INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL of ADVANCE and APPLIED RESEARCH

International journal of advance and applied research (IJAAR)

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Impact of Sensationalized Media Coverage and Perception of Current Events

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Abstract:

In today's environment, where information is constantly being sensationalized and aired in a way that benefits the speaker or broadcaster, it can be difficult to determine how much impact such coverage has on people's perception of current events. This article will explore how sensationalized media coverage has impacted people's understanding of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Myanmar and how this could have a negative effect on public opinion around the world. Sensationalism is a tactic used in an attempt to gain an audience's attention. Media outlets resort to the use of shocking words, exaggeration and sometimes blatant lies. They do this to boost public interest or excitement, and it's becoming more common every year. Traditionally, sensationalism in the news was conceived of mainly in terms of story content. Stories about topics such as crime, violence, natural disasters, accidents, and fires were considered as sensational. In the early 1800s, newspapers and magazines were luxuries. Professionally produced news had a small audience, and its content was tailored to the rich and powerful.

Keywords: Environment, coverage, exaggeration, excitement, Professionally etc.

Introduction:

Sensationalism epitomized by yellow journalism has been an issue of concern since the 20th century. It was during this period that the call for a socially responsible media became intense because the press was seen to be perpetuating a culture of irresponsibility in the face of the freedom they enjoyed when the libertarian philosophy of the press held sway. Yet, a century later, the media is seen t o be reverting back to the sameun acceptable, unethical practices. The in-thing is now is "market-driven journalism" – giving priority to trivial news items, certain kinds of layout, headline sizes, photo enhancements, flashy colours, irrelevant and lurid photos that attract mass audiences like entertainment while downplaying information. Unfortunately, our present Indian Journalism is plagued by sensationalism and wrong reporting. Rather than making people aware of the on goings around the world, it focuses on presenting an exaggerated, distorted and perverted version of the most absurd an insignificant events.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the concept of Sensitization in Media.
2. To study the impact of Sensationalized media coverage.

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.

Concept of Sensitization in Media:

Sensationalism may rely on reports about generally insignificant matters and portray them as a major influence on society, or biased presentations of newsworthy topics, in a trivial, or tabloid manner, contrary to general assumptions of professional journalistic standards. Media sensationalism affects society by distorting the truth in pursuit of a simplified idea of a problem. Often to make oneself feel superior in their 'discovery of the truth'. The result is masses of people divided - the sheep agree or disagree on pure impulse, the intelligent ones agree or disagree and sit at home doing nothing to affect it, and the radical crazy people go out and hijack movements in pursuit of exactly the same thing - simplification of problems, in pursuit of a sense of superiority and comfort.

Impact of Sensationalized Media Coverage:

Media literacy is essential to helping people understand the messages that are being broadcasted to them, the biases in media and how they may affect the perception of an event or issue. With an overwhelming source of information, the need for media literacy is more prevalent than ever.

Unfortunately sensationalism of the media makes it tougher for the average reader and/or viewer to filter through sources. There is also a lack of consequence for media outlets that sensationalize stories. Ultimately it's the consumers that are left disappointed with the lack of substance when we're made to view sensationalized media. However, media outlets are satisfied with the interaction they received through sensationalism. At this point, sensationalism is far too engraved in our society for it to suddenly up and disappear and media outlets don't seem to be slowing down the output of sensationalized media. As of now, believe the best approach is to be cautious of the media sources we choose to engage with.

Sensationalist news in the media has a significant impact on public perception and trust in news content. The presence of sensational and breaking news headlines attracts attention in the short term but reduces the credibility of the information in the long run . Sensationalism in news coverage, especially when it deviates from professional journalistic standards, can negatively affect public opinion on certain topics and events, such as violence against women. The use of sensational formal features and vivid storytelling is more prevalent in commercial channels, driven by the dependence on commercial revenues . The rise of sensationalist news has been linked to a decline in trust in news media, particularly among young and middle-aged adults . Overall, sensationalism in the media can have harmful consequences, including negative public perception, reduced trust in news content, and the propagation of stereotypes and unethical reporting practices. Sensationalism in news broadcasting can have several significant impacts on public perception and societal discourse:

i. Distortion of Reality:
Sensationalism often exaggerates or distorts news stories to make them more attention-grabbing. This can lead to a misrepresentation of facts and events, causing the public to have a skewed understanding of issues.

ii. Decreased Trust in Media:
When sensationalism becomes prevalent, it can erode trust in the media. Viewers may become skeptical of news sources and question the accuracy and reliability of the information they receive.

iii. Polarization and Divisiveness:
Sensationalized news stories often focus on conflict and controversy, which can exacerbate societal divisions and polarize public opinion. This can lead to increased hostility and animosity between different groups within society.

iv. Reduced Understanding of Complex Issues:
Sensationalism tends to prioritize entertainment value over depth and complexity. As a result, important nuances and complexities of

issues may be overlooked, leading to a superficial understanding of complex societal problems.

v. Emotional Manipulation:
Sensationalized news stories often rely on emotional appeals to capture viewers' attention. This can lead to emotional manipulation and exploitation of viewers' feelings, potentially clouding their judgment and decision-making processes.

vi. Impact on Public Policy:
Sensationalized news coverage can influence public perceptions and attitudes towards certain issues, ultimately shaping public opinion and impacting policy decisions. When news stories prioritize sensationalism over factual reporting, it can lead to misguided policy responses based on misinformation or incomplete understanding.

Overall, sensationalism in news broadcasting can have detrimental effects on public perception and societal discourse by distorting reality, eroding trust in media, fueling polarization, and hindering the public's ability to understand complex issues in a nuanced way.

Conclusion:
Sensationalist news in the media has a significant impact on public perception and trust in news content. The presence of sensational and breaking news headlines attracts attention in the short term but reduces the credibility of the information in the long run. Sensationalism in news coverage, especially when it deviates from professional journalistic standards, can negatively affect public opinion on certain topics and events, such as violence against women. The use of sensational formal features and vivid storytelling is more prevalent in commercial channels, driven by the dependence on commercial revenues. The rise of sensationalist news has been linked to a decline in trust in news media, particularly among young and middle-aged adults. Overall, sensationalism in the media can have harmful consequences, including negative public perception, reduced trust in news content, and the propagation of stereotypes and unethical reporting practice When it comes to current events, sensationalized media coverage can have a negative and positive effect on our perception. By staying aware of the effects of sensationalized media coverage, we can avoid the negative consequences that can follow. Additionally, we should be careful not to let sensationalized media coverage change our opinion of an event. If we are able to stay informed about current events, we can make informed decisions that will benefit our business.

