'don't',

'How can you bear this fool's beating?'

Where did I beat them? Manu killed me!

Bagul narrates such a different experience from the story 'Julum'. In this story, Frederick is a carpenter and his wife Eliza is a melancholic. Because she was sure that her husband Frederick would be in great trouble. One day Michael comes to the slum and kills Sakharan Dada. Eliza becomes sad, depressed as Frederick is accused of the murder. Michael in this story is a mean man with a very cruel nature. A snake-like salosal stinger. vindictive in any way. He had collected a lot of money and money by breaking wagons and selling liquor. The whole slum was afraid of him. The police station was in his grasp. Frederick used to have fights with this scoundrel. Michael did this trick to teach Frederick a lesson. Finally, the police also arrest Frederick. In this, Eliza's harassment and torture by the police is strikingly sympathetic. 'A man arrested on suspicion of murder is not granted bail.' She was sure of that. It is in this situation that she goes around berating everyone as evil and hypocritical. After all, she is crazy for an innocent husband.

In this way, Bagul portrays the people who are affected by the situation in the urban areas. Similarly, Bagul paints an effective picture of the direction in which circumstances lead man astray in human life. Bagul also paints a picture of the rabbit hole of facing reality. The disease of our country is poverty. In his stories, Bagul presented the terrible form of poverty and aggression of man. Poverty makes a person directionless. Bagul portrays the misery, misery and servitude caused by this poverty. At times this depiction seems gruesome, terrifying, repulsive. Sometimes it touches the hearts of the readers and creates compassion in their hearts. Bagul wrote stories on urban lines. Slums are the areas that touch rural areas in urban areas. The creation of these slums is due to industrialization and the expansion of the slums only serves to fuel the poverty and this poverty is faced with murder, theft, fights, prostitution, crime, arson, looting along with the struggle to satisfy the stomach and physical hunger. Bagul draws.

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Exploring Social Security Environment under Platform Economy

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Abstract

The research underscores the transformative impact of the platform economy on work and labor relations, facilitated by digital infrastructures. While celebrated for its democratizing effect on work and the creation of employment opportunities, concerns arise regarding the exploitation of workers, the precariousness of their employment, and the informal nature of their working conditions. The expansion of the platform economy gives rise to crucial questions concerning social security, as conventional systems may not adequately address the diverse arrangements within this evolving landscape.

The research aims to enhance scholarly comprehension through the execution of a systematic review of existing literature, identifying gaps, and suggesting future research directions to inform evidence-based policy discussions and establish a more resilient and inclusive framework for meeting the social security needs of platform workers in the digital era. The study meticulously examines the platform economy, classifying the literature into six primary domains: Economic Matters, Health and Well-being, Justice and Equity, Gender, Collective Organization, and Legal Structures. Grounded in a global perspective, it provides a basis for future inquiries, advocating for a holistic approach that integrates policies, security measures, legal reforms, and collective endeavours to prioritize the well-being and justice of non-traditional workers in the platform economy.

Keywords: Platform Economy, Gig Economy, Social Security, Bargaining Power, Systematic Literature Review

Introduction

Platforms have been defined as digital infrastructures mediating social and economic interactions (Mattila & T. Seppälä, 2015) (Kenney & Zysman, 2016). They have become instrumental in transforming the nature of work and labor relations. The impact of the platform economy extends beyond economic activities, influencing the broader societal fabric. Facilitated by technological innovation and online connectivity, this evolution has given rise to a digital labor market, presenting both opportunities and complex challenges. As platforms burgeon, academic discussions intensify, scrutinizing the implications for the nature of work and employment.

The platform economy has democratized work (Bhandari, et al., 2023), ushering in a transformative wave that transcends traditional notions of employment. Entry into this digitized realm is characterized by ease, with individuals acquiring information through interconnected networks and streamlined interview processes. The platform economy has not only facilitated this seamless entry for workers but has also resulted in a considerable expansion of job opportunities. Notably, platform-based ride-hailing companies alone are credited with creating over 2 million jobs

(NITI Aayog, 2022), contributing to the estimated \$30 billion value of the Indian platform economy by 2025 (NASSCOM, 2018). Further, projections by NITI Aayog (2022) suggest a staggering increase to 23.5 million workers by 2029-30. Economists herald the transformative power of platforms, emphasizing opportunities for temporary employment, additional income generation, reduced transaction costs, enhanced social interactions, and the promise of egalitarian crowd-based capitalism (Sundararajan, 2016), (Horton & Zeckhauser, 2016). However, a critical discourse emerges, concerns are raised about potential worker abuse, leading to precarity (Schor, Attwood-Charles, Cansoy, Ladegaard, & Wengronowitz, 2020) and enabling firms to externalize risks. This commodification of labor time, as argued by (Granovetter, 1985), (Polanyi, 1944), disconnects workers from traditional social protection systems, aligning with (Harvey, 2005) notion of "accumulation through dispossession."

Despite the platform economy's movement towards formality (Surie & Koduganti, 2016), the working conditions of platform workers remain essentially informal (Bhandari, et al., 2023). Digital payments, while introducing some formal features, do not translate to comprehensive formalization, leaving workers without employer-provided social

welfare support or access to state pensions. As the platform economy continues its exponential growth (Schwab, 2016), it becomes imperative to scrutinize its implications for social security. Traditional systems designed around full-time employment may not seamlessly cover the diverse and dynamic arrangements within the platform economy. Workers, often classified as platform partners or independent contractors, find themselves treated as entrepreneurs, shifting risks and labor costs onto their shoulders (Parwez & Ranjan, 2021).

This research aims to enhance scholarly understanding of social security in platform work, investigating how digitalization influences workers' trajectories. Through a meticulous exploration, the study analyses existing literature, identifies gaps, and proposes future research directions. Despite a significant body of work on social security in the platform economy, a dearth of comprehensive reviews is evident. To address this, our research employs a systematic literature review (Liberati et al., 2009; Moher et al., 2010), aiming to provide a nuanced overview. Beyond academic contributions, the study serves as a catalyst for evidence-based policy discussions. Ultimately, we seek to foster a more resilient and inclusive policy framework that prioritizes the social security needs of platform workers in an era of digital transformation.

Research Methodology

A thorough and organized examination of the literature was conducted, utilizing the "Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis" (PRISMA) guidelines to ascertain pertinent knowledge regarding the social security in platform economy and other associated concepts. The suggested data flow described by PRISMA involves the identification of literature, screening, eligibility, and included studies (Moher et al., 2010) and is shown in Figure 1 after incorporating our research.

Literature Search

The study made use of Scopus database to conduct a systematic literature review. The process of conducting a literature search was carried out in a two-fold manner, consisting of an initial exploratory

search followed by a more meticulous structured search. The initial search was performed to identify essential literature and relevant keywords pertaining to our research problem. This initial search helped us identify 110 literatures. The keywords which were identified from these studies established the basis upon which a more methodical literature search and review was constructed (Bates et al., 1976). Following the approach of Naranjov Zolotov et al (2017) the final keywords were classified into three categories – Platform terminology, Core and Methods. Since a wide array of terms are used to refer to platform economy and work associated with it, it was imperative to identify the terms relevant to our study and they are clubbed under Platform terminology. Core refer to those keywords which helped to identify necessary literature central to concept under study. Finally, Methods helped to identify literature where empirical studies were conducted. Table 1 lists all the keywords associated with each of these categories. Logical operators "OR" and "AND" were used to make this query precise and refined.

Screening and Eligibility

In accordance with the PRISMA guidelines, the articles within the initially identified set were assessed for eligibility based on specific inclusion and exclusion criteria. This evaluation was conducted to ensure that each article adheres to particular quality standards and addresses the research topic at hand. Specifically, the inclusion criteria encompass: (1) the necessity for publication to be in the English language and have undergone peer review; (2) the central focus of the research must revolve around the social security of platform workers; (3) the literature must possess an empirical nature. Each of the 23 papers underwent a thorough examination, with relevant metadata being extracted. This metadata included, among other things, the year of publication, source reference, employed theory or framework, independent and dependent variables, method of analysis, keywords, type of survey, abstract or conclusion findings, focal area of study, surveyed population size, population type, and country of study.

Table 1: Categories of Keywords

Platform Terminology	Core	Methods
Gig economy	Social Security	Model
Platform Economy	Bargaining Power	Survey
Sharing Economy	Collective Bargaining	Questionnaire
		Empirical

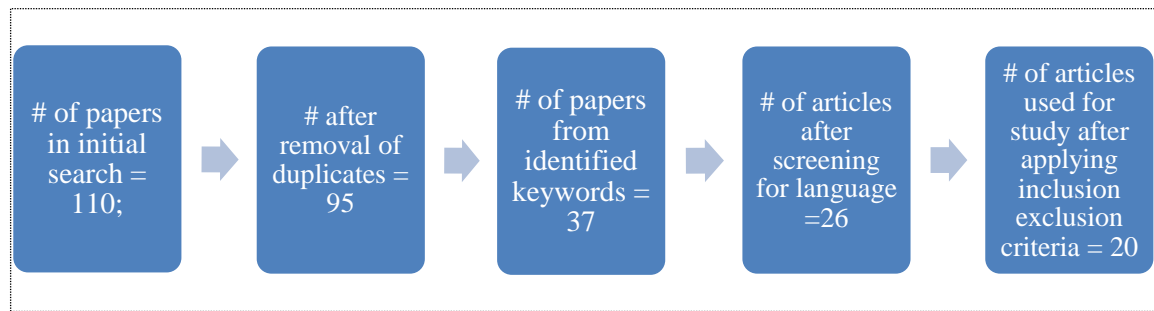


Figure 1: PRISMA Flow

Results

Descriptive Analysis

The distribution of articles over the specified years reveals a dynamic trend in sharing economy research. In 2016, there were single article identified, suggesting a nascent stage of exploration. However, from 2018 onwards, there is a notable increase, peaking in 2022 with six articles.

Subsequent years maintain a steady interest, with 2023 leading with six articles. This progression indicates a growing scholarly attention to the sharing economy, showcasing an ongoing commitment to understanding its diverse facets and implications.

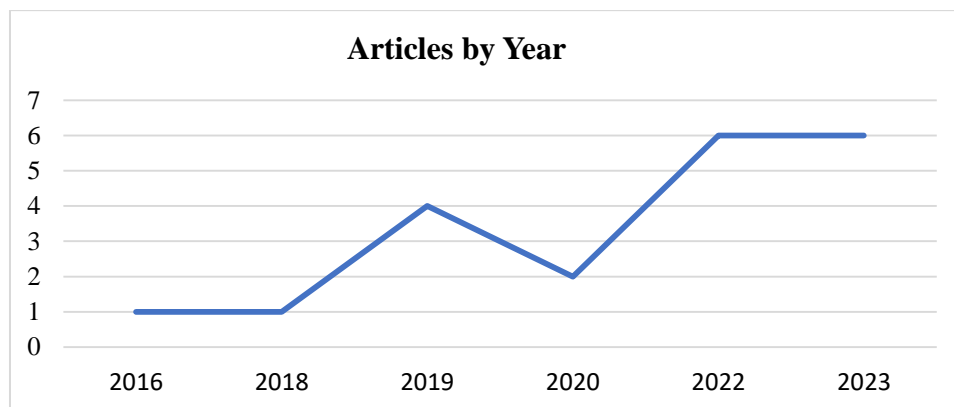


Figure 2: Articles by Year

The distribution of documents across various countries and territories provides a snapshot of the global engagement with sharing economy research. China stands out with a substantial contribution of nine documents, reflecting its active involvement and interest in exploring platform economy dynamics. India contributes two documents, respectively providing a diverse Asian perspective. The United States, despite being a key

player in the sharing economy, shares an equal footing with other countries, emphasizing a globalized approach to research. Additionally, various nations, including Chile, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and Sweden, each contribute one document, showcasing the widespread international interest in understanding and analysing the sharing economy phenomenon.

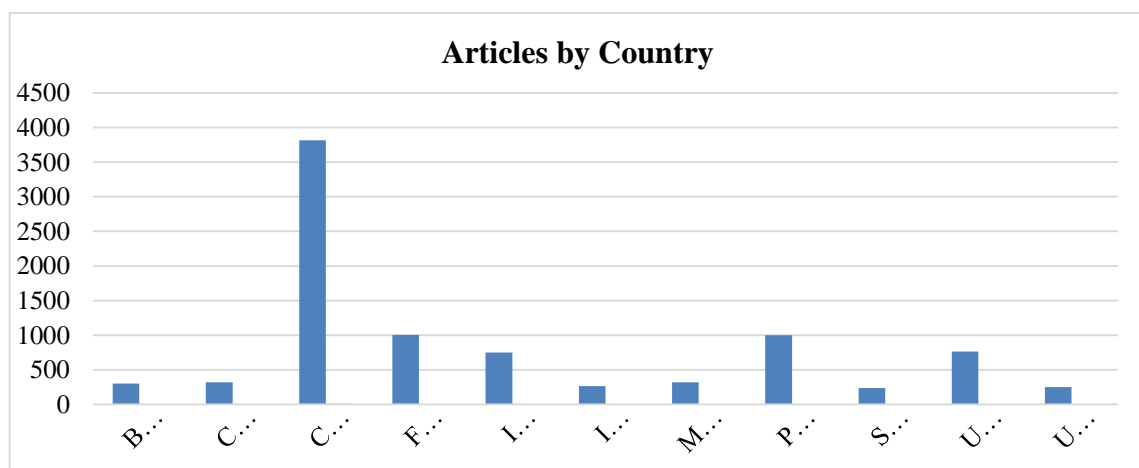


Figure 3: Articles by Country

The articles under consideration span across various subject areas, reflecting the multidisciplinary nature of research on the sharing economy. Social Sciences emerge as the dominant domain with 17 articles, signifying a substantial focus on exploring societal implications, behavioural patterns, and cultural aspects associated with the sharing economy. Following closely, Economics, Econometrics, and Finance constitute the second-largest subject area, with seven articles contributing valuable insights into the economic dimensions and financial aspects of sharing economy models. Furthermore, Psychology contributes two articles, offering a psychological

lens to understanding participant behaviour in sharing platforms. The remaining subject areas, including Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Energy, Engineering, Environmental Science, Neuroscience, each present a unique perspective with one article, collectively contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of sharing economy research. This distribution underscores the interdisciplinary nature of the field and the need for collaboration across various academic disciplines to comprehensively grasp the intricacies of the sharing economy.

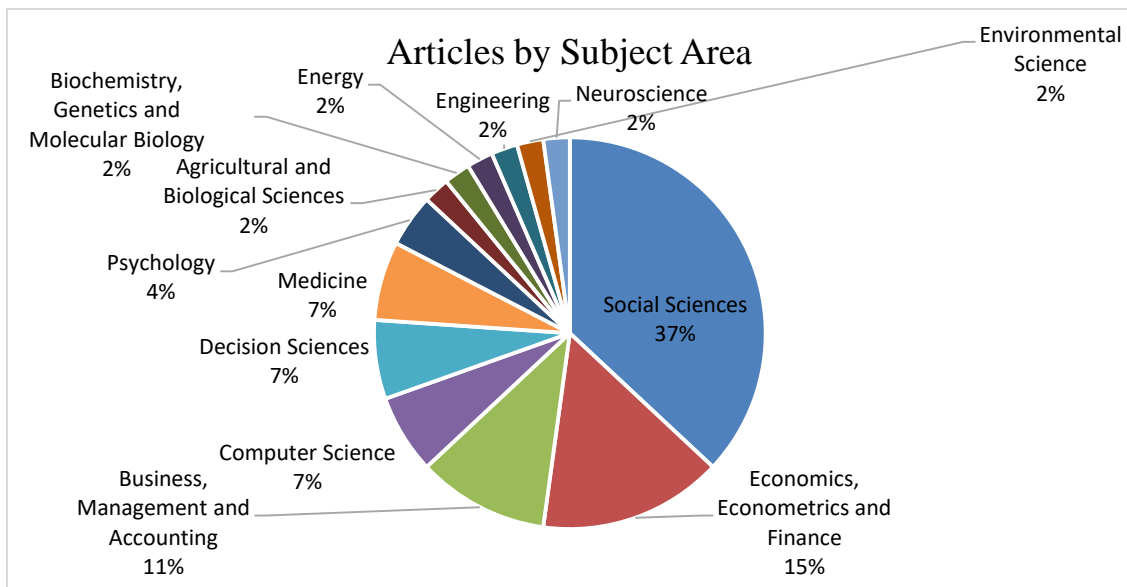


Figure 4: Articles by Subject Area

Table 2 discuss about types of respondents investigated under these studies. It reveals a nuanced exploration of the diverse facets within the platform economy. Notably, the predominant focus lies on the examination of gig workers in specific service sectors, with a concentration on food delivery (5 studies) and ride-hailing (10 studies). Furthermore, the inclusion of studies in the non-food delivery category (6 studies) signifies a broader investigation into various forms of delivery services beyond food-specific platforms. Additionally, the examination of crowdworkers (2 studies) highlights

a recognition of the diverse tasks undertaken within the broader gig economy. Singular studies dedicated to media/entertainment, migrant gig workers, and women gig workers (1 study each) reflect a commendable effort to explore the unique dynamics within these specific contexts. This categorization not only elucidates the research landscape's granularity but also points towards a comprehensive understanding of the heterogeneous nature of gig work, encompassing various industries and demographics.

Table 2: Distribution of respondent by type

Types of Respondents	Number of studies
Food delivery	5
Ride Hailing	10
Non-Food Delivery	6
Crowdworkers	2
Media/Entertainment	1
Migrant Gig Workers	1
Women Gig Workers	1

Table 3 provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution of research articles based on the number of respondents and the geographical focus across various countries. Notably, China emerges as a predominant focal point, featuring in 9 articles with a substantial cumulative number of respondents, totalling 3,814. This underscores the significance of the Chinese context within the discourse on the subject matter. Conversely, several countries, such as Belgium, Chile, Finland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Poland, Sweden, the United

Kingdom, and the United States, are represented with varying degrees of emphasis, each contributing to the overall granularity of the research landscape. The grand total of 9,022 respondents across 20 articles provides a quantitative perspective on the breadth of the studies conducted. This diversity in geographic representation and respondent numbers reflects the global interest and multi-dimensional nature of the inquiries into the phenomena associated with the gig economy.

Table 3: Respondents by country and number of articles:

Year	Sum of Number of Respondents	Articles By Country
Belgium	300	1
Chile	320	1
China	3814	9
Finland	1004	1
India	750	2
Indonesia	264	1
Malaysia	320	1
Poland	1000	1
Sweden	235	1
United kingdom	765	1
United states	250	1
Grand total	9022	20

Discussion

The analysis of the 20 articles demonstrates that the realm of literature primarily explores the subject of the social security in platform economy from six distinct angles.

Economic Issues:

The research findings shed light on the profound economic challenges embedded in the evolving landscape of the platform economy. The emergence of the precariat (Lewchuk, 2017; Westregård, 2019), particularly evident in gig workers, highlights a paradigm shift in traditional employment structures. Economic issues such as income volatility, job insecurity, and the absence of social security mechanisms have become pervasive concerns. Furthermore, the impact of the COVID-19 (Fielbaum et al., 2023) pandemic on transport workers underscores the fragility of income sources in the gig economy during external shocks. These economic challenges necessitate a comprehensive reassessment of existing labor frameworks and the formulation of adaptive policies to safeguard the financial stability of workers engaged in non-traditional employment arrangements.

Health and Well-being:

In discussing health and well-being within the context of the platform economy, mental health emerges as a critical component. The research underscores the disproportionate impact of external factors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, on the

well-being of gig workers (Heymann et al., 2020; Parwez & Ranjan, 2021). The precarious nature of employment in the gig economy, coupled with a lack of formal job regulations, has left workers vulnerable to fluctuations in working hours and income, contributing to heightened stress levels and anxiety. Moreover, the influence of gig economy patterns on social health insurance, as evident in the case of China, accentuates the link between employment transitions and mental health outcomes (Li & Yuan, 2019). The findings underscore the critical need for adaptable social security measures that consider the unique challenges posed by the platform economy, particularly those affecting mental health, to ensure the overall well-being of workers.

Justice and Fairness:

In examining justice and fairness within the platform economy, the research draws attention to the expectations and realities experienced by workers in non-traditional employment arrangements. The exploration of justice expectations among crowdworkers and the challenges faced by gig workers highlights disparities in task briefings, transparency, and remuneration. The legal structures, particularly in countries like Sweden and China, play a pivotal role in determining the working conditions and protections available to precarious workers (Pfeiffer & Kawalec, 2020). The ongoing debate over the

employment status of platform workers further underscores the need for a fair and just legal framework that addresses the nuances of gig work. To ensure justice and fairness, there is a pressing need for legal reforms that recognize and protect the rights of workers engaged in the platform economy.

Gender:

The gendered implications of the changing nature of work emerge as a significant area of concern in the research discourse. The examination of the impact of new technologies and the gig economy on women's employment in India exposes underlying gender disparities (Mehta et al., 2021). Women face unique challenges, including low skill levels and increased vulnerability to automation, necessitating targeted interventions to bridge these gaps. The discussion emphasizes the importance of skill development initiatives and regulatory measures to mitigate gender-based vulnerabilities. As the platform economy continues to evolve, it becomes imperative to address these gender disparities systematically, fostering inclusivity and equitable opportunities for women in the future of work.

Collective Organization:

The role of collective organization among online freelancers highlights the significance of social communities in the platform economy. Online communities serve as essential support networks, enabling information exchange and mutual assistance (Graham et al., 2017). However, the fragmentation of these communities based on nationality, occupation, and platform raises questions about inclusivity and solidarity (Wood et al., 2018). The findings suggest that fostering collective organization among freelancers is essential for amplifying their voices, advocating for their rights, and addressing the challenges posed by the platform economy. Policymakers and platform providers need to recognize the role of these communities and work towards creating an environment that encourages collaboration and collective action to ensure a fair and supportive ecosystem for freelancers.

Legal Structures:

The legal structures governing employment arrangements in the platform economy emerge as a critical focal point in the research discussion. It reveals the consequential impact of labor legislation on the working conditions and protections afforded to gig workers. Court decisions determining the employment status of platform workers, as seen in China, underscore the need for a legal framework that is adaptive to the nuances of gig work (Wang et al., 2023). The discussion emphasizes the challenges posed by regulatory uncertainties, the evolving nature of policies, and the need for clarity in rights, obligations, and liabilities within the collaborative economy. A robust legal structure is imperative to

establish equitable relationships between workers, platform providers, and regulators, ensuring the protection of labor rights and fostering a sustainable platform economy (Zhang, 2022).

Conclusion

This study presents a comprehensive and nuanced analysis of various aspects within the evolving landscape of the platform economy. The dominant theme of precarity stands out prominently, highlighting the pervasive job insecurity and flexible employment conditions intrinsic to gig work and non-traditional arrangements. The global perspective adopted throughout the discussion underscores the dynamic nature of regulations and policy challenges faced by governments in adapting to the changing nature of work. The impact of external factors, particularly the COVID-19 pandemic, is thoroughly examined, revealing significant effects on different segments of the workforce. The critical examination of legal frameworks governing the platform economy reveals the intricate interplay between legal systems and worker protections, elucidating consequences for labor legislation and broader implications for the working conditions of vulnerable workers.

Furthermore, the analysis explores multifaceted economic issues prevalent in the platform economy, examining the intricate relationship between economic development, employment quality, and social security. The study offers a discerning perspective on the well-being of migrant gig workers, providing insights into their unique challenges, including job satisfaction, social interaction, and social security. Themes of justice and fairness emerge prominently, elucidating commonalities in justice expectations between traditional employment and crowdwork arrangements. Gender disparities within the future of work are meticulously examined, emphasizing the need for skill development and regulatory measures to address vulnerabilities faced by women in evolving job markets. Collective organization emerges as a pivotal theme, shedding light on the role of social communities among online freelancers in providing crucial support networks. Lastly, the paper navigates the intricate interplay between health and well-being, unraveling the mental health implications of health insurance transitions, particularly for rural-to-urban migrant workers.

This comprehensive analysis, grounded in a global perspective, not only synthesizes diverse strands of research but also lays the foundation for future scholarly investigations into the complex and interconnected challenges faced by workers in the dynamic realm of the platform economy. The multifaceted discussion across economic, health and well-being (including mental health), justice and fairness, gender, collective organization, and legal frameworks underscores the intricate challenges and

opportunities within the platform economy. The findings advocate for a holistic approach that integrates economic policies, social security measures, legal reforms, and collective endeavours to create an inclusive and equitable future of work. Addressing these aspects collectively is crucial to foster a platform economy that not only provides economic opportunities but also prioritizes the well-being, justice, and fairness of those engaged in non-traditional forms of employment.

Future Research

The ongoing evolution of the platform economy necessitates a continuous and nuanced examination to inform policy-making and address emerging challenges. According to NITI Aayog (2022), there is a growing concentration of platforms in low-skilled work, which calls for future research to explore the implications for social security. The absence of a universally accepted definition for platform workers requires further investigation into the varying classifications provided by international organizations and national regulations, such as the ILO, OECD, NITI Aayog, and Indian Labour codes. It is crucial to resolve the discrepancies in definitions, as observed in the Code for Social Security 2020 and NITI Aayog's report (2022), in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of platform workers.

To enhance the depth of research, quantitative studies should include a more diverse range of respondents, taking into account their socio-cultural backgrounds. Expanding the geographical focus of research will provide insights into regional variations and localized challenges. A significant area for future exploration lies in the development of a robust regulatory framework that aligns with the dynamic nature of the platform economy. The concept of Flexicurity (Bubak, 2018; Wynn & Paz-Fuchs, 2019), which aims to enhance both labor market flexibility and security, presents an intriguing avenue for research within the context of the platform economy. Understanding how Flexicurity can be adapted to this unique employment landscape can contribute to the creation of mutually beneficial situations for employers and workers, promoting consensus and collaborative risk management.

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The Bare life of Muslims in New India under Ethnic Hindu Democracy

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Abstract

The Muslims in India are treated as second-class citizens in the country. The partition led to violence, recurring communal riots and atrocities that caused insecurity among the Muslim community in India. The predominant Hindu identity and culture side-lined the Muslim symbols and culture side-lined over time. According to Christophe Jaffrelot (2021), the Babri Masjid demolition and its final verdict manifest the idea of the nation tilted towards the Hindu ethnic Nation-state. The Hindutwa ideology manifests that Muslims were the outsiders of the state and they were not part of the state. The protection of Minorities feeling safe in the Hindu-dominated country is because of the tolerance and secular credos of the constitution. The Muslim life in New India under the Modi Regime after 2014 seems to be more palpable and further alienated and marginalised in all spheres of life.

Keywords: Hindutwa, Narendra Modi, Cow vigilantism, Securitisation

Introduction

The formation of Pakistan made the history of Muslims in post-independence India a troublesome and vulnerable story. There is a lack of enthusiasm from the community itself to develop into the development making them mere vote banks in the elections led to the deprived conditions of the Muslims in India. The political empowerment of the Muslim community is still a big question in Indian politics. Why political parties still look at Muslims as mere vote banks and do not provide social justice to the Muslim community and their lack of development is the pertinent question in Indian politics. The idea of social justice provided by the Indian constitution is still within the constitution and the country failed to act according to the basic features of the Indian constitution.

The Muslims in India's historically vulnerable and backward community became more insecure and fearful in contemporary India under the Narendra Modi government. Modi used his first term to let Hindutva vigilante "foot soldiers" work to change ground realities through violence and communal polarization, demonising Muslims and effectively turning India into a de facto Hindu Rashtra, a Hindu nation. In his second term, Modi increasingly locked this Hindutva claim to the nation into law (Nielsen and Nilsen 2021) by passing new legislation that effectively relegated religious minorities and Muslims in particular to second-class citizens. Jaffrelot argues, that India is rapidly moving towards an official Hindu Raj, or Hindu nation-state, where religious majoritarianism

is wedded to a visibly growing authoritarianism and emerging as an ethnic democracy.

The Muslim Life in Modi India After 2014

The unprecedented victory of the BJP-led government under Narendra Modi Government is asserting the identity of Hindutwa and putting Muslim Minorities on the side-lines of the border. The B.J.P. wants to make India a Hindu nation and try to exclude Muslims in their framework. The policies of the new government like the Beef ban, Abrogation of Article 370, Abolition of Triple Talaq, and The NRC Bill directly act against the interests of the Muslims in India. The Muslims in India started thinking about the future of the reigning B.J.P. government. The opposition parties have completely failed to make an alternative narrative to counter the Hindutva politics in India. The ideology of the left failed to counter the narrative of Hindutwa as we see the defeat of Left parties in Tripura and West Bengal.

The secular parties like the Indian National Congress under Rahul Gandhi failed to make a strong alliance before the General elections in 2019 to counter the popularity of B.J.P under the strong leadership of Narendra Modi and Amit Shah. The political strategy of Congress also becomes soft Hindutwa to counter the ruling B.J.P. The soft Hindutwa approach of Congress is not working effectively against the aggressive Hindu Nationalism by the B.J.P. Congress also falls into the trap of the B.J.P political ideology of B.J.P. The Social secular ideology of accommodating all the communities in India by the Congress is lost by the party in the long run of the party in electoral politics

in India. The convicted criminals in the Malegaon bomb blast case like Pragya Singh Thakur became the MP from Bhopal show the effective consent of the Hindutwa politics in the minds of the Hindu population in the country. The criminal can become the M.P from the Hindu Majoritarian democracy from the label of B.J.P, it shows there is no role for minorities in the reigning Government under B.J.P. The entire politics of B.J.P now like the tyranny of the majority and it effectively got the consent from the majority of the Hindu Population. They try to consent to the ideology by effective means of communication through Print media, News channels and Films all portraying the glory of the Hindu past and portraying Muslims as invaders and Terrorists. The stereotyping of Muslims in a negative manner in the history textbooks led to the alienation of Muslims from the Hindu people. The inter-community relations between Hindus and Muslims in the country deteriorated by the agenda of Hindu communal organizations like R.S.S, Vishwa Hindu Parishath, and others. The Love Jihad Controversy added fuel to the problem. The eloping of Hindu Girls with Muslim boys even led to communal violence against Muslims and Hindus in India.

The agenda set by the Sangh parivar with the support from the ruling government always boosted the atrocities against the Muslims in India. The mob lynching incidents in the last five years show the vulnerability of Muslims in India. Most of the victims of the Mob lynching were Muslims in the name of carrying Beef and Beefeaters. The life of poor Muslims in Hindu Majoritarian India in the name of Beef and killing them in front of the public depicts the vulnerable condition of Muslims in the country. The police and Judiciary also failed to protect the life and security of the Muslims of India. The national anti-cow slaughter regulation when the Ministry of Environment invoked the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960) to issue the “Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017” with effect from May 23rd, 2017. This regulation bans the sale and purchase of cattle, including cows and buffalos, for slaughter at livestock markets. The regulation has been vociferously opposed in the beef-eating states in the Northeast and the South. However, its most serious consequences are likely to be for Muslims who are engaged in the \$10 billion leather and meat production across India and related industries such as milk production, leather goods, and processing of dead animals that give livelihoods to large sections of the community’s poor. The nationwide Beef ban and Cow vigilantism affect the livelihood of Muslims. The Muslims were involved in the Beef business and butchery as livelihood became jobless. The majority of the Muslim population in North India lacks formal and skilled education they were forced to under the reel of unemployment. As the

country is facing severe unemployment how these people can shift to another livelihood for their existence? The ruling government did not make any new schemes to compensate for the job loss for the Muslims after the Beef ban. The policies of the government like demonetisation and hasty implementation of the G.S.T led to unprecedented job loss in the rural villages, small-scale industries and businesses. The Beef ban is bad for Animal husbandry, farmers, consumers and traders. After the Ban, the cattle were crowded in the markets, streets and roads in most of the regions in North India. The unscientific policies in the name of religious framework deteriorating the availability of Beef which is a cheap source of protein, led to protein deficiency among the poor people of the country.

According to data cited in Parliament, there were 751 incidents of riot in 2015 against 644 in 2014, with an increase in the number of casualties from 95 dead and 1,921 injured in 2014, to 97 dead and 2,264 injured in 2015. Of the states that erupted most frequently into violence, communal incidents have been reported in UP (155) and Karnataka (105), ruled by the Samajwadi Party (until March 2017) and Congress respectively, but Maharashtra (105), Madhya Pradesh (92), Rajasthan (65), and Gujarat (55) – all have BJP governments. Bihar has experienced 71 incidents (an increase from 61 in 2014), and West Bengal has seen a 100 per cent increase in the number of communal incidents (16 in 2014, 32 in 2015). Unsurprisingly, riots have been concentrated in states with large Muslim populations – UP and Maharashtra. The new government under Narendra Modi did not take measures to implement post-Sachar recommendations for the development of the Muslim community. They focus on building gaushalas instead of providing assistance and development plans to the Minorities showing that¹ they give preference to the protection of cows

¹ The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) of 2019 provides citizenship to religious minorities from Pakistan,

Bangladesh and Afghanistan, but it excludes Muslims from these countries. The Act also defines illegal immigrants as foreigners without valid documents and subject to punitive action. Opponents of the bill view it as exclusionary and a violation of the secular principles enshrined in the Constitution. According to them, religious faith cannot be made a condition of citizenship or its refusal. The CAA is also linked to the National Register of Citizens (NRC) which is a list of people who can prove citizenship of India. A large section of scholars of Indian politics has viewed that the implementation of the nationwide NRC will divide the immigrant population into two categories: (predominantly) Muslims, who will be deemed illegal migrants, and all others, who would have been deemed

rather than the development of the Minority. The Minority Affairs Ministry under the new government has no new plans and development programmes for the Minorities. The development of campuses of Aligarh Muslim University in the minority Concentrated districts in Murshidabad in West Bengal, and Malappuram in Kerala did not get any funds from the Narendra Modi Government. The functioning and development of the campuses were struggled with financial crunch and lack of financial assistance from the central government. The government did not make a sincere effort to improve the social and educational backwardness of the Muslim community in India. The Maulana Azad scholarships for Minority students pursuing higher education have not been provided nicely in the last couple of years.