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Disillusionment of the American Dream in Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing'*: A Foucauldian Study

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Abstract:

This paper aims to study and discuss the disillusionment of the American Dream by applying Michel Foucault's theories to Giannina Braschi's thought-provoking and groundbreaking novels, "United States of Banana" and "Yo-Yo Boing!". These novels present an incredibly insightful and relentless examination of the revered American Dream. In an awe-inspiring display of intellectual prowess, this essay seeks to delve into how Braschi masterfully showcases the disillusionment plaguing this societal construct by deftly applying the theories of the renowned philosopher Michel Foucault. Namely power, discourse, and biopolitics. Through an ingenious combination of fragmented narratives, a rich tapestry of cultural blending through the utilization of Spanglish, and a razor-sharp satirical edge, Braschi fearlessly strips away the layers to expose the intricate constraints that entangle the American Dream, shedding light on the omnipotent power dynamics that perpetuate its resounding disappointment. Foucault's extraordinary framework emphasized not only how societal expectations and governmental authority intertwine, but also how prevailing narratives contribute significantly to the overwhelming sense of isolation and ostracism experienced by Braschi's captivating characters. This comprehensive analysis serves as a beacon, skillfully illuminating the shared critique that resounds within these novels while remaining acutely aware of their distinctive and diverse stylistic approaches. Ultimately, Braschi's literary prowess challenges and implores us, as readers, to exercise discernment and engage in a piercing and critical evaluation of the nuanced complexities and constraints that shackle the American Dream, especially in relation to marginalized communities. Only by engaging in this introspective dialogue can we hope to forge a path towards a more inclusive and egalitarian society.

Keywords: Michel Foucault, Discourse, Biopolitics, Disillusionment, Cultural Norms, Government Authority, Prevailing Narratives, Marginalization, Power Structures, Biopolitical Regulation

Introduction:

Giannina Braschi, a well-known author from Puerto Rico, brings a unique and strongly critical perspective to the narrative of the American Dream. Influenced by her background in two different cultures, Braschi's books "United States of Banana" and "Yo-Yo Boing!" provide a specific Latinx viewpoint, revealing the disappointment hidden behind the idea of opportunity and progress. Her Puerto Rican roots give Braschi a special understanding, enabling her to highlight the conflicting aspects of the American Dream for those on the fringes of society.

The American Dream, a fundamental aspect of the American identity, offers the opportunity for economic success and upward mobility to those who are willing to put in the necessary effort. Throughout history, it has driven immigration and creativity, attracting people with the principles of liberty and fairness. However, the actual experience can be much more complex. Braschi's writing explores this tension, exposing the constraints of the Dream and the feeling of disappointment it can create when confronted with institutional obstacles and a restricted concept of achievement.

This paper contends that Braschi's books, *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!',* employ Michel Foucault's concepts of power, discourse, and biopolitics to dismantle the American Dream. By examining how cultural norms, governmental authority, and prevailing stories influence the lives of her characters, Braschi reveals the power structures that lead to their feelings of isolation and marginalization. Using Foucault's theories, we can observe how the American Dream operates as a means of regulation, resulting in disappointment for individuals who do not fit its strict criteria.

Literature Review:

The concept of the American Dream has traditionally represented the potential for upward social mobility and opportunity within American

society (Roediger, 2007). Yet, recent scholarly works have delved into its imperfections, demonstrating its inadequacies for marginalized communities (Boyle, 2003). This analysis explores how Giannina Braschi's literary works, *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'*, employ Michel Foucault's power theory to dismantle the American Dream and reveal its deficiencies for Puerto Ricans and other minority groups.

The idea proposed by Michel Foucault regarding the all-encompassing nature of power and its influence on knowledge and identity is a crucial framework for examining Braschi's criticism (Foucault, 1977). Scholars such as Arlene Dávila (2004) contend that the American Dream functions as a type of "disciplinary power," shaping thoughts and actions to align with prevailing ideologies. Braschi confronts this idea through disjointed storytelling and unconventional figures, drawing attention to the exclusion of individuals who do not fit the idealized portrayal of success (Dávila, 2004).

Prior studies on Braschi provide understanding of her examination of power structures. For instance, Ilan Stavans (2004) delves into the use of Spanglish in "Yo-Yo Boing!" to challenge English dominance and highlight the linguistic suppression experienced by Latino groups (Stavans, 2004). Likewise, Frederick Luis Aldama (2013) interprets "United States of Banana" as a form of political satire that scrutinizes American foreign policy and its neocolonial ties to Puerto Rico (Aldama, 2013).
By concentrating on these elements, this investigation can provide a sophisticated and unique comprehension of how Braschi employs a Foucauldian viewpoint to deconstruct the myth of the American Dream and reveal its disillusioning impact on marginalized communities endeavoring to locate their position in the American narrative.

Problem of the study:
The concept of the American Dream, a fundamental aspect of American national identity, guarantees the promise of equal opportunities and financial success for everyone. However, the primary concern of this research is the disappointment felt by individuals living on the margins of society as they strive to achieve this dream. The novels *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!* by Giannina Braschi are the central focus of the study. Utilizing a Foucauldian perspective, the research delves into how Braschi presents the American Dream as a belief system that marginalizes those who do not adhere to prevailing notions of prosperity and integration. The emphasis lies in examining how societal power dynamics, entrenched discourses, and biopolitical regulation contribute to a sense of disillusionment among disenfranchised communities, specifically Latino

characters who are dealing with cultural diversity and language obstacles.
Purpose of the study:
The study "Disillusionment of the American Dream in Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* A Foucauldian Study" aims to analyze how the novels of Giannina Braschi critique the American Dream, especially for those on the margins of society. It also employs Michel Foucault's notions of power, discourse, and biopolitics to examine the idea of disillusionment. This investigation seeks to comprehend how societal norms and anticipations lead to a feeling of letdown among individuals who pursue the American Dream but are unable to attain it in its traditional sense.
Model of Analysis:
The analytical framework employed in this research is based on the theories of Michel Foucault, a prominent French philosopher. Specifically, the study will utilize Foucauldian concepts to analyze Giannina Braschi's novels and their critique of the American Dream. The focus will be on power dynamics, biopolitics, and discourse as outlined by Foucault. This involves examining how Braschi's works depict the American Dream as a dominant discourse that marginalizes non-conformists, using fragmented narratives and surveillance imagery to represent biopolitical control, and challenging established narratives of assimilation and language standards.
Theoretical Framework: Foucault and Power Dynamics
Power, Knowledge, and Discourse:
French philosopher and social theorist, Michel Foucault, vigorously contended that power and knowledge are not distinct entities, but rather intricately interconnected in an indissoluble bond. According to Foucault's discerning analysis, power wields a profound influence over what society deems to be true, orchestrating the very genesis of knowledge itself. Its formidable prowess emanates from its ability to not only stifle certain voices and perspectives, but also to deftly construct a version of reality that aligns with its own hegemonic agenda. This omnipresent power, omnipotent and intangible, masterfully weaves its tendrils through every facet of human existence, permeating educational institutions, mass media platforms, and even casual conversations, all with the purpose of relentlessly molding and disseminating knowledge that mirrors and reinforces the prevailing power dynamics within any given society.

Central to Foucault's intricate theoretical framework is the concept of discourse, a ubiquitous and commanding force that orchestrates the organization and dissemination of knowledge. It illuminates the intricate web of interconnected ideas, perspectives, and actions that converge to define

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what is considered proper and acceptable conduct, thereby forging the very essence of the perceived "reality" that permeates our daily lives. Discourses, as Foucault would stress, possess a remarkable agency in shaping societal norms and expectations, meticulously upholding and perpetuating the prevailing power structures that underpin the social fabric. An exemplary illustration of the entwined relationship between power, knowledge, and discourse can be found in the multifaceted construct known as the American Dream. This widely embraced discourse permeates the collective consciousness, promulgating specific principles and behavioral standards that profoundly influence individuals' perceptions of achievement and their societal positioning. Encapsulated within this sacred American Dream are deeply ingrained ideals of upward mobility, unfettered progress, and the relentless pursuit of success. As such, this pervasive discourse functions as a potent force, both shaping and redefining the very essence of the American identity, enshrining an unwavering faith in the individual's ability to transcend their circumstances and attain prosperity through sheer determination and unwavering tenacity.

Biopolitics and Control:

Foucault's theory of biopolitics examines the way in which governing bodies exercise authority over populations by implementing measures and policies that regulate life, well-being, and physical bodies. This control goes beyond simple governance to include the management of social conduct and standards, often justified in the name of public welfare and safety. Biopolitical measures can encompass surveillance initiatives, immigration regulations, and even healthcare policies. Within the framework of the American Dream, biopolitics is evident in the impact of societal norms and government policies on individuals' lives and prospects. While the American Dream may appear as an empowering narrative, it can also operate as a form of regulation, prescribing specific paths to success and marginalizing those who do not or cannot adhere to these ideals.

Foucault's theories offer a valuable framework for examining literature, especially in the context of power dynamics and dominant narratives. By focusing on the operation of power through discourse and biopolitical control, scholars can uncover the underlying structures that influence characters' experiences and social interactions within a text. This approach provides a deeper understanding of how literature reflects, questions, and potentially challenges prevailing cultural and social norms. In the analysis of Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'*, Foucault's theories shed light on how Braschi portrays disillusionment with the American Dream. By delving into power dynamics and discursive

formations in these novels, we can better comprehend Braschi's critique of the socio-political systems that support and perpetuate the myth of the American Dream, exposing its inherent contradictions and exclusions.

Giannina Braschi's books *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* employ a sharp analysis of the American Dream from the perspective of Michel Foucault's ideas on power, discourse, and biopolitics. Through examining the influence of societal norms, government authority, and prevailing narratives on her characters' lives, Braschi reveals the power structures that lead to their feelings of disappointment and marginalization. ***'United States of Banana':* A Fractured Dream Under Surveillance:**

The unconventional writing style employed by Giannina Braschi effectively communicates a deep criticism of the country's current state and the widespread disappointment with the American Dream. Using inventive literary methods, Braschi addresses issues such as social manipulation, the breakdown of identity, and the diminishing personal liberties in modern America.

In her works, Braschi employs evocative symbols such as the *'crown of barbed wire' (Braschi, 31)*, which resonates deeply with Michel Foucault's concept of biopolitics. This symbol effectively demonstrates the way in which government systems enforce biopolitical regulation, implementing monitoring and restrictions on personal freedom and independence in the name of national security. The juxtaposition of a crown, which traditionally represents authority and power, with barbed wire—a symbol of confinement and oppression—highlights the contradictory aspect of governance in contemporary society.

Braschi's non-traditional approach to writing enhances the significance of these symbols and themes. By using fragmented narratives, surreal imagery, and linguistic experimentation, she challenges conventional storytelling methods and encourages readers to address unsettling truths about societal norms. Her narratives expose the vulnerability of the American Dream and the difficult truths experienced by individuals who do not fit its narrow standards.

Her style of writing encourages readers to rethink how they view their national identity and ambitions. By integrating concepts from Foucault into her storytelling, she not only critiques the political and social structures that maintain inequality, but also presents a persuasive argument for introspection and societal change. Her writing serves as a powerful reminder of the intricacies involved in seeking freedom and opportunity in modern America, prompting us to confront and challenge the stories that influence our collective perception of the American Dream.

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The character of Giannina embodies this disillusionment. She grapples with the pressure to conform to a national identity that no longer aligns with her lived experience: *"They want me to be a symbol...a symbol of unity...But I am fragmented"* (Braschi, 1998, p. 22). Through Giannina's internal struggles, Braschi exposes the power of dominant narratives that dictate who gets to belong within the American Dream. Furthermore, the constant surveillance depicted in the novel reinforces the biopolitical control. For instance, the character of The Statue of Liberty describes *being "watched by a million security cameras"* (Braschi, 2011, p. 30) This constant monitoring creates a sense of paranoia and reinforces the limitations on individual agency.

'Yo-Yo Boing!': Language, Identity, and the Limits of Opportunity:

"Yo-Yo Boing!" presents a unique viewpoint on the American Dream by focusing on Latino characters dealing with cultural hybridity. Braschi's creative incorporation of Spanglish mirrors her characters' intricate identities and their challenge to engage with the prevailing American narrative. Figures such as Ismael aim for social advancement, but are met with continual indications of their outsider position. Ismael expresses regret about his societal standing., *"The American Dream only works if you speak English"* (Braschi,1998p.102). This statement underscores the constraints imposed on access to opportunities due to the prevailing language and cultural standards. Foucault's idea of discourse is evident in the favoritism towards English, representing a form of authority that marginalizes non-conformists.