In December 2019, the Indian parliament passed the Citizenship Amendment Act, which allows for the fast-tracking of citizenship for Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. Critics say the law is against the basic principles of the Indian constitution because it excludes Muslims and applies religious criteria for the first time to the question of citizenship. The Modi government argues that the law is designed to protect vulnerable religious minorities who faced persecution in these three Muslim-majority countries. The hasty Implementation of the National Registrar of Citizens is also detrimental to Muslims in India. When the NRC was implemented nationwide, all Indians would be required to prove their citizenship. Critics say this process could render many Muslims stateless because they lack the necessary documents and are not eligible for fast-tracked citizenship under the Citizenship Amendment Act. The Recent Hijab controversy in Karnataka in 2021 also highlights the disappearance of Muslim symbols in the public sphere. According to Hilal Ahmad (2022), the Hijab ban is part of politicophobia in Indian politics. The Hijab is an alien cultural symbol imported from the Islamic world to India. The total negation of the religious rights enshrined in the Constitution to the Minorities made them second-class citizens in all the sense. The Supreme Court upheld the High Court decision on the banning of the Hijab in Karnataka. The Supreme Court has some sort of justice remaining in the system which protects the minority rights enshrined in the Constitution.

illegal migrants but are now immunised by the Citizenship Amendment Bill if they can prove that their country of origin is Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan. For more information on these acts, please see

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-citizenship-amendment-act-nrc-caa-means-6180033> (accessed 30 December 2023).

Mr. Nihās P. S.

Securitising Muslims/Islam in India

According to Irfan Ahmad (2022) Securitisation of Islam in India after 9/11 and the Parliament Attacks in 2001 made rapid changes in the security laws in the state. The introduction of U. A. P. A. law further targeted Muslims in the name of terrorist-related cases throughout India. Most of the victims were under trial and acquitted free after many years of imprisonment without any evidence. This is a recurring state of affairs in India and the Muslims were the most target group. 9/11 intensified the securitisation of India's Muslims-a new anti-terrorism law being its chief tool. That the anti-terror law, The Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA 2002), disproportionately and non-evidentially targeted Muslims is apparent from the fact that from its enactment until September 2006, over 3,500 people (including some minors) in 18 states were held under POTA. The state of Gujarat had the largest number of detainees, 287, of whom all, except one, were Muslim. The highly intelligent Muslim scholars and activists who criticise the Islamophobic policies of the present government have been incarcerated mostly on erroneous charges of terrorism or posing a threat to national security. Sharejeel Imam, Meeran Haider, Safoora Zargar, and Marxist Umar Khalid are a few of them (Ahmad 2022). The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) banned the Popular Front of India (PFI)² and its associated outfits for five years for their alleged role in terror funding and links to global terror groups under

² The PFI came into existence after the National Development Front (NDF)- a controversial organisation established in Kerala a few years after the Babri mosque was demolished in 1992 merged with two other organisations from the south. Over the next few years, it developed a broader base as more organisations across India merged with it. Starting as an organisation primarily rooted in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, the PFI has spread its wings far and wide, with a presence in at least 18 states. It has found particularly fertile ground in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Assam. Its increasing popularity could be seen in large 'unity marches' in Rajasthan and West Bengal. The PFI is said to have more than 4 lakh members in the country besides millions of supporters. It collects large sums of money which it uses to help community members in need as well as to spread its message wider. The outfit is also said to have a large number of supporters in Gulf countries who contribute to the fund for the organisation. the PFI works with underprivileged Muslims and provides them with monetary support. It provides scholarships to Muslim students for higher studies, particularly in the fields of journalism, law and human rights. Another strategic intervention is in the area of providing legal aid. With large numbers of Muslim youth accused of terror acts languishing in jails, the PFI provides these mostly poor men with legal assistance.

UAPA³. The Home Ministry said in a statement that the PFI and its associates or affiliates or fronts operate openly as a socio-economic, educational and political organisation but, they have been pursuing a secret agenda to radicalise a particular section of society working towards undermining the concept of democracy⁴. The increasing securitization of the State looking at the Muslim organisations as an internal threat to the security and cancelling the political agency of the Muslim community in the name of global terror is part of Islamophobia. Social Democratic Party of India (SDPI), a group that works with PFI on certain issues but has not been included in the ban, accused the Indian government of misusing the investigation agencies and using draconian anti-terror laws to silence the opposition and scare the people from expressing the voice of dissent against the government from the Muslim community⁵. Many additional expressions, such as "land jihad," "love jihad," and "marks jihad," also demonstrate the contemporary securitization of Muslims. Take the lie known as "love jihad," which purports to show the public that Muslims are paid by foreign governments to entice and marry Hindu women and girls. This myth maintains Hindus' religious purity while also instilling anxiety in the community that Muslims will eventually outnumber Hindus.

Conclusion

The South Asia State of Minorities Report 2020 highlighted that India has become a dangerous and violent space for Muslim minorities. The policies and incidents in the Indian state after the reigning of the new government under Narendra Modi in 2014 have subjugated the Muslim Minorities in the periphery of the state. The social economic backwardness of the community is still in vulnerable conditions itself. The othering of Muslims in all three organs of the Government affected the representation of the Muslim community in the political sphere. The anti-Muslim sentiment among the other religious communities is the key success for the party to fulfil their stay in power by using the technique of divide and rule. The inauguration of Ram temple in Jan 2024 marks the new beginning of the powerful B.J.P. in the centre. The opposition INDIA alliance struggling to make a political strategy to counter the aggressive hypernationalism and Hindutva politics of B.J.P. The Constitutional values enshrined in the Indian constitution are in great danger. The state is going to become a Hindu Rashtra as the dream of R.S.S will

be fulfilled if the B.J.P again comes to power in 2024. As the R.S.S going to celebrate its 100th Anniversary in 2025 there is a high level of possibility of India becoming an Ethnic Hindu State in future.

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³ <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/why-popular-front-of-india-pfi-ban-terror-radicalisation-2005680>

⁴ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-63004142>

⁵ <https://www.dw.com/en/india-bans-islamic-group-pfi-citing-terrorism-concerns/a-63262844>



“Tahsilwise Percentage of Area under Bajara to Net Sown Area in Nashik District: A Geographical Analysis”

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Abstract

Bajara was the important foodgrain crop in the study region. It ranks first in the study region. It was playing a dominant role in the economy of the study area, as a whole. Among the food-grains grown in the study region, Bajara occupies an important place covering a large area of 427624 hectare in 2001 and 241110 hectares in 2021. Bajara crop is the first rank crop in the study area was accounting for a major proportion and was occupying 40 percent in 2001 and 30 percent in 2021, the net sown area. It is a stable foodgrain crop of a very large population in the study region. It also provides good quality fodder crops for the livestock

Key Words: Bajara is Major Food Crop, Bajara crop grown of dry and warm climate, crop which sown between June to October

Introduction

Bajara is the major food crop in India. Botanical name for the largest types of millet plants in India is *Pennisetum glaucum*. Even though it is indigenous to Africa, the plant is grown in the largest number in India. For poor people, this form of millet is supposedly the staple diet. Many place also have bajra as the food for cattle and some rural set ups also use this for thatching roofs. Mostly in the dry and arid climates, bajra crop is produced in large quantities. Since bajra is a form of millet, also known as Peral millet it is suitable to be grown in semi-arid climate, where hot and dry land occur for short period. Although the cultivation of Peral millet took popularity in Africa. It came in to India in 1500 BC and since then, this crop has come up to become an important place to be cultivated in the country.

Due to the adaptation of this millet crop in dry and arid conditions it can be grown in India where low fertility soil, dry climate hot season and high salinity and low ph. predominant. In contrast to other cereals crops like maize, wheat and bajra can easily grow in place where the former crops cannot grow. This foodgrain crops was grown abundantly in the arid regions of the country particularly, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra states. This stable foodgrain taken in the drier part of the study region. Due to the less amount of rainfall bajra is the important foodgrain crop in the study region. Bajra is crop of dry and warm climate and is grown in 40-50 cm. of annual rainfall. It seldom grows in those regions where the annual rainfall exceeds 100 cm. The ideal temperature for its growth is 25⁰ c.g. to 30⁰ c.g. Bright sunshine after light showers is a very useful in early stages of its growth. Bajra can be

grown on poor light sandy soils, black and red soils and on upland gravely soils. It is a kharif crop which sown between June to October in the study region and harvested from November to March. It is a sown either as a pure or mixed crop with ragi, pulses (like matki, tur) in the study region. It is rain fed crop and is a seldom irrigated.

Objective:

- 1) The main objective of the study to Table and map analysis of Tahsilwise Percentage of Area under Bajara to Net Sown Area.
- 2) Find out the characteristics of f Tahsilwise Percentage of Area under Bajara to Net Sown Area.

Methodology:

- 1) Data will be collected primary and secondary sources like personal interview.
- 2) Use the District census handbook and socio-economic abstract of Nashik District.
- 3) Chose the random sample of fifteen Taluka level places.
- 4) Analyze the characteristic of population density on the basic of data available.

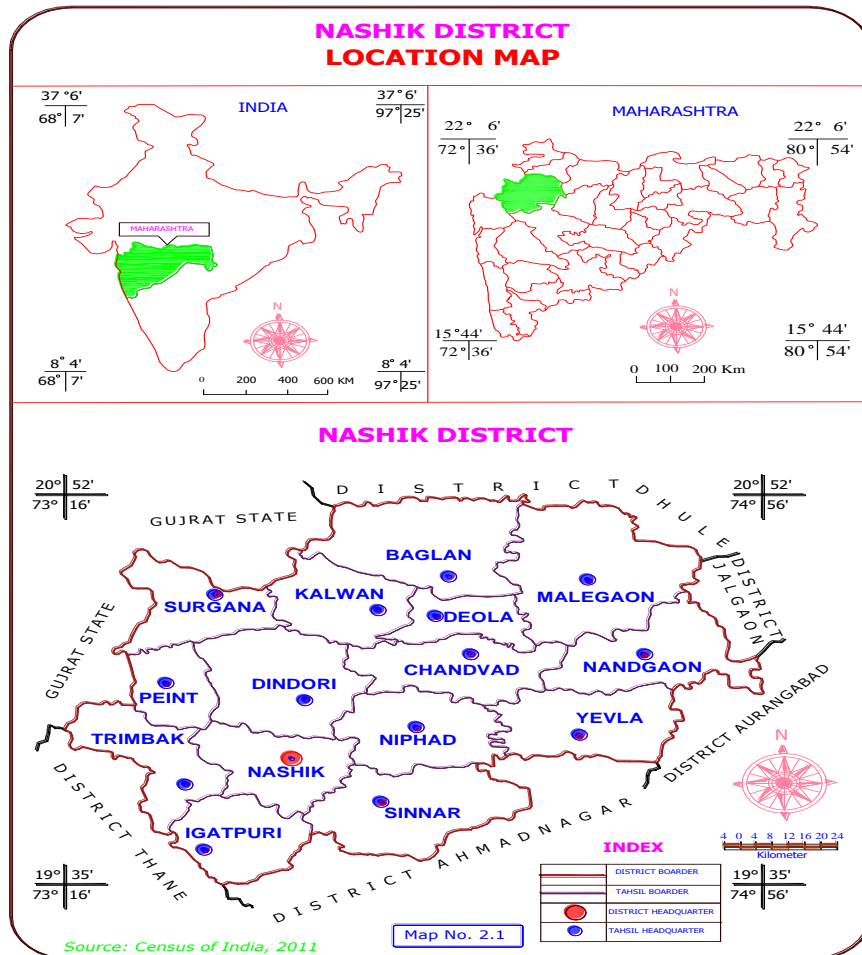
Study Area:

The Study region lies between 19⁰35'18" North latitude to 20⁰52'07" North latitude and 73⁰16'07" East longitude to 74⁰56'22" East longitude, total geographical area of the region is 15,530 sq.km.

The total population of the region is 61,09,052 as per the census of 2011. The study region is Rhomboidal in the shape with the longer diagonal with 170 km. from South-West to North-East and it is extreme breadth of about 170 km. from North to South. The region is bounded on the North-West by the Dangs and Surat districts of Gujarat state, on the North side by the Dhule district, on the

East side by the Jalgaon and Aurangabad district, on the south side by the Ahmednagar district and

towards South-West side by the Thane district



Tahsilwise Percentage of Area under Bajara to Net Sown Area (2001 and 2021)

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsils	2001	2021	Vol. of Change
1	Surgana	20.24	20.01	-0.24
2	Kalwan	46.74	21.11	-25.5
3	Deola	10.04	9.14	-0.8
4	Baglan	62.75	50.14	-12.60
5	Malegaon	70.53	54.67	-15.85
6	Nandgaon	70.21	72.76	+2.56
7	Chandwad	64.08	57.43	-6.64
8	Dindori	09.43	4.4	-6.94
9	Peint	20.01	19.4	-0.50
10	Trimbak	1.41	1.3	-0.21
11	Nashik	15.31	5.4	-13.42
12	Igatpuri	1.51	2.01	+0.50
13	Sinnar	75.25	65.01	-10.24
14	Niphad	53.75	35.01	-10.25
15	Yevla	76.18	36.78	-39.41
Total District		39.82	30.31	-9.50

Source: Compiled by the Author.

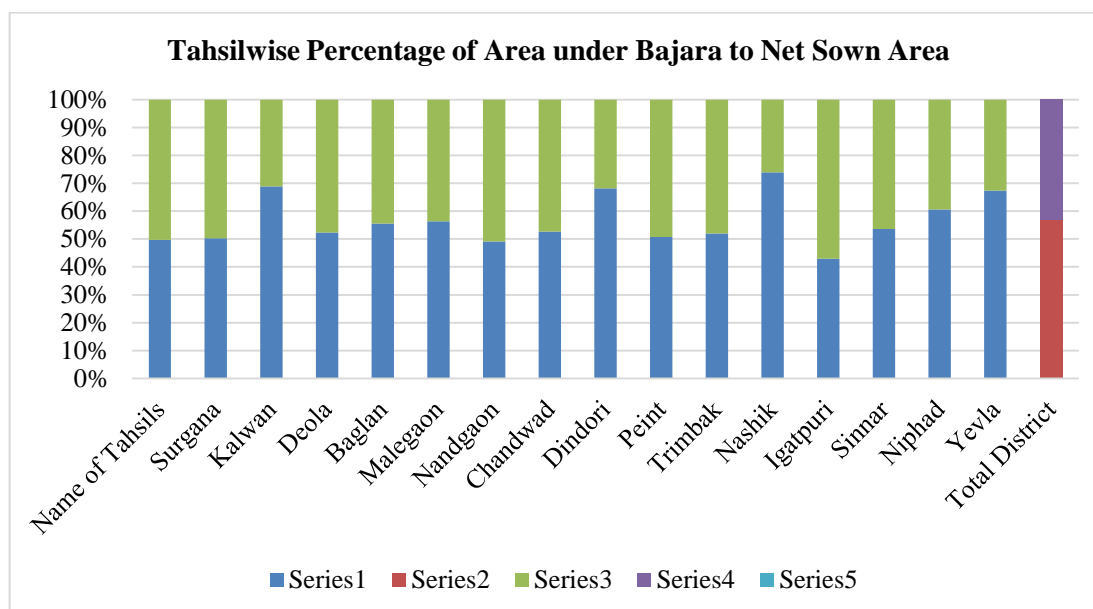


Table and Graph Analyze In the study region, Bajara accounts for about 39.82 percent of net sown area as per year 2001. In during the period of study under consideration, the area decreased by 9 percent. It was 30.32 percent in the year 2021. Very low area under bajara crop was occupied in Trimbak, Dindori, Devla and Igatpuri tahsils whereas low area under bajara crop was observed in Surgana, Peint and Nashik tahsils of the study region. While high area under bajara crop was noticed in Niphad and Kalwan tahsils. Very High percentage area under bajara crop was found in Baglan, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Chandwad, Yevla and Sinner tahsils in during the period of 2001

In during 2021 was recorded 30.31 percent bajara area in out of total net sown area in the study region. Very low percentage area under bajara cultivation was noticed in Trimbak, Igatpuri, Nashik Dindori and Devla tahsils whereas low percentage area under bajara cultivation was found in Surgana, Kalwan and Peint tahsils of the study region. Medium percentage area under bajara cultivation was observed in Niphad and Yevla tahsils while high percentage area under bajara cultivation was observed in Baglan, Malegaon and Chandwad tahsils. Very high percentage area under bajara cultivation was noticed in Nandgaon and Sinner tahsils of the region.

Out of total net sown area under bajara cultivated was decreased by 9.50 percent in during period under investigation. 0.01 to 10 percent positive changes was found in Igatpuri and Nandgaon tahsils. 0.01 to 10 percent negative changes was recorded in Surgana, Peint, Trimbak, Dindori, Devla and Chandwad tahsils whereas 10 to 20 percent negative changes was observed in Baglan, Malegaon, Nashik, Niphad and Sinner tahsils while 20 to 30 percent negative changes was registered in Kalwan tahsil. above 30 percent negative changes were experienced in Yevla tahsil of the study region

Dr. Rajaram D. Davankar

Conclusion

Bajara was the important foodgrain crop in the study region. It ranks first in the study region. It was playing a dominant role in the economy of the study area, as a whole. Among the food-grains grown in the study region, Bajara is occupies an important place covering a large area of 427624 hectare in 2001 and 241110 hectares in 2021. Bajara crop is the first rank crop in the study area was accounting for a major proportion and was occupying 40 percent in 2001 and 30 percent in 2021, the net sown area. It is a stable foodgrain crop of a very large population in the study region. It also provides good quality fodder crops for the livestock

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Impact of Workplace Friendship on Job Involvement

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Abstract

People put a lot of time and effort into their jobs. In the job, people often become friends because of this. When it comes to working together, we are deeply wired to care about each other and collaborate. Making and keeping human relationships at work is important for job satisfaction and getting people involved in their work. This study explores the effects of workplace friendships on job engagement. The aspects of workplace friendship, such as the opportunity for camaraderie and the frequency of these relationships, had a positive influence on innovative behavior. In addition, a positive relationship was observed between the occurrence of friendship and psychological safety. However, it was found that psychological safety did not play a role in mediating the relationship between workplace friendship and inventive activity. The findings have great importance for academic research and provide practical suggestions for managers in the service sector. Friendships between coworkers may benefit both employees and companies. It fosters inclusiveness, reduces turnover, and boosts creativity and ingenuity, improving performance. However, professional connections may lead to gossip, sexual harassment, favoritism, and nepotism. The authors offer a unique approach to assessing workplace relationships, with the goal of promoting a sense of psychological security and encouraging employees to think creatively in this particular field. We draw the conclusion that a friendly work atmosphere might be the result of friendships formed on the job.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Psychological-safety, Friendships, Innovative and Job involvement.

Introduction

Developing relationships with coworkers can have significant benefits for both individuals and the overall performance of companies. It fosters a sense of belonging, reduces the inclination to depart, and boosts innovation and imagination, all of which have a positive influence on performance. However, professional friendships can sometimes have negative aspects, including the spread of rumors, instances of sexual harassment, favoritism, and nepotism. In addition, we argue that workplace friendships are vital for fostering worker engagement through the provision of friendship opportunities and a frequent occurrence of friendships. Work and the workplace offer individuals the opportunity to channel their energy and contribute to something meaningful and important, while also fulfilling other needs. Job and workplace play vital roles in establishing purpose and focus in human life (Singh et al., 2012). Many employed individuals tend to spend a considerable amount of time at their workplace, often more than they do at home. The working hours may vary, but typically people work from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Thus, individuals in the workforce tend to have more frequent interactions with their coworkers compared to their close friends, family members, or neighbors, either on a weekly or monthly basis. The dynamics between coworkers in a professional setting play a vital role in helping employers and the

company as a whole reaches their goals. As a result, the relationships between workers, whether close or distant, can have either positive or negative effects on companies. People naturally gravitate towards socializing with others. They make it a priority to maintain open lines of communication and build strong relationships with others. Friendships can develop in various settings. This is a widely observed phenomenon that applies to various aspects of life, including the professional sphere (Kiesel, 2011). If you have been working for the same employer for a long time, it's probable that you have developed a number of professional relationships. Among your colleagues, there may be those who have a close bond, while others are more casual acquaintances with whom you can share weekend stories on Monday morning. A colleague in a professional setting can either be a valuable networking resource or a harmful association (Swales, 2015). Effective employment relations are essential in the workplace, whether it is during the hiring process, throughout an employee's tenure, or at the time of their departure. Employers, managers, workers, and their representatives are all important participants in this interaction. When the job connection weakens, there is a chance that conflict may arise (Wanrooy et al., 2011). Overall, workplace friendships are commonly viewed as a positive aspect of company culture, but they can

also result in employee discontentment and operational inefficiencies.

Objectives

- ◆ To analyze the workplace friendship.
- ◆ To investigate the relationship workplace friendship and job involvement.
- ◆ To provide suitable recommendations.

Workplace Friendship

Having friends is really important for enjoying life and feeling good in general. Friendship in the workplace can differ among individuals from various cultures and communities. However, there are certain types of friendships that are unique to the professional setting. In the workplace, there are four distinct kinds of friendships: weak, comprehensive, broad, and quality. Weak friendships are characterized by low quality and a limited scope, comprehensive friendships by high quality and a wide scope, and broad friendships by low quality and a wide scope. We propose that deep connections, despite the substantial risks they entail, may be the most advantageous for all parties concerned and the company overall. Friendships in the workplace go beyond the typical definition of the term since they often entail interactions between individuals of different ages, social classes, or genders. For instance, there is a lot of talk about mentor/mentee relationships, friendships between younger and older employees, and relationships between superiors and subordinates. Men and women alike are more likely to form friendships at work. Dealing with relationships in a professional setting can sometimes pose a challenge.

Establishing close relationships with colleagues can potentially impact one's self-perception, especially if it leads to disparities in professional outcomes within the organization. These friendships involve the sharing of resources that may not align, and they also involve different expectations of give and take. The camaraderie between colleagues may not overshadow the drive they experience when it comes to promotions. Without a doubt, the challenges encountered by a company can be exacerbated by maintaining a cordial relationship with a competitor or someone who has outstanding debts. Having connections in the workplace can offer benefits, but they can also increase certain interpersonal costs.

Workplace Friendship and Innovation

Having colleagues in the workplace can be highly beneficial as they facilitate effective communication and offer mutual support, leading to faster completion of tasks. Organizations consist of individuals who naturally form social connections and friendships with one another. Friendship at the workplace is a prevalent and significant occurrence that stems from a multitude of factors, including shared culture, similar lifestyles, and personal interests. Many professionals prioritize their work

relationships over their personal ones. Therefore, it is crucial to cultivate constructive connections with colleagues by promoting the development and fortification of friendships in the professional environment through enhanced and significant interactions among individuals. Friendships in the workplace are crucial for fostering a supportive atmosphere and enhancing teamwork. They assist employees in creating a more conducive environment for fulfilling their duties, handling work-related stress, and promoting effective communication and collaboration with their peers (Gupta, 2020).

Job Involvement

The term job involvement refers to an employee's level of commitment to his or her work, enthusiasm for the task, and belief in the significance of his or her own performance on the job the mental and emotional link that each worker has with their job is called employment involvement. People who are highly involved in their jobs show a strong connection between their work and their personal goals, interests, and hobbies. When employees are truly dedicated to their jobs, they are more likely to value and return the company's perks and help, as well as to go the extra mile to make sure that goals are met. People may also feel more connected to their work, like their tasks are important, and like they have more control over their jobs. People who aren't interested in their work, on the other hand, are more likely to leave the company, especially if they have plans outside of work. Organizations nowadays are beginning to recognize the value of their employees as a resource. An organization's success depends on its workers' motivation. Employees must be actively involved in their work in order for the company to reach its objectives. The way one views their work has a significant impact on their level of job involvement. A worker's level of psychological connection with their perspective on the job is a stronger predictor of workplace involvement. The level of job involvement of individuals plays a crucial role in meeting psychological demands, which can have positive effects on the organization.

The Effects of Workplace Friendship on Job Involvement

Establishing friendships in the workplace offers a conducive environment for individuals to freely exchange ideas and seek clarification. It fosters trust, which has the potential to enhance productivity. Establishing personal relationships in the workplace reduces the likelihood of misinterpretation that might arise when interacting with casual acquaintances. Friendships provide an emotionally nurturing atmosphere that might result in heightened efficiency. Employment may often induce tension; however, the presence of companions might alleviate this burden. Workplace

friendships have a direct influence on both work happiness and job participation. The presence of friendship possibilities is connected with improvements in job satisfaction, job involvement, and organizational commitment. A lot of places where people work also have social aspects to them. In the course of their workday, employees communicate with their superiors and coworkers on issues such as the tasks at hand and the most efficient means of doing them.

On top of that, employees talk a lot about things other than work, such the weather, current events, and their hobbies. As a social setting, the workplace has the ability to foster the development of friendships among employees. Recent study has highlighted the relevance of the association between workplace camaraderie and job engagement. This correlation has both positive and negative effects. There is a considerable correlation between the prevalence of strong interpersonal relationships among coworkers and the level of job productivity. It has been shown that increasing levels of job engagement are connected with increases in interpersonal interactions in the workplace. The cultivation of friendships in the workplace has the potential to improve institutional engagement, encourage employee motivation to effectively contribute to the organization's mission, cultivate an atmosphere that is supportive and inventive, and ultimately increase organizational productivity, job satisfaction, and job involvement. On one hand, younger workers see workplace friendships as opportunities for emotional bonding, support, and respect; on the other, older workers see their coworkers more as casual acquaintances.

Conclusion

Friendships have a significant impact on several facets of our lives. The presence of friends at one's place of employment is definitely widespread and substantial, and it has an impact on each and every worker in some way. When it comes to maintaining a close connection with a friend, there are many benefits that come along with being a part of a relationship; yet, there are also problems that may come up. These interpersonal relationships inside organizations may either impede or enhance the operation of both the organization and its employees. It is possible to draw the conclusion that the formation of friendships among employees at a company may lead to the creation of a pleasant environment for work. Friendships among colleagues in a workplace contribute to a sense of engagement and a collective motivation to achieve the organization's goals. Workplace friendship has been proven to foster a positive environment where colleagues show care, collaboration, attentiveness, and trust, leading to mutual support and assistance in fulfilling their responsibilities.

The correlation between information/viewpoints and perceived job relevance and job participation is higher with individuals who have a professional interaction, rather than just workplace acquaintances. The level of employee job engagement is positively influenced by a welcoming environment in the workplace that encourages everyone to work together with enthusiasm. Employees who demonstrate a strong dedication to their work tend to exhibit higher levels of commitment, resulting in lower employee turnover rates and a greater desire to stay with the company. Workplace friendships can have a positive impact on employee motivation, as they can lead to increased dedication to achieving organizational goals. In addition, it improves organizational productivity, job satisfaction, and job participation. Our proposed typology seeks to enhance the study of these important phenomena by shedding light on its origins and impacts. This will enable individuals to have a greater sense of control over their expectations and the resources they invest in their friendships. In addition, it will help companies in determining the most beneficial relationships to cultivate in specific situations.

Recommendation

The corporation may cultivate a more amicable work atmosphere among its employees by granting more flexibility in job duties, scheduling, and task allocation. Employees should demonstrate more conscientiousness in ensuring adequate safety measures and equitable access to working tools. Additionally, the organization could take more proactive steps to address the staffing shortage. Gallup's most recent results underscore the influence that having a trustworthy colleague in the workplace has on critical outcomes, such as the chance that workers would recommend their job, their desire to quit, and their overall level of satisfaction. This impact has been further boosted since the beginning of the epidemic, in addition to the benefits that have been well-established, which include increased productivity, profitability, work satisfaction, and retention. When it comes to social connection, collaboration, and support during times of change, colleagues have become more important in the context of the rising trend of remote and hybrid work. It is important for leaders in the business world to prioritize face-to-face communication over email. Furthermore, leaders have the ability to modify expectations, establish fresh cultural norms, and even reorganize workspaces to encourage in-person connections. One approach is to encourage cross-training or job rotation among employees, allowing them to collaborate with colleagues from different departments. Meeting new acquaintances is a logical outcome of broadening one's social circle. Coordinate and schedule gatherings, meetings, or

lunches with participants at the location. Arrange people's desks in close proximity to one another.

Implications

In order to fully harness the benefits of enhanced collaboration, effective communication, and mutual assistance, businesses may opt to foster workplace friendships. To enhance their work experiences and increase their perceived productivity, individuals in companies may opt to establish robust connections. We suggest that different forms of friendships may provide unique benefits. Establishing friendships in the workplace may be fraught with potential risks, therefore necessitating careful consideration. Investing time and attention is essential for establishing and sustaining friendships. Therefore, we believe it is important to provide managers and workers with the tools to foster the relationships that might lead to the desired results, making it a worthwhile investment of time and effort. Further study is required to investigate the dynamics of workplace camaraderie.

As a friendship develops, it is important to take into consideration the factors that change throughout time. Does the significance of good effect grow or diminish with time? Does dedication really take center stage as time goes on, etc? Using our proposed model to examine this matter further, we inquire as to whether or not a friendship that starts out as a narrow bond may develop into a wider one. If that's the case, then what would have to happen before that procedure began? We call for further empirical study to confirm our typology's validity and reliability, as well as to examine the

causes and effects of the four distinct friendship types we've identified.

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Indian Diasporic Literature and Immigrant Experiences in the Works of Kavita Daswani

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Abstract

Indian immigrants are widely dispersed and represent a significant portion of the worldwide diaspora. Reactions in English-language Indian writing from the diaspora. It is generally agreed upon that the human being—their deeds, thoughts, emotions, beliefs, and faiths—is the central focus of all writing. There are many societal ideas and aesthetic structures that literature explores. A new generation of wealthy, worldly, and frequently diasporic Indian women authors have emerged in English-language publishing. Their primary concern is the upheaval, dissolution, and marginalization their offspring would inevitably face. The emergence of a feminist or woman-centered perspective is the most significant change in contemporary literature. Kavita Daswani's parents were Indian immigrants who settled in Hong Kong; therefore, she was born there. This study examines character and society in the context of cultural differences, focusing specifically on Indian immigrants to the United States. The main problems include alienation, changing one's appearance, fitting in, and forming a new sense of one's own identity. Daswani argues that marriage is possible at any age, but that it is very necessary for each individual to carefully choose their life spouse. In a few of her books, the main character desperately wants to avoid getting married. This motivates her to pursue an advanced degree in the United States.

Keywords: Immigration, feminism, migrant, Indian Diaspora

Introduction

Emigrant experience is explored in works of diaspora literature. The migration of Indians to the Middle East and Western nations, especially the United States, was mostly the result of deliberate decisions made by select people in search of better educational opportunities or economic prospects. The deportee did experience a cultural shock, a sense of isolation, and the subsequent efforts to adapt, adopt, accept, and ultimately develop a disconnected identity as a racial group to be assimilated and, by extension, uncultured. Everything falls under the category of deportee writing, often known as Diasporic literature.

Transnationals, diasporas, expatriates, migrants, etc. are all prevalent occurrences in today's globalized world, and the lines between them are sometimes blurred. Diasporic literature is a subgenre of post-colonial literature, and in recent years, new generations of south Asian women authors have started to create their own distinct stamp within this field. The diaspora community is torn between two cultures, none of which fully accepts or values them. In a nutshell, immigrants and other persons who exist in a kind of limbo are often described using the metaphor. The Greek term "Diasperio," meaning "to distribute" or "to fling," is the source of the English word "Diaspora." The term's initial connotation was with the Jewish historical experience; nowadays, it also alludes to

shared experiences of migration (whether voluntary or forced) and a feeling of being an outsider wherever one currently resides. Many fields, including sociology, cultural studies, politics, etc., make use of this phrase. In the context of modern-day globalization, the concept of "Diaspora" prompts inquiries into issues such as acculturation, assimilation, identity loss, etc. Indian immigrants are widely dispersed and represent a significant portion of the worldwide diaspora. The opportunities presented by the more open labor market brought about by globalization have helped Indians realize their full potential. Social and cultural interactions have also taken place. This is why works written by individuals who have been forced to relocate are so important.

Written by authors who claim both Indian ancestry and citizenship in another country, the literature of the Indian diaspora is a distinct body of work. The impact of the diaspora is particularly seen in Indian writing written in English. Literature written by members of the Indian diaspora serves as a surrogate for the motherland across time and space. It digs into the common experiences of migrants such as homesickness, marginalization, and acculturation, and investigates issues of representation. It simultaneously explores what it means to be at home and to belong somewhere. It examines topics including gender, politics, generational conflict, racism, class, and

transnational encounters from a wide range of literary and digital cultures' points of view. The writers of these works engage in an intricate web of intersectional inquiry, probing their own cultural identities down to their very foundations.

Kavita Daswani

Kavita Daswani is a worldwide writer that writes on the latest trends in the fashion, beauty, travel, design, and celebrity worlds for newspapers all over the world. She has written for the likes of the Los Angeles Times, Cosmetic News Weekly, JustLuxe.com, Crave, and the international editions of Vogue, Conde Nast Traveler, and Grazia Italia, and she was formerly the fashion editor for the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong and the Asian correspondent for Women's Wear Daily. She was born and raised in Hong Kong, and at the age of 17, she began working as a writer for the South China Morning Post. In 2000, she uprooted to the Los Angeles area. Her works are emblematic of the evolution of diasporic Indian societies, particularly as it pertains to traditional gender roles and family structures. Her writings are great escapes because of Daswani's ability to combine comedy with cultural conflict. Once she was set up with a guy in Nashik, India, who, upon further investigation, was a strip club owner who had served a two-day sentence. She has worked as the fashion editor for the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong, as well as a fashion reporter for CNN, CNBC Asia, and Women's Wear Daily, and has contributed to the Los Angeles Times and the International Herald Tribune, among many others.

Kavita's first book "*For Matrimonial Purposes*" was out in 2003. Then came "*The Village Bride of Beverly Hills*" and "*Salaam, Paris*," both published by Penguin. "*Indie Girl*" (Simon Pulse), her debut novel for young adults, was released in 2007. The adolescent novel "*Lovetorn*," published by Harper Collins in 2012, is another popular choice. Published by Harper Collins India in July 2012, "*Bombay Girl*" is Kavita's first novel for the Indian market; it is a high-society romance revolving around the control of a family dynasty and is set in one of India's most cosmopolitan cities. The book agreement that includes "*Bombay Girl*" is for three books. Released in 2015, "*Betrayed*" is the sequel. The last installment in this series is scheduled for release in 2018. Her newest novel, titled "*Kingpin*," was released in May 2016 by Speaking Tiger. Her works have been translated into 17 other tongues.

Everything Happens For A Reason

Her book, *Everything Happens for a Reason*, is a masterpiece about an Indian woman's internal conflict between her yearning for Western materialism and her adherence to traditional Indian values. 'Cross-cultural conflict' refers to the difficulties that arise when one society expects its

members to adopt practices and beliefs that are fundamentally different from those of another. Cultures all across the world are becoming more open-minded and accepting of one another as a result of the rise of globalization. Early on, they had to deal with several challenges stemming from their vast cultural differences in things like customs, language, clothing, diet, and more. When members of the family come from various cultural backgrounds, these transitions might cause friction. Conflicts across cultures emerged as a result of the stark differences in people's worldviews. Daswani examines these disagreements within the perspective of the Indian American diaspora. Priya, a lady, is the protagonist. A Delhi native and youngest of four sisters, she was raised in a strict household. But finally, a proposal from Sanjay, an American, came first, and the two of them tied the knot.

She was immediately immersed in a multiethnic environment upon her arrival in America. Priya, an Indian girl, attempted to make a new life there. In the opening of the story, she says, "No woman in my family has ever had a job" (Daswani, 1). However, her mother-in-law in America compelled her to have a job, which is in stark contrast to her Indian upbringing, culture, clothing, and customs. Cross-cultural perspectives on Indian and American life are reflected in Daswani. While American families are essentially pushed to work, in India women are illegally prevented from doing so. Priya's mother-in-law told her, "This is not India," based on her point of view. Every adult in this nation has a job" (Daswani, 1). It makes no difference if she was a recent bride. Priya was the first woman in her family to go overseas, so she had assumed that her life in the United States would be similar to that in India. When she heard this, she was taken aback since she knew so little about American society. Priya's wedding brought her to the United States, specifically to the city of Los Angeles, home of the famous film and television industry. Priya's first encounter with a diverse group of Americans was at the Tom Bradley International Terminal at Los Angeles International Airport. She had no idea that America was home to such a diverse population. Even on Indian television, she never displays such diversity. This was portrayed by Daswani as:

The people I saw at the airport in India were so different from what I was used to seeing on Indian television. The black woman who checked my immigration papers had tight pants and inch-long purple nails, while the waiflike Chinese man with small serious spectacles waited in line for his gray-haired mother to pass through customs. Three (Daswani) Multiculturalism in the United States is portrayed. Priya's entrance in the United States marks the beginning of her struggle, as the stark differences between American and Indian cuisine,

clothing, customs, and beliefs become major roadblocks. She was homesick and had difficulty adjusting to life in her host country. She is expected to help out in the kitchen and do other traditional Indian daughter-in-law responsibilities by her in-laws' mothers. But Priya objects to this, telling Sanjay, "Why would I clean up when my wife is here for this?" after he requested her to clear tables. She said that she was not a servant but a maid. She goes back to being the submissive Hindu wife she mocked for a week. The fact that she defended herself by saying, "Don't think that I am some kind of a village bride because I from India and you are living in America" (Daswani 5) shows that she is willing to break with convention. This bold declaration of hers is crucial in shaping her new identity in the city of Los Angeles. Priya wants to follow her goal and become a journalist, but her future in-laws aren't supportive. She is now working as Hollywood Insider's receptionist. However, she was compelled by an internal drive to grant her request. Daswani symbolizes cosmopolitan America and its many cultures, Priya's efforts to assimilate within those groups, and the challenges she encountered as a result. Being surrounded by so many different cultures made her feel uncomfortable and down. The article argues that members of the Indian diaspora experience feelings of alienation when confronted with a multiethnic environment. According to Stuart Hall, the American people faced a cultural identity crisis because:

Consisting of several, sometimes competing, discourses, practices, and views, an individual's sense of self is never static. (Hall) Daswani, investigate how Priya's identity shifted as she adapted to life in the United States, how she moved away from her Indian heritage and toward more Western values, and why she ultimately came to dislike her in-laws. She is never permitted to don the trendy western attire. They place a premium on Indian tradition and want her sons-in-law to uphold it in modern, multiethnic America. Priya's in-laws were astonished to see the clothing she wore to work when they paid a visit. Her family would never have approved of her outfit of Chinese-style shirt and black denim trousers with high hills. Her husband, Sanjay, also questioned her about her lack of sindoor. She gave up everything conventional to become a journalist. Her in-laws changed from kind people to vicious enemies, further complicating her life. Priya's mother-in-law lied to her son and daughter-in-law by calling them and saying that Priya had stolen from them and was too indolent to work. According to Daswani, groups that include members who have emigrated do not discard their own culture's ideals. Their staunch conservatism has stoked intergenerational tensions in today's multiethnic society. Sanjay learns more about Priya's predicament now that she has returned to

India. He realized his mistake and made his way back to her through Indian culture. Daswani stands for the significance of Indian traditions and customs. The issue was resolved when Sanjay visited India and met Kaki. Kaki is portrayed by Daswani, who has the wisdom of an Indian lady. Through her efforts, Sanjay and Priya were able to reconcile with one another. She told Sanjay the following:

I can see why, in the United States, some couples choose to live together before being married. Think about the year that just passed. It's official as of today, she remarked. If you never think negatively of another person, good fortune will follow you wherever you go. As Daswani (303) It examines Indian culture and the disparities between Indian and Western ideals through the lens of age-old rituals. Marriage in India is a joyous occasion that cements two people for life, while in the United States it is seen more as a bold new beginning. While divorce is very widespread in Western society, Indian culture pushes couples to stick together through the tough times. At the novel's conclusion, Daswani reconciles Sanjay and Priya, forgiving Sanjay for his error and granting Priya the freedom to pursue a career in journalism of her own choosing.

Kavita Daswani's Quest For Marriage And Traditions

Displacement in both societies is reflected in the diasporic literature that exists between them. Jasbir Jain observes, "Authors who have moved from one community to another are caged between two societies and sometimes participate in a cycle of self-recovery by resorting to past and recollection or in an act of change in a process of self-preservation" (180). Anju, a middle-class Bombay native with marriage arrangements in mind, is the protagonist of *For Matrimonial Purposes* by Daswani. For the duration of the story, she keeps looking for her lover. In her forties, Anju still looks like a teenager. The tale opens with her grandma, a child bride. Her mother tied the knot when she was just twenty. At the earliest, Anju's wedding should take place when she is thirty. However, she is still single at the age of 33. Anju's mother takes her birth chart to see astrologer Udhay two days after her daughter turns twenty-one. The seventh house is rahu's home, according to him. He paused before continuing, "Your daughter has rahu in her seventh house, so this is not the good time for her marriage. She is not ready for marriage at this time. That woman has to wait" (FMP 75). Her mom wants to know how long she should keep them waiting for the wedding. Udhay advises that we put off our plans for the foreseeable future. Her mother was taken aback when she revealed her age. He then elaborates that everything is OK if she could have given birth twenty minutes earlier. That she was born too late, in Anju's opinion, is not her fault.

Udhay claims that the alignment of the planets at the time of her birth was unfavorable. Maybe she doesn't like the guy because she thinks something bad will happen to him if she gets married. He suggests that Anju get married when she's twenty-six. In a fit of anger, Anju's mother expresses her dismay, asking who would marry her daughter at the age of 26. It's not the astrologer's remarks that make Anju weep; it's the disappointment she causes in her mother. He tells her mom to be patient and keep praying for the miracle to occur. Anju is eager to be married, therefore she is willing to adhere to some of the mantras and beliefs. After a while, her mother brings her to see Swami Upananda since she has not received a suitable marriage proposal. He claims that a curse has been placed on Anju. Her father married Anju's mother over the wishes of his cousin who wanted to marry her. So, she vows that their firstborn will never find love or settle down. He recommends that Anju chant some simple mantras on Monday, the day of Lord Shiva, to break the curse. She would travel through an extended rosary eleven times while reciting mantras. Some distant cousin of your spouse," Swami Upananda says. You see, she was interested in marrying him. And, dammit, she became much angrier when he married you. She died a *nyaarni*, or a virgin, and was buried that way. And she cursed you such that your firstborn son or daughter would never find a spouse" (FMP 92).

Astrologers, family priests, and paid matchmakers are all consulted by Anju's parents and relatives. They recommend that she devote her time to prayer and fasting. Anju's mother encourages her daughter to be more religious and to observe the fast without fail. She recalls that most girls of marriageable age used to fast every Monday in honor of Lord Shiva, as Shiva is seen as the giver of all good things in life. Her aunt often praised her cousins Lata, Gita, Nina, and Nita, saying that since they fast for Lord Shiva, they are excellent ladies. They hope that because of their fasting and prayers, He would reward them with a healthy son. To make her mother happy and speed up her own wedding plans, she decides to take up fasting. These silly superstitious practices are, however, deeply rooted in Indian culture. While statements like "Marriage, suggest numerous writers, does not guarantee the safety of the home or a clear identity for the women" may seem humorous and foolish, they were regrettably part of the practice in the past. Marriage, according to several Indian female authors, may be damaging to a woman's sense of self. Her sense of self is absorbed by her family's" (Nayar13).

Anju's parents take her to four different Indian pilgrimages in the span of a month. They go to several psychics, astrologers, healers, and sages. She worships at the feet of the statues of God and of

every person she meets. She wears a multicolored stone ring and a lot of thread around each of her fingers. Anju's mother often attended the local temple for worship and ceremonies. She bathes the idols of Ganesh, Shiva, and Lakshmi in milk and rose water every day, then dresses them in new saris. Anju would accompany her mother on these occasions as well. She hopes that by fasting and praying, she might diminish the negative influences of her horoscope and attract a decent spouse. Anju is now terrified of attending family events due of the hurtful comments made about her by a relative. She's flying here from New York to celebrate her cousin Nina's wedding in Bombay. Anju is a lot older than Nina. Her aunt inquires as to how much longer they would have to wait for Anju's wedding. Anju musters up a fake grin for her aunts. But she has a lot of regret on the inside for not finding the right life partner.

Women in today's highly educated and politically active society are demanding equal rights for themselves in a variety of spheres. It has also helped put an end to patriarchal abuse and domestic violence against women. The protagonist's traumatic psychological experience is reflective of the authors' own. Kavita Daswani's work *For Matrimonial Purposes* vividly portrays Anju's distress over her search for a suitable spouse. Anju fights for independence while doing the usual things required to find a partner. Her mother relies entirely on Anju. People, including her own family, condemn her decision to locate a companion. Daswani uses Anju to symbolize the plight of women in preparation for her own marriage. She ultimately meets someone who can fulfill her needs as a companion. According to Daswani, her works focus on the experiences of women in romantic relationships and the challenges they face. She hopes that her readers will be able to identify with the happiness and sadness her characters experience. She also encourages her readers to demand equality from men, to utilize their freedom responsibly, and to help men empathize with their partners so that they may live together in harmony regardless of external factors.

Conclusion

Diaspora is a journey that balances emotional connection to home with physical separation from it. Emigrant experience is explored in works of diaspora literature. It explores the internal and external struggles faced by immigrants while living in a foreign country. Women have been a part of almost every migration from India, and they have unique perspectives on life in a patriarchal nation. Women have shown capable of making significant changes to their own and their families' lives while still honoring and upholding cultural norms. our study seeks to shed light on the social pressures placed on young females in our culture by not being married by the time they reach a certain

age. Daswani argues here that marriage is possible at any age, but that choosing the right life partner is crucial. The author reflects on her struggles to establish her own identity within her host culture and her successes as a magazine editor. Her book, *Everything Happens for a Reason*, is a masterpiece about an Indian woman's internal conflict between her yearning for Western materialism and her adherence to traditional Indian values.

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समाज सुधारक "महात्मा"

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प्रास्ताविक:

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले आज जरी आपल्यामध्ये नसले तरी त्यांच्या कार्याच्या रूपाने ते निश्चित आपल्यामध्ये आहेत. कारण जे दुसऱ्यासाठी झगडतात ते खऱ्या अर्थाने जगत असतात. आणि आपल्या कर्तृत्वाच्या, कार्याच्या रूपाने अमर होऊन जातात. ही गोष्ट खरी असेल तर महात्मा फुले ही आपल्या कार्याच्या रूपाने आपल्यामध्ये आहेत. काय असे वाटत नाही का आपल्याला ? या विषयाच्या माध्यमातून 'ज्ञानज्योति' चे चरित्र, चरित्राचा आचार विचार आणि उच्चाराला जवळून समजून घ्यावे आणि आम्ही त्यांचे कार्य निष्ठापूर्वक आत्मसात करावे असे अनेकांना वाटते. लौकिक कार्याने ते जरी आपल्यामध्ये नसले परंतु त्यांचे अलौकिक कार्य हळूहळू वाढत राहिल आणि त्यांचे अस्तित्व सतत आपल्यामध्ये राहिल. ज्ञानज्योत प्रज्वलित करणाऱ्या महात्मा फुलेंनी समता, मानवता, विवेक, विनय आणि नम्रता यावर प्रकाश टाकून राष्ट्राला स्वायत्ततेच्या ध्येयापर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी गतिमान बनविले होते. समाजाला जागृत करणारे, स्त्री शिक्षण आणि स्त्री शक्तीच्या मंत्राचा गजर करणारे आणि अस्पृश्यांविषयीची दया आणि बंधुता जपणारे ज्योतिबा आज असते तर ! आजपर्यंत ही समाजात समता, बंधुता निर्माण झालेली नाही. हे बघून ते अस्वस्थ झाले असते. जयंती आणि पुण्यतिथी या दोनच दिवशी पुतळ्याला हार घालून वर वर पुजा करून अवडंबर माजवणारे तथाकथित कार्यकर्ते आणि नेते बघून त्यांना चीड आली असती.

महात्मा फुले, लोकमान्य टिळक, महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इत्यादींच्या प्रयत्नांनीच आपला भारत देश स्वतंत्र झाला. स्वातंत्र्य मिळून जवळ जवळ 70 वर्षे उलटून गेली परंतु आजही सुराज्याचे स्वप्न केवळ स्वप्नच आहे. ते प्रत्यक्षात साकार होऊ शकले नाही हे बघून ते अस्वस्थ झाले असते. शिक्षणाचे दालन स्त्री, शुद्र आणि अस्पृश्यांसाठी खुले करण्यासाठी ते सतत लढत राहिले झगडत राहिले. या ध्येयाच्या मार्गाने चालत असताना ज्या समाजाने त्यांना त्रास दिला, उपेक्षा केली, उपहास केला त्याच समाजाची प्रगती व्हावी यासाठी आयुष्यभर हलाहल पचविणाऱ्या शंकराप्रमाणे ते अमृत देत राहिले. एकविसाव्या शतकामध्ये वावरणारा भारत शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात अजून तळालाच आहे. ही वस्तुस्थिती आपण नाकारू शकत नाही. आजही समाजामध्ये हक्काची जाणीव आहे परंतु कर्तव्य विसरून गेले आहे. आजही गरीब-दीन दलित, अन्याय सहन करत आहेत. परंतु हितासाठी अष्टौप्रहर झगडणारा शेतकरी, कामगार, श्रमजीवी आजही दारिद्र्य आणि अन्यायाच्या चटक्यांच्या अनुभवातून मार्गक्रमण करत आहेत. शहर सोडले तर गावांमध्ये, खेड्यांमध्ये, डोंगर कपाऱ्यांमध्ये लहान लहान मुलांना कष्टाला जुंपले जात आहे. त्यामुळे ते शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर देशात शांतता नांदायला हवी होती. उलट जिकडे तिकडे द्वेष, विरोध आणि

अशांत वातावरण आहे. आजही साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. १८५१ मध्ये महात्मा फुलेंनी अस्पृश्यांच्या मुलांसाठी प्रथम शाळा सुरू केली आणि ज्ञानाचे दालन त्यांच्यासाठी खुले केले होते हे खरे आहे. परंतु तरीही विषमता आणि जातिभेद पूर्णतः नष्ट झालेले आहेत असे दिसत नाही हे वास्तव आहे. स्वतंत्र भारतातील तळागाळातील गरीब, दरिद्री लोक आजही दुःख आणि अन्यायाच्या बेड्या घालून जगत आहेत. आज मुली शाळेत जाऊ लागल्या, शिक्षण घेऊ लागल्या आहेत. परंतु अफाट पसरलेल्या झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील कित्येक मुलं शाळापासून वंचित आहेत. दारिद्र्याच्या चिखलात जीवन जगत आहेत. हसण्या खेळण्याच्या वयामध्ये कष्ट करीत आहेत. प्रदुषित वातावरणामध्ये जगत आहेत. आज १२५ वर्षे उलटून गेली तरी ज्ञानगंगा सामान्य माणसांपर्यंत पोहचू शकलेली नाही. ज्योतिबा फुले असते तर काय ही परिस्थिती असती ?

हा प्रश्न जेव्हा माझ्या मनात उठला तेव्हा जाणवलं की दुसऱ्याच्या खांद्यावरचे ओझे जोपर्यंत आपल्याला आपलं वाटणार नाही 'ज्योत से ज्योत जलाते जाए' या न्यायाने ज्योतिबांसारखे तेजस्वी समाजसेवक तोपर्यंत अधिक संख्येने तयार होणार नाहीत. तोपर्यंत हे स्वप्न सत्य होऊ शकणार नाही. शाळा जरी सक्तीची असली तरी पण या मुलांना शाळेत दाखल केले पाहिजे. कामामध्ये सवलत देऊन शिक्षण प्राप्तीची संधी दिली पाहिजे. शिक्षणाचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार

जर खरोखर सखोल झाला तरच क्रांती होईल. विद्ये विना बुद्धी गेली, बुद्धी विना नीती गेली, नीती विना गती गेली, गती विना संपत्ती गेली, आणि संपत्ती विना शुद्ध खचले शंभर वर्षांपूर्वीची स्थिती आजही तशीच आहे. माणसाच्या सागरामध्ये मानवता हरवली आहे. सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विषमता आजही संपूर्णतः नष्ट झालेली नाही. बंधुभाव फक्त ओठावर आहे अशी स्थिती बघून महात्मा फुलेंसारखी माणसं खरोखर का अस्वस्थ होणार नाहीत. आज जर महात्मा फुले आमच्यामध्ये असते तर त्यांनी आपल्या प्रखर विचारांच्या पावित्र्याने, द्वेष, भ्रष्टाचार, अन्याय, दारिद्र्याच्या अंधःकाराला दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असता आणि आज या विषयावर बोलण्याची कदाचित वेळ आली नसती

ज्योतिबा फुले यांचे पूर्वज सातारा जवळील करगून गावात राहत होते. तेव्हा त्यांचे आडनाव गोरे असे होते. पुढे गोरे परिवार व्यवसायाच्या निमित्ताने पुण्यात आले. तेथे ज्योतिबांचे वडील गोविंदपंत फुलांचा व्यवसाय करून आपली उपजिविका करत होते. त्यांनी फुलांच्या व्यवसायात कौशल्य किर्ती आणि यश मिळविले होते. त्यासाठी गोरे या आडनावामुळे फुले असे आडनाव त्यांना दिले गेले. त्यांनी धनकवडी येथील झगडे घराण्यातील चिमणाबाईबरोबर विवाह केला. त्यांना दोन मुले झाली. मोठा राजाराम आणि लहान ज्योतिबा, महाराष्ट्रातील आद्य समाजसेवक कष्टकरी, दलिताने उद्धारक ज्योतिबा फुले यांचा जन्म ११ एप्रिल १८२७ रोजी पुणे येथे झाला.

वयाच्या सातव्या वर्षी ज्योतिबा शाळेत जाऊ लागले परंतु शुद्धांती शाळेत शिक्षण घेणे महापाप आहे असे विचार कोणीतरी विजेच्या लहरींप्रमाणे गोविंदरावांच्या कानात भरवले आणि गोविंदरावांनी आपल्या मुलांना शाळेतून काढून बागेमध्ये कामावर लावले. परंतु तेथे ही ज्योतिबा मोकळ्या वेळेत पुस्तके वाचत असत हे लक्षात आल्यावर एका मुस्लिमाने आणि इंग्रजाने गोविंदरावांना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटवून दिले. त्यामुळे गोविंदरावांनी पुन्हा ज्योतिबाला मिशनरी इंग्रजी शाळेत दाखल केले. इंग्रजी शाळेत शिकता शिकता ते भाषा चांगल्या प्रकार समजू लागले. तेथे त्यांनी 'राईट ऑफ मॅन' (माणसाचे हक्क) हे थॉमस पेन या लेखकाचे पुस्तक वाचले आणि हिंदू धर्मातील विषमता ईश्वरनिर्मित नसून मानवनिर्मित आहे ही गोष्ट त्यांच्या लक्षात आली. याच दरम्यान त्यांचे मित्र परांजपे यांच्या लग्नमध्ये सनातनी लोकांनी त्यांना 'शुद्ध' म्हणून लग्नातून जाण्यास सांगितले. या अपमानाने त्यांच्या मनात राग निर्माण झाला आणि त्यांनी विषमतेविरुद्ध संघर्ष करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. हिंदू धर्मातील प्रथा, परंपरांची त्यांना चिड आली. ज्योतिबांनी शाळेतील अभ्यास करत लहूजी वसंतदादा व्यायामशाळेतून शारीरिक व्यायामाचे प्रकार आणि काही शस्त्राचे ज्ञान संपादन केले. त्यामध्येही त्यांनी किर्ती मिळविली. १८७४ पर्यंत ज्योतिबा फुले बुद्धीने प्रखर बनले. त्यांनी समाजाचे सुक्ष्मतेने निरीक्षण केले. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या लक्षात आले की, आपला हिंदू धर्म जातीभेद

आणि ठराविक वर्ग गुलामगिरीत राहिल्यामुळे प्रतिगामी बनला आहे. स्त्री आणि शुद्धांची अवहेलना होत आहे आणि या सर्वांच्या पाठीमागे स्त्री - शुद्धांचे शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहणे हे कारण आहे हे त्यांच्या ध्यानात आले. त्यासाठी त्यांनी आपल्या जीवनातील कार्याची दिशा निश्चित केली. शासकीय नोकरीच्या पाठीमागे न लागता त्यांनी समाजकार्य करण्यास सुरुवात केली. सामाजिक गुलामगिरी दूर करणे आणि शिक्षणाचे दरवाजे सर्वांसाठी खुले करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे हे त्यांच्या जीवनाचे ध्येय बनले.

हे कार्य तत्कालीन परंपरावादी समाजाला पटले नाही. मुलींसाठी शाळा काढण्यासाठी प्रथम त्यांनी आपली पत्नी सावित्रीबाईंना शिक्षण दिले. सावित्रीबाईंनी आपल्या पतीच्या या कार्यात खऱ्या मनाने मदत केली. १८४८ मध्ये पहिली, १८५१ मध्ये दुसरी आणि १८५८ मध्ये त्यांनी तिसरी शाळा काढली. या शाळा व्यवस्थित चालू लागल्या. मेजर कॅंडी ने सरकारकडून ७५ रुपयांचे अनुदान मंजूर केले. ज्योतिबा फुले यांचा या महान सामाजिक कार्यामुळे सत्कार ही केला. यानंतर ज्योतिबांनी सामाजिक सुधारणांकडे लक्ष देण्याचा निश्चय केला. व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य आणि बुद्धीप्रामाण्यासाठी ते लढू लागले. सती प्रथा, विधवा पुनर्विवाह, भ्रूण हत्या या समाज विघातक गोष्टींना त्यांनी विरोध केला. केवळ शाब्दिक विरोध न करता, त्यांनी 'बाल हत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह' ही संस्था सुरू केली. समाजातील स्पृश्य अस्पृश्य भेदभाव करणाऱ्या समाज कंठकांचा राग सहन करून घरातील पाण्याचा हौद सर्वांसाठी खुला केला. शेतकरी वर्ग वर्षानुवर्षांपासून अज्ञानाच्या गुलामगिरीने त्रस्त झालेला होता. त्यासाठी ज्योतिबांनी 'सत्यशोधक समाजा'ची स्थापना केली. अज्ञान हे सर्व अनर्थांचे मूळ आहे असे त्यांचे मत होते. त्यासाठी समाजाला शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यांनी सामाजिक प्रश्नाविषयी जे चिंतन केले होते त्यावर त्यांनी लेखन ही केले. 'शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड', 'ब्राम्हणांचे कसब', 'गुलामगिरी', 'तिसरे रत्न' (नाटक), 'शिवाजीचा पोवाडा' त्याचप्रमाणे 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म' ही त्यांची पुस्तके प्रसिद्ध झाली. त्यांनी 'अखंड' या नावाने काही अभंगही लिहिले. मुलगांमि आणि तर्कशुद्ध अशा त्यांच्या चिंतनातून हे अभंग निर्माण झाले. शिक्षण हेच समाज परिवर्तनाचे प्रभावी माध्यम आहे हे लक्षात येताच त्यांनी अस्पृश्यांसाठी आणि स्त्रियांसाठी शाळा काढल्या. त्यांनी शेतकऱ्यांची व्यथा इंग्रजांपर्यंत पोहोचविली. शेतकरी समाजाचा मुलाधार आहे, अन्नदाता आहे अशी जनजागृती केली. त्यांच्या कार्याचा उचित गौरव म्हणून त्यांच्या साठव्या वर्षी त्यांना 'महात्मा' ही पदवी समाजाने दिली सामाजिक समता, आर्थिक न्याय, शोषण मुक्ती, यासाठी ज्योतिबा शेवटच्या क्षणापर्यंत लढले. ज्योतिबांच्या या कार्यामुळे आणि कर्तृत्वामुळे समाजसुधारणेची नवी पहाट झाली. सावित्रीबाई

भारतातील प्रथम क्रांतिकारी महान स्त्री होती. ज्योतिबांना सावित्रीबाईंची साथ सतत मिळत गेली. सामाजिक सुधारणेची सुरुवात आपल्या घरापासून करणाऱ्या ज्योतिबा फुलेप्रमाणे समाजसुधारक या युगात निर्माण होणे असंभव आहे. अग्रणी सुधारक, संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राचे भूषण, सुधारकांचे सुधारक असे ज्योतिबा त्यांच्या विचाराने आणि हिंमतवाल्या वृत्तीने समाजाला जागृत केले. दीन-दलित आणि हीन समजल्या जाणाऱ्या जीवांसाठी एकोणिसाव्या शतकामध्ये त्यांनी आपले संपूर्ण जीवन व्यतित केले. मानवी सामाजिक सुधारणांचे आणि परिस्थितीचे अवलोकन केले आणि प्रकाशमान मानवी स्वातंत्र्याच्या युगाकडे सामाजिक मानवतेच्या नवयुगाची ग्वाही देणारे आधुनिक भारताचे पहिले समाज क्रांतिकारक क्रांतिबा ज्योतिबा फुले नावाचा धगधगता लाव्हा तयार झाला. कारण देशात जातिभेदाची त्सुनामी उग्र रूप धारण करून आलेली होती. जर कोणी शुद्ध नदी किनारी कपडे धुत असेल आणि तेथे ब्राम्हण आला तर शुद्राला आपले सारे कपडे एकत्रित करून अशा जागेवर जाऊन धुवावे लागत जेथून ब्राम्हणाच्या अंगावर पाण्याचा एक थेंबही उडणार नाही आणि शिंतोडे उडाले तर ब्राम्हण आपल्या जवळील भांडी शुद्राच्या डोक्यावर जोरात मारत असे. ब्राम्हणावर शुद्राची सावलीही पडता कामा नये ही जबाबदारी शुद्राची असे. महिलांना तर या प्रथांनी बंदी बनविले होते. पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती, समाजाचे बुरसटलेले विचार या विषयी महात्मा फुले म्हणतात - "स्त्रियांची जात अबला असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यापुढे लोभी आणि हिंमतवाल्या पुरुषाने स्वतःच्या विचारांनाच खरे ठरविले. महिला आपला मानवी अधिकार समजू शकत नव्हती त्यामुळे तिला अंधारात ठेवले."

ज्योतिबांना सावित्रीबाईंची साथ मिळाल्यानंतर त्यांनी विचार केला की, आता शुद्र अतिशुद्रांचा छळ बंद केला गेला पाहिजे. तेव्हापासून स्त्री मुक्तीच्या मोहिमेचा जन्म झाला. त्यावेळी लोकहितवादी न्यायमुर्ती रानडे, प्रो. आगरकर, इत्यादींनी प्रचारामध्ये आघाडी घेतली होती. तरीही प्रथा-परंपरांना मुळापासून नष्ट करण्यापर्यंत या प्रथा परंपरा फार मजबूत होत्या. त्यासाठी समाज सुधारणांमध्ये परिवर्तन आवश्यक होते. हे महात्मा फुलेना समजले होते. उपेक्षित, दुर्लक्षित, मागलेला, दबलेला, तिरस्कृत समाजाचे जीवन सोपे नाही. याला सरळ सोपे बनविणे महात्मा फुलेंचा उद्देश होता. यासाठी स्त्री शिक्षणाला त्यांनी आपले शस्त्र बनविले. शिक्षणाशिवाय स्त्रियांचा विकास असंभव आहे. स्त्रियांचा सामाजिक दर्जा शुद्रांपेक्षाही अधिक शुद्र आहे हे त्यांनी ओळखले होते. त्यावेळी पुण्यातील मंगळवार पेठेमध्ये एक खिश्चन शाळा होती ती खिश्चनांनी मुलींसाठी सुरू केली होती परंतु उच्चवर्णिय मुली त्या शाळेत जात नव्हत्या. ज्योतिबांनी पुण्यातील भिडे वाडयामध्ये मुलींसाठी स्वतंत्र शाळा सुरू केली. त्यामुळे समाजात ती चर्चेचा विषय झाली. सावित्रीबाईंनी शिक्षणासाठी मनापासून काम केले. रात्रशाळा, स्त्रियांसाठी वसतीगृह त्यांनी सुरू केले.

लहानमुलांचे पालनपोषण घर, कुमारी माता, विधवा पुनर्विवाह अशा अनेक मार्गांनी ज्योतिबांनी हे प्रश्न आपलेपणाने सोडविले. ते म्हणतात "सापाची कुंडली मारून बसविल्याप्रमाणे गुलामगिरीचे जू ब्राम्हणांनी आमच्या बांधवांच्या गळ्यात गुंतवून ठेवले आहे. त्यापासून त्यांची मुक्तता करण्याचे क्षेत्र सरकारने आपण होऊन नष्ट केले पाहिजे." आधुनिक महाराष्ट्र घडविण्यासाठी ज्योतिबांनी आपल्या आचार विचार उच्चारातून आणि सक्रिय प्रेरणेतून सामाजिक समतेची गुढी उभारली.

ज्योतिबा ६३ वर्षे चंदनाप्रमाणे झिजले, प्रवास केला, व्याख्याने दिली, लेख लिहिले, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, लोकशाही, विज्ञान या आधुनिक मुल्यांवर भर देऊन सामाजिक क्रांतीची प्रेरणा दिली. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी त्यांना गुरू मानले. सहज सरळ भाषेमध्ये स्पष्टता आणणे त्यांना चांगल्या प्रकारे जमत होते. त्यांनी विचारांना क्रांतिशिलतेची जोड दिली. बोले तैसा चाले या वचनाची समर्थता सिद्ध करणारा महात्मा, सर्वांचा दाता, नीतीतत्त्वाने माहिर, असा महात्मा, कठोर कष्ट सहन करणारे महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले २८ नोव्हेंबर १८९० मध्ये अनंतात विलिन झाले.