Braschi further emphasizes the limitations of the Dream through satire. For instance, the character of Denise dreams of becoming Miss America, but the beauty pageant itself is a parody of American ideals. The judges prioritize conformity and stereotypical beauty standards (Braschi, 1998, p. 87), revealing the narrowness of the Dream's definition of success. However, also hints at possibilities of resistance. Characters like Yolanda embrace Spanglish, which challenges the idea of a single American language and highlights the diversity of cultural blending. This action disrupts the prevailing conversation and presents a different perspective of achievement that goes beyond assimilation. For example, Yolanda proudly declares, *"I am bilingual...and I can Spanglish you under the table"* (Braschi, 1998). This statement demonstrates her refusal to be confined by a single language and highlights the power of embracing her cultural identity.

Power, Disillusionment, and the Myth of Opportunity

Through the application of a Foucauldian perspective to both novels, it becomes evident that Braschi illuminates the power structures that underlie the American Dream. In *' United States of Banana,'* the disjointed storytelling, decay of symbols, and pervasive surveillance serve to underscore the biopolitical dominance that limits individual autonomy and perpetuates disenchantment. This is illustrated by the character of The Island of Manhattan, personified as Giannina, who experiences a sense of confinement and manipulation. "*They've fenced me in... They've put a security alert on me*" (Braschi,2011, p.24). This quotation highlights the constraints imposed on liberty and mobility, demonstrating the biopolitical regulation that adds to the character's sense of disillusionment.

'Yo-Yo Boing!' delves into the constraints of the American Dream as influenced by language and cultural norms, highlighting the marginalization of individuals who do not adhere to its standards. Braschi employs satire to underscore the irrationality of the Dream's restricted notion of achievement. The novels demonstrate how the language surrounding opportunity can serve as a means of manipulation, engendering feelings of inadequacy in those who do not meet its limited criteria for success.

Braschi's novels provide a strong and lasting criticism of the American Dream by employing innovative form and language. By applying a Foucauldian perspective to *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!',* one can see how the novels reveal the disenchantment caused by power dynamics, prevailing narratives, and biopolitical control. While this examination focuses on a Foucauldian framework, it is important to recognize that other critical perspectives, such as feminism and postcolonialism, could offer additional insights into the power structures inherent in the American Dream. For instance, a feminist interpretation could delve into how gender roles and expectations contribute to the Dream's constraints, especially for female characters. Likewise, a postcolonial approach could analyze how the legacy of colonialism shapes the experiences of marginalized communities within the American Dream narrative.

The Fragile Facade of the Dream

The disjointed accounts and deteriorating symbols in *'United States of Banana'* mirror the shattered essence of the American Dream in a post-9/11 era. Ongoing surveillance strengthens the biopolitical authority that confines personal autonomy and nurtures a feeling of disappointment. Similarly*, 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* Employs mockery and the alienation of characters who do not adhere to prevailing language and cultural standards to underscore the constraints of the Dream and the exclusion it upholds.

In Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana,'* the broken stories and decaying symbols

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are poignant representations of the fractured state of the American Dream in a post-9/11 world. The aftermath of the September 11 attacks had a deep impact on American identity, leading to increased security measures and surveillance. Braschi's use of broken stories reflects this societal division, showing the breakdown of collective ideals and the erosion of personal freedoms. Symbols like the *"crown of barbed wire,"* reminiscent of Foucault's concept of biopolitical control, vividly illustrate the government's pervasive surveillance and its imposition of restrictions that limit individual agency in the name of national security. This symbolism highlights the fragile nature of the American Dream, revealing its vulnerability to external threats and internal contradictions.

Similarly, in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* Braschi utilizes satire and the portrayal of characters who defy prevailing language and cultural norms in order to criticize the restrictions of the American Dream and the exclusion it causes. By employing linguistic creativity and the carnivalesque, Braschi overturns societal norms and confronts the pressures that marginalize a variety of cultural identities. Characters such as Yolanda maneuver through a environment where achievement is narrowly outlined, accentuating the gap between the Dream's pledges of possibility and the challenges encountered by those who do not adhere to societal standards. This storytelling approach reveals the fundamental limitations of the Dream and encourages readers to question its widespread applicability and inclusiveness.

Together, *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* Braschi provides sharp critiques of the American Dream, exposing its delicate outward appearance and the disappointment it creates. Braschi's study of biopolitical control, monitoring, and cultural integration aligns with Foucault's ideas, shedding light on the ways power functions to mold societal standards and limit individual freedom. By doing so, Braschi prompts readers to address the intricacies and inconsistencies within American society, encouraging a reassessment of the principles behind the Dream and promoting a broader and fairer conception of national identity and ambition.

Reimagining Success:

Braschi's critique extends beyond simply exposing disillusionment. By showcasing characters like Yolanda who embrace their cultural hybridity, the novels offer alternative visions of success that transcend the limitations of the traditional American Dream. This call for re-evaluation invites us to consider a more inclusive definition of success that celebrates diversity and acknowledges the struggles faced by marginalized communities. Literary critic Beatriz Cordova, for instance, argues that Braschi's work utilizes a Foucauldian framework to challenge

the exclusionary aspects of the American Dream, particularly for those on the margins of race, ethnicity, and language

Braschi's perspective in the narrative encourages readers to reconsider the standards used to gauge success. It encourages a thoughtful consideration of societal expectations that prioritize fitting in and going along with the crowd, often at the cost of one's cultural identity and personal independence. By honoring differences and recognizing the challenges encountered by marginalized groups, Braschi argues for a more comprehensive and inclusive definition of success—one that emphasizes genuineness, strength, and cultural diversity.

The perspective of literary critic Beatriz Cordova emphasizes that Braschi's works critically examine the exclusionary elements of the American Dream through a Foucauldian framework. Cordova's analysis points out how Braschi's stories challenge prevailing discourses that marginalize people due to their race, ethnicity, and language. By questioning biopolitical control and societal norms, Braschi reveals the ways in which power enforces conformity and sustains inequality.