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ग्रामीण समाज में महिलाओं की शैक्षिक स्थिति

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सारांश:

शिक्षा का अधिकार एक मूलभूत मानव अधिकार है। स्त्री शिक्षा, स्त्री और शिक्षा को अनिवार्य रूप से जोड़ने वाली अवधारणा है। इसका एक रूप शिक्षा में स्त्री को पुरुषों की ही तरह शामिल करने से संबंधित है तथा दूसरे रूप में यह स्त्री के लिए बनाई गई विशेष शिक्षा पद्धति को संदर्भित करता है। एक स्त्री को उतना ही शिक्षित होना चाहिए, जितना कि एक पुरुष को। यह सिद्ध सत्य है कि यदि माता शिक्षित नहीं होगी तो देश की संतानों का कदापि कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है शिक्षा वयस्क जीवन के प्रति स्त्रियों के विकास के लिए एक आधार के रूप में विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। शिक्षा अन्य अधिकारों को सुरक्षित करने के लिए लड़कियों और महिलाओं को सक्षम करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। बहुत सी समस्याओं को पुरुषों से नहीं कह सकने के कारण, महिलाएं कठिनाई का सामना करती रहती हैं। अगर महिलाएं शिक्षित हैं तो वे अपने घरों की सभी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकती हैं। स्त्री शिक्षा न केवल राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास में मदद करता है, बल्कि आर्थिक विकास और एक राष्ट्र की सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि में भी मदद करता है। महिला शिक्षा एक अच्छे समाज के निर्माण में मदद करता है।

महिला शिक्षा की भूमिका

संस्कृत में यह उक्ति प्रसिद्ध है- 'नास्ति विद्यासम चभुर्नास्ति मातृ समोगुरुः'। इसका मतलब यह है कि – इस दुनिया में विद्या के समान नेत्र नहीं है और माता के समान गुरु नहीं है। यह बात पूरी तरह सच है। क्योंकि बालक या बालिका के विकास पर प्रथम और सबसे अधिक प्रभाव उसकी माता का ही पड़ता है। बालक का यह प्रारंभिक ज्ञान पथर की अमिट लकीर के समान जीवन का स्थाई आधार बन जाता है। लेकिन आज पूरे भारतवर्ष में इतनी दरिंदे उभर आए हैं कि जिन्होंने मां-बहनों का रिश्ता खत्म सा कर दिया है और जो भोग विलास की जिंदगी जीना अधिक उपयोगी समझने लगे हैं। यही कारण है कि कस्बों से लेकर शहरों की मां बहने असुरक्षित हैं। आज असुरक्षा के कारण ही बलात्कार, गैंगरेप जैसी अनेक घटनाओं के जाल में फांसकर, उन्हें मछली की तरह तवे पर भून जा रहा है। मेरा मानना है कि इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण स्त्रियों में उचित शिक्षा की कमी है। क्योंकि एक मां दुलार में छुपी अपनी अज्ञानता के कारण ही बेटे-बेटी को जरूरत से ज्यादा नए फैशन के कपड़े, कम उम्र में मोबाइल, खर्चे से अधिक पैसे देना, सही गलत में फर्क ना करना, रिश्तों की मर्यादा के अनुसार व्यवहार न करना, आदि लापरवाही पर ध्यान नहीं दे पाती हैं। परिणामस्वरूप वह गलत रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। वास्तव में कहा जाता है कि महिलाओं की शिक्षा किसी भी तरह पुरुष की शिक्षा से कम

नहीं है। एक नए समाज की रूपरेखा तैयार करने में महिलाओं की शिक्षा पुरुषों से सौ गुना अधिक उपयोगी है। आज हमारी सरकार भी स्त्री शिक्षा के प्रति जागरूक हुई है। जिसके तहत न सिर्फ लिंग समानता अपितु महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए भी जोर-शोर से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

जिस प्रकार से शिक्षित होना एक पुरुष के लिए अनिवार्य है, उसी तरह से एक महिला का भी शिक्षित होना उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण रूप से अनिवार्य है। आज हमारे समाज में जिस तरह से लिंग समानता और महिला सशक्तिकरण को लेकर लोग जागरूक हुए हैं यह एक अहम कदम है। परंतु इस आधुनिक परिवेश में महिलाओं के लिए हर कदम पर असुरक्षा और अत्याचार जैसी घटनाएं दिनों दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है, जिसके लिए आवश्यक है कि चाहें लड़का हो या लड़की उन्हें सिर्फ आधुनिक शिक्षा ही नहीं अपितु प्रारंभिक स्तर से ही उन्हें आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा से भी जोड़ा जाए जिससे न केवल हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी सशक्त, सुरक्षित, जागरूक एवम् आत्मसंयमी होगी, बल्कि साथ ही हमारे देश का भविष्य भी उज्ज्वल होगा।

महिला साक्षरता दर

किसी भी क्षेत्र या देश के विकास का संकेत उसकी साक्षरता दर से मिलता है, वह भी एक नहीं बल्कि दोनों लिंग की साक्षरता दर से। इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने "सभी के लिए शिक्षा" की जोरदार वकालत की है और इस पर सरकार का ध्यान पूरी तरह केंद्रित है। भारत ने इस क्षेत्र

में काफी हद तक तरक्की की है और यह हमारी सरकार के प्रयासों का ही नतीजा है कि सन 1947 के महज 12% की साक्षरता दर के मुकाबले सन 2011 तक साक्षरता दर बढ़कर 74.04% हो गई है। लेकिन भारत अब भी वह हासिल नहीं कर पाया है, जो उसे इस दौरान करना चाहिए था। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि इस क्षेत्र में प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। दूसरा यह है कि भारत में पुरुष और महिला साक्षरता दर में जमीन-आसमान का अंतर है। यह अनुमान है कि वर्तमान दर के हिसाब से भारत सार्वभौमिक साक्षरता दर सिर्फ सन 2060 तक ही हासिल कर पाएगा। सन 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार पुरुषों की प्रभावी साक्षरता दर 82.14% और महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर 65.46% है। हालांकि महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और अंतर भी कम हुआ है। परंतु यह गैप (अंतर) अभी भी बना हुआ है। फिर भी इन आंकड़ों के बीच एक उम्मीद की किरण तो दिखती है। सन 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार- सन 2011 के बाद से 107 मिलियन पुरुषों के मुकाबले 110 मिलियन अधिक महिलाएं साक्षर हुई हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि साक्षर महिलाओं का आंकड़ा लगातार बढ़ रहा है। देखा जाए तो केवल महिलाएं देश की मानव संसाधन का 50% भाग हैं, लेकिन शिक्षा की कमी उनसे भारत की प्रगति और विकास का हिस्सा बनने का मौका भी छीन लेती है। शहरों में महिला साक्षरता की दर, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा है। भारत की घनी आबादी वाले राज्य जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में महिला साक्षरता की दर बहुत ही कम है क्रमशः 59.3% और 53.3% है। इसका सीधा संबंध सेहत और शिशु मृत्यु दर से है। क्योंकि देखा जाए तो जिस राज्य की महिला साक्षरता दर सबसे ज्यादा है (केरल महिला साक्षरता दर 92%) वहां शिशु मृत्यु दर सबसे कम है जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की शिशु मृत्यु दर सबसे अधिक है। जिसका कारण कहीं ना कहीं महिलाओं का अशिक्षित होना ही है।

भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर कम क्यों है?

देखा जाए तो बेटियों और उनकी शिक्षा की ओर मां बाप का नकारात्मक रवैया भारत में महिलाओं की कम साक्षरता दर का प्रमुख कारण रहा है। अभी भी ग्रामीण समाज में ज्यादातर परिवारों में घर के लड़कों की शिक्षा को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। क्योंकि मां-बाप को ऐसा लगता है कि बेटियां परिवार की कमाई करने वाली सदस्य नहीं हैं क्योंकि शादी करने के बाद वह उनका घर छोड़ देंगी। इसलिए उनकी शिक्षा को, समय और पैसे की बरबादी समझा जाता है। और दूसरी तरफ ग्रामीण समाज का एक सच यह भी है कि आज भी ज्यादातर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अगर बेटियों को थोड़ा बहुत शिक्षित किया भी जाता है तो सिर्फ उनके विवाह के लिए। दूसरा सबसे प्रमुख कारण गरीबी है। गरीबी भारत की कई समस्याओं और महिलाओं की कम साक्षरता दर की जड़ है। क्योंकि भारत की एक तिहाई से ज्यादा आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहती है। हालांकि सरकार तो प्राथमिक शिक्षा को मुफ्त करने की सभी प्रयास कर रही है लेकिन यह शिक्षा जो महिला और पुरुषों की साधना गुप्ता, डॉ. अनिल कुमार श्रीवास्तव

समानता की बात करता है, वह कहीं ना कहीं सभी वर्गों में शोषण का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जैसे पैसे के हिसाब से कपड़े मिलते हैं बाजार में, उसी तरह से हमारे समाज में शिक्षा का भी व्यवसायीकरण कर दिया गया है, जोकि शोषण का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है।

प्रमुख समाजशास्त्री पियरे बोर्दियु ने कहा है कि- “शिक्षा ही शोषण का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है” और यह काफी हद तक सही भी है। क्योंकि जब तक निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च वर्ग के बीच जो असमानतापूर्ण शैक्षिक व्यवस्था है, वह एक समान नहीं होता, तब तक शिक्षा शोषण का माध्यम बनता जाएगा। भारत ने हाल के वर्षों में शिक्षा तक पहुंच में सुधार लाने में प्रभावशाली प्रगति की है, परंतु अभी भी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में। देखा जाए तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी और असमानता, सार्वभौमिक, समतामूलक और समावेशी शिक्षा में बाधाएं हैं। विगत वर्षों में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में नामांकन में लिंग अंतर को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति तो हुई है, परंतु ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र के मध्य एक बड़ा अंतर अभी भी बना हुआ है। क्योंकि दुनिया के कई क्षेत्रों में लड़कियों को शिक्षित करना लड़कों को शिक्षित करने से कम महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। नेल्सन मंडेला ने कहा है कि – “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world” जोकि शत प्रतिशत सत्य भी है परंतु यदि शिक्षा ही शोषण का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम बन जाए तो हमारा देश प्रगति कैसे कर सकता है? समानता कहाँ आ सकती है?

UN Womenwatch की एक रिपोर्ट से यह तथ्य सामने आता है कि 42 देश की घरेलू आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण लड़कों की तुलना में ग्रामीण लड़कियों को स्कूल से बाहर होने की संभावना अधिक है और शहरी लड़कियों की तुलना में, उनके स्कूल से बाहर होने की संभावना दोगुनी है। वहीं अगर वैश्विक तौर पर देखा जाए तो माध्यमिक विद्यालय में उपस्थिति के मामले में ग्रामीण लड़कियां दोगुनी वंचित हैं। माध्यमिक विद्यालय में उनकी उपस्थिति का भविष्य के रोजगार और आर्थिक अवसरों के साथ-साथ स्वास्थ्य परिणामों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। ऐसा पाया गया है कि ग्रामीण लड़कों की तुलना में, ग्रामीण लड़कियों के माध्यमिक विद्यालय में जाने की संभावना कम है और शहरी लड़कियों की तुलना में तो और ही, यानी बहुत ही कम है। 45% ग्रामीण लड़कों, 59% शहरी लड़कियों और 60% शहरी लड़कों की तुलना में, 39% ग्रामीण लड़कियां ही माध्यमिक विद्यालय में जाती हैं। जो कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लड़कियों या महिलाओं की निम्न शैक्षिक स्तर को दर्शाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अक्सर सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक बाधाओं, श्रम आवश्यकताओं एवं घर से स्कूल या कॉलेज की अधिक दूरी के कारण, ज्यादातर ग्रामीण लड़कियों/महिलाओं की शिक्षा तक पहुंच नहीं हो पाती है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां एक तरफ स्कूल या कॉलेज की दूरी के कारण लड़कियों/ महिलाओं का नामांकन और उपस्थिति स्तर निम्न है। स्कूल/कॉलेज की दूरी के कारण ही माता-पिता लड़कियों को घर या गांव से दूर के स्कूल में नहीं भेजना चाहते। स्कूल हो भी तो उनमें सुविधाओं की कमी भी एक बड़ी बाधा है। कुछ स्कूलों की हालत तो इतनी दयनीय है कि उनमें बुनियादी सुविधाएं तक भी नहीं हैं। एक सर्वे के अनुसार- उत्तर प्रदेश की 54% स्कूलों में पानी की सुविधा और 80% स्कूलों में शौचालय की सुविधा भी नहीं है।

वहीं दूसरी तरफ लड़कियों को स्कूल न भेजने का एक और कारण भी है और वह है महिला शिक्षिकाओं की अनुपलब्धता। इस बात को भी अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमारा भारतीय समाज एक लिंग पृथक समाज रहा है। इसलिए यह महिलाओं या लड़कियों की कम साक्षरता दर का एक प्रमुख कारण है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सिर्फ योग्य और प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की ही कमी नहीं है अपितु महिला शिक्षिकाओं की भी कमी एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है, जो कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लड़कियों और महिलाओं की कम नामांकन तथा उपस्थिति का कारण है। इसके साथ ही ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए शिक्षा की लागत एक और बड़ी बाधा है जिससे वे लड़कों को शिक्षा की प्राथमिकता में ज्यादा रखते हैं लड़कियों की अपेक्षा।

FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) & ILO (International Labour Organization) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विश्व के अधिकांश लोग जो निरक्षर हैं, वे ग्रामीण महिलाएं ही हैं। दुनिया के 796 मिलियन निरक्षर लोगों में से दो तिहाई महिलाएं हैं और उनमें से जो अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहती हैं। फिर भी शिक्षा ग्रामीण महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने और गरीबी एवम् भुखमरी से लड़ने के लिए शक्तिशाली साधन हो सकते हैं। वास्तव में जो महिलाएं शिक्षित होती हैं, उनके स्वस्थ रहने, अधिक आय अर्जित करने और अपने घरों में निर्णय लेने की शक्ति अधिक होने की संभावना होती है। शिक्षा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देने और महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बाल मृत्यु दर, शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक रहती है, वहां न सिर्फ शिक्षित होने से महिलाएं सशक्त होंगी अपितु जनसंख्या नियंत्रण एवं बाल मृत्यु दर में भी कमी आएगी। सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने से यह अनुभव हुआ है कि गांव में महिलाएं सबसे मेहनती समूहों में से एक हैं, जिन्हें अगर सही प्रशिक्षण और संसाधन दिया जाए तो अपने परिवारों, गांव और वास्तव में राष्ट्र को सशक्त बना सकती हैं लेकिन सवाल उठता है कि हम यह कैसे करें –

- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी कम लागत समतामूलक और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराकर
- बुनियादी आधारभूत ढांचा उपलब्ध कराकर
- योग एवं प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की कमी दूर करके
- महिला शिक्षिकाओं की उपलब्धता पर ध्यान देकर

- डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी को दूर करके
- भाषा बाधा आदि कमियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करके।

अभी हाल ही में अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा समागम 29 से 30 जुलाई 2023 को दिल्ली में प्रगति मैदान में हुआ। एनईपी (NEP) 2020 के तीसरी वर्षगांठ के उपलक्ष्य में सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए 2047 तक जो लक्ष्य रखा है - उच्च माध्यमिक के लिए GER 2021-2022 में 53.79% था, उसे 2030 तक 75.5% और 2047 तक 100% करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। जबकि उच्च शिक्षा में GER 2021-2022 में 27.3% था, उसे 2030 तक 41% और 2047 तक 65% से अधिक प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। जो कि तभी पूर्ण हो सकता है, जब सभी को एक समान, चाहे वह शहरी हो या ग्रामीण, एक समान शिक्षा और शिक्षा व्यवस्था प्राप्त हो।

महिला शिक्षा के लाभ

शिक्षा प्राप्त करके आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर होने का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि नारी शिक्षित होकर पुरुष को अपना प्रतिद्वंद्वी मानते हुए उसके सामने ही मोर्चा खोलकर खड़ी हो जाए। बल्कि वह आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी पुरुषों के बराबर समानता का अधिकार प्राप्त करके उसके साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध बनाएं। जिस प्रकार शरीर को भोजन की आवश्यकता होती है, उसी प्रकार मानसिक विकास के लिए शिक्षा अतिआवश्यक है। अगर नारी ही शिक्षित नहीं होगी तो वह ना तो सफल गृहणी बन सकेगी और ना ही एक कुशल माता। समाज में बाल अपराध या शोषण के बढ़ने का कारण, बालक का मानसिक रूप से विकसित न होना है। अगर एक मां ही अशिक्षित होगी, तो वह अपने बच्चों का सही मार्गदर्शन करके उनका मानसिक विकास कैसे कर पाएगी और एक स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण एवं विकास संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। महिलाओं के शिक्षित होने से न सिर्फ जनसंख्या नियंत्रण अपितु बाल मृत्यु दर में भी कमी आएगी।

अतः हम यह कह सकते हैं कि शिक्षित नारी ही भविष्य में निराशा एवं शोषण के अंधकार से निकलकर परिवार, समाज व राष्ट्र के विकास एवं उत्थान में अपना दायित्व सही अर्थों में स्थापित कर पाएगी तथा देश के आर्थिक विकास एवं राष्ट्र निर्माण में भी अपना उचित योगदान दे पाएगी।

- शिक्षा और महिलाओं के विकास के बीच एक सकारात्मक संबंध है क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे महिलाएं शिक्षित होगी वहां की समाज का विकास उतना ही होगा।
- शिक्षित महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक होती हैं और इस प्रकार से वह हर क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान सही तरीके से दे पाती हैं।
- अपने स्वास्थ्य पर उचित ध्यान दे पाएंगी
- जनसंख्या नियंत्रित होगी।
- बाल मृत्यु दर में कमी आएगी।
- लैंगिक समानता बढ़ेगी।
- आने वाली पीढ़ी को सशक्त और संस्कारवान बनाएंगी
- राष्ट्र निर्माण एवम् राष्ट्र विकास में योगदान देंगी।

और ये तभी सम्भव है जब महिलाएं स्वयं ऐसी शिक्षा से युक्त हों अर्थात् उन्हें सही और उचित शिक्षा प्राप्त हुई हो।

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प्रास्ताविक:

विकास शांतता सहकार्य सुरक्षितता हितसंबंध जपण्यासाठी जागतिक स्तरावरील सर्वच राष्ट्रे आप आपल्या राष्ट्रांचे धोरण उपलब्ध परिस्थितीनुसार व वस्तुनिष्ठ घटकांचा विचार करून ठरवित असतांना दिसून येतात.याशिवाय राष्ट्रांचे हितसंबंध, सुरक्षितता, सार्वभौमत्व आणि आर्थिक विकास व राजकीय पकड अधिक मजबूत होणे शक्य होत नाही. असा विचार पुढे येत होता म्हणूनच जगातील प्रत्येक राष्ट्रांनी आपले धोरण इतर राष्ट्रांशी आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मैत्रीपूर्ण सहकार्याचे ठरवितांना दिसून येतात. अशा विचारसरणीचा वेग पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर वाढला आणि द्वितीय महायुद्धानंतर या विचार प्रणालीने अधिक वेग घेतल्यामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रात शीतयुद्धास प्रारंभ झालेला प्रकर्षाने दिसून येतो. त्याच बरोबर द्वितीय महायुद्धानंतर जागतिक स्तरावर आशिया, आफ्रिका, लॅटिन अमेरिका खंडातील बहुतांश वसाहती खाली असणारी राष्ट्र नव्याने स्वतंत्र होऊ लागली आणि जागतिक पटलावर आपले अस्तित्व निर्माण करण्यासाठी पुढे येऊ लागली. अशा प्रकारच्या नव्याने स्वतंत्र झालेल्या राष्ट्रांना शीतयुद्धात सहभाग घेणे विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून धोक्याची घंटाच दिसत होती. कारण दोन राष्ट्रांच्या युद्धाच्या धुंदीत निष्पाप नवस्वतंत्र झालेल्या राष्ट्रांचा बळी जातो.हे सर्व नवोदित राष्ट्रांना समजलेले असल्यामुळेच नवोदित राष्ट्रे शीतयुद्ध पासून तटस्थतेची भूमिका घेतली.कालांतराने आलीप्त चळवळीचा एक गट आंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊदयास येउन आपले अस्तित्व बळकट करण्यासाठी तीसरी शक्ती म्हणून पुढे आला.

द्वितीय महायुद्धानंतरची स्थिती:-

1945 ते 1980 च्या दशकापर्यंत जागतिक स्तरावर साम्यवादी विचाराविरोधात भांडवलशाही अशा प्रकारचा तणाव निर्माण झालेला दिसून येतो.अशाही वातावरणामध्ये आशिया,आफ्रिका,लॅटिन अमेरिका खंडातील नवोदित स्वतंत्र झालेल्या राष्ट्रांनी आपापल्या पद्धतीने विकास करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करित होती. त्याचबरोबर जागतिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये युरोप खंडातील विकसित राष्ट्रांनी आपला सामूहिक विकास करण्यासाठी जागतिक संघटनेपेक्षा प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटना स्थापन करून त्या माध्यमातून सामूहिक विकासावर अधिक भर देऊ असा एकमुखी विचार मांडून प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटना स्थापन करण्यावर भर दिला.

प्रादेशिक संघटनेची आवश्यकता :-

प्रादेशिक संघटनेची आवश्यकता असण्याचे महत्वाचे कारण असे की, जगातील कोणतेही राष्ट्र एक दुसऱ्यावर अवलंबून न राहता स्वतंत्रपणे विकास करणे शक्य नसते. त्यांना इतर राष्ट्रांचे सहकार्य घेणे आवश्यक असते.त्यामुळे परस्परावलंबन व सहकार्य या तत्त्वांच्या आधारावर विविध क्षेत्रात विकास करण्यासाठी मदत मिळते

व मानवी विकासाचा जीवनस्तर उंचावला जाऊन तेथील शांतता व सुव्यवस्था निर्माण होण्यास मदत मिळते. याकरिता प्रादेशिक संघटनेचे आवश्यकता आहे असे विकसित राष्ट्रांमध्ये एकमत झाल्यामुळेच युरोप खंडामध्ये प्रादेशिक संघटना निर्माण झालेल्या दिसून येतात.

उदा:- आठ विकसित राष्ट्रांचा समूह (Group of 08 Development Countries), अमेरिकन राज्याची संघटना (Organization of American State), युरोपीय आर्थिक समूह (European Economic Community), पश्चिम युरोपीय संघ (Western European Union), युरोपियन मुक्त व्यापार संघटना (European Free Trade Organization),पेट्रोल निर्यातदार राष्ट्रांची संघटना (Organization of Petrol Exporting Countries) इत्यादी प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटनांची निर्मिती करण्यात आली .याव्यतिरिक्त सुद्धा 1945 पूर्वी व राजकीय क्षेत्रात राष्ट्रसंघाव्यतिरिक्त सुद्धा काही संघटनांची नोंद केली गेली. ज्यामध्ये ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रकुल (British Common Wealth),अरब लीग (Arab League),अमेरिकन राज्याची संघटना (Organization of American State)या त्या दिसून येतात.

नवस्वतंत्र झालेल्या राष्ट्रांची विकासाकडे वाटचाल:-

1945 नंतर ब्रिटिश वसाहतवादातून स्वतंत्र झालेल्या नवस्वतंत्र राष्ट्रांनी देखील विकसित राष्ट्रांचे प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटना निर्माण केल्याचे उदाहरण लक्षात घेऊन त्यांचा ही सर्वस्पर्शी विकास साधण्यासाठी परस्पर सहकार्याची गरज प्रतिपादित केलेले दिसून येते. त्यामुळेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर प्रामुख्याने आफ्रिका, लॅटिन अमेरिका खंडातील राष्ट्रांने आफ्रिकन एकता संघ (Organization of African Union), दक्षिण-पूर्व आशियाई राष्ट्रांची संघटना (Association of South East Asian Nation) यासारख्या प्रदेश संघटना निर्माण केल्या. या संघटनांच्या निर्मितीचा मुख्य उद्देश ही विकसित राष्ट्रांच्या प्रादेशिक संघटने सारखाच दिसून येतो.

प्रादेशिक संघटना सार्क:- (दक्षिण आशियाई प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटना: सार्क):-

युरोप खंडातील प्रादेशिक संघटना आणि आफ्रिका खंडातील प्रादेशिक संघटना यांच्या निर्मितीच्या आदर्शाने ध्येयाने व उद्देशाने प्रेरित होऊन दक्षिण आशियाई क्षेत्रातील ऐतिहासिक, भौगोलिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या जवळीक असलेल्या त्याचबरोबर समान समस्या आणि विकासाची मंदगती असणाऱ्या विविध राष्ट्रांचा सर्वतोपरी सर्व स्तरावर विकास करण्यासाठी बांगलादेशाचे तत्कालीन राष्ट्राध्यक्ष झिया-उर-रहमान यांच्या अथक प्रयत्नातून आणि भारताने दिलेल्या पाठिंब्यामुळेच 7 डिसेंबर 1985 रोजी दक्षिण आशियातील, भारत, पाकिस्तान, बांगलादेश, श्रीलंका, भूतान, नेपाळ व मालदीव या आशियातील सात राष्ट्रांला संघटीत करून दक्षिण आशियाई प्रादेशिक सहकार्य संघटना सार्क नावाची प्रादेशिक संघटना निर्माण करण्यात झिया-उर-रहमान यांनी यश मिळविले. त्यामुळे परस्पर सहकार्याचे वातावरण निर्माण करणे, सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक स्तरावर आदान-प्रदान करणे, विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात विकास घडवून आणणे, जनतेचा जीवनस्तर उंचावणे, महिला व बालकांच्या समोर येणाऱ्या समस्या नष्ट करून त्यांचा विकास करणे, एकमेकांच्या कार्यात हस्तक्षेप न करणे, वादाचे आणि संघर्षाचे प्रश्न सामंजस्याने सोडणे इत्यादी उद्देश साध्य करण्यासाठी या संघटनेची स्थापना करण्यात आली. सार्क संघटना स्थापन करण्यासाठी आशिया खंडातील राष्ट्रांपैकी भारताने सर्वाधिक प्रयत्न केले त्याचबरोबर सार्क संघटनेला मजबूत करण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेऊन आर्थिक मदत सर्वाधिक देऊ केली. त्यामुळे भारताला आज सार्क मध्ये बिग ब्रदर म्हणून ओळखले जाते. भारताने तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी त्यानंतर श्री राजीव गांधी यांनी पुढाकार घेऊन सार्क संघटना निर्माण

केली. खऱ्या अर्थाने सार्क संघटनेचे भवितव्य राजीव गांधी पासून ते डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांच्या कारकीर्दीपर्यंत अतिशय महत्वाचे होते. 1985 पासून प्रत्येक भारतीय पंतप्रधानांनी दक्षिण आशियामध्ये शांतता निर्माण करण्यासाठी सार्क संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून सकारात्मक भूमिका घेऊन सार्क राष्ट्रांचे संबंध मजबूत करण्यासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्न करीत होती. सार्क संघटना मजबूत करण्यासाठी भारतीय पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, श्री राजीव गांधी, इंद्रकुमार गुजराल, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांची अतिशय महत्वाची भूमिका आहे. त्याचबरोबर सध्याचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी आपल्या शपथविधीलाच दक्षिण आशिया खंडातील सात राष्ट्रांच्या काही सदस्यांना निमंत्रित करूनच पंतप्रधानपदाची शपथ घेतली यामुळे सात राष्ट्रांचे भारतासोबत संबंध अधिक मजबूत करण्यासाठी सार्कच्या व्यासपीठ महत्वाचे ठरल्याचे दिसून येते. तसे पाहताना अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या कालखंडात आणि नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या कालखंडात थोड्या प्रमाणात सार्क राष्ट्रांचे संबंध काही प्रमाणात तणावाचे तर काही प्रमाणात सलोख्याचे दिसून येतात परंतु पुढे चालून या दोन्ही पंतप्रधानांनी सार्क राष्ट्रांचे संबंध सुधारण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केलेले सुद्धा दिसून येतात. उदाहरणात पंतप्रधान वाजपेयी यांनी दिल्ली लाहोर बस सुरू करून मैत्रीचा नवा मार्ग सुरू केला.

नरेंद्र मोदी यांचे कोरोनाच्या कालखंडात पाकिस्तान सोबतचे संबंध:-

नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी 370 कलम रद्द केल्यानंतर पाकिस्तान-भारताचे संबंध अतिशय तणावाचे निर्माण झालेले होते. परंतु पाकिस्तानचे पंतप्रधान इम्रान खान यांना कोरोना झाल्यामुळे कोरोनातून सावरण्यासाठी नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी पत्र पाठवून त्यांची तब्येतीची शहानिशा केली आणि भारत पाकिस्तानच्या सीमेवरील तणाव कमी करण्याची विनंती केली त्याला सकारात्मकता पाकिस्तानच्या पंतप्रधान इम्रान खान यांनी दर्शविली याचा अर्थ पाकिस्तान हा कोरोनाच्या संकटात सापडला असल्यामुळे अनेक प्रकारच्या संकट पाकिस्तान वर आले होते. अर्थव्यवस्था कोलमडली, महागाईचा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्फोट झालेला दिसून येत होता. त्यामुळे घाबरलेल्या पाकिस्तानने आपली अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारण्यासाठी नरमाईची भूमिका घेतल्याचे दिसून येते. अर्थात सार्क संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून तणाव कमी करून संबंध वाढविण्यावर भर दिल्याचे दिसते. म्हणून सार्क संघटना ही आशियाई क्षेत्रात शांतता निर्माण करण्यासाठी महत्वाची ठरलेली दिसते. असे जरी वाटत असले तरी सुद्धा काही कळीचे मुद्दे निर्माण करून या क्षेत्रात अशांतता कायम रहावी सार्क राष्ट्रात एकमेकाबद्दल संशयाचे वातावरण निर्माण व्हावे. या राष्ट्रांच्या विकासात अडथळे यावेत. अशी

नीती काही विकसित राष्ट्रांनी आणि आशिया खंडातील स्वतःला श्रीमंत म्हणून घेणारा चीन देश करीत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

जागतिक राजकारणाचे बदलते स्वरूप:-

आज जागतिक राजकारणाच्या समीकरणाचे बदलते स्वरूप लक्षात घेताना असे दिसून येते की ,प्राथमिक अवस्थेत रशिया विरुद्ध अमेरिका असा संघर्ष दिसून येत होता समकालीन जागतिक संघर्षात साम्यवादी चीन अमेरिका असा संघर्ष निर्माण झालेला दिसून येत आहे. कोरोना सारख्या रोगाचा प्रसार चीनच्या हुआन शहरातून निर्माण झाला असा आरोप अमेरिका आणि जगातील बहुतांशी राष्ट्र स्पष्टपणे बोलू लागले त्यामुळे संपूर्ण जग समकालीन कोरोना च्या संकटाचा सामना करीत आहे हे सुद्धा जागतिक राजकारण चीनने केल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु हा आरोप चीनने फेटाळत आहे. चीन आरोप फेटाळत असला तरीही चीन खरोखरच डावपेचाचे आर्थिक संकट निर्मितीचे राजकारण करणारा जागतिक स्तरावरचा एक प्रमुख देश दिसून येतो हे सर्व जगातील राष्ट्रांना स्पष्ट पद्धतीने समकालीन स्थितीमध्ये कोरोनाच्या संकटातून दिसून आले आहे.

चीनचा समकालीन जागतिक डावपेज :-

चीनचा समकालीन जागतिक डावपेज संपूर्ण जगाच्या लक्षात आलेला आहे चीन हा देश असा आहे की आशिया खंडातच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगाला उध्वस्त करण्याच्या मार्गावर उभा राहिलेला आहे हे कोरोना सारख्या भयानक रोगाची निर्मिती करून जगभर तो व्हायरस पसरून स्वतः मात्र शांत बसलेला दिसतो त्यामुळे संपूर्ण जग या व्हायरसमुळे मानवाचे प्राण वाचविण्यात मग्न झाले आहे त्यामुळे एकंदरीत जगातील बहुतांशी राष्ट्रांची अर्थव्यवस्था संकटात सापडली दिसून येते याला अमेरिका सुद्धा अपवाद नाही. त्यामुळे चीन हा देश दक्षिण आशियाई राष्ट्रांमध्ये भारताचा शत्रू राष्ट्र म्हणून 1962 पासून सतत भारताच्या विरोधात कुरघोडी करीत असल्याचे दिसून येते .आजही भारताच्या विरोधात चीनने संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सुरक्षा समितीमध्ये कायम सदस्यत्वासाठी बहुतांश राष्ट्रांने भारताला पाठिंबा दर्शविला असताना देखील चीनने मात्र प्रखर विरोध केलेला दिसून येतो.

अशाप्रकारची चीनची नीती भारताच्या संदर्भात असल्यामुळे भारताने सुद्धा सार्क राष्ट्रांमध्ये चीनला सदस्यत्व देण्यासाठी विरोध दर्शविलेला दिसून येतो. चीन हे राष्ट्र सार्कचा सदस्य नसल्यामुळे सार्कमधील राष्ट्रांना चिथावणी देऊन आपलेसे करून घेण्यात आणि भारताला एकांगी पाडण्यात सतत डावपेज करीत असल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु भारत हा एकमेव लोकशाहीप्रधान राष्ट्र असल्यामुळे दक्षिण आशियाई राष्ट्रांतील सार्क मधील सदस्य राष्ट्रांतर्गत

लोकशाही निर्माण करण्यासाठी त्या देशांमधील सर्व समस्या दूर करण्यासाठी भारत सदैव प्रयत्न करीत आला आहे.

भारताने सार्क राष्ट्रांमधील ज्या ज्या समस्या निर्माण झालेले आहेत त्या समस्या नष्ट करण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेतलेला दिसून येतो. दारिद्र्य, बेकारी कुपोषण, वाढती लोकसंख्या, गुन्हेगारी पर्यावरण, आरोग्य, सीमापार दहशतवादी कारवाया, विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात विकास घडवून आणणे, जनतेचा जीवनस्तर उंचावणे ,महिलांच्या समस्या सोडवणे, बालकांचा विकास करणे, सामाजिक ,आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक स्तरावर आदान-प्रदान करणे, परस्पर सहकार्याचे वातावरण निर्माण करणे यासाठी सातत्याने भारताने सुरुवातीपासून आजपर्यंत पूर्णपणे सकारात्मक भूमिका दर्शवित आलेला आहे.