Essentially, Braschi's books act as a prompt for action, encouraging readers to imagine and work towards a society that does not limit success to commonly accepted standards, but instead celebrates the richness and variety of human experiences. By using original storytelling methods and sharp criticism, Braschi prompts us to rethink the core values of the American Dream and to take an active role in creating a future that is more inclusive and fairer. (Cordova, 2012)

Situating Giannina Braschi's Works within the Context of Latino Literature and Postmodern American Fiction

Giannina Braschi's literary pieces, *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* are aligned with both Latino literature and postmodern American fiction. These contexts offer unique perspectives for understanding her original analysis of the American Dream and her examination of immigrant perspectives.

Latino literature frequently delves into themes such as identity, cultural blending, and the effects of migration and colonialism. Braschi's works delve deeply into these topics, both reflecting and pushing the boundaries of broader trends in Latino literature. Cultural identity and blending: Braschi's use of multiple languages and mixed narrative styles is in line with the tradition of Latino literature, which often explores cultural blending. Latino literature often explores the complexities of identity within the context of migration and dispersion, emphasizing the balancing act between heritage and assimilation. In *'Yo-Yo Boing,'* Braschi's use of Spanglish and fragmented

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storytelling captures the fluidity of Latino identities and the experience of straddling between cultures. This mirrors the wider trend in Latino literature that emphasizes the negotiation of multiple identities and the challenges of preserving culture in a new environment.

Latino literature frequently addresses political and historical issues, particularly those linked to colonialism and imperialism. 'United States of Banana' provides a critical analysis of American imperialism and colonialism from a postcolonial perspective, questioning the notion of American goodwill and revealing the exploitation of Puerto Rico. This is in line with the Latino literary tradition of confronting historical injustices and the lasting effects of colonial histories on Latino communities.

Braschi's literary works play a significant role in representing marginalized voices in Latino literature. Specifically, she sheds light on the challenges faced by Puerto Rican immigrants in dealing with issues of identity and systemic inequality. As a result, Braschi's contributions enrich the diverse narratives within the Latino community, highlighting the breadth of experiences that are often overlooked.

Postmodern American fiction is characterized by its experimental narrative techniques, playfulness with language, and critiques of grand narratives and ideologies. Braschi's works engage with these postmodern elements, reflecting and contributing to the genre's evolution.

Both *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* demonstrate Braschi's exploration of narrative structure and language through experimental techniques. The fragmented and polyphonic narratives, alongside the incorporation of satire and surrealism, are characteristic elements of postmodern fiction. Braschi's combination of genres, integration of multiple languages, and non-linear storytelling all work to disrupt traditional narrative forms, reflecting the postmodern inclination to deconstruct and subvert established conventions.

Examination of Grand Stories: Postmodern literature frequently challenges major narratives and belief systems, including those concerning national identity and cultural standards. *'United States of Banana'* scrutinizes the American Dream and unveils the inconsistencies of American exceptionalism using political allegory and satire. Likewise, *'Yo-Yo Boing'* questions the notion of the American melting pot and brings attention to the structural injustices experienced by Latino immigrants. These examinations are in line with the postmodern literature's emphasis on breaking down predominant narratives and exposing the hidden power dynamics.

Braschi's use of playful language in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* demonstrates the postmodern emphasis on exploring language and structure. The novel's integration of Spanglish and code-switching illustrates the adaptability and richness of language in forming identity and expressing cultural blending. This whimsical approach to language is a significant feature of postmodern literature, which often explores the constraints of linguistic and cultural portrayal.

Integration of Contexts:

By placing Braschi's writings within the realms of both Latino literature and postmodern American fiction, we are able to obtain a thorough comprehension of their importance and influence. In the context of Latino literature, Braschi's works serve to enrich the discourse by offering a discerning analysis of immigrant experiences and cultural identity. Her exploration of Puerto Rican identity, colonialism, and systemic inequality not only enhances the diversity of Latino narratives, but also introduces fresh outlooks on familiar themes.

In the context of postmodern American fiction, Braschi's unconventional narrative techniques and criticism of overarching narratives are consistent with the genre's focus on originality and dismantling. Her writings question traditional storytelling approaches and entrenched beliefs, demonstrating the continual transformation of the genre.

Giannina Braschi's works *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* can be placed within the broader categories of Latino literature and postmodern American fiction. They provide valuable perspectives on her unique critique of the American Dream and her exploration of immigrant experiences. By analyzing her writings from these perspectives, we can gain a deeper understanding of their impact on literary traditions and their role in fostering conversations about identity, power, and cultural blending.

Rethinking the American Narrative:

Giannina Braschi's literary works effectively demonstrate that the American Dream is not a ubiquitous truth. Through a thorough examination of its power dynamics and inherent contradictions, Braschi prompts readers to thoughtfully consider the principles it promotes. In her works *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'*, she reveals how these aspirations frequently leave out and disempower marginalized communities.

"*In Braschi's narratives, the American Dream becomes a fractured promise, revealing the underlying tensions and inequalities that persist within American society,"* (Cordova, 2012, p. 45). Her analysis of power dynamics within social systems, examined from a Foucauldian perspective, brings to light the systems that perpetuate

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disenchantment and marginalization within the American story. Foucault's ideas effectively reveal the underlying mechanisms of power that influence social conventions and limit individual freedom, providing a deep critique of the exclusions and disparities present in the American Dream.

"While other analytical perspectives provide valuable insights, the Foucauldian approach stands out for its ability to expose the underlying power dynamics that contribute to disenchantment and marginalization within the American Dream narrative," (Cordova, 2012, p. 67). Braschi's work prompts us to confront and reevaluate these dynamics, fostering a more extensive conversation about the principles and ambitions that characterize American identity in the modern era.

Giannina Braschi's literary works are a powerful force for prompting a reexamination and transformation of the American narrative. Her understanding of the intricacies of identity, cultural variety, and societal fairness urges us to imagine a society that is more embracing of diversity, fairness, and the pursuit of genuine success for everyone.

A Deeper Dive into Braschi's Critique of the American Dream: Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* offer nuanced critiques of the American Dream that go beyond mere disillusionment. They delve into the underlying power structures and discursive practices that shape the American Dream and its consequences for marginalized groups.

United States of Banana: A Postcolonial Critique:
Braschi's work, United States of Banana, delivers a postcolonial analysis of the American Dream, revealing its origins in colonialism and imperialism. The book questions the idea of the United States as a helpful presence globally and instead depicts it as a country that has taken advantage of and subjugated other nations.