कोरोनाच्या संकटात आशियाई क्षेत्रात सार्क संघटनेची भूमिका:-

दक्षिण आशियाई क्षेत्रांमध्ये सार्क संघटनेची भूमिका अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे 1985 पासून ते आजतागायत सार्क संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून सारख्या व्यासपीठावरून अनेक प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी तपशील आशय राष्ट्रांतील सार्क सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी सारख्या व्यासपीठाच्या माध्यमातून सारख्या राष्ट्रात एकजूट निर्माण करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. त्याचबरोबर सार्क सदस्य राष्ट्रांमधील जे मतभेद आहेत ते नसतं करण्यासाठी सारख्या माध्यमातून प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. सार्क सदस्य राष्ट्रांनी एकमेकांबद्दल विश्वास संपादन करणे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहेत या दृष्टिकोनातूनच भारताने अतिशय महत्वाची भूमिका घेऊन एकमेकांबद्दल विश्वास संपादन करण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेत असल्याचे दिसून येते. दक्षिण आशियाई क्षेत्रांमधील अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत त्या समस्या नष्ट करण्यासाठी भारताने सार्कच्या माध्यमातून पुढाकार घेत सार्क राष्ट्रांमध्ये मैत्रीसंबंध दृढ करण्यासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्न करीत आहे. दक्षिण आशिया खंडामध्ये वाढत असणारा सीमापार दहशतवाद यासारख्या समस्या नष्ट करण्यासाठी दहशतवादी गटांना खतपाणी घालणाऱ्या राष्ट्रावर सामूहिक दबाव टाकण्याचे काम सार्क संघटनेच्या व्यासपीठावरून भारताने करीत आहे. दहशतवादी गटाला सहकार्य करणाऱ्या एखाद्या सार्क राष्ट्र असेल तर त्याला आर्थिक निर्बंध लावण्याचे सर्व प्रयत्न सार्क व्यासपीठाच्या माध्यमातून सार्क सदस्य राष्ट्रे करीत आहेत. दक्षिण आशियाई क्षेत्रात समस्या निर्माण करणाऱ्या राष्ट्रांना योग्य धडा देण्यासाठी भारताने सार्कच्या व्यासपीठावरून वेळोवेळी पुढाकार घेतला आहे. या क्षेत्रात शांतता, विकास, परस्परांना सर्व क्षेत्रात सहकार्य करण्यासाठी एकमेकांच्या हातात हात देणे आवश्यक आहे असे आव्हान करून भारत पुढाकार घेत आला आहे. यासाठी भारताने जे प्रयत्न करीत

आहे त्याच सारखे प्रयत्न सार्क राष्ट्रे सुद्धा करणे आवश्यक आहे . आज समकालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये जागतिक राजकारणाच्या समीकरणात बदल होत आहेत त्या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारताने सुद्धा आशिया खंडातील सार्क सदस्य राष्ट्रांच्या मैत्री संबंधाबद्दल सकारात्मक होती का घेऊन कोरोना सारख्या समस्यांचा सामना करण्यासाठी भारताचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी कोरोनाची लस भारतात निर्माण केल्यावर आशिया खंडातील सदस्य राष्ट्रांना देण्याचे आश्वासन मागणी करण्याच्या राष्ट्रांना देउन सहकार्यही केले आहे.त्याचबरोबर इतर अनेक राष्ट्रांना सहकार्य करूनच या संकटातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी भारताने कोरोनावर निघालेली दिलस देऊन जागतिक राजकारणात आणि दक्षिण अशियाई क्षेत्रातील राजकारणात संकटाच्या विरोधात भारताने पुढाकार घेऊन कोरोनाचा सामना करण्यासाठी सार्क राष्ट्रांच्या बाजूने खंबीरपणे उभे राहून मानवतावाद अंगीकारलेला दिसून येतो. तसे पाहता नरेंद्र मोदी यांचे परराष्ट्र धोरण थोड्याफार प्रमाणात का होईना सकारात्मक दिसून येतात. पण असे नव्हे की नेहरूजीची तुलना कोणीही करू नये नेहरूजीचा कालखंड आणि समकालीन परिस्थिती यामध्ये जमीन आसमानचा फरक आहे.जर सार्क राष्ट्रांनी परस्पर मैत्रीसंबंध दृढ केल्यास दक्षिण अशियाई प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रातील मानवी समुदायाच्या विकासाला हातभार लागेल. परिणामी दक्षिण आशियाई प्रादेशिक क्षेत्रात कायमची शांतता निर्माण होण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही. या क्षेत्राचा प्रभाव जगातील विकसित राष्ट्रांवर सुद्धा पडल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही.त्यामुळे आशिया खंडात शांतता नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगामध्ये शांतता निर्माण होईल यात शंका नाही.

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प्रस्तावना-

राजर्षी शाहू महाराज हे नवविचाराना कृतिशीलतेतून जन्म देणारे राजे होते. मानवी जीवनावर ज्यांचा प्रभाव पडतो. अशा आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय व शैक्षणिक वास्तवाचा जाणतेपणाने महाराजांनी विचार करून या वास्तवातील अवास्तवाला फाटा देण्यासाठी कृतिशील पाऊले टाकली होती. समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण प्रगतीसाठी शिक्षणाला पर्याय नाही हे अचूकपणे जाणले होते आणि त्यामधूनच शिक्षण सर्वसामान्य माणसांपर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी त्यांनी धोरणे आखली आणि अंमलात आणली. राजर्षींच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणांची आजच्या नविन शैक्षणिक धोरणांच्या पातळीवर मांडणी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश-

- 1) राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे शैक्षणिक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांच्या कालखंडातील परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे विचार समाजापुढे मांडणे.

संशोधन पद्धती-

राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे शैक्षणिक विचार व सद्यकालीन परिस्थिती या शोधनिबंधाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये दुय्यम साधनांचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने शाहू महाराज यांच्यावरील जीवनचरित्र, ग्रंथ राजर्षी शाहू विविध नियतकालिके वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादींचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

२ एप्रिल 1894 का शाहू महाराजांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानची सूत्रे हाती घेतली. यावेळी त्यांनी एक जाहिरनामा प्रसिद्ध केला. या जाहिरनाम्यात त्यांनी जाहीर केले. 'आमची सर्व प्रजा सतत तुम राहून सुखी असावी, तिच्या कल्याणाची सतत वृद्धी व्हावी व आमचे संस्थानाची भरभराट होत जावी अशी आमची उत्कट इच्छा आहे.'¹ यामध्ये आमची सर्व प्रजा हे शब्द अत्यंत महत्वाचे असून त्यामध्ये समाजातील सर्व घटकांचा समावेश असल्याने समाजात वरिष्ठ कनिष्ठ असा भेदभाव न करता सर्वांना समानतेची वागणूक मिळेल. राज्यातील बहुसंख्याक प्रजाजनाची दीनवाणी परिस्थिती मानसिक गुलामगिरीची अवस्था, आंधळ्या धार्मिक समजुती आणि त्यामुळे होणारे शोषण महाराजांच्या हुशार नजरेतून सुटले नाही. या अवस्थेस बहुजन समाजाचे शैक्षणिक मागासलेपणाचे कारणीभूत असल्याचे त्यांच्या लक्षात आले होते. कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील 1821 चे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण पाहिले तर सहजपणे लक्षात येते. 1881 च्या आकडेवाडीनुसार एकट्या

ब्राम्हण समाजात 79.1% साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण होते. एकूण बहुजन समाज शिक्षणापासून वंचित होता हे यावरून लक्षात येऊ शकते हे चित्र बदलले पाहिजे यासाठी महाराजांनी शिक्षण सुधार समिती स्थापन केली. तसेच बहुजन समाजाच्या शिक्षणासाठी कोणत्या उपाययोजना कराव्यात याबाबत न्या. रानडे, श्री. गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले, डॉ. भांडारकर यांच्याशी सल्ला मसलत केली होती. त्यानुसार 1) समाजात प्राथमिक शिक्षण प्रथम सर्वांना उपलब्ध करून देणे व नंतर दुय्यम व शेवटी उच्च शिक्षणाची सोय करणे. 2) समाजातील प्रतिकूल परिस्थिती व परिस्थितीतील घटकांना शिक्षणाच्या सोयीखाली विशेष बाब म्हणून उपलब्ध करून देणे. 3) ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शहरात येऊन अल्प खर्चात शिक्षण घेता यावे म्हणून शहरात सर्व जमातीसाठी वसतीगृहे प्रथमच सुरू करणे. 4) प्रथमच शिकून तयार झालेल्यांचा शिक्षणावरील विश्वास दृढ व्हावा म्हणून त्यांच्यासाठी रोजगाराची सोय करणे, नोकऱ्यात राखीव जागा ठेवणे, इत्यादी गोष्टी प्रजेच्या विकासासाठी सूचविल्या होत्या. 'प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे करून 1917 ला सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा आदेश त्यांनी जारी केला. या आदेशानुसार शिक्षणास योग्य मुलाची यादी करणे, त्यांची शाळेत भरती करणे, सक्तीचे करण्यात आले. शाळेत गैरहजर राहणाऱ्यांना दंड करण्यात येऊ लागला आणि या कृतीची माहिती महाराजांना देण्याची व्यवस्थाही करण्यात आली होती.'²

प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा प्रसार आपल्या संस्थानात करताना यांनी अतिशय खोलवर विचार केल्याचे दिसते. प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा अभ्यासक्रम तयार करण्यात यावा ही जबाबदारी त्यांनी एज्युकेशन इन्स्पेक्टर डोंगरे यांच्यावर सोपविली. प्रा. पंडितराव करमकर आणि मराठे यांच्यावर नियमावली तयार करण्याचे काम सोपविले. पाचशे ते एक हजार वस्तीसाठी प्राथमिक शाळा असावी असा निर्णय महाराजांनी घेतला. काही गावात शाळेसाठी इमारती

बांधाव्या लागल्या. काही गावातील मंदिरे मोठी होती. तेथे शाळा भरवण्यात यावी, जर चावडी मोठी असेल तर चावडीत शाळा भरावी असा निर्णय महाराजांनी घेतला. 'शिक्षकांचा पगार व इतर किरकोळ खर्चाची तरतूद त्यांनी संस्थानाच्या तिजोरीतून केला. संस्थानामध्ये जी मंदिरे होती. त्या मंदिरातून जमणारा जो पैसा होता त्यातील काही भाग शिक्षणासाठी वापरण्यात येईल असे त्यांनी जाहीर केले. सरकारी तिजोरीतून पहिल्या वर्षी एक लाख रुपये खर्च कण्यात यावेत व ती रक्कम पुढे तीन लाखापर्यंत पाठवावी असे धोरण त्यांनी आखले. आपण आखलेल्या धोरणाची त्यांनी अंमलबजावणी काटेकोरपणे केली. जे पालक आपल्या मुलांना शाळेत पाठविण्यास टाळटाळ करतील त्यांना एक रुपये दंड आकारला जाईल असा कायदा त्यांनी केला.'³ राजर्षीचे लोकशिक्षणाचे कार्य अनन्यसाधारण होते ते केवळ कोल्हापूर संस्थानापुरतेच मर्यादित नव्हते. कोल्हापूर बाहेर सुद्धा त्यांनी भरीव कार्य केले. डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे राजर्षी पदसिद्ध अध्यक्ष होते, बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालयाच्या निर्मितीच्या वेळी पं. मदनमोहन मालवियांनी राजर्षींना आर्थिक साहाय्य करण्याची विनंती केली. त्यानुसार राजर्षींनी भरीव देणगी दिली. मद्रासचे ब्राम्हणेतर पुढारी डॉ. टी. एम. नायर व राजर्षी यांचा परिचय होता: डॉ. नायर, ब्राम्हणेतरांना माटेग्यू चेम्सफर्ड सुधारणांमध्ये प्रतिनिधित्व मिळावे म्हणून प्रयत्न करीत होते. हे त्यांचे प्रयत्न चालू असतानाच डॉ. नायर यांचे अकाली निधन झाले. त्यांच्या स्मरणार्थ मद्रासमध्ये डॉ. टी. एम. नायर मेमोरियल स्कॉलशीप देण्यासाठी राजर्षींनी सर रामस्वामी मुदलियर यांच्याकडे रुपये 5000 देणगी देऊन त्या व्याजातून विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती देण्याची योजना सुरू केली. डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीच्या विलिंग्डन महाविद्यालयाच्या वसतिगृहाच्या उभारणीसाठी 30,000 रुपयांची व बनारस हिंदू विद्यापीठाला एक लाख रुपयांची देणगी देऊन पुढे हीच परंपरा राजाराम महाराजांनी चालू ठेवली. 'शाहू बोर्डिंग' असे या वसतिगृहाचे नामकरणही त्यावेळी करण्यात आले होते. नाशिकचे श्री उदाजी मराठा बोर्डिंग, वंजारी समाजाचे बोर्डिंग व सोमवंशीय समाजाचे बोर्डिंग आणि नागपूरचे चोखामेळा बोर्डिंग वगैरे संस्थाना राजर्षींनी सढळ हाताने मदत केली होती. पुणे शहरामध्ये श्री शिवाजी मराठा सोसायटी, ताराबाई मराठा बोर्डिंग या संस्थानाही राजर्षींनी सहाय्य केले.

राजर्षींच्या कार्यातून प्रेरणा घेऊन महाराष्ट्रात अनेक संस्था आणि व्यक्ती कार्यरत झाल्या त्यामागे प्रामुख्याने कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, डॉ. पंजाबराव देशमुख, बापूजी साळुंखे यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागतो. कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील यांना शिक्षण संस्थेसाठी पैशाची जरूरी होती. तेव्हा ते शाहू महाराजांकडे गेले व महाराजोना, विनंती केली की तुमचे सर्व पैलवान माझ्या हाती द्या, त्या मल्लांची मी ठिकठिकाणी मैदाने करतो आणि यातून मला लागणारा पैसा उभारतो. शाहू महाराजांनी कर्मवीर अण्णांची ही विनंती डॉ. विक्रमराव नारायणराव पाटील

मान्य केली व त्यातून कर्मवीर अण्णांनी शिक्षण संस्थेसाठी पैसा जमा केला. राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी विविध जाती धर्मातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्यासाठी बोर्डिंग स्थापन केली. त्यामागे घटनाक्रम असा होता की पी. सी. पाटील हे कोल्हापूर संस्थानामधील मराठा समाजातील पहिले मॅट्रिकमध्ये उत्तीर्ण झालेले विद्यार्थी होते म्हणून महाराजांनी त्यांना बोलावून त्यांची जेवणाच्या व्यवस्थेची चौकशी केली. त्यावेळेस ते एका ब्राम्हणाच्या खाणावळीत जेवत होते परंतु, त्यांना व त्यांच्या मित्राला त्या ब्राम्हण घरात वेगळी पंगत आणि ताट वाटी असे यावरून महाराजांनी सर्व जाती धर्माच्या मुलांसाठी बोर्डिंग बांधली. त्यामध्ये व्हिक्टोरिया मराठा बोर्डिंग हाऊस, जैन बोर्डिंग, मिस क्लर्क होस्टेल दयानंद होस्टेल, सारस्वत बोर्डिंग, कायस्थ प्रभू बोर्डिंग, पांचाल ब्राम्हण होस्टेल, वैश्य बोर्डिंग, चांभार दोरे होस्टेल, देवांग बोर्डिंग, सुतार बोर्डिंग, मोहरी समाज बोर्डिंग, वैदिक स्कूल होस्टेल, आर्य समाज, गुरुकुल इत्यादीचा समावेश होतो. तसेच अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्थाना त्यांनी राजाश्रय दिला त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने संत सेना नाभिक विद्यार्थी वसतीगृह नाशिक, डिप्रेस्ड क्लास बोर्डिंग, नाशिक, मराठा विद्यार्थी प्रसारक मंडळ, पंढरपूर, शिवाजी फोर्स स्टूडंट्स होस्टेल, अहमदनगर, डिप्रेस्ड क्लास बोर्डिंग नागपूर, शिवाजी सोसायटी पुणे, शिवाजी एज्युकेशन सोसायटी अमरावती इत्यादी शैक्षणिक संस्थानाही भरघाघोस आर्थिक साहाय्य केले होते.

"शाळा महाविद्यालये बोर्डिंग शिष्यवृत्ती एवढेच करून शाहू महाराज थांबले नाहीत त्यांनी आपल्या महाविद्यालयात उत्तमोत्तम शिक्षक वर्ग प्रयत्नपूर्वक आणला. डॉ. बाळकृष्ण यांच्यासारख्या तज्ञाची नेमणूक त्यांनी केली. हे ही त्यांच्या गुणवत्तेचे उदाहरण म्हणून सांगता येईल."⁴ यावरून शाहू महाराज यांचा शिक्षणविषयक दृष्टीकोन दिसून येतो. शाहू महाराजांची स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या विकासाचा नेहमीच विचार केला. आक्कासाहेब महाराजांच्या विवाह प्रीत्यर्थ राजर्षींनी श्रीराधाबाई आक्कासाहेब महाराज स्कॉलरशिप व श्री नंदकुवर महाराणी भावनगर स्कॉलरशिप अशा दोन शिष्यवृत्त्या सुरू केल्या. या संबंधीच्या ठरावात म्हटले आहे की कोल्हापूर शहर व बाळा इन्फंट्री यातील शाळांतील मुलींच्या मराठी चौथ्या इयत्तेची वार्षिक परीक्षा घेतल्या. सर्वात वर येणाऱ्या दोन मुलींना पहिल्या नावाच्या दोन, स्कॉलरशिप प्रत्येकी रुपये 40, शहर सोडून इलाख्याच्या मुलींच्या वार्षिक परीक्षात ज्या तीन मुली सर्वात अधिक योग्य आढळतील. त्यास दुसऱ्या नावाच्या तीन स्कॉलरशिप देण्यात येतील. प्रत्येकी रुपये 40 ची उत्तम वर्तनाबद्दल 40 रुपयांचे बक्षीस शिक्षणाच्या विविध टप्प्यावर राजर्षींचे अत्यंत बारीक लक्ष होते. 'शिक्षण समृद्धी'च्या कार्यातील ग्रंथालय संपन्नतेचे महत्त्वही राजर्षींनी जाणले त्या दृष्टीने 1910-11 मध्ये त्यांनी फेरिस मेडिकल ग्रंथालयाला रुपये 250 तर 1913-14 मध्ये लॉ-लायब्ररीला

रुपये 366 दिल्याचे उल्लेख मिळतात. सर्वसाधारण गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी उभ्या केलेल्या ग्रंथालय निधीच्या व्याजातून शाळा-महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथ पुरविण्याची एक पुस्तक पेढी योजना होती.⁵

राजर्षींना लोकांना नुसतेच शहाणे करावयाचे नव्हते तर लोकांना ज्ञानी करावयाचे होते. ज्ञानी असणे आणि शहाणे असणे यात फरक आहे. ज्ञानीपणात जीवनाच्या मूल सूत्रांचा वेध घेण्याची ताकद आहे. शहाणपणात ज्ञानीपणाचा बाह्याचार आहे. राजर्षींना हा बाह्याचार नाकबूल होता ते स्वाभाविक आणि रीतसर होते. या ज्ञानी करणाऱ्या व्यापक समाजशिक्षण मागील भूमिका राजर्षींनी अशी विशद केली ते सांगतात, “हल्लीच्या स्थितीत, आमचे ध्येय साध्य करण्यासाठी जे कर्तव्य आम्हास करावयाचे ते आमचा समाज सुशिक्षित करणे व त्यांची मने तयार करणे हे होय. म्हणूनच प्रत्येक समाजाने आपल्या समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या कल्याणाकरिता झटणे अगत्याचे आहे. निरनिराळ्या समाजातील लोकांना शिक्षण देण्याची पध्दत मी काळजीपूर्वक अनुसरीत आहे आणि माझ्या आयुष्याच्या पुढील काळात तीच पध्दत सुरू ठेवण्याची माझी इच्छा आहे. या इच्छेत आमचा समाज सुशिक्षित करणे आणि त्याची मने तयार करणे असे दोन हेतू अंतर्भूत आहेत. प्रत्येक गावात निदान एक तरी शाळा असावी आणि ती शाळा त्या गावातील बहुसंख्य लोकांची जी जात असेल त्या जातीच्या इसमाने चालवावी अशी एक योजना आमलांत आणली. त्यानुसार त्या गावातील शिक्षकाची गाव कामगारात गणना करून दिली त्यांना वतनाने भाडेमुक्ती जमिनी देण्याचे ठरविले. जे शिक्षण घेतील त्यांची मुलकी परीक्षा घेऊन त्यांना शाळामास्तर, कारकून व तलाठ्याच्या नोकऱ्या दिल्या.”⁶ अशा प्रकारे राजर्षींनी शिक्षणाचे ध्येय विशद केले आहे.

सद्यकालीन परिस्थिती व राजर्षींचे विचार-

देशातील शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचा विचार करता आजच्या परिस्थितीत शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था समाधानकारक नाही, भयावह आहे. सन 1990 सालानंतर देशाने खुली अर्थव्यवस्था स्वीकारली. तज्ज्ञांचे मतानुसार किमान शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य या दोन महत्त्वाच्या क्षेत्रात खाजगीकरण नको होते परंतु राज्यकर्त्यांनी ते मानले नाही. देशातील सर्वच पक्षांनी शिक्षणाचे खाजगीकरण केले. शिक्षणावर सरकारकडून केला जाणारा खर्च कमी होणे म्हणजे शिक्षणाचे खासगीकरण होणे. राज्यसरकारच्या ताब्यात असणाऱ्या प्राथमिक शाळा कमी पटसंख्या नावाखाली बंद करण्यात येत आहेत. दुसऱ्या बाजूने खाजगी विनाअनुदानीत तत्वावर चालणाऱ्या इंग्रजी माध्यमाच्या शाळा सुरू होत आहेत. खाजगी महाविद्यालये खाजगी विद्यापीठे यांची संख्या वाढली आहे. गरीब मध्यमवर्गीय हे सरकारच्या धोरणामुळे शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहत आहेत. दुसऱ्या बाजूला राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योगांचे खाजगीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. त्यामुळे वाढते पारंपारिक शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या मुलांची बेकारी वाढत आहे. मागास बांधवांना शिक्षण द्यावे त्यांना नोकरीत सामावून घ्यावे म्हणजे ते डॉ. विक्रमराव नारायणराव पाटील

अस्पृश्य पारंपारिक व्यवसायातून मुक्त होतील आणि समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवासात सामील होतील असे तत्व शाहू महाराजांना अभिप्रेत होते.

निष्कर्ष -

सामान्य माणसाला आधार वाटावा असा सत्ताधारी असावा लागतो. राजर्षी शाहू महाराज हे केवळ राजे नव्हते तर सामान्य पीडितांचे ते आधारस्तंभ होते. स्वराज्याचे सुराज्य व्हावे असे वाटत असेल तर बहुजन समाजातून लायक नेतृत्व उदयास आले पाहिजे. स्वराज्य सुठभर उच्चवर्णीय यांच्याच हाती राहावे हे त्यांना पसंत नव्हते. यासाठी शिक्षणाचा प्रसार समाजातील सर्व थरांमध्ये झाला पाहिजे हे लक्षात घेऊनच शाहू महाराजांनी बहुजन समाजातील गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांच्यासाठी सोयी सवलती उपलब्ध करून दिल्या. सद्यकालीन परिस्थितीत जे नविन शैक्षणिक धोरण सुरू झाले आहे ते देशातील गरीब, व मागासवर्गीय लोकांचे नुकसान करणारे आहे. ज्या कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती अजून पदवी स्तरापर्यंत पोहचली नाही त्या कुटुंबाला नविन शैक्षणिक धोरणात मोठा संघर्ष करावा लागणार आहे. राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी शंभर वर्षांपूर्वी गरीब व मागासवर्गीय लोकांना शिक्षण मिळावे म्हणून त्यांच्या संस्थानामध्ये सक्तीचे व मोफत शिक्षणाचा कायदा केला त्यातूनच विज्ञानवादी पिढी तयार झाली. देशाच्या राष्ट्रउभारणीत मोठे योगदान दिले यामध्ये राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांसारख्या

अनेक पुरोगामी समाजसुधारकांचे योगदान आहे.

शिक्षणाची वाटचाल ही दीर्घ काळाची असून ती सोपी नाही. शिक्षण घ्यावयाचे ते केवळ शिक्षणासाठी म्हणून नव्हे तर सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय विषमतेच्या, दारिद्र्याच्या व अज्ञानाच्या सर्वंकष युद्धातील एक प्रबळ प्रभावी आणि प्रखर हत्यार म्हणून होय. ही राजर्षींची प्रखर दृष्टी आहे. राष्ट्राची उभारणी, राष्ट्राची घटना यामुळे मजबूत होण्यास मदत होते सर्वांना लाभणाऱ्या उत्तम शिक्षणाने निर्माण होणारा उत्तम नागरिक हा त्यामधील प्रमुख घटक आहे. यामुळे राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार भारतासाठी कायमस्वरूपी उपयोगी आहेत.

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छत्रपती संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जातीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शासनाची वस्तीगृह योजना- एक अभ्यास

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गोष्टवारा :

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या सामाजिक न्याय आणि विशेष सहाय्य विभागामार्फत समाजातील विविध दुर्बल घटकांचे म्हणजेच अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गीय समाज अशा सर्वांचे हितसंवर्धन करण्यासाठी सर्व समावेशक धोरण ठरवले जाते. २००१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार, अनुसूचित जातींमध्ये महार (५७.५%), मांग (२०.३%), भांबी/चांभार (१२.५%) व भंगी (१.९%) ह्या प्रमुख चार समाजाची लोकसंख्या ९२% आहे. सामाजिक न्याय आणि विशेष सहाय्य विभागाचे ध्येय शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक विकास कार्यक्रमांद्वारे या समाजघटकांना साहाय्य करण्याबरोबरच सक्षम बनविणे आणि जेथे गरज असेल तेथे त्यांचे पुनर्वसन करणे हे आहे. या समाजघटकांना शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी वस्तीगृह योजना राबवली जात आहे. गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण हे दुर्बल घटकांचे सक्षमीकरण करण्यासाठी एक महत्वाचे साधन आहे. या शोध निबंधाचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जातीच्या उच्च शिक्षण संदर्भात राज्य शासनाच्या वस्तीगृह योजनेचा अभ्यास करणे हा आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी प्रथमिक व दुय्यम साधन समग्रही चा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा : १) अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय वस्तीगृह , २) सामाजिक न्याय आणि विशेष सहाय्य विभाग, ३) उच्च शिक्षण.

प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय कल्याणकारी व्यवस्थे अंतर्गत सामाजिक आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागास समाज घटकांना समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी भारतीय संविधान त्यांना विशेष संरक्षण प्रदान केले आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार, राज्यात अनुसूचित जातींची लोकसंख्या १,३२,७५,८९८ (११.८१%) असून त्यात पुरुष ६७,६७,७५९ व स्त्रिया ६५,०८,१३९ आहेत. भारतातील एकूण २०.१४ कोटी अनुसूचित जातींपैकी ६.६% अनुसूचित जाती महाराष्ट्रात आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार, अनुसूचित जातींमध्ये ६०.७% (सुमारे ८०.१२ लाख) हिंदू, ३९.२% (५२,०४,२८४) बौद्ध व ०.१% (१३ हजार) आहेत. अनुसूचित जातीतील अनेक सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक घटक सामाजिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल वर्गातील मुलांच्या त्यातूनही मुलींच्या आणि विशेषतः दुर्गम ठिकाणी राहणाऱ्या मुलींच्या शिक्षणाच्या उपलब्धतेला मारक ठरतात. शिक्षणाच्या उपलब्धतेत सुधारणा करण्याच्या दृष्टीने, शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये अथवा त्यांच्याजवळ वसतिगृहाचे निर्माण करणे हा लक्ष्यीत समुदायांमधील मुले आणि मुलींना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षण वाजवी किमतीत प्रदान करण्याचा एक पर्याय आहे. शैक्षणिक संस्थांच्या परिसरात किंवा त्यांच्याजवळ वसतिगृहे बांधणे हा या सामाजिक वर्गातील मुले आणि मुलींना

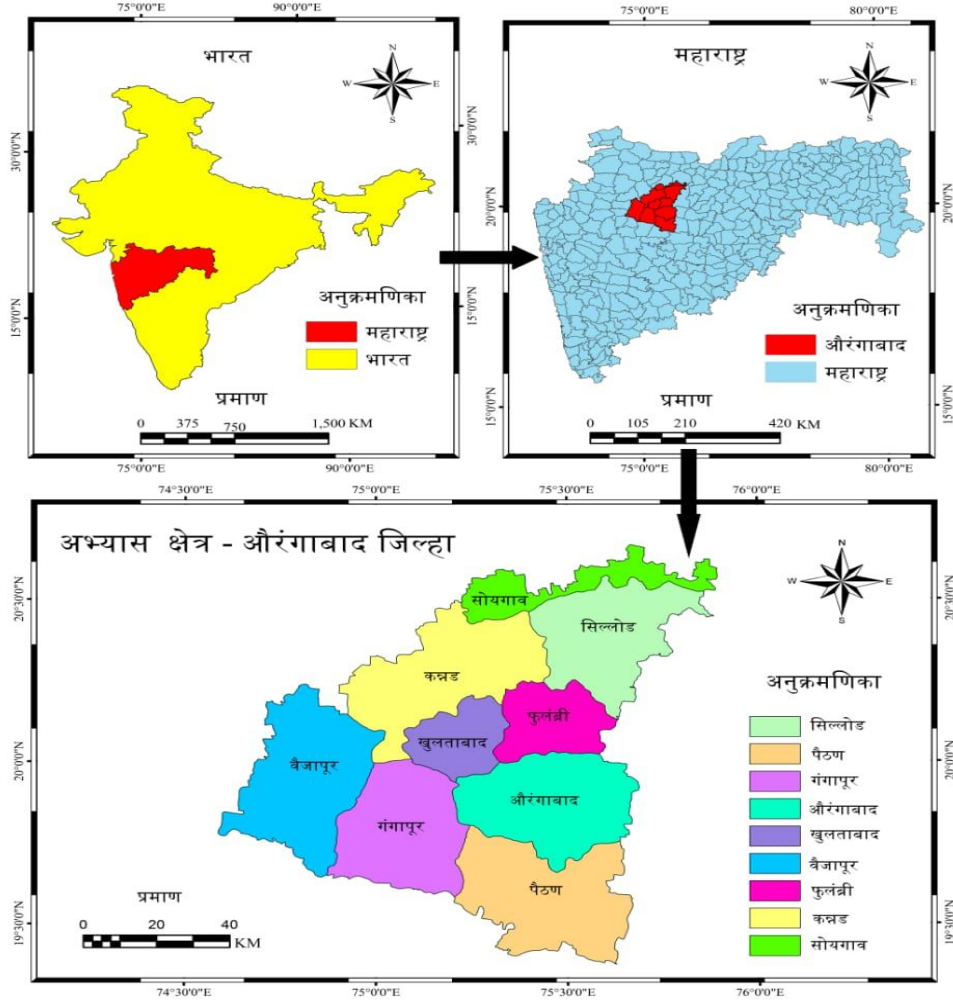
वाजवी दरामध्ये दर्जेदार शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी उद्युक्त करण्याचा एक मार्ग आहे. म्हणूनच अनुसूचित जातीतील मुले व मुली यांच्याकरिता शासकीय वस्तीगृह सुरु करणे व त्यांचे परिरक्षण योजना मूल्यमापन गरजेचे आहे.

उद्दिष्ट :

छत्रपती संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जातीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शासनाची वस्तीगृह योजना- एक अभ्यास कारणे.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाचे क्षेत्र हे छत्रपती संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिल्हा आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मध्यवर्ती असणारा हा जिल्हा मराठवाड्याचे विभागीय स्थान आहे. मराठवाड्यातील छत्रपती संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिल्हा अतिशय महत्वाचा जिल्हा आहे. जिल्ह्याचा विस्तार १९० १८' उत्तर ते २०० ४०' उत्तर अक्षांश आणि ७४० ४०' पूर्व ते ७६० ४०' पूर्व रेखांश असा आहे. औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १०.१३७.६१ चौरस कि. मी. असून ते राज्याच्या ३.२८ टक्के आहे. या क्षेत्रफळा पैकी ३०९.३५ चौरस कि.मी. क्षेत्र नागरी असून ९८२८.२६ चौरस कि.मी. क्षेत्र ग्रामीण आहे.



संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला असून त्यामध्ये प्राथमिक साधनांमध्ये मुलाखत अनुसूची, प्रत्यक्ष पाहणी [निरीक्षणे] तसेच दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीमध्ये पूर्वी संशोधन केलेली संशोधने उदा. शोध निबंध, शासनाने प्रकाशित केलेली अहवाल, मासिके, दैनिक वर्तमान पत्रे, सामाजिक न्याय आणि विशेष सहाय्य विभागाने प्रकाशित केलेली प्रकाशने, महत्वाच्या वेबसाइट इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात अभ्यासकाने एकंदरीत अभ्यासाची असलेली उद्दिष्ट आणि अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय वस्तीगृहाची एकूण ठळक मानाने असलेली वैशिष्ट्ये लक्षात घेऊन सहेतूक नमुना निवड पद्धतीने संबंधित अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय वस्तीगृहातील ५० विद्यार्थ्यांची उत्तरदाते म्हणून निवड केलेली आहे.

अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय वस्तीगृहे :

अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय वस्तीगृह ही योजना १९२२ साली सुरु झाली आणि त्यानंतर निरंतर विस्तारत गेलेल्या या योजनेमुळे सामाजिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल वर्गातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीमध्ये मोलाची भर घातली आहे. शिक्षण आणि दुर्बल घटकातील अनेक प्रकारच्या

संजय विठ्ठलराव आवारे, डॉ. प्रकाश तुकाराम शिंदे

अभावातून मुक्तता यांचा थेट संबंध आहे. अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती, भटक्या व विमुक्त जमाती, इतर मागासवर्गीय, विशेष मागासवर्गीय, दिव्यांग इत्यादी विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ही योजना कार्यान्वित आहे. सद्यस्थितीत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात प्रादेशिक, जिल्हा आणि तालुका पातळीवर एकूण ४३७ शासकीय आणि २३४६ अनुदानित वसतिगृहे कार्यरत आहेत. आज, ३०,००० पेक्षा अधिक मागासवर्गीय विद्यार्थी या वसतिगृहांमध्ये राहून स्वतःचे शैक्षणिक ध्येय प्राप्त करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत.

छत्रपती संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिल्हातील अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय व अनुदानित वसतिगृहे :

औरंगाबाद जिल्हात एकूण १६ अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय वसतिगृहे आहेत, २१७३ मागासवर्गीय विद्यार्थी या वसतिगृहांमध्ये राहून स्वतःचे शैक्षणिक ध्येय प्राप्त करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. त्यापैकी १५१८ मुले व ६५५ मुली या वसतिगृहाचा लाभ घेत आहेत, तसेच औरंगाबाद जिल्हात एकूण ५५ अनुसूचित जातीचे अनुदानित वसतिगृहे आहेत, १९६१ अनुसूचित जातीचे विद्यार्थी या वसतिगृहाचा लाभ घेत आहेत.

छत्रपती संभाजीनगर (औरंगाबाद) जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय व अनुदानित वसतिगृहे व विद्यार्थी संख्या

वसतिगृहे	एकूण वसतिगृहे	शासकीय वसतिगृहे	अनुदानित वसतिगृहे
वसतिगृहे संख्या	७१	१६	५५
मंजूर विद्यार्थी संख्या	४१३४	२१७३	१९६१
एकूण प्रवेशित विद्यार्थी	४१३४	२१७३	१९६१

स्रोत: <https://www.samajkalyannanded.in/>

अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय व अनुदानित वसतिगृहे या योजनेअंतर्गत विद्यार्थ्यांना पुढीलप्रमाणे लाभ मिळतात.

- 1) मोफत राहणे, जेवण, कपडे, ग्रंथालय आणि इतर सुविधा,
- 2) शालेय मुलांसाठी २ गणवेश,
- 3) शैक्षणिक पुस्तके व साहित्य,
- 4) वैद्यकीय व तंत्रनिकेतनच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना जरूरीप्रमाणे लागणारा शैक्षणिक संच - स्टेथोस्कोप, एप्रन, बॉयलर सूट, आणि कला

अभ्यासक्रमाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना रंग पेटी, चित्र काढण्याचा फळा, ब्रश, कॅनव्हास, इत्यादी.

- 5) दर महिना रोजच्या खर्चासाठी
 - a. विभागीय स्तरावरील वसतिगृह विद्यार्थी रु. ८००/-
 - b. जिल्हास्तरीय वसतिगृह विद्यार्थी रु. ६००/-
 - c. तालुकास्तरीय वसतिगृह विद्यार्थी रु. ५००/-

औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय व अनुदानित वसतिगृहातील विद्यार्थ्यांचे शिक्षणानुसार वर्गीकरण

विद्यार्थी	माध्यमिक	कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात	महाविद्यालयात	पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमास	अभियांत्रिकी	इतर
टक्केवारी	११.२	२१.५	३९.१	५.३	१३.५	९.४

स्रोत: संशोधकाने संकलीत केलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे

शासकीय वसतिगृहातील बहुतांशी विद्यार्थी हे महाविद्यालयात जाणारे आहेत. वर्गीकरणानुसार शासकीय वसतिगृहातील २१.५ टक्के विद्यार्थी कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात शिकतात, ३९.१ टक्के कला, शास्त्र आणि वाणिज्य शाखेतील अभ्यासक्रमात शिकतात, तर १३.५ टक्के आणि ५.३ टक्के विद्यार्थ्यांनी अनुक्रमे अभियांत्रिकी आणि पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमास प्रवेश घेतला आहे. उर्वरित विद्यार्थी हे आयटीआय, डिप्लोमा आणि इतर विद्याशाखा म्हणजे शिक्षणशास्त्र आणि वैद्यकीय शाखांमधील आहेत.

सारांश

अनुसूचित जातीतील लोकांचे आर्थिक परिस्थिती ही हलाखीची असते त्यांना आपल्या पाल्यांसाठी उच्च शिक्षणासाठी करण्यात येणारा खर्च परवडत नाही. उच्च शिक्षणासाठी पाल्यांना बाहेरगावी पाठवण्यासाठी व त्या ठिकाणी राहण्याचा व खाण्याचा खर्च साधारण तीन ते चार हजार रुपये प्रति महिना करावा लागतो हा खर्च अनुसूचित जातीतील लोकांना परवडत नाही परिणामी त्यांची मुले ही उच्च शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहतात, त्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाची अनुसूचित जातीसाठी असलेल वसतिगृह योजना ही एक संजीवनी ठरलेली आहे. अनुदानित वसतिगृहात प्रवेश घेतलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी मोठा हिस्सा हा महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण घेणाऱ्यांचा आहे. यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते कि अनुसूचित जातीचे शासकीय व अनुदानित वसतिगृहे अनुसूचित जातीतील मुले व मुली यांच्याकरिता संजीवनी ठरलेली आहे.

संदर्भ :

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सांगली जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जाती समुदायामध्ये जनमाध्यमांचा व्यक्तीगत जीवनावर पडलेला प्रभाव

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गोष्टवारा :-

खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतीय समाज व संस्कृतीचे स्वरूप बदलण्याची किमया वृत्तपत्र, रेडीओ, टी. व्ही. आणि इंटरनेट या जनमाध्यमामध्ये आहे. किंबहुना आजपर्यंतचा इतिहास पाहिला, तर वृत्तपत्रामुळे तो बदललेला आहे. आज आधुनिक कालखंडात अशा जनमाध्यमांमुळे सर्व भारतीय, महाराष्ट्रीयन व विशेषतः सांगली जिल्ह्यासारख्या प्रदेशाला एक नवी विकासाची दिशा मिळाली आहे. शासकीय योजना, समाजातील बदल, सांस्कृतिक स्थितीतील बदल, शैक्षणिक स्तर, राजकीय सजगता आणि व्यक्तीगत विकास यासाठी जनमाध्यमे अत्यंत प्रांजळपणे भूमिका घेत असतात. जेव्हा माहितीचा प्रवाह अधिक गतिमान असतो व विविध माध्यमांद्वारे माहिती उपलब्ध असते, तिथे दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी असते. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जाती समुदायाचा विचार केला असता, त्यांच्यात घडून आलेली जागृती व प्रसारमाध्यमांनी घेतलेली भूमिका याचा निश्चित विचार करावा लागतो. विविध जनमाध्यमांतून या समुदायाला जी माहिती उपलब्ध झाली. त्यामुळे त्यांना विकासाचे अनेक पर्याय कसे माहित झाले? व त्या पर्यायाबाबत ते सजग बनले का? या समुदायातील लोकांनी जनमाध्यमांचा उपयोग कसा केला? व त्यांच्या विकास जाणीवांचे प्रवर्तन कसे झाले? एकूणच सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, संस्कृती, शैक्षणिक या घटकांमध्ये अनुसूचित जाती समुदायाच्या विकासाच्या स्तरासंबंधी अभ्यास या शोधनिबंधामध्ये करण्यात आलेला आहे.

बीजशब्द :-जनमाध्यम, अनुसूचित जाती समुदाय.

प्रस्तावना :-

अनुसूचित जाती या निम्न जातींच्या स्वतंत्र गटातील जाती आहेत. व्यक्तीला निम्न दर्जाच्या सामाजिक गटांमध्ये जन्माला आल्याने मूलभूत हक्कांपासून वंचित ठेवलेले आहेत. अशा प्रकारे अनुसूचित जातींना जातीच्या उतरंडीमध्ये खालच्या स्तरावर सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितीद्वारे दर्शविले जाते. पूर्वी, अनुसूचित जातींना अस्पृश्य म्हणून ओळखले जात असे. भारत सरकार कायदा-1935 ने जातीच्या उतरंडीच्या तळाशी असलेल्या समाजाला मान्यता दिली. त्यांची सर्वात कमी धार्मिक स्थिती होती आणि सामान्यतः सर्वात खालची आर्थिक स्थिती होती आणि पारंपारिकपणे कठोर सामाजिक आणि नागरी अपंगत्वाच्या अधीन होते. अनुसूचित जातीच्या दर्जाचे मूलभूत निर्धारक अस्पृश्यता आणि अशुद्धता व्यापलेले होते. त्यांच्या सुधारणेसाठी अनेक प्रयत्न केले गेले असले तरी त्यांच्या धार्मिक विधींच्या अडथळ्यांमुळे ते पूर्णपणे सामाजिक गतिशीलता प्राप्त करू शकले नाहीत. मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. समूह जीवनामध्ये तो एकमेकांशी संपर्क प्रस्थापित करीत असतो. संपर्कशिवाय सामाजिक जीवन अशक्य असते. अन्न वस्त्र व निवारा या

घटकाबरोबरच मानवी जीवनात संपर्क हा घटक अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे. आजच्या 21 व्या शतकात विकसित व विकसनशील समाजातील आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक जीवनामध्ये प्रसारमाध्यमांना अतिशय महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. 19 व्या शतकात जेव्हा तंत्रशास्त्र आणि संशोधनांच्या विविध प्रकारामुळे माहिती आणि करमणुकीचे वितरण करणारी काही साधने निर्माण करून ती बाजारात आणली. याच शतकामध्ये पहिले वर्तमानपत्र व पुस्तक प्रकाशित झाले. जनमाध्यमांचा अनुसूचित जाती समुदायाच्या जीवनातील अनेक पैलूंवर प्रभाव पडतो. जनमाध्यमे ही समाजाचा आरसा आहेत. या आरशामध्ये समाजातील विविध घडामोडींचे प्रतिबिंब उमटलेले असते. समाज, संस्कृती, धर्म, तत्त्वज्ञान, साहित्य, राजकारण, विज्ञान, कला इत्यादी विविध विषयांचा विकास व तत्संबंधीच्या घडामोडींची माहिती आपणास जनसंपर्क माध्यमातून मिळत असते. समाजातील सामाजिक समस्यांचा उहापोह व त्यावरील उपाययोजनांची माहिती अनुसूचित जाती समुदायांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य या जनसंपर्क साधनांच्या आधारे केले जाते. जनमाध्यमांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने वृत्तपत्र, रेडीओ, टी. व्ही. आणि

इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. जन्माध्यामांमुळे अनुसूचित जाती समुदायातील जीवनमानावर सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम घडून आला आहे. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जाती समुदायावर कोणकोणत्या जानामाध्यामांचा किती प्रभाव पडलेला आहे याचे अध्ययन प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आले आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :-

सांगली जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जाती समुदायामध्ये जनमाध्यमांचा व्यक्तिगत जीवनावर पडलेला प्रभावाचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

शोधनिबंधाची मांडणी ही वर्णनात्मक, ऐतिहासिक आणि व्यावहारिक संशोधन पद्धतीने केली आहे. शोधनिबंधाची मांडणी ही संदर्भ ग्रंथ, शोधप्रबंध, शोधनिबंध, वृत्तपत्रे आणि इंटरनेट इत्यादी प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित दुय्यम साधनांचा तसेच सांगली जिल्ह्यातील 50 टक्के तालुक्यांची सहेतूक नमुना निवड पद्धतीने निवड केली आहे. यामध्ये तासगाव, खानापुर, कवठे महाकांळ,

पलुस आणि मिरज या पाच तालुक्यातील दहा गावांची निवड केलेली आहे.

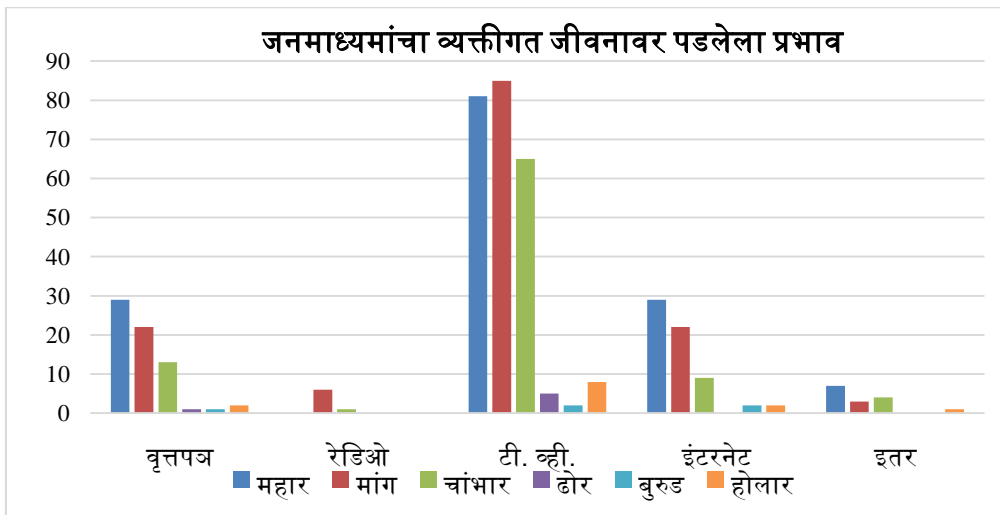
संशोधकाने प्रत्येक गावांमधून 40 अनुसूचित जाती समुदायामधील कुटुंबांची निवड ही गैरसंभवता नमुना निवड पद्धतीतील सोयीस्कर नमुना निवड करून माहिती संकलित केलेली आहे. पाच तालुक्यामधून 400 इतकी नमुना निवड करून प्राथमिक माहितीचे संकलन करून मांडणी केली आहे.

जनमाध्यमांचा व्यक्तिगत जीवनावर पडलेला प्रभाव :-

व्यक्तिगत जीवनामध्ये विकासाच्या अनुषंगाने जनमाध्यमे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पार पाडत असतात. व्यक्तीची सामाजिकीकरणाची संकल्पना उद्युक्त करण्यासाठी कुटुंब, शिक्षण संस्था व समाज या घटकांची जशी गरज असते, त्या पद्धतीने जनमाध्यमेही प्रभावी व्यक्तिमत्व व समाज विकास साकारत असतात. या अनुषंगाने सांगली जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जाती समुदायांमध्ये कोणकोणत्या जनमाध्यमांचा प्रभाव अधिक झाला? आणि व्यक्तिगत जीवनात कसा बदल झाला आहे? याचा विचार या मुद्यातर्गत मांडण्यात आला आहे. त्याचे विश्लेषण पुढील तक्त्याद्वारे अधिक साकल्याने मांडता येईल.

जनमाध्यमांचा व्यक्तिगत जीवनावर पडलेला प्रभाव

जनमाध्यम	अनु. जाती	महार	मांग	चांभार	ढोर	बुरुड	होलार	एकूण
वृत्तपत्र	संख्या	29	22	13	01	01	02	68
	टक्के	7.2	5.5	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	17.0
रेडिओ	संख्या	00	06	01	00	00	00	07
	टक्के	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
टी. व्ही.	संख्या	81	85	65	05	02	08	246
	टक्के	20.2	21.2	16.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	61.5
इंटरनेट	संख्या	29	22	09	00	02	02	64
	टक्के	7.2	5.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	16.0
इतर	संख्या	07	03	04	00	00	01	15
	टक्के	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.8
एकूण	संख्या	146	138	92	06	05	13	400
	टक्के	36.5	34.5	23.0	1.5	1.2	3.2	100



(स्रोत: क्षेत्रीय पाहणी)

वरील तक्त्याचे निरीक्षण केले असता असे लक्षात येईल की, टी. व्ही. या जनमाध्यमांमुळे व्यक्तिगत जीवनात बदल झालेला आहे, असे पसंती देणारे एकूण सरासरी प्रमाण 61.5 टक्के इतके आहे. आज भारतात सर्वत्र दूरदर्शन हे जनमाध्यम वापरकर्त्यांचे प्रमाण हे सरासरी 70 टक्के इतके आहे. आज 21 व्या शतकात या अनुसूचित जाती समुदायामधील व्यक्तींच्या जीवनातील बदल हे दूरदर्शनमुळे झालेले आहेत. मग ते सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय घटकांमध्ये असो, तर दोन नंबरचे पसंतीक्रम असणारे जनमाध्यम हे वृत्तपत्र असून त्याचे एकूण सरासरी प्रमाण 17 टक्के इतके आहे. आजही आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या काळात वृत्तपत्र हे माध्यम व्यक्तिगत जीवनामध्ये बदल करण्यासाठी अत्यंत प्रभावी ठरताना दिसतात. वृत्तपत्र जनमाध्यम वापरकर्ते हे वयस्कर, नोकरदार, राजकीय असलेला घटक असा आहे. या जनमाध्यमांमुळे शिक्षण, विचारांतील बदल, राजकीय जाणीव-जागृती, व्यावसायिक बदलता दृष्टीकोन, व्यक्तिगत विकासाचे विचार आदी व्यक्तिगत जीवनाच्या घटकांमध्ये बदल झाल्याचे निदर्शनास आले.

इंटरनेट हे जनमाध्यम आधुनिक कालखंडात विकसीत झालेलं माध्यम आहे. निर्धारित कार्यक्षेत्रात अभ्यासांती व्यक्तिगत जीवनात बदल करण्यासाठी इंटरनेट हे जनमाध्यम अत्यंत अल्प प्रमाणात वापरले जाते. हे प्रमाण 16 टक्के इतके आहे. या प्रमाणातील व्यक्तिगत जीवनातील सर्वाधिक बदल हा तरुण वर्गातील घटकांमध्ये झालेला दिसून आला. कारण हा तरुण विशिष्ट शैक्षणिक पात्रता धारण केलेला असून खाजगी नोकरी व छोटा व्यवसाय करणारा असा आहे. या माध्यमांमुळे अनुसूचित जातीच्या तरुणांमध्ये राहणीमान, आर्थिक विकास, वैचारीक बदल आणि कौटुंबिक सुधारणा झालेली आहे. तर लोक साहित्य, ग्रंथ, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आणि सामाजिक कार्यक्रम या इतर माध्यमांमुळे व्यक्तिगत जीवनामध्ये झालेल्या बदलांचे प्रमाण 3.8 टक्के इतके अल्प आहे. या प्रमाणातील उत्तरदाते हे सांप्रदायिक, अध्यात्म, व वयस्कर असा वर्ग आहे.

निष्कर्ष :-

अनुसूचित जाती समुदायामध्ये जनमाध्यामांचा व्यक्तिगत जीवनात झालेल्या बदलांमध्ये सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका ही टी.व्ही. या जनमाध्यमाने घेतलेली आहे. कारण या जनमाध्यमांच्या माध्यमातून समाजातील सर्व घटकांचा इतभूत परामर्श घेतला जातो. सर्वात व्यक्तिगत बदल म्हणजे शिक्षण, स्वच्छता, आरोग्य, राहणीमान आणि प्रगल्भ सामाजिक वैचारीक बदल आदी घटकांमध्ये परिवर्तन झालेले निदर्शनास आले आहे. तर व्यक्तिगत बदलांमध्ये लोकसाहित्य, रेडिओ व वृत्तपत्र या माध्यमांची भूमिका आधुनिक काळात कमी होत असल्याचे दिसून येते आहे. डॉ. प्रतिभा देसाई, सुशील चंद्रकांत कोरटे

तसेच इंटरनेट हे माध्यम आज व्यक्तिगत बदलांसाठी महत्वाची भूमिका घेताना दिसत आहे. परंतु या माध्यमाची सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक बाजू अशा दोन्ही बाजू निदर्शनास आलेल्या आहेत.

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बाल मानवाधिकार : समाज की उन्नति की नींव

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शोध सारंशिका

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार 18 साल से कम उम्र के व्यक्ति को बच्चा माना जाता है। इस परिभाषा को दुनिया भर में मंजूरी मिल चुकी है। यह परिभाषा संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल अधिकार कनवेंशन में पायी जाती है। यह कनवेंशन एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून है जिसे पर ज्यादातर देश अपनी रजामंदी दे चुके हैं। यही वजह है कि हम 18 साल की उम्र से पहले न तो वोट डाल सकते हैं और न ही कोई कानूनी अनुबंध कर सकते हैं। बाल विवाह रोकथाम कानून, 2006 के तहत 18 साल से कम उम्र की लड़की और 21 साल से कम उम्र के लड़के की शादी गैरकानूनी बताई गई है। ऐसे कानूनों में भी यूएनसीआरसी की परिभाषा का समावेश किया जाना चाहिए। 1992 में यूएनसीआरसी का अनुसमर्थन करने के बाद भारत सरकार ने अपने बाल न्याय कानूनों में बदलाव किया है ताकि 18 साल से कम उम्र के ऐसे हर बच्चे को सरकार की तरफ से देखभाल और सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा सके जिसे इस तरह की मदद की जरूरत है।

मुख्य बातें

1. 18 साल से कम उम्र का कोई भी लड़का या लड़की बच्चा है।
2. बचपन एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिससे हर इंसान गुजरता है।
3. बचपन में हर बच्चे के अनुभव अलग-अलग होते हैं।
4. सभी बच्चों को दुराचार और शोषण से सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिए।

शोध पत्र :

बचपन जीवन का वह सुनहरा पल होता है जिसमें बच्चों को प्यार, दुलार और सहकार की जरूरत होती है। यह वास्तव में एक विरोधाभासी तत्त्व है कि बाल विवेक जिसमें अपना हित और अहित समझने की क्षमता नहीं होती है, परंतु उनके लिए, लिए जाने वाले निर्णय में उनका कोई योगदान नहीं होता। वास्तव में बालक का जिस भी परिवेश में पालन पोषण होता है, और आसपास की व्यवस्था से उसका प्रारंभिक जीवन जितना प्रभावित हुआ होता है, निश्चित रूप से भविष्य की शासन व्यवस्था का आधार बिंदु बनता है। वास्तव में लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्था का सफल संचालन आदर्श को प्राप्त करने के पीछे नागरिकों की भूमिका को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता है यह बालक की भविष्य के नागरिक हैं और इसलिए उनके लिए गए निर्णय सुनिश्चित किए गए अधिकतर बिना किसी स्वार्थ, भेदभाव के सद्भाव पूर्ण विवेक पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ लोगों के स्वार्थ की वजह से मौजूदा समय में बच्चों के एक बड़े वर्ग को

शोषण झेलना पड़ रहा है। आज बच्चों के अधिकारों का हनन, उनके साथ गलत व्यवहार तथा कई अपराध हो रहे हैं।

इसे देखते हुए बच्चों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कानून बनाना एक जरूरत बन चुका था। इसे देखते हुए बाल अधिकार कानून प्रकाश में आया। बालकों के अधिकारों से अवगत होने से पहले यह जानना जरूरी है कि आखिर बालक किन्हें कहा जाए। दरअसल, 1989 में हुए बाल अधिकार सम्मेलन में बालक शब्द को परिभाषित किया गया है जिसके मुताबिक, “कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसकी आयु 18 वर्ष से कम है, जब तक कि नियम में परिभाषित वयस्कता को पहले प्राप्त नहीं किया हो, बालक कहलाता है।” बालकों के अधिकारों की जागरूकता के लिए विश्व में अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार सप्ताह (आईसीआरडब्ल्यू) मनाया जाता है। यह सप्ताह 14 से 20 नवंबर तक मनाया जाता है। भारत में भी बाल अधिकारों को लेकर काफी काम किए जा चुके हैं इसी का परिणाम है कि भारत में भी हर वर्ष 20 नवंबर को बाल अधिकार दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। वहीं दूसरी ओर बालकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग जिसे एनसीपीसीआर कहते हैं, का गठन किया गया है। इस आयोग का काम होता है कि वे कानूनों, नीतियों तथा सरकारी व्यवस्था की देखरेख कर उसका आकलन करें। साथ ही यह, ये भी देखता है कि बच्चों के अधिकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा बनाए गए यूनिवर्सल चाइल्ड

राइट्स के भी अनुरूप हो। राष्ट्रीय आयोग द्वारा 0 से 18 वर्ष तक के बालक बालिकाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कार्य करता है। आयोग सुनिश्चित करता है, कि तत्कालीन व्यवस्था में 18 साल की आयु से कम नाबालिंग के अधिकारों का समुचित उपयोग हो।

बाल अधिकारों के तहत जीवन का अधिकार, पहचान, भोजन, पोषण और स्वास्थ्य, विकास, शिक्षा और मनोरंजन, नाम और राष्ट्रीयता, परिवार और पारिवारिक पर्यावरण, उपेक्षा से सुरक्षा, बदसलूकी, दुर्व्यवहार, बच्चों का गैर-कानूनी व्यापार इत्यादि को सम्मिलित किया जाता है।

बाल अधिकारों के उद्देश्य

1. 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के बालक के समुचित विकास तथा उसके बाधक तत्वों के सम्बन्ध में अनभिज्ञ अभिभावकों को अवगत कराना।
2. निम्न आर्थिक स्तर के बालक के लिए नई नीति तथा सुनहरे भविष्य के लिए राह आसान बनाना।
3. बालकों के प्रति बढ़ती हिंसा को समाप्त कर उन्हें सामाजिक व विधिक स्तर पर गैर कानूनी घोषित करना
4. विभिन्न देशों तथा राज्यों में बालकों की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में शोध करना।
5. बालकों के प्रति बढ़ते यौन अपराधों को रोकने के लिए जागरूकता फैलाना।

बाल अधिकार कौन कौनसे है

- प्रत्येक बालक को जीने का अधिकार है।
- अभिभावकों को अपने बालक को अच्छा खिलाने व उसकी देखभाल का अधिकार देता है।
- प्रत्येक बालक बालिका को अपने परिवार के साथ रहने का हक है।
- उन्हें समस्त प्रकार की स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।
- शिक्षा पाने का अधिकार
- अपनी बात को रखने का अधिकार
- अपनी पसंद व मांग को माता-पिता के समक्ष रखने का अधिकार
- स्वतंत्र रूप से अपनी इच्छा के खेल तथा गतिविधियों में सम्मिलित होने का अधिकार
- बच्चों को सभा करने या संगठन बनाने का अधिकार है।
- वे अपने प्रति हो रहे आर्थिक, सामाजिक शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठा सकते हैं शिकायत कर सकते हैं।
- बालक को अपने निजी जीवन की बातें, व्यवहार आदि में बाहरी हस्तक्षेप से रक्षा का अधिकार है।
- किसी आपदा के समय पहले मदद पाने का अधिकार तथा

- अपने अधिकार व भलाई के लिए सुरक्षा का अधिकार बाल अधिकारों में आते हैं।

बालक के प्रति हमारे व्यवहार, उसकी शिक्षा, उसके स्वास्थ्य, बच्चों के अधिकार पर उनके व्यक्तित्व का विकास निर्भर करता है। इस कारण बालक की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में हमें अवश्य ही विचार करना चाहिए। समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों की तरह बालकों के भी बाल अधिकार है। यह सही है कि वह आयु में छोटा है, उसे अपने बाल अधिकारों का ज्ञान नहीं है।

बालकों की उपेक्षा करने से समाज को ही नुकसान है। भविष्य में सुखद समाज के लिए बच्चों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना अति आवश्यक है। इस कारण प्रगतिशील समाज बालकों के विकास एवं उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए हमेशा जागरूक रहता है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ बाल अधिकार समझौते के तहत बच्चों को दिए गये अधिकारों को चार प्रकार के अधिकारों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

बाल अधिकारों की सूची

जीने का अधिकार- बच्चों के जीने का अधिकार उनके जन्म के पूर्व ही आरम्भ हो जाता है। जीने के अधिकार में दुनिया में आने का अधिकार, न्यूनतम स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्राप्त करने, भोजन, आवास, वस्त्र पाने का अधिकार तथा सम्मान के साथ जीने का अधिकार शामिल है।

विकास का अधिकार- बच्चों को भावनात्मक मानसिक तथा शारीरिक सभी प्रकार के विकास का अधिकार है। भावनात्मक विकास तब संभव होता है जब अभिभावक संरक्षक, समाज, विद्यालय और सरकार सभी बच्चों की सही देखभाल करे और प्रेम दे। मानसिक विकास उचित शिक्षा और सीखने द्वारा तथा शारीरिक विकास मनोरंजन खेलकूद तथा पोषण द्वारा संभव होता है।

संरक्षण का अधिकार- बच्चों को घर तथा अन्यत्र उपेक्षा, शोषण, हिंसा तथा उत्पीड़न से संरक्षण का अधिकार है। विकलांग बच्चों विशेष संरक्षण के पात्र हैं। प्राकृतिक आपदा की स्थिति में बच्चों को सबसे पहले सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है।

भागीदारी का अधिकार- बच्चों को ऐसों फैसले या विषय में भागीदारी करने का अधिकार है जो उसे प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित करता है। बच्चों की आयु व परिपक्वता के अनुसार इस भागीदारी में अनेक स्तर हो सकते हैं।

बाल अधिकार हनन क्या है:

हम बाल अधिकार के हनन को इसके विभिन्न रूपों के माध्यम से समझ सकते हैं, बाल अधिकारों का हनन निम्न रूपों में देखा जाता है।h

कन्या भ्रूण हत्या- समाज में व्याप्त रूढ़िवादिता, अपरिपक्व मानसिकता एवं पुत्र मोह की इच्छा में बड़ी संख्याओं में बालिकाओं को जन्म से पूर्व ही गर्भ में मार दिया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा बाल अधिकार हनन की रोकथाम के लिए पीसी एंड एन डी टी कानून 1994 के तहत दोषियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है। भारत सरकार द्वारा बालिकाओं के संरक्षण के लिए "बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान संचालित किया जा रहा है।

बाल विवाह- समुचित शिक्षा एवं जन चेतना की कमी के कारण बड़ी संख्या में विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बाल विवाह सम्पन्न होते हैं, यह पुरानी सामाजिक कुर्रति है, इससे बच्चों के अधिकारों का हनन होता है। बाल विवाह से बच्चों को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य, पोषण व शिक्षा पाने के अधिकार के हनन के साथ ही हिंसा उत्पीड़न व शोषण के बचाव के मूलभूत अधिकारों का भी हनन होता है। कम उम्र में विवाह करने से बच्चों के शरीर एवं मस्तिष्क दोनों को गम्भीर एवं घातक खतरे की सम्भावना रहती है। कम उम्र में विवाह से शिक्षा के मूल अधिकार का भी हनन होता है, इसकी वजह से बहुत सारे बच्चे अनपढ़ और अकुशल रह जाते हैं। इससे उनके सामने अच्छे रोजगार पाने एवं बड़े होने पर आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र होने की ज्यादा सम्भावना नहीं बचती है, बाल अधिकार में बाल विवाह की प्रभावी रोकथाम हेतु बाल विवाह प्रतिषेध अधिनियम 2006 कार्य कर रहा है।

बाल श्रम- आज भी हमारे समाज में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की बजाय दुकानों, कारखानों, घरों, ढाबों, चाय की दुकानों, ईट भट्टों और खेतों आदि विभिन्न प्रकार के कामों में लगे हुए हैं, उनसे लगातार काम लेकर बाल अधिकारों का शोषण किया जाता है। 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को श्रम कराने सूचना मिलने पर किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम 2000 के तहत कार्यवाही की जाती है।

बाल यौन हिंसा- भारत सरकार द्वारा 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों के साथ होने वाली यौन हिंसा की रोकथाम के लिए लैंगिक अपराधों से बालकों का संरक्षण अधिनियम 2012 लागू किया गया है।

बाल तस्करी- बाल श्रम, यौन हिंसा एवं अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए पैसे देकर, बहला फुसलाकर, डरा धमकाकर, शक्तियों का दुरुपयोग करके बालक/बालिकाओं की तस्करी की जाती है। ऐसे अपराधिक कार्यों की रोकथाम के लिए दंडात्मक कानून बनाए गए हैं।

बाल अधिकारों के क्या लाभ हैं?

बाल अधिकार कानून का सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह है कि इसकी वजह से लोगों में जागरूकता का प्रचार हुआ है यही वजह है कि अब बच्चों के खिलाफ होने वाले शोषण और अपराधों में पहले के मुकाबले कमी आई है। मौजूदा समय में बाल मजदूरी में भी कमी देखने को मिली है। हालांकि ये पूरी तरह से अभी खत्म नहीं हुई है। बाल श्रम (निषेध व नियमन) कानून 1986 के मुताबिक 14 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों को किसी भी तरह के अवैध पेशे में नियोजित करने में पाबंदी है। इस अधिनियम में 13 ऐसे व्यवसायों और 57 प्रक्रियाओं को प्रतिबंधित किया गया है। जो बच्चों के जीवन और स्वास्थ्य के लिए अहितकर माने गए हैं। इनमें प्रक्रियाओं में सीमेंट विनिर्माण, साबुन निर्माण, तंबाकू प्रसंस्करण और बीड़ी निर्माण आदि शामिल हैं।

भारत में अब जितने भी विद्यालय हैं उनमें बच्चों पर शारीरिक व मानसिक प्रताड़ना में कमी देखने को मिली है। दरअसल, बच्चों से मारपीट किए जाने को जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट 23 में शामिल किया गया है और इसके खिलाफ कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान है।

जो बच्चे अनाथ हैं उन्हें सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए बाल अधिकार कानून के तहत चाइल्ड वेलफेयर कमिटी का गठन किया गया है।

लड़कों के बारे में फ़िक्र क्या करना ? उन्हें हिफाजत की जरूरत नहीं है।

कम उम्र लड़के भी शारीरिक एवं मानसिक शोषण के उतने ही खतरे में रहते हैं जितने खतरे में लड़कियाँ रहती हैं। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं की समाज में अपनी कमजोर हैसियत के कारण लड़कियों की स्थिति ज्यादा नाजुक होती है लेकिन लड़कों को भी सुरक्षा जरूर मिलनी चाहिए। स्कूल और घर पर लड़कों को पीटा जाता है, बहुत सारे लड़कों को मजदूरी के लिए भेजा और यहाँ तक कि बेच दिया जाता है। बहुत सारे लड़के यौन शोषण का शिकार बनते हैं।

भारत के संविधान में संबंधित अनुच्छेद

अनुच्छेद 14, 15, 15(3), 19(1)(ए), 21, 21 (ए), 23 (1), 24, 39(इ), 39 (एफ), और 45 में राष्ट्र के बच्चों के कल्याण और विकास से सीधा और प्रभाव है।

बच्चों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति

1. 1974 में भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित किया गया।
2. यह सुनिश्चित करना कि बच्चों के कार्यक्रम मानव संसाधन विकास को राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं में बच्चों के कार्य कम सम्मिलित हो, सुनिश्चित करना।
3. समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों पर विशेष रूप से जोर देते हुए, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, शिक्षा एवं मनोरंजन के क्षेत्र में प्रभावकारी सेवा सुनिश्चित करना।
4. इन सेवाओं को संगठित करने के लिए, पारिवारिक बंधन को जोड़ने की दिशा में प्रयास हो, ताकि बच्चों के

विकास की पूरी क्षमता एक सामान्य परिवार और सामुदायिक माहौल के भीतर सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

सारांश

बच्चों के लिए एक सुरक्षात्मक वातावरण की रचना करने के लिए कई स्तर पर प्रयास करना पड़ता है। इसके लिए एक साझा विश्लेषण पर आधारित संवाद, साझेदारी और समन्वय के जरूरत होती हैं इस तरह के वातावरण के बहुत सारे तत्व बुनियादी सुविधाओं में सुधार, नतीजों की निगरानी और व्यक्तियों के अपने विकास का वाहक मानने जैसी पद्धतियों और परंपरागत विकास गतिविधियों से मिलते - जुलते हैं।

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प्रस्तावना :-

लोकसंख्या एखाद्या देशाच्या विकासाचे धौतक असते.विकसित राष्ट्राची गणना हि तेथील कार्यक्षम लोकसंख्येवर आधारित असून प्रगत देशासाठी सुजान नागरिक असणे आवश्यक आहे.लोकसंख्याशास्त्रीय घटकात वय,लिंग,वृद्धी व वाढ,नागरीकरण यासोबतच साक्षरता या घटकांचा समावेश होतो.लिपीच्या माध्यमातून ज्ञान मिळविण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे साक्षरता होय जी निरंतर चालत असते.स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतामध्ये साक्षरतेची सुरुवात होतांना दिसते.देशात पहिली लोकसाक्षरता चळवळ जनसाक्षरता समिती स्थापनेद्वारे बिहारमध्ये करण्यात आली.ग्राम ग्रंथालये स्थापन करून १९३१-४१ या वर्षात साक्षरतेत वाढ होतांना दिसून येते.