The fragmented and experimental narrative of the novel mirrors the disorderly and fragmented qualities of postcolonial societies. Braschi's utilization of language and discourse serves as a potent means of contesting prevailing narratives and revealing the concealed power dynamics that form the foundation of the American Dream.

In Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana'*, a thought-provoking analysis of the American Dream is presented, exploring its connection to colonialism and imperialism while also questioning the perception of the United States as a positive influence on a global scale. The unconventional storytelling and use of language in the novel are employed to scrutinize and dismantle the dominant beliefs about American exceptionalism and its effects on other countries.

Postcolonial Origins of the American Dream:
Braschi's novel demonstrates the strong connection between the American Dream and the influence of colonialism and imperialism. Instead of depicting the United States as a symbol of freedom and opportunity, "United States of Banana" uncovers the reality that American ideals have been established through the oppression and misuse of other countries, specifically Puerto Rico.

The novel provides a critical analysis of the historical and continuing exploitation of Puerto Rico and other territories. It highlights the contrast between the promises of the American Dream and the actual lived experiences in these colonized areas. The symbolic act of the Statue of Liberty being overthrown in the book serves to deconstruct the myth of American goodwill and reveals the exploitative characteristics of American imperialism.

Braschi questions the perception of the United States as a liberating or benevolent force, instead depicting it as a nation that has leveraged its authority to exert dominance and influence over other nations. This criticism holds particular significance within the context of Puerto Rico's colonial standing and the wider ramifications of U.S. international relations.

Fragmented and Experimental Narrative:
The fragmented and experimental narrative style of *'United States of Banana'* mirrors the disordered and intricate nature of postcolonial societies. This narrative technique serves a variety of purposes: The irregular and dreamlike format of the novel reflects the disintegration encountered by postcolonial communities, who frequently confront the difficulties of reconciling their colonial history with a intricate present. Through utilizing a fragmented storyline, Braschi encapsulates the feeling of displacement and the effort to shape a unified identity amid historical and cultural turmoil.

Braschi's employment of innovative language and discourse questions prevailing narratives regarding American exceptionalism and the American Dream. By employing satire, surrealism, and allegory, the novel disrupts conventional methods of storytelling to reveal the power structures and ideological frameworks that support the American Dream. This method not only scrutinizes the belief in American supremacy but also brings attention to the frequently disregarded perspectives and encounters of those who are disadvantaged by imperialist policies.

Language and Discourse as Tools of Contestation:
The utilization of multilingual dialogue and linguistic experimentation in the novel reflects the cultural blend and opposition present in postcolonial experiences. Through incorporating various languages and dialects, Braschi emphasizes the

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intricacies of identity and the influence of colonial languages on postcolonial communities. This linguistic creativity acts as a means of pushing back against the supremacy of English and the suppression of other cultural stories.

By employing an unconventional approach to language, the book challenges and breaks down the prevailing narratives that depict the American Dream as a flawless concept. Braschi's writing uncovers the power dynamics that uphold these narratives and reveals the inconsistencies between the glorified perception of the United States and its imperialistic truths.

Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana'* delivers a potent postcolonial analysis of the American Dream, illuminating its roots in colonialism and imperialism. The book's disjointed storytelling and innovative language usage work to question and dismantle prevailing narratives about American exceptionalism, laying bare the underlying power dynamics and exploitation behind the American Dream. Placing the novel in a postcolonial context, Braschi provides a critical exploration of how the American Dream has been established on the oppression of other nations and the intricacies of postcolonial identity.

Yo-Yo Boing: A Personal and Political Critique:

'Yo-Yo Boing!' is a more personal and autobiographical work than United States of Banana, but it also offers a powerful critique of the American Dream. The novel explores Braschi's experiences as a Puerto Rican woman living in the United States, and it examines the ways in which racism, sexism, and classism can undermine the promise of the American Dream.

Giannina Braschi's *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* provides a thorough exploration of the American Dream by integrating personal and political analysis. The book delivers a complex view of the immigrant journey, emphasizing issues of identity, adaptation, and structural injustice. Through its unique storytelling methods and recurring themes, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* delivers a insightful evaluation of the American Dream's potential and its shortcomings, particularly from the perspective of Latino immigrants.

Analysis of Personal Identity and Assimilation:

The main theme of *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* centers on a thorough exploration of personal identity and the struggles of assimilation faced by Latino immigrants. Braschi's narrative vividly portrays the inner conflicts of individuals caught between two cultures. The book delves into the intricacies of cultural identity as immigrants navigate the pressures to conform to American norms while endeavoring to maintain their cultural heritage. Braschi's inclusion of multilingual dialogues and fragmented storytelling reflects the fluidity and sense of displacement experienced by characters. The seamless blending of Spanish and English, or

Spanglish, serves to illustrate the dual cultural identity of immigrants who are constantly negotiating their place within a predominantly English-speaking community. This linguistic interplay emphasizes the challenges of preserving one's cultural roots while adapting to a new cultural environment.

Personal Displacement: Braschi effectively captures the emotional and psychological impacts of displacement through the experiences of her characters. The book demonstrates how the immigrant experience can lead to feelings of alienation and reduced self-esteem, as individuals strive to find a sense of belonging in a society that often excludes them. The fragmented narrative structure highlights the disorientation and fragmentation experienced by those living between two worlds, emphasizing the personal toll of trying to reconcile multiple identities. Language as a Form of Identity: The novel's creative use of language serves as a powerful tool for exploring personal identity. Braschi's incorporation of Spanglish and code-switching mirrors the characters' hybrid cultural backgrounds and their efforts to communicate in a linguistically and culturally complex environment. Language becomes a reflection of identity, illustrating how linguistic barriers and cultural differences affect the characters' self-perception and their interactions with others.

In her political analysis, Braschi delves into the structural inequities experienced by Latino immigrants, addressing issues such as prejudice and socio-economic barriers. The text reveals the disparity between the ideal of the American Dream and the institutional hurdles that prevent marginalized communities from attaining equality. By shedding light on these structural challenges, Braschi raises doubts about the universal accessibility of the American Dream and scrutinizes the social systems that perpetuate injustice. Additionally, the book delves into the concept of cultural hybridity, demonstrating how immigrant experiences are shaped by the fusion of diverse cultural influences. Braschi illustrates how this fusion can both enhance and complicate the immigrant journey. The characters' interactions with American culture and their preservation of Latino traditions highlight the challenges of living in a diverse society. Braschi's portrayal of cultural hybridity challenges the notion of the American "melting pot," underscoring that the assimilation process often entails navigating and negotiating multiple cultural identities rather than achieving seamless integration.