साक्षरता वाढविण्यासाठी स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय संविधानात ४५ निर्देशक तत्वात १४ वर्षापर्यंत मोफत व सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आली.१९५१ मध्ये १६.७ टक्के साक्षरता देशात होती.पंचवार्षिक योजनेत साक्षरतेचे कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात आले. १९७८ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय प्रौढशिक्षण सुरु केले गेले.१९८१ मध्ये साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ३६ टक्के होत. २०११ मध्ये ८२.३ टक्के साक्षरता महाराष्ट्रात असून देशात सहाव्या क्रमांकावर हे राज्य आहे. देशातील पहिले राज्य केरळ असून ९६ टक्के साक्षरता येथे आहे. जुलै २०१७ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालयाने केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणात शहरी व ग्रामीण भागातील साक्षरतेत तफावत सांगितले आहे.महाराष्ट्रात ८८.६ टक्के पुरुषांची साक्षरता तर ७५.९ टक्के महिला साक्षर आहेत. महाराष्ट्राची प्राकृतिक रचना हि दख्खन च्या पठाराने व्यापली असून प्रशासकीय कार्यासाठी एकूण सहा विभागाची रचना केली आहे. त्यापैकी नागपूर विभाग हे महाराष्ट्राच्या अति पूर्वेकडे स्थित आहे.प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात महाराष्ट्राच्या नागपूर विभागातील साक्षरतेचा स्त्री पुरुष जिल्हानिहाय अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी महाराष्ट्राच्या नागपूर विभागाची रचना करण्यात आली आहे.नागपूर विभागाला पूर्व विदर्भ या नावाने ओळखण्यात येते. या विभागात एकूण सहा जिल्हे असून यात वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा, गोंदिया, चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोली या जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.नागपूर विभागाचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ५१३३६ चौरस किलोमीटर असून २०११ नुसार एकूण ११७५४४३४ लोकसंख्या या प्रदेशात राहतांना आढळते.

या विभागाच्या पूर्वेला छत्तीसगड राज्य, दक्षिणेला तेलंगाना राज्य, पश्चिमेला अमरावती विभागातील यवतमाळ व अमरावती हि जिल्हे व उत्तरेला मध्यप्रदेश राज्याच्या सीमा लागलेल्या आहेत.महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या राजधानीच्या ठिकाणापासून ९०० किलोमीटर अंतरावर असलेले नागपूर हे शहर नागपूर विभागाचे मुख्यालय आहे.नागपूर हि राज्याची उपराजधानी असून महाराष्ट्रातील महानगरांपैकी एक आहे.२०११ नुसार ४६ कोटी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या जिल्ह्यात महाराष्ट्र विधी मंडळाचे हिवाळी अधिवेशन

भरविले जाते. जगात संन्यासाठी प्रसिद्ध हे ठिकाण असून मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयाचे खंडपीठ, आंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानतळ, ऐतिहासिक वारसा, दगडी कोळशाच्या खाणी, दीक्षाभूमी अशी अनेक वैशिष्टे आहेत.

नागपूर जिल्ह्याला लागून भंडारा जिल्ह्याची सीमा आहे. ११ लाख लोकसंख्या असलेल्या जिल्ह्यातील वैनगंगा हि प्रमुख नदी असून पितळी भांड्यासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.तांदळाची बाजारपेठ,पोलाद प्रकल्प, युद्धसाहित्य निर्माण कारखाना, व अनेक ऐतिहासिक मंदिरे येथे आढळतात. महाराष्ट्राच्या अतिपूर्वेकडील गोंदिया जिल्हा असून १३ लाख लोकसंख्येच्या जिल्ह्यात भाताची गिरणी प्रसिद्ध आहे.राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, विड्यांचा व्यवसाय, तलावांचा जिल्हा अशी ओळख आहे.गांधी जिल्हा म्हणून प्रसिद्ध असलेल्या वर्धा जिल्ह्यात १२ लाख लोकसंख्या आहे. सेवाग्राम, पवनार, लष्करी साहित्याचे कोठार, व अनेक प्राचीन मंदिरे दिसून येतात. आदिवासींचा जिल्हा म्हणून गडचिरोलीची ओळख आहे. ज्यात लोकसंख्येची घनता कमी आहे. हेमलकसा, शोधग्राम, वैरागड व मंदिरे आहेत. सिमेंट कारखान्याची अधिक संख्या चंद्रपूर

जिल्ह्यात असून कोळशाच्या खाणी,ताडोबा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान,आनंदवन व अनेक प्रेक्षणीय स्थळे आहेत.

नागपूर विभागाचे भूरोपीय स्वरूप मैदानी,पठारी व टेकड्यांनी युक्त असून नागपूर विभागाचे अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार २० अंश ३९ मिनिट उत्तर ते २१ अंश ३८ मिनिट उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७८ अंश ३६ मिनिट पूर्व ते ८० अंश ४२ मिनिट पूर्व रेखांश दरम्यान पसरलेला आहे.

उद्देश :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची खालील उद्देश सांगितले आहेत.

१. नागपूर विभागातील साक्षरतेचा अभ्यास करणे
२. जिल्हानिहाय पुरुष व स्त्री यांच्या साक्षरतेची विभागणी करणे
३. कमी व अधिक साक्षरता असणारी कारणे यांचा शोध घेणे

४. साक्षरता वृद्धी साठी उपाय सुचविणे

आकडेवारीचे संकलन व अभ्यास पद्धती:-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध हा दुय्यम आकडेवारीवर आधारलेला असून हि आकडेवारी शासनाच्या प्रकाशित पुस्तकातून संकलित केली गेली आहे. नागपूर विभागासाठी महाराष्ट्रातील विभागाची आखणी करून समाविष्ट होणारे जिल्ह्याची माहिती गोळा केली.यासाठी वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा, गोंदिया, चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोली या जिल्ह्यासाठी सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन २०२१ या शासनाच्या प्रकाशित पुस्तकाचा आधार घेण्यात आला.जिल्हानिहाय या पुस्तकामधून पुरुष,स्त्री व एकूण साक्षरतेची आकडेवारी संकलित केली गेली.महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल, महाराष्ट्राची जनगणना २०११ या द्वारे नागपूर विभागासाठी साक्षरता काढण्यात

आली.टक्केवारी काढून जोड स्तंभलेखाद्वारे साक्षरतेच्या प्रमाणाच्या प्रदर्शित करण्यात आले.समाविष्ट सहा जिल्ह्यासाठीची साक्षरता विचारात घेवून कारणांचा शोध घेण्यात आला.

विषय विवेचन :-

नागपूर विभागातील साक्षरता:-

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या प्रशासकीय विभागातील एक नागपूर विभाग आहे.यास पूर्व विदर्भ या नावाने ओळखले जात असून वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा, गोंदिया, चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोली या जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो.पूर्व विदर्भाची भौगोलिक रचना हि डोंगररांगा व टेकड्यांनी विभागली असून गोंदिया व भंडारा जिल्ह्यात तलावांचे क्षेत्र अधिक आहे.तर गडचिरोली व गोंदिया या जिल्ह्यात सर्वाधिक जंगलाचा भाग असून अनुसूचित जमातीचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे.हि जमात मागासली म्हणून परिचित आहे.

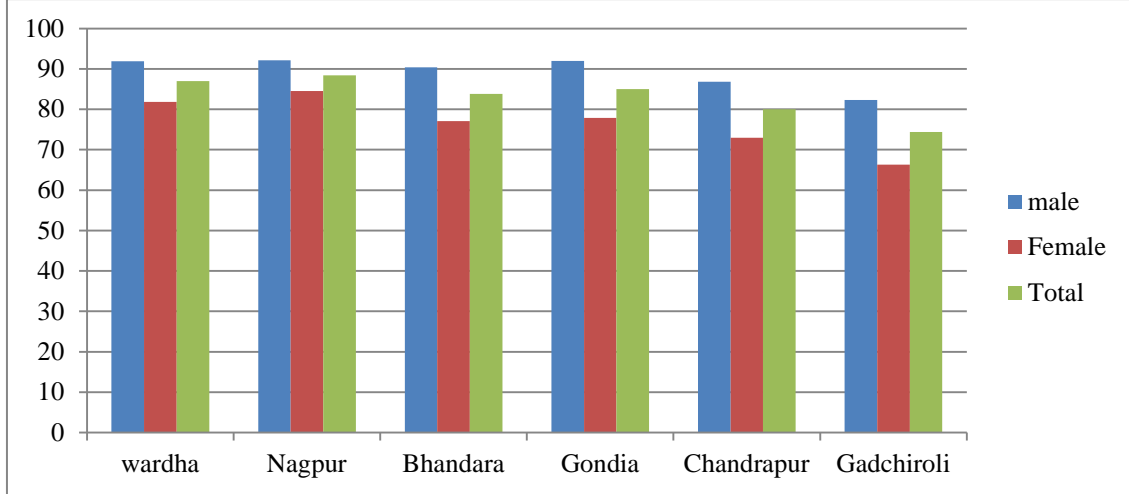
नागपूर जिल्ह्याची नागपूर विभागातील सर्वात प्रगत जिल्हा म्हणून ओळख आहे.नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या शेजारी वर्धा, भंडारा या जिल्ह्यांच्या सीमा लागलेल्या आहेत. तर गडचिरोली व गोंदिया हि जिल्हे अगदी पूर्व टोकाला असल्याने अंतराच्या बाबतीत सहजरीत्या आदान प्रदान करणे शक्य नाही.अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील जिल्हानिहाय स्त्री व पुरुषांच्या साक्षरतेला दर्शविण्यासाठी साक्षरतेची वाढ व घट यांची विभागणी करून टक्केवारीच्या द्वारे प्रदर्शित केल्यास अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे समजून घेता येईल.

खालील सारणीत नागपूर विभागातील स्त्री, पुरुष व एकूण साक्षरतेला जिल्हा अनुसार दर्शविण्यात आले आहे.

नागपूर विभागातील साक्षरता

अक्र.	जिल्हे	साक्षरता २०११		
		पुरुष	स्त्री	एकूण
१	वर्धा	९१.९	८१.८	८७.०
२	नागपूर	९२.१	८४.५	८८.४
३	भंडारा	९०.४	७७.१	८३.८
४	गोंदिया	९२.२	७७.९	८५.०
५	चंद्रपूर	८६.८	७३.०	८०.०
६	गडचिरोली	८२.३	६६.३	७४.४
एकूण साक्षरता		९०.०	७८.९	८४.५
महाराष्ट्र		८८.६	७५.९	८२.३

स्त्रोत : जिल्हा जनगणना पुस्तिका २०११



प्रस्तुत सारणी व जोड स्तंभालेखात नागपूर विभागातील जिल्ह्यामध्ये एकूण साक्षरतेला टक्केवारी द्वारे दर्शविण्यात आले.प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातील स्त्री व पुरुषांची साक्षरता विचारात घेवून साक्षरतेच्या प्रमाणाला जिल्ह्यानुसार स्पष्ट केले आहे. २०११ च्या साक्षरतेच्या आकडेवारीवरून महाराष्ट्राची एकूण साक्षरता ८२.३ टक्के असून पुरुषांची साक्षरता (८८.६ टक्के) स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेपेक्षा (७५.९ टक्के) अधिक आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने नागपूर विभागातील २०११ नुसार एकूण साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ८४.५ टक्के असल्याचे दिसते.या विभागात स्त्रियांची एकूण साक्षरता ७८.९ टक्के एवढी असून पुरुषांची सरासरी साक्षरता ९०.० टक्के आहे.स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेचे एकूण प्रमाण या विभागात ११.१० टक्के इतके कमी आहे.

साक्षरतेची विभागणी जिल्हानिहाय खालील प्रमाणे करण्यात आली आहे.

अ) अधिक साक्षरता :-

नागपूर विभागात सर्वात जास्त साक्षरता नागपूर जिल्ह्यात आहे. साक्षरतेचे एकूण प्रमाण ८८.४ टक्के असून पुरुषांची साक्षरता सर्वाधिक म्हणजे ९२.१ टक्के तर ८४.५ टक्के स्त्रियांची साक्षरता आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या उपराजधानीचे ठिकाण नागपूर शहर असून अनेक प्रशासकीय कार्यालये,न्यायालये,औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, ऊर्जा क्षेत्र, व्यापार, बाजारपेठा, शैक्षणिक सोयी, आंतरराष्ट्रीय विमानतळ, प्रगत शेती या व अशा अनेक कारणांनी लोकसंख्या एकवटली आहे. महाराष्ट्रात साक्षरतेच्या बाबतीत नागपूर जिल्हा हा तिसर्या क्रमांकावर आहे. ६८ टक्के लोकसंख्या हि जिल्ह्यातील शहरी भागात राहत असल्याने सोयीच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे साक्षरता अधिक दिसून येते.

नागपूर विभागातील वर्धा या जिल्ह्यात एकूण साक्षरता ८७ टक्के इतकी आहे. जे विभागात दुसरे क्रमांक म्हणून नावारूपास आले.पुरुषांच्या साक्षरतेचे एकूण प्रमाण ९१.९ टक्के तर स्त्रियांची साक्षरता ८१.८ टक्के इतकी आहे. पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रियांची साक्षरता कमी आहे. नागपूर जिल्ह्याची सीमा वर्धा जिल्ह्याला लागून असल्याने नागपूर

जिल्ह्यातील सर्व सोयी सुविधांचा उपयोग वर्धा जिल्ह्याला सहज उपलब्ध होतो.पक्के रस्ते यामुळे एक दुसऱ्याशी जोडली गेली आहेत.महाविद्यालये,आरोग्य सोयी ,रोजगार या कारणामुळे जिल्ह्यातील साक्षरता अधिक दिसून येते.

ब) मध्यम साक्षरता :-

अभ्यासक्षेत्रात मध्यम स्वरूपाची साक्षरता गोंदिया जिल्ह्यात असून ते प्रमाण ८५.० टक्के इतके आहे.पुरुषांच्या साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ९२.० टक्के तर स्त्रियांची साक्षरता ७७.९ टक्के आहे.गोंदिया जिल्हा मुंबई कोलकाता रेल्वे मार्गावर असून वाहतुकीसाठी सोयीस्कर आहे.जिल्ह्यात शिक्षणाच्या उच्च सोयी असून काही तालुक्यात हे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक दिसून येते.पुरुषांची टक्केवारी हि रोजगारा व्यतिरिक्त शिक्षणाकडे कललेली दिसते.अनेक प्रशासकीय कार्यालये जिल्ह्याच्या ठिकाणी आहेत.नागपूर शहरापासून जवळपास २०० किलोमीटर असूनही साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे.

भंडारा जिल्ह्यात एकूण साक्षरता ८३.८ टक्के इतके आहे.राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग सहावर भंडारा जिल्हा स्थित असून उच्च महाविद्यालया पासून ते प्राथमिक शिक्षण पर्यंत सर्व सोयी जिल्ह्यात दिसून येतात.नागपूर जिल्ह्याच्या शेजारी हा जिल्हा असून सहजतेने सर्व सोयीची उपलब्धता पहावयास मिळते.शिक्षणाप्रती लोकांची जागृतता साक्षरता वाढविण्यास हातभार लावतात.

क) कमी साक्षरता:-

नागपूर विभागात सर्वात कमी साक्षरता गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात ७४.४ टक्के इतकी आहे.पुरुषांची साक्षरता ८२.३ टक्के व स्त्रियांची साक्षरता ७४.४ टक्के एवढी आहे.आदिवासी बहुल हा जिल्हा असून जंगलाचे सर्वाधिक प्रमाण जिल्ह्यात दिसून येते.शिक्षणाच्या अपुर्या सोयी ,वाहतुकीची असणारी कमतरता ,उदासीनता अशा अनेक कारणामुळे जिल्ह्यात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व प्रचार कमी आहे.घनदाट जंगलाच्या प्रदेशात लोकांची असणारी आर्थिक स्थिती हि अतिशय कमकुवत असून शिक्षणासाठी पाहिजे तेवढी जागरूकता नाही.

चंद्रपूर जिल्हा हा उद्योगासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.कोळसा ,सिमेंट उद्योग येथे दिसून येते.या जिल्ह्याची

साक्षरता ८०.० टक्के असून पुरुषांची साक्षरता ८६.८ टक्के व ७३.० टक्के स्त्रिया साक्षर आहेत. जंगलाचे प्राबल्य अधिक आहे. रोजगाराकडे अधिक लक्ष असल्याने शिक्षणाप्रती उदासीनता दिसून येते.

एकंदरीत अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील साक्षरता हि काही जिल्ह्यात अधिक दिसून येते. तर काही जिल्ह्यात कमी साक्षरता पहावयास मिळते.

निष्कर्ष व उपाय योजना:-

१. महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रशासकीय विभागा पैकी नागपूर हे एक विभाग असून राज्याच्या उपराजधानीचे ठिकाण आहे.
२. या विभागात वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा, गोंदिया, चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोली या जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो.
३. नागपूर विभागात सर्वात जास्त साक्षरता नागपूर जिल्ह्यात ८८.४ टक्के इतकी आहे. तर संपूर्ण विभागात पुरुषांची साक्षरता हि सर्वाधिक ९२.१ टक्के तर सर्वाधिक साक्षर स्त्रिया ८८.४ टक्के दिसून येतात.
४. नागपूर जिल्हा हा उपराजधानीचे असल्याने रेल्वे जाळे, वाहतुकीच्या सोयी, रोजगाराची उपलब्धता, आर्थिक स्थिती अनुकूल, शिक्षणाच्या उच्च सोयी व शिक्षणा प्रती असलेली जागरूकता अशी अनेक कारणे साक्षरतेचा दर वाढविण्यास कारणीभूत ठरतात.
५. नागपूर विभागात सर्वात कमी साक्षरता गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात ७४.४ टक्के इतकी आहे. या विभागातील सर्वात कमी स्त्रियांची साक्षरता ६६.३ टक्के असून पुरुषांची साक्षरता ८२.३ टक्के इतकी कमी आहे.
६. गडचिरोली जिल्हा हा आदिवासी बहुल व घनदाट अरण्यांनी वेढलेला आहे. रस्त्याची कमतरता, उच्च शिक्षणाच्या अपुर्या सोयी, अनेक वर्षे जंगलात राहत असल्याने त्या चौकटीच्या बाहेर न निघण्याची मानसिकता व निसर्गपूजक अशी अनेक कारणे कमी असणार्या साक्षरतेची दिसून येतात.
७. वर्धा, गोंदिया व भंडारा या जिल्ह्यात साक्षरता हि अधिकच दिसून येते.
८. नागपूर विभागात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढविण्यासाठी नवनवीन अभ्यासक्रम आणणे गरजेचे आहे.
९. मागासलेल्या जिल्ह्यात लोकांच्या मनात शिक्षणाचा प्रचार व प्रसार करून शिक्षणाचे महत्व सांगितल्यास निश्चितच साक्षरतेत वाढ होईल.
१०. प्रथा, परंपरा या बदल वैज्ञानिक जाणीव जागृती करून जिल्ह्यांना शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात ओढता येईल.

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३. दुबे कमलाकांत – जनसंख्या भूगोल, रावल प्रकाशन, जयपूर
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भाषिक विषय सामाजिक संबंध : सामाजिक परिवर्तन**प्रो. डॉ. अभिमन्यू गेना ओहळ**

मराठी विभाग, छत्रपती शिवाजी नाईट कॉलेज ऑफ आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स सोलापूर

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प्रस्तावना :-

‘भाषा’ या संस्कृत धातूपासून ‘बोलणे’ या अर्थाचा शब्द रुढ झाला. बोलणे अर्थातच मुखावाटे असे अभिप्रेत असून इंग्रजीमध्ये भाषा या शब्दासाठी पर्यायी शब्द म्हणजे Language असा आहे. भाषा मुख्यतः व्यक्तीच्या मनातील व्यवहारपूरक गोष्ट समजावण्यासाठी उपयोगात येते. हे जरी खरे असले तरी, सामाजिक वा सांस्कृतिक संक्रमणामुळे भाषेचे स्वरूप बदलत जाणारे असते. बहुतांश देशातल्या भाषा ह्या त्या त्या देशाच्या सामाजिक वा सांस्कृतिक जडण-घडणीवर आधारलेल्या असतात. भाषेमध्ये मुखावाटे येणाऱ्या ध्वनी बरोबर, हावभावाची आणि दृश्य चिन्हांची भाषा असते. कोणत्याही भाषेत शब्द, त्यांचे संकेतितार्थ, ध्वनी, मूळाअक्षरे हे प्रमुख घटक असतात.

सामाजिक संबंध म्हणजे सर्वत्र भाषेच्या उपयोगाने सामाजिक संबंध स्थापित होत असतात. एका समूहाची, एका समाजाची अथवा एखाद्या देशाची भाषा त्यांच्या अंतर्गत हितसंबंधातून निर्माण होत असते. ती भाषा विकासाला पूरक असून ती जीवनमूल्यांची जपणूक करते म्हणून भाषिक सामाजिक संबंधाला अधिक महत्त्व आहे. आधुनिक काळातील विज्ञाना- विषयीची भूमिका, दृष्टी व नवे प्रयोग यांचा भाषिक रचनेमुळेच जगभर प्रसार करता आला, यामुळे मानवी मूल्यांचा अभ्यास करणे शक्य होते.

भाषा - समाज व संस्कृती :-

भाषा, समाज व संस्कृती यांना मानवी जीवन धारेत अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. भाषेच्या उत्पत्ती संबंधी काही सिद्धांत मांडले जातात. भाषा ही देवाची देणगी आहे. असे मत काही धर्मग्रंथातून मांडले गेले असले तरी भाषा ही मानव विकासाला आवश्यक असणारी गोष्ट असून आणि समाजाचा मूलभूत घटक हा मानव व्यक्ती आहे. “मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे” असे ☐ रिस्टॉलचे मत सर्वश्रुत आहे. ‘सामाजिक भाषा विज्ञान : एक नवे अभ्यासक्षेत्र’ या लेखात डॉ. मिलिंद मालशे म्हणतात, “मानव हा एक समाजशील प्राणी आहे, असे म्हटले जाते याचा अर्थ असा आपल्या आजू बाजूच्या मानवांशी अनेक प्रकारे सहकार्य करून त्यांच्याशी संबंध-नाती जोडून एकत्र राहण्याची मानवाची प्रवृत्ती असते.” आपल्या गरजा समाजाकडून पूर्ण होऊ शकतात हे जाणल्यावर तो समाजमूल्यांच्या चौकटीत शिस्तीत राहायला लागला, यातून अनेक नवीन व्यवस्था निर्माण झाल्या, आणि त्या कार्यरतही राहिल्या. त्यामुळे मानवाचे व्यवहार सुस्थितीत चालू राहिले. यामुळेच मानवाचे इतर प्राण्यांहून वेगळेपण सिद्ध झाले. इतर सजीव प्राण्यांप्रमाणे मानव हा सुध्दा निसर्गाचा भाग आहे. पण मानवाने आपल्या बुद्धी, चातुर्याने निसर्गाशी संघर्ष करत करत त्यातील साधन-संपत्तीच्या बळावर निसर्गावर स्वार होण्याचा प्रयत्न चालू ठेवला. यातून मानवाला अनेक गोष्टींचा उलगडा झाला असला तरी काही बाबींचा

शोधअज्ञातच राहिला. म्हणून समाजाच्या जीवनमूल्यांचा आणि संस्कृतीच्या परंपरेचा अभिमान तो जपत आला. सामाजिक संबंधात एखादी व्यवस्था व संघटना सतत कार्यरत असते त्या सामाजिक संबंधांना समाज ही संकल्पना वापरता येते. यात एक विशिष्ट भू-प्रदेश, वंश, दैवत, प्रजोत्पादन, स्वतंत्रता व व्यापक संस्कृती अशी समाजाची काही वैशिष्ट्ये असतात.

मानवी समूहाची जगण्याची जीवन पद्धति म्हणजे संस्कृती होय. त्या त्या समूहाने सामाजिक संबंधात एक मूल्यव्यवस्था जतन केलेली असते, समूहाच्या निती-कल्पना, चालीरीति, दैवतश्रद्धा, रुढी, परंपरा, जात-धर्म यांचा नित्याचा वावर त्यांच्या जगण्यात असतो. हे भाषिक अंगाने मग ते मौखिक असेल नाहीतर पुस्तक रुपाने असेल जपले असल्याचे पहायला मिळते. भाषेमुळेच एखाद्या संस्कृतीचे वहन होऊ शकते. एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीपर्यंत ही संस्कृती संक्रमित होत असते. भाषा ही मानवाला लाभलेली सर्वात महत्त्वाची संदेशन व्यवस्था असून सामाजिक संबंधाचे व सांस्कृतीचे अर्थपूर्ण असे अंग आहे.

सामाजिक संबंध :-

एका पेक्षा अधिक समूह अथवा समाज यांच्यात प्रस्थापित होणारे संबंध निरनिरळ्या स्वरूपाचे अथवा परिस्थितीजन्य असून कमी-जास्त प्रमाणात नेहमी बदलणारे असतात. कधी सहकार्याची भाषा असते तर कधी संघर्षाची भाषा असते. तरी समूहाला सामाजिक संबंधाची

आवश्यकता असतेच. सामाजिक संबंधाच्या माध्यमातून समाज आपल्या समस्या सोडवत असतो अथवा आपल्या गरजापूर्ण करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील असतो. कारण कोणताही बहुतांशी समाज परिपूर्ण नसतो, सामाजिक संबंधामुळे त्या समाजातील लोकांचे अनेक वर्षांपासून कौटुंबिक, आर्थिक राजकीय, धार्मिक, व्यवहार सुरू असतात. एकादा व्यक्ती समाजापासून दूर राहू लागला तर तो त्या समाजाचा घटक राहात नाही. पूर्वी एखाद्या समाजावर बहिष्कार टाकण्याची पध्दती ही सामाजिक संबंधाची निती होती.

सामाजिक संबंध व्यक्त करण्याचे अनेक प्रकार असतात, भाषेतील चढ-उतार, क्रिया-प्रतिक्रिया देव-घेव, हे परस्परांच्या स्वभाव व प्रवृत्तीवर तर कधी भविष्यातील हितसंबंधावर अवलंबून असतात. कार्ल मार्क्स यांनी उत्पादन-प्रक्रियेशी संबंधित असलेल्या मालक-कामगार व त्यांच्यातील वस्तुनिर्मितीला लागणारा वेळ, श्रमाचे मूल्य, भांडवली तरतूद इत्यादीसाठी होणाऱ्या भाषिक व्यवहारांना उत्पादनाचे संबंध हे एका दृष्टीने सामाजिक संबंधच आहेत असे म्हटले आहे.

राजकीय नेते त्यांचे कार्यकर्ते आणि मतदार यांचे वारंवार समाजात संबंध प्रस्थापित होत असतात. त्या नेत्याचा संबंध आपल्या मतदार संघापूरते दीर्घकालीन ठीकतात. तो नेता ज्या समाजाचा असेल त्याची भाषा, सौम्य वा समाजातील लोकांच्या प्रश्नाची सोडवणूक करणारी असेल तर नेत्याचा त्या समाजातील संबंधाना राजकीय- सामाजिक संबंधच म्हटले जाते. उदा. महाराष्ट्रात मराठा नेत्यांचे वर्चस्व अधिक असते, याचे कारण मराठी भाषा होय, किंवा महाराष्ट्रातच एकादा मतदार संघ कानडी भाषिकांचा असेल तर तेथे कानडी उमेव्दारच यशस्वी झाल्याचे दिसेल, याला मुख्य कारणत्याच्या समाजाची भाषा होय. आपला भाषिक उमेव्दारच आपल्याला न्याय देईल, असा साधा विचार केला जातो. यालाच राजकीय- सामाजिक संबंध असे म्हटले जाते. सामाजिक संबंध कधी कधी प्राथमिक स्वरूपाचे असतात. लोकसमुहात वारंवार परस्परांतील संबंधामुळे ते दीर्घकाल ठीकणारे होतात. कधी तर तात्कालिक कारणामुळे निर्माण होतात. जमाव, सभा, सामना पाहणारे प्रेक्षक, दीर्घकाळ सहप्रवासी, मोठा समूह अथवा समाज हा एखादे विशिष्ट लक्ष वेधण्यासाठी एकत्र येतात. सर्वांची समान प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त होते. असंघटीत आसणाऱ्यांचे सामूहिक एकमत तयार होते. उदा मराठा आरक्षणासाठी मराठा समाज एक झाला. यात मराठी भाषिकांची संघटना हे सुध्दा विचारात घ्यावे लागते. कारण म्हणणे याच भाषेत ते व्यवस्थित मांडू शकतात. हे तितकेच खरे आहे. यालाच सामाजिक संबंध असे म्हटले जाते.

सामाजिक संबंध हे सामाजिक परिवर्तनाशी निगडीत असतात, समाजात काही बाबीत बदल घडवून आणण्याचा असेल तर सामाजिक संबंध बदलणाऱ्या विचारांचा उपयोग केला जातो. सामाजिक संबंधाचा सामाजिक समस्येशी जवळचे नाते आसल्यामुळे समाजातील पारंपरिक प्रथेत, व्यवस्थेत बदल घडून येतो. उदा. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या कृती- शील विचारांमुळेच बहुजन समाजात प्रो. डॉ. अभिमन्यू गेना ओहळ

मोठे परिवर्तन घडून आले, त्यांची लेखणी आणि वाणी यातून प्रस्तुत होणारी सामाजिक भाषा याला मुख्यत्वे कारणीभूत होती. वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीमुळे समाजाच्या कक्षा वाढत आहेत. ग्रामीण समाज जिल्हा, राज्य, देश अशा भौगोलिक पातळीवर पसरलेला आहे. या संबंधी असे म्हटले आहे, ' देश हा समाज परिसरात पसरलेला ठराविक भूप्रदेशावर राहाणाऱ्या लोकांचा, तेथील शासन आणि भौगोलिक प्रदेश यांचा घटक असतो. जगात छोटे मोठे देश जागतिक संघनामुळे जीवंत आहेत. आरोग्य, सांस्कृतिक, शिक्षण आणि आर्थिक बाबतीत जगातल्या प्रत्येकाचा विचार संगणकाव्दारे केला जाऊ शकतो. तंत्रज्ञानामुळे माणसाला प्रत्यक्ष न भेटता सुध्दा संवाद साधता येतो.

निष्कर्ष :

भाषिक सामाजिक संबंध म्हणजे आजचे विकसीत होणारे नवे तंत्रज्ञान होय, यामुळेच दोन व्यक्ती समुहाला, दोन देशाला सामाजिक संबंधाचा उपयोगच होणार, जेणे करून हे सगळे केवळ माणसाला भाषेमुळे शक्य झाले. हे सर्वज्ञात आहे.

संदर्भ :

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सारांश –

अध्ययन जिज्ञासा हा अध्ययनातील महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. अध्ययन जिज्ञासा किंवा कुतूहल ही शोधाची जननी आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांची अध्ययन विषयक जिज्ञासा, त्यामागे त्याचे अवधान, त्यामागे असणारे मन जिज्ञासा पूर्ण नाही झाली तर आपल्याला ताण येतो, अस्वस्थता वाढते शोधाचा मार्ग गतिमान होतो. त्यातून नवनवीन शोध लागतात. म्हणून 'जिज्ञासा हि शोधाची जननी आहे' असे म्हणतात. प्रस्तुत संशोधन सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर करून केले आहे. अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नावली माहितीसंकलना साठी उपयोग केला आहे. पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थिनी यांची अध्ययन जिज्ञासा स्तर चांगला आहे यात लक्षणीय फरक नाही. ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी यांच्या अध्ययन जिज्ञासा मध्ये सार्थ फरक आहे. शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा स्तर चांगला आहे.

प्रस्तावना –

कोणतेही शिक्षण पूर्ण करायचे झाले तर तो मार्ग अगदी सोपा असला पाहिजे पण त्यासाठी विविध अंगानी त्याचा विचार होणे क्रमप्राप्त असते.

शाळा हे एक मंदिर असते आणि शिक्षक म्हणजे त्या मंदिरातील पुजारी असतो. ज्ञान मंदिरातील पुजारी हा आजच्या आधुनिक विचार प्रणालीचा विचार करूनच ह्या ज्ञान मंदिरातील विद्यार्थी भक्तांना आनंदी मागनि कसे नेता येईल हा विचार करणारा पाहिजे.

मनावर अभ्यासाचं ओझं न घेता आनंदाने जगण्याची कला आपण शिकली पाहिजे यावर मात करण्याचे धाडस प्रत्येकाने दाखवून जीवनाचा आनंद, पर्यायाने आरोग्याच योग्य आणि प्रभावी तंत्र अवलंबल पाहिजे. आपल्याला कोणतीही गोष्ट येते पण ती वेगळ्या मागनि करावी लागते तरच ती अधिक प्रभावी बनते आपल्याला आपल्या ध्येयापर्यंत पोहोचण्यास अडथळे निर्माण होतात पण हे सर्व अडथळे आपण आपल्या मनातील विचारांनीच बनवत असतो. अध्ययन जिज्ञासा विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निर्माण होण्यासाठी शिक्षकाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

अध्ययन जिज्ञासा :-

अध्ययन जिज्ञासा किंवा कुतूहल ही शोधाची जननी आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांची अध्ययन विषयक जिज्ञासा, त्यामागे त्याचे अवधान, त्यामागे असणारे मन जिज्ञासा पूर्ण नाही झाली तर आपल्याला ताण येतो, अस्वस्थता वाढते शोधाचा मार्ग तीन व गतिमान होतो. त्यातून नवनवीन शोध लागतात. म्हणून 'जिज्ञासा हि शोधाची जननी आहे'

असे म्हणतात, मानवाचा शोध कल्पनातीत विश्वाच्याही पलीकडचा असतो मानवाला विश्वातील अनेक गोष्टींचा उलगडा झालेला नाही. म्हणून ते जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न सतत चालू आहे.

कार्यात्मक व्याख्या-

१. माध्यमिक स्तर:-

माध्यमिक स्तर म्हणजे पुणे जिल्ह्यातील मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळेतील इयत्ता नववी व दहावीचा वर्ग.

२. विद्यार्थी:

विद्यार्थी म्हणजे वय वर्ष १४ ते १५ या वयोगटातील मराठी माध्यमाच्या शाळेत शिकणारे इयत्ता नववीचे विद्यार्थी होय

३. अध्ययन जिज्ञासा :-

अध्ययन जिज्ञासा म्हणजे मराठी विषयातील एखादी गोष्ट जाणून घेण्याची इच्छा.

संशोधनाची गरज-

माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जिज्ञासा स्तर जाणून घेण्यासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन गरजेचे आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांचा अभ्यास आनंददायी करण्यासाठी सदर संशोधन त्यांच्या अभ्यासा विषयी सवयीमध्ये सुधारणा करणे साठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन गरजेचे आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांची शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रमानुसार एखाद्या विषयावर गट चर्चा घडवून आणण्यासाठी सदर संशोधन गरजेचे आहे. पाठ्यक्रमातील एखाद्या घटकावर विद्यार्थ्यांचा संवाद अभिनयाच्या माध्यमातून घडवून आणण्यासाठी सदर संशोधन गरजेचे आहे कोणताही एक शब्द लिहायला सांगून त्यापासून अनेक मुद्दे वाक्ये बनवून घेण्यासाठी सदर संशोधन गरजेचे

आहे.विद्यार्थ्यांना एका शब्दापासून निबंध आणि कविता तयार करायला लावण्यासाठी सदर संशोधन गरजेचे आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्व

शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रमानुसार एखाद्या विषयावर गटचर्चा घडवून आणून त्यावर आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करण्यासाठी . पाठ्यक्रमातील एखाद्या घटकावर विद्यार्थ्यांचा संवाद अभिनयाच्या माध्यमातून घडवून आणता येण्यासाठी . एका शब्दापासून अनेक मुद्दे व वाक्ये बनवता येतात. विद्यार्थ्यांना कथा, निबंध आणि कविता तयार करायला शिकवता येण्यासाठी सदर संशोधनाचे महत्वाचे आहे. सदर संशोधनामधून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अभ्यासाविषयी लेखन, वाचन, संवाद आणि चर्चा इत्यादी सवयीमध्ये सुधारणा करता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयक अध्ययन जिज्ञासा वाढवण्यासाठी सदर संशोधनातून त्यांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध उपक्रमाच्या साहाय्याने शिक्षणात आनंदी कसे राहून शिक्षण शिकता येईल याकरिता सदर संशोधनाची महत्वपूर्णता आहे. कोणताही एखादा शब्द मुलांना देऊन त्यांना कथा, निबंध आणि कविता कशी तयार करावयाची हे समजेल. कोणताही एक शब्द लिहायला सांगून त्यापासून अनेक मुद्दे व वाक्ये बनवून घेण्यासाठी सदर संशोधनाची महत्वपूर्ण आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

१. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेचा शोध घेणे.

२.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेच्या संदर्भात तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे ,अ. पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थी ,ब.ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी .

संशोधनाची परिकल्पना

१.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक असेल.

२.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक असेल.

अर्थनिर्वचन व माहितीचे विश्लेषण

कोष्टक क्र.१. पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थिनी यांची अध्ययन जिज्ञासा

विद्यार्थी	N	मध्यमान
पुरुष विद्यार्थी	४०	२०३.०२
स्त्री विद्यार्थी	३६	२०४.३६

कोष्टक १ वरून असे दिसते कि, पुरुष विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा मध्यमान २०३.०२ इतके आहे.व स्त्री विद्यार्थिनी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा मध्यमान २०४.३६ इतके

संशोधन शून्य परिकल्पना-

१.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक नसेल.

२.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक नसेल.

व्याप्ती-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाच्या अभ्यासाची व्याप्ती पुणे जिल्ह्यातील मराठी माध्यमातील माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यां पुरते व्याप्त आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन जिज्ञासा संबंधित आहे.

संशोधनाची मर्यादा

१) प्रस्तुत संशोधन अध्ययन जिज्ञासा या विषया संबंधित आहे.

१) प्रस्तुत संशोधनात प्रतीसादकाने दिलेल्या प्रतिसादावर निष्कर्ष अवलंबून आहे.

जनसंख्या-

उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावरील पुणे जिल्ह्यातील विद्यार्थी

न्यादर्श-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात एवढा न्यादर्श घेतला आहे.

न्यादर्श निवड पद्धती -

सदर संशोधनासाठी ७६ विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड असंभाव्यतेवर आधारित प्रासंगिक नमुना निवड पद्धतीने करण्यात आली.

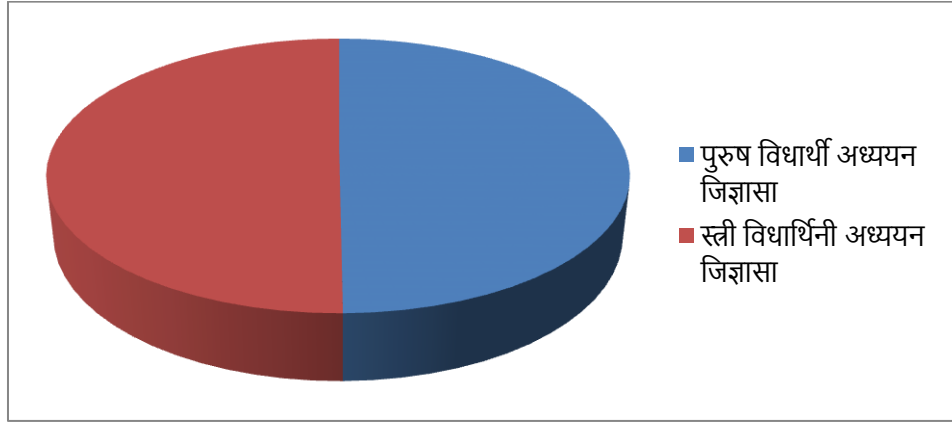
माहिती संकलन साधन-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नावली या साधनाचा वापर केला आहे.

संख्याशास्त्रीय तंत्र -

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात संकलित माहितीच्या विश्लेषणासाठी मध्यमान, प्रमाण विचलन, t- परिक्षिकेचा वापर केला आहे.

आहे.म्हणजेच पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थिनी यांचा अध्ययन जिज्ञासा स्तर चांगला आहे.



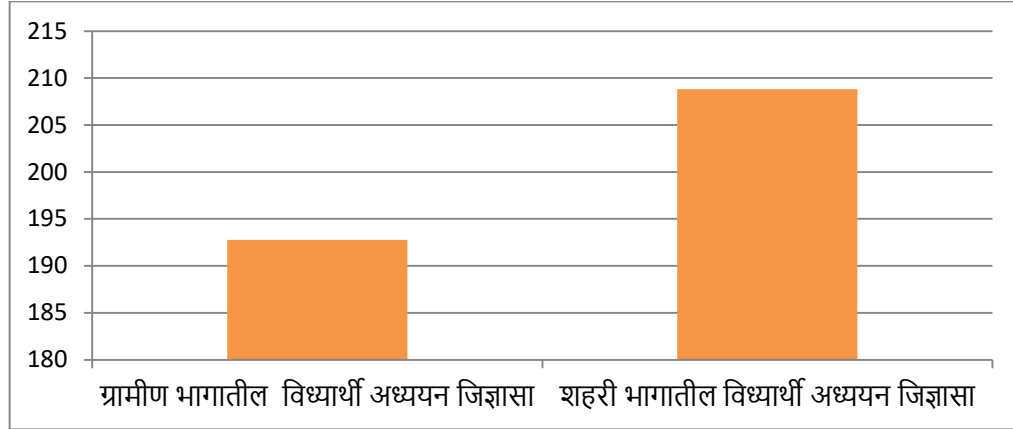
आलेख क्र.१. पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थिनी यांची अध्ययन जिज्ञासा

कोष्टक क्र.२ ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा

विद्यार्थी	N	मध्यमान
ग्रामीण विद्यार्थी	३६	२०८.८२
शहरी विद्यार्थी	४०	१९२.७५

कोष्टक २ वरून असे दिसते कि, ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा मध्यमान २०८.८२ इतके आहे.व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा

मध्यमान १९२.७५ इतके आहे.म्हणजेच शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी जिज्ञासा ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांपेक्षा अध्ययन जिज्ञासा स्तर चांगला आहे.



आलेख क्र.२. ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा

शून्य परिकल्पना

१.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक नसेल.

प्रस्तुत शून्य परिकल्पना तपासण्यासाठी पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थ्यांना मिळालेल्या अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नावली प्रश्नांका चे मध्यमान,प्रमाण विचलन ,काढण्यात आले, तसेच टी.परिक्षीकेच्या मदतीने दोन्ही मध्यमानातील फरकाची सार्थकता तपासण्यात आली

कोष्टक क्र.3

विद्यार्थी	N	मध्यमान	प्रमाण विचलन	टी मूल्य	शून्य परिकल्पना
पुरुष विद्यार्थी	४०	२०३.०२	२४.६७	-०.२३	स्वीकार
स्त्री विद्यार्थी	३६	२०४.३६	२४.८४		

कोष्टकातील टी मूल्य -०.०५ सार्थकता स्तर -१.९८ (स्वाधीनता मात्रा)

वरील कोष्टकावरून असे दिसून येते कि ,पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नावलीत मिळालेल्या प्रश्नांका ची तुलना केली असता, येणारे टी मूल्य -०.२३ इतके आहे. ०.०५ या सार्थकता स्तरावर कोष्टक टी मूल्य १.९८ इतके आहे. गणन केलेले टी मूल्य हे कोष्टक टी

प्रा. डॉ. करुणादेवी राऊत

मुल्या पेक्षा कमी असल्याने शून्य परिकल्पना चा त्याग करण्यात आला .म्हणजेच पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नांक मध्ये सार्थ फरक दिसून येत नाही.या वरून पुरुष विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा व स्त्री विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा यामध्ये सार्थ फरक नाही.

शून्य परिकल्पना-२

२.माध्यमिक स्तरावरील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषया संदर्भातील अध्ययन जिज्ञासेमध्ये लक्षणीय फरक नसेल.

प्रस्तुत शून्य परिकल्पना तपासण्यासाठी ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मिळालेल्या अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नावली प्राप्तांका चे मध्यमान,प्रमाण विचलन ,काढण्यात आले, तसेच टी.परिक्षीकेच्या मदतीने दोन्ही मध्यमानातील फरकाची सार्थकता तपासण्यात आली.

कोष्टक क्र.४.

विद्यार्थी	N	मध्यमान	प्रमाण विचलन	टी मूल्य	शून्य परिकल्पना
ग्रामीण विद्यार्थी	३६	२०८.८२	११.६९	3.५४	त्याग
शहरी विद्यार्थी	४०	१९२.७५	२५.१७		

कोष्टकातील टी मूल्य -०.०५ सार्थकता स्तर -१.९८ (स्वाधीनता मात्रा)

वरील कोष्टकावरून असे दिसून येते कि ,ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्रश्नावलीत मिळालेल्या प्राप्तांका ची तुलना केली असता, येणारे टी मूल्य 3.५४ इतके आहे. ०.०५ या सार्थकता स्तरावर कोष्टक टी मूल्य १.९८ इतके आहे. गणन केलेले टी मूल्य हे कोष्टक टी मुल्या पेक्षा जास्त असल्याने शून्य परिकल्पना चा त्याग करण्यात आला .म्हणजेच ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी व शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा प्राप्तांक मध्ये सार्थक फरक दिसून येतो.या वरून शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थी अध्ययन जिज्ञासा ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थी पेक्षा अधिक आहे.

निष्कर्ष –

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन जिज्ञासाचा अभ्यास केला .माहितीचे विश्लेषण व अर्थ निर्वचन व संशोधन फलिते यावरून निष्कर्ष काढले आहे.पुरुष विद्यार्थी व स्त्री विद्यार्थी यांची अध्ययन जिज्ञासा पातळी चांगली आहे.शहरी भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांची अध्ययन जिज्ञासा स्तर चांगला आहे.ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांचा अध्ययन जिज्ञासा स्तर समाधानकारक आहे.

संदर्भ -

1. भोसले र. डोणे उ. (२००९) शिक्षणातील बदलते विचार प्रवाह, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर
2. करंदीकर सु., जगताप ह. (२००६) अध्ययन अध्यापनाचे मानसशास्त्र, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
3. डवीर, पारसनीस, कपोले, जोशी, कुलकर्णी (१९९४) शिक्षणाचे मानसशास्त्रीय यथार्थ दर्शन, य.च.म.मु. विद्यापीठ, नाशिक
4. मुळे. रा. उमाठे वि. (१९८७) शैक्षणिक संशोधनाची मुलतत्वे,नागपूर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ ग्रंथ निर्मिती मंडळ.
5. जोशी. सु. (२००४)विद्यार्थ्यांच्या भावनिक विकासात शिक्षकाची भूमिका, भारतीय शिक्षण, पुणे
6. वापट भा. (१९८८) शैक्षणिक संशोधन, नूतन प्रकाशन पुणे

भ्रष्टाचार एक सामाजिक समस्या

प्रा. किशन काशिनाथ घोगेरे

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प्रस्तावना

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत सामाजिक विघटनाच्या अनेक समस्या आहेत. जसे की गुन्हेगारी, बालगुन्हेगारी, मद्यपानाची समस्या, आत्महत्येची समस्या आहेत. पण या समस्यांचा समाज जीवनावर गंभीर परिणाम होत नाही. ज्या प्रमाणात भ्रष्टाचाराच्या समस्यांमुळे संपूर्ण समाज जीवन विस्कळीत होते. भ्रष्टाचारामुळे समाजातील नागरिकांच्या विकासावर प्रभाव पडत असतो. भ्रष्टाचाराच्या समस्येतून दारिद्र्य, गरीबी, उपासमार, गुन्हेगारी व बाल गुन्हेगारी अशा समस्यांची निर्मिती होत असते. भ्रष्टाचाराची समस्या ही अतिप्राचीन काळापासून अस्तित्वात असली तरीही ही आधुनिक समाजात या समस्येने गंभीर स्वरूप धारण केलेले आहे. भ्रष्टाचार हा सरकारी अधिकारी, व्यापारी, राजकीय नेते, इतर प्रशासकीय अधिकारी अशा व्यक्ती ज्या सत्तेच्या पदावर असलेल्या व्यक्तीच्या अप्रमानिक किंवा अनैतिक वर्तनाचा प्रकार आहे. ज्यात स्वःतासाठी दिलेल्या सत्तेचा दुरुपयोग होतो. अनेक वेळा सर्वसामान्यांच्या हिताच्या खर्चावर लाचखोरी, घोटाळा, फसवणूक व घराणेशाही चा उपयोग करून डल्ला मारला जातो व यामुळे कायद्याचे राज्य कमी होते. आर्थिक विकास विस्कळीत होतो. सामान्य नागरिकांचा संस्था वरील लोकांचा विश्वास कमी होतो.

भ्रष्टाचार हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासात अडथळा आहे. कारण भ्रष्टाचार हा संसाधने अत्यावश्यक सेवा लोकांपासून हिरावतो समाजात असमानता निर्माण करतो. औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला सुरुवात झाली आणि समाजसंरचनेचे स्वरूप अधिक गुंतागुंतीचे होत गेले. समाजातील पारंपारिक मूल्य, व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ आहे. का सत्य प्रामाणिकपणा असे काही सामाजिक मूल्य कमकुवत होत जातात. नवीन सामाजिक मूल्यांचा प्रभाव वाढतो जसे व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य व व्यक्तिवाद, यश, आर्थिक संपन्नता अशा नवीन सामाजिक मूल्यांचा प्रभाव वाढतो. धार्मिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय जे काही मापदंड असतात. त्या मूल्यांवरचा विश्वास डळमळीत होतो. यामुळे भ्रष्टाचाराला व्यापक स्वरूप प्राप्त होते. आधुनिक समाजात भ्रष्टाचाराची समस्येमध्ये अधिक वाढ होत आहे.

भ्रष्टाचाराचा अर्थ आणि व्याख्या

1. सॅम्युअल हर्टिंगटन: "आधुनिक करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या असंख्य अनिष्ट परिणामांपैकी भ्रष्टाचार हा एक परिणाम आहे."

2. डी. एच. बेली.

" भ्रष्टाचार म्हणजे काही औपचारिक नियम किंवा कायद्याचे उल्लंघन करून व्यक्तिगत लाभ उठविणे हा लाभ पैशाच्या स्वरूपात असण्याची गरज नाही."

3 संथनाम समिती (1964)

" एखाद्या शासकीय पदाचा किंवा सार्वजनिक जीवनातील महत्त्वपूर्ण व प्रभावी पदाचा आणि सत्तेचा दुरुपयोग किंवा स्वार्थ साधण्याचे हेतूसाठी करण्यात येणारा वापर म्हणजे भ्रष्टाचार होय."

उद्दिष्टे:

1.सामाजिक समस्येचा अर्थ जाणून घेणे.

2. असणाऱ्या कारणांची माहिती घेणे.

संशोधनाची गृहीत कृत्य

1.भ्रष्टाचार ही आधुनिक समाजातील व्यापक व गंभीर सामाजिक समस्या निर्माण झाली. 2. भ्रष्टाचारास कारणीभूत असणाऱ्या कारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाचा विषय भ्रष्टाचार एक सामाजिक समस्या हा आहे शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश भ्रष्टाचार हा विषय घेतला आहे. संशोधन निबंधासाठी वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक या दोन्ही अभ्यास पद्धतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे. शोधनिबंध हा प्रमुख ग्रंथ पुस्तके लेख इंटरनेट यांचा उपयोग शोधनिबंधासाठी करण्यात आला आहे.

भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रकार

लाचघेणे हे भारतीय भ्रष्टाचाराचा एक सामान्य प्रकार आहे. शासकीय अधिकारी अनेक वेळा सेवा देण्याच्या मोबदल्यात लाच मागतात व स्वीकारत असतात. बेकायदेशीर कामाकडे दुर्लक्ष करत असतात. वशिलेबाजीच्या माध्यमातून विशेष स्वरूपाची गुणवत्ता व पात्रता असणाऱ्यांना डावलून आपल्या ओळखीच्या व सामान्य गुणवत्ता असणाऱ्यांची निवड नोकरीसाठीच्या मुलाखतीमध्ये निवड होत असते. अशा प्रकारचे भ्रष्टाचार समाजातील सर्व क्षेत्रात जसे की ,राजकीय भ्रष्टाचार,औद्योगिक भ्रष्टाचार,जमीन व रियल इस्टेट भ्रष्टाचार, सार्वजनिक खरेदी फसवणूक, पोलीस क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार, न्याय क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार, शिक्षण व आरोग्य क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्टाचार इत्यादी सर्व क्षेत्रात भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त असलेली दिसून येत आहेत.

भ्रष्टाचाराची कारणे

ऐतिहासिक कारणे

भ्रष्टाचाराची मुळे इतिहासात खूप खोलवर रुजलेली आहेत. कमकुवत प्रशासन व संस्था या अनेक ऐतिहासिक संदर्भांमध्ये कमकुवत प्रशासन संरचना व संस्थाने भ्रष्टाचाराला चालना दिलेली आहे. जेव्हा सरकारमध्ये प्रभावी यंत्रणा नसते त्याचवेळी भ्रष्टाचार वाढत असतो..

वसाहतवाद आणि साम्राज्यवादाचा अनेक देशांतील भ्रष्टाचारावर प्रसारावर प्रभाव पडला आहे. साम्राज्यवादी शक्तीने अनेक वेळा स्थानिक संस्थांनी शोषण केले. स्वतःच्या फायद्यासाठी भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था स्थापन केल्या भ्रष्टाचार पद्धतीचा वारसा सोडला तो आजही कायम आहे. ऐतिहासिक आर्थिक असमानता ज्यामुळे अनेकदा गुलामगिरी सरजामशाही किंवा इत्यादी प्रकारच्या शोषणाच्या प्रणालींमध्ये आहे. ज्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचार कायम

प्रा. किशन काशिनाथ घोंगरे

टिकून राहिला आहे. काही समूह असमान संपत्ती आणि सत्ता धारण करतात तेव्हा, ते त्यांच्या फायदा टिकवण्यासाठी भ्रष्टाचाराच्या मार्गाचा उपयोग करू लागतात की भ्रष्टाचाराची हे ऐतिहासिक कारणे एकमेकांशी संबंधित आहेत. प्रत्येक देशाच्या व प्रदेशाच्या विशिष्ट संदर्भात नुसार मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदलू शकतात.

धार्मिक कारणे

देशात आजही अशा ही धार्मिक संस्था आहेत ज्यांना भरपूर आर्थिक उत्पन्न प्राप्त होत असते. त्यावर सरकारचे नियंत्रण नाही का या पैशाचे पांढऱ्या पैशात रूपांतर करण्याचे कामही झाले तर संस्थेच्या नावाखाली ते केले जात आहे. धार्मिक संस्था गुन्हेगार गुंतलेल्या आहेत. गुन्हेगारीत गुन्हेगारांना संरक्षण देण्याची प्रवृत्ती आहे. या संस्था लोकांच्या धार्मिक भावनांच्या गैरवापर करून भ्रष्टाचाराला पाठबळ देणाऱ्या अनेक घटना देशात घडून आलेल्या आहेत.

राजकीय कारणे

राजकीय व्यवस्थेत एका पक्षाला स्पष्ट बहुमत नसेल अशा वेळेस तीन तीन पक्ष एकत्र येऊन सरकार स्थापन केले की सरकार टिकवण्यासाठी सत्तेवर असणाऱ्या लोकांना सत्ता टिकवण्यासाठी अनेक तडजोडी कराव्या लागत असतात. त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचार होण्याची शक्यता बळावते जागृत लोकमतच्या अभाव मुळे भ्रष्टाचाराचे आरोप असणारे नेते वर्षानुवर्षे निवडून येत असतात. सत्तेवर टिकून राहतात भ्रष्टाचारास राजकीय कारणे तितकेच महत्त्वाचे असल्याचे दिसून येते. कायद्याच्या राज्याचे संरक्षण करणे आणि न्याय मिळवणे निश्चित यावर गंभीर परिणाम होत असतो. देशातील मोठमोठ्या घोटाल्यांमध्ये कॅबिनेट मंत्री आणि मुख्यमंत्र्यांच्या पदावर असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती सुद्धा व उच्चस्तरीय सरकारी अधिकारी अशा प्रकारचे अनेक घोटाल्यांमध्ये सहभागी असलेले दिसून येतात. अनेक घटना आपल्या देशात घडून आलेल्या आपल्याला दिसून येतात.

आर्थिक कारणे

आर्थिक असमानता व गरिबी ही समाजात भ्रष्टाचार वाढवत असते. कारण व्यक्ती मूलभूत सेवांमध्ये नोकरीमध्ये प्रवेश करण्यासाठी आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी प्राप्त करण्यासाठी व सुरक्षित करण्यासाठी लाचखोरी व खंडणीच्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करू शकतात.

पारदर्शकता आणि उत्तरदायित्वाचा अभाव

प्रशासकीय कामकाजात आणि प्रक्रियेत अपुरी पारदर्शकता ही भ्रष्टाचाराला पूरक वातावरण निर्माण करू शकते. यामुळे भ्रष्टाचारात जबाबदारी कोणाची राजकीय नेत्यांची की प्रशासकीय अधिकारी यामध्ये असलेली अस्पृश्यता त्यांच्या कृतीसाठी जबाबदार धरण्यासाठी कमकुवत यंत्रणाही भ्रष्टाचारास कारणीभूत ठरत असते.

सांस्कृतिक कारणे

समाजात असलेले सांस्कृतिक नियम व सामाजिक नियम व समाजाच्या भ्रष्टाचाराबद्दलचा दृष्टिकोन सर्वसामान्य जनतेत भ्रष्टाचार सहन करण्याची क्षमता बरीच असते. सामाजिक नियमाने भ्रष्टाचाराबद्दलचा दृष्टिकोन जसे की "जो तळे राखतो तो पाणी चाकतो" अशी जनतेची समजूत निर्माण झाली की भ्रष्टाचार दूर करणे अशक्य आहे असे वाटते त्यामुळे अनैतिक वर्तनासाठी सहिष्णुता किंवा वैयक्तिक फायद्याचे साधन म्हणून भ्रष्टाचाराची नाही भ्रष्टाचाराचे निर्मितीचे कारण ठरत असते.

भ्रष्टाचाराचे परिणाम

भ्रष्टाचाराचे समाजाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरीत परिणाम होतात. भ्रष्टाचारामुळे समाजातील शेतकरी, कामगारांच्या खात्यात पैसा जात नाही. तो पैसा श्रीमंतांच्या खात्यात जमा होतो. त्यामुळे गरीब अधिक गरीब होत असतो व श्रीमंत अधिक श्रीमंत होतो. यामुळे गरीब आणि श्रीमंत यांच्यातील दरी दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच जात आहे. समाजाच्या आर्थिक विषमतेत वाढ होत आहे. संपत्ती व सत्तेच्या बळावर सधनवर्ग दुर्बलाचे शोषण करतो. समाजात अशांतता निर्माण होते. व लोकांचा शासन व्यवस्थेवरील विश्वास कमी होतो. अति आवश्यक सेवांच्या वितरणात अडथळा निर्माण होतो सामाजिक अन्याय होतो..

पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास भ्रष्टाचारामुळे जंगलतोड, बेकायदेशीर खननकाम व प्रदूषण इत्यादी गोष्टींना मदत पर्यावरणाचा ऱ्हास होतो. पर्यावरण व सार्वजनिक आरोग्यावर दीर्घकालीकालीन परिणाम होत असतात. भ्रष्टाचारामुळे कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी करणाऱ्या संस्था कमकुवत करून समूह गुन्हेगारीला सहकार्य करून अमली पदार्थांची तस्करी इत्यादी. असुरक्षिततेच्या प्रसाराला सहकार्य करून सुरक्षितता विस्कळीत करू शकते. भ्रष्टाचाराची समस्या ही समाजाची, राजकीय व आर्थिक व्यवस्था उध्वस्त करण्यास कारणीभूत ठरते.

प्रा. किशन काशिनाथ घोगरे

भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलनाचे उपाय

भारतीय समाजातील भ्रष्टाचारांचे समूह निर्मूलन करायचं असेल तर, भ्रष्टाचाराविषयी लोकांमध्ये जाणीव जागृती निर्मिती करणे. भ्रष्टाचाराच्या अगदी छोट्या घटनांकडे जाणीवपूर्वक लक्ष देऊन त्याचा निर्मूलन करणे आवश्यक आहे. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारतीय समाजात भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलन करण्याकरिता भारतीय सरकारने अनेक कायदे केले जसे की, भ्रष्टाचार प्रतिबंधक कायदा (1947) या कायद्याने लाचघेणे उत्पन्नापेक्षा अधिक संपत्ती बाळगणे, कार्यालयीन पद गैरमार्गाने प्राप्त करणे, आर्थिक लाभ प्राप्त करणे या सर्व बाबी भ्रष्टाचार आहेत. संशयताची चौकशी करण्याची जबाबदारी डेप्युटी सुप्रीडेंट ऑफ पोलीस यांच्या खालच्या स्तरावर असणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी करावी. भ्रष्टाचार प्रतिबंधक कायदा (1988) या कायद्यात केंद्र व केंद्रशासित राष्ट्रीय बँकातील, सार्वजनिक उद्योगातील, केंद्रीय व राज्य सरकारकडून मदत मिळणाऱ्या सरकारी सोसायटीतील अधिकारी, विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग मंडळातील नौकर, उपकुलगुरू, प्राध्यापक, शास्त्रज्ञ या सर्वांना सार्वजनिक नोकर मानल्यात आले आहे. या कायद्यात गुन्हा सिद्ध झाला तर सहा महिन्यांची जेल आहे ती ही पाच वर्षांपर्यंत वाढवता येते. अशा तरतुदी या कायद्यात आहेत. प्रशासन दक्षता विभाग, केंद्रीय चौकशी बुरो, डोमेस्टिक दक्षता युनिट, केंद्रीय दक्षता कमिशन. माहितीचा अधिकार कायदा (2005) हा कायदा नागरिकांना सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरणांकडून माहिती मिळवण्याची परवानगी देतो, ज्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचाराच्या घटना उघडकीस आणण्यात आणि सरकारी कामकाजात पारदर्शकता वाढविण्यात मदत होऊ शकते. देशातील नागरिकांना आदर्श शिक्षण सोयी उपलब्ध करून देणे ही भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलनासाठी सर्वात उपयुक्त महत्त्वपूर्ण बाब आहे. नैतिक शिक्षण देणे सुद्धा आवश्यक आहे. भारतातील अगणित राजकीय पक्षाने लोकशाहीच्या भावनेचा अंत करून भ्रष्टाचार प्रचंड वाढ केली आहे. म्हणूनच राजकीय पक्षांच्या नेतृत्व बदल घडवून आणणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. शासकीय कार्यालय आज भ्रष्टाचार व भ्रष्टाचाराचा मुक्त वावरांमुळे पूर्णपणे पोखरली आहे. भ्रष्टाचारावर नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी एक स्वतंत्र मंडळाचे जे प्रत्येक कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या प्रत्येक कृतीचे बारकाई निरीक्षण करू शकेल अशा मंडळाची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे. पोलीस विभागात सुधारणा घडवून आणणे, न्यायालयीन सुधारणा

घडवून आणणे, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात सुधारणा घडवून आणणे, समाज कल्याण संस्था सुधारणा घडवून आणणे, शिक्षण पद्धतीत सुधारणा घडवून आणणे, कर्मचाऱ्यास पुरेसे वेतन देणे, लोकांच्या सामूहिक आवश्यकता आहे तर भारतीय भारतीय समाज भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलन होऊ शकेल.

अशाप्रकारे शासनाने स्वातंत्र्य उत्तर 75 वर्षात भ्रष्टाचार प्रतिबंधासाठी कायदे व उपाययोजना केल्या असल्या तरीही या उपायामुळे पाठीमागच्या 75 वर्षात भ्रष्टाचारात घट होण्याऐवजी दिवसेंदिवस वाढत होत आहे हे नाकारता येत नाही. भ्रष्टाचार नियंत्रणाचा विचार केवळ सरकारनेच न करता जनतेने या बाबीचा गंभीरपणे विचार करणे आवश्यक बनले आहे.

निष्कर्ष

भ्रष्टाचार हा राजकीय, प्रशासकीय, सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वच व्यवस्थेमध्ये आहे. भ्रष्टाचार शासकीय व निमशासकीय विभाग या वर्गात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. शिक्षण विभाग, कृषी विभाग, आरोग्य विभागात सर्वच क्षेत्रात भ्रष्टाचार मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येतो. सद्य समाजातील उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृती ही भ्रष्टाचाराचे मूळ आहे भौतिक वस्तु मिळवण्याची आकर्षण दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जात आहे. शारीरिक आकांक्षा मानवांना चुकीच्या पद्धतीने उत्पन्न मिळवण्यास भाग पाडत आहे. भ्रष्टाचारावर मात करण्यासाठी लोकांना स्वतःच्या महत्वाकांक्षा नियंत्रित करावे लागतील, नैतिक शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन द्यावे लागेल, व भ्रष्टाचारांना कठोर शिक्षा द्यावी लागेल.

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