Evaluation of the Concept of the Melting Pot*: 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* contests the romanticized notion of the American melting pot, proposing that immigrants do not seamlessly integrate into a

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unified American identity. Braschi's storytelling reveals the persistent existence of cultural diversities and the challenges of attaining genuine assimilation. The novel scrutinizes the idea that the American Dream ensures equal prospects for all, emphasizing how it frequently overlooks the varied experiences and offerings of immigrant societies.

Narrative Techniques: Reflecting Personal and Political Critiques:

The novel's fragmented and polyphonic structure reflects the intricate nature of immigrant experiences and the fragmented nature of individual identity. By using a disjointed narrative technique, Braschi effectively conveys the diverse voices and viewpoints of her characters, illustrating various aspects of the immigrant community and the challenges of integrating into a multicultural society. The incorporation of multiple languages and code-switching in the text highlights the linguistic diversity present in the immigrant experience, drawing attention to communication difficulties and the influence of language on identity formation. Braschi's use of linguistic experimentation can be seen as a pushback against the dominance of English and the neglect of other cultural narratives.

The utilization of stream-of-consciousness writing in the novel offers valuable insight into the internal thoughts and emotions of the characters, leading to a deeper understanding of their individual struggles and the impact of institutional disparities. This literary technique enhances the portrayal of the characters' psychological and emotional experiences, contributing to a nuanced critique of the American Dream. *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* presents a comprehensive and thoughtful analysis of the American Dream, integrating personal and political elements to address the complexities faced by Latino immigrants.

By exploring themes such as identity, assimilation, and structural inequality, the book challenges the idealized concept of the American Dream and thoroughly examines its effects on marginalized communities. Braschi's innovative storytelling methods and thematic concerns highlight the difficulties of navigating a diverse society and emphasize the disparities between the promises of the American Dream and the realities experienced by immigrants. Through its exploration of both personal and political aspects of the immigrant journey, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* contributes to a deeper understanding of the shortcomings of the American Dream and the intricacies of cultural identity in the contemporary era.

Shared Themes and Approaches:

While *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* differ in their focus and approach, they share several key themes and approaches in their critiques of the American Dream: Giannina Braschi's novels *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-*

Yo Boing!' both engage critically with the concept of the American Dream, albeit through different lenses and narrative strategies. Despite their distinct thematic focuses and stylistic approaches, the novels share several common themes and employ complementary methods to critique the American Dream and explore the immigrant experience.

Disillusionment with the American Dream:

Both novels challenge the idealized vision of the American Dream, exposing its failures and contradictions. *'United States of Banana':* The novel critiques the American Dream through political allegory and satire. It presents a scenario where Puerto Ricans overthrow the Statue of Liberty, symbolizing the collapse of American ideals and revealing the gap between the promises of freedom and the realities of oppression and inequality. The novel portrays the American Dream as an illusion sustained by a flawed and exploitative system.

'Yo-Yo Boing!': Braschi addresses disillusionment with the American Dream from a personal and cultural perspective. The novel illustrates the challenges faced by Latino immigrants, including systemic discrimination and cultural dislocation. By portraying the difficulties of assimilation and the persistence of cultural differences, the novel critiques the notion that the American Dream guarantees equal opportunity and success for all.

Both novels delve into the intricacies of identity and the influence of cultural hybridity on the immigrant experience. In *'United States of Banana,'* the use of a fragmented narrative mirrors the chaos and fragmentation of postcolonial societies. The novel's surreal and allegorical style brings attention to the displacement felt by Puerto Ricans and other marginalized groups, emphasizing the clash between their cultural identities and the prevailing American narrative.

Similarly, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* employs multilingualism and fragmented narrative techniques to capture the hybrid cultural identities of Latino immigrants, reflecting the amalgamation of Spanish and English, or Spanglish, and examining the difficulties of preserving cultural heritage while navigating a society predominantly dominated by English. Braschi's incorporation of code-switching and linguistic play emphasizes the fluidity and complexity of immigrant identities.

Both works offer a critique of power dynamics and systemic inequalities, each from a unique perspective. *'United States of Banana'* presents a political allegory that reveals the power structures upholding the American Dream and its foundations in imperialism. By depicting the United States as a nation that exploits and oppresses other countries, it highlights the systemic power imbalances that undermine the notion of American exceptionalism.

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On the other hand, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* critiques the systemic inequalities faced by Latino immigrants, such as racial discrimination and socio-economic disadvantages. It challenges the idea of the American melting pot and emphasizes how institutional barriers hinder marginalized communities from pursuing the American Dream. Braschi's portrayal of cultural hybridity and linguistic diversity serves as a form of resistance against dominant narratives and power structures. Both novels share a similar approach in their examination of power dynamics and systemic injustices.

Both novels employ innovative storytelling techniques to reflect and critique the complexities of the American Dream and the immigrant experience. "United States of Banana" utilizes surrealism, political allegory, and a fragmented narrative to challenge conventional storytelling and expose the absurdity of the American Dream. This approach allows Braschi to create a multi-layered critique that questions the idealized image of the United States and its global impact. *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* uses a polyphonic and fragmented narrative style, incorporating multilingual dialogue and code-switching to reflect the diverse voices and experiences of Latino immigrants. The novel's structure captures the complexity of navigating multiple cultural identities and the challenges of assimilation. In addition, both novels use satire and linguistic experimentation to critique prevailing narratives about the American Dream. "United States of Banana" challenges the notion of American exceptionalism and exposes the flaws in the ideal of the American Dream through satirical elements and political allegory.

'Yo-Yo Boing!' critiques the homogenizing tendencies of American culture and emphasizes the importance of cultural diversity through linguistic play and multilingualism. Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* offer complementary critiques of the American Dream, each through its distinct thematic focus and narrative approach. Both novels explore themes of disillusionment, identity, and power dynamics, employing experimental narrative techniques and linguistic play to challenge dominant narratives and highlight the complexities of the immigrant experience. By examining these shared themes and approaches, we gain a deeper understanding of Braschi's critique of the American Dream and her exploration of cultural hybridity and systemic inequality. Braschi's novels provide a valuable contribution to our understanding of American culture and society by examining the underlying power structures and discursive practices that shape the American Dream.

Disillusionment in 'United States of Banana':

In Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana,'* a critical depiction of a divided American identity and a disillusioned idea of success emerges after 9/11. The book's disorganized and fragmented storyline mirrors the social unrest and crisis of identity that followed. The Statue of Liberty, historically a powerful emblem of freedom and promise, is reimagined to symbolize confinement and the unfulfilled aspirations of the American Dream. This reevaluation emphasizes the deep disappointment felt by those who previously saw America as a place of endless possibilities but now see it as a place of betrayal and hopelessness.

For instance, the Statue of Liberty herself laments, *"They've fenced me in... They've put a security alert on me"* (Braschi, 2011, p. 24) This quotation emphasizes the constraints imposed on her physical abilities and also mirrors the more widespread feeling of limitation and regulation felt by numerous individuals in a post-9/11 United States. Similarly, Giannina embodies the disillusioned essence of America and consistently struggles with the expectation to adhere to a national identity that no longer corresponds to her own personal reality. Her inner turmoil is apparent when she expresses, *"They want me to be a symbol...a symbol of unity...But I am fragmented"* (Braschi, 1998, p.22). This fragmentation reflects the fractured national identity in a post-9/11 world, where ideals of unity and security seem at odds with individual freedoms.

In *'United States of Banana,'* Giannina Braschi uses a deliberately fragmented narrative structure that vividly reflects the breakdown of the American Dream in a post-9/11 world. Through surreal elements and a non-linear storyline, Braschi captures the deep confusion and instability gripping contemporary society. One particularly memorable scene personifies the Island of Manhattan itself, as Giannina wakes up to find the island shrunken and put on a diet (Braschi,2011, p. 18). This absurd and metaphorical imagery highlights the overwhelming sense of powerlessness and lack of control felt by individuals in a system that prioritizes security over personal freedom.

Braschi's narrative is filled with a sense of disappointment, emphasized by her depiction of ongoing surveillance and oppression in the entire novel. The Statue of Liberty, typically a symbol of freedom and opportunity, is used as a powerful metaphor for the erosion of civil rights due to extensive government monitoring. In the novel, it is depicted as being watched by *"a million security cameras"* (Braschi, 30), symbolizing the widespread biopolitical control that limits individual freedom and criticizing the societal trend of valuing security over personal liberty.

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The characters in Braschi's work face these challenging circumstances on a daily basis. Miss Puerto Rico, a key figure in the book, represents the difficulties experienced by those who do not fit traditional American identity standards. She is consistently under surveillance and facing harassment from government officials, and she must navigate the intricate complexities of immigration regulations and the pressures to assimilate culturally Her story serves as an illustration of the systematic obstacles and monitoring methods that uphold societal norms and marginalize people seen as outsiders or potential dangers.

Through the use of various narrative techniques, Braschi presents a critical analysis of the fundamental contradictions present in American principles of freedom and potential. The disjointed form and surreal aspects found in *'United States of Banana'* act as a potent literary tool, urging readers to grapple with the intricacies of today's socio-political environment in America. Braschi's depiction of fragmentation, oppression, and monitoring provides a persuasive examination of biopolitical authority and encourages readers to reassess the actual ramifications of security measures in a society increasingly driven by fear and surveillance.

'United States of Banana' not only reveals the vulnerability of the American Dream, but also raises concerns about the moral consequences of compromising individual liberties in the name of national security. Braschi's story encourages readers to contemplate the wider impacts of biopolitical regulation and monitoring, prompting a thoughtful evaluation of the cultural principles that influence modern America.

Utilizing Michel Foucault's ideas on power, discourse, and biopolitics offers a more profound insight into the disillusionment depicted in '*United States of Banana.*' Foucault's theory suggests that power not only suppresses but also generates, shaping what is perceived as truth and impacting societal norms and behaviors. In the book, powerful forces such as societal expectations and government authority are shown to shape individual identities and ambitions. The post-9/11 discourse of fear and security is evident throughout the text, reflecting a biopolitical system that exercises control over the populace through continuous surveillance and the restriction of freedoms.

The disillusionment experienced by Braschi's characters is a result of the dominant power structure. These characters struggle with feelings of helplessness and confinement, mirroring Foucault's concept of individuals being oppressed and restricted by the societal and political influences. The government's promotion of fear and security shapes the characters' experiences and strengthens the biopolitical control that restricts

their ability to act. This examination demonstrates how Braschi criticizes the socio-political systems that support and sustain the American Dream, revealing its inherent inconsistencies and the marginalization of those who do not fit its ideals.

Disillusionment in "Yo-Yo Boing!"

In *'Yo-Yo Boing!'*, Giannina Braschi uses Spanglish and code-switching as key literary techniques that genuinely portray the cultural mix and real-life experiences of Latinos in America. These language elements go beyond simple linguistic blending; they represent a merging of cultural norms, values, and perspectives, providing a deep examination of the American Dream from a uniquely Latino perspective. Braschi's intentional use of Spanglish and code-switching demonstrates the dynamic interaction between English and Spanish within Latino communities, showcasing their ability to adapt and endure in the intricacies of American society.

For instance, Braschi playfully asserts, *"Spanglish is a shangri-lang"* (Braschi,1998, p. 12), The expression not only honors the distinct language identity that arises from the blending of two languages, but also questions the single-language and single-culture ideals commonly linked to the American Dream. By blending languages, Braschi shakes up traditional stories of assimilation and cultural uniformity, instead promoting a broader and more inclusive perception of American identity—one that welcomes and celebrates the diversity of cultures.

Through the incorporation of Spanglish and code-switching, Braschi offers a space for the Latino voice to reaffirm its importance and presence within the wider American story. These language choices not only mirror the daily experiences of bilingual individuals, but also assert their legitimacy to exist genuinely in a society that frequently expects adherence to dominant cultural standards. As a result, Braschi's narrative in "Yo-Yo Boing!" serves as a compelling affirmation of cultural pride and strength, urging readers to reevaluate established ideas of identity and acceptance in modern America.

The utilization of Spanglish and code-switching by Braschi in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* goes beyond mere linguistic experimentation; it serves as a powerful statement of cultural hybridity and a critique of the limiting standards enforced by the American Dream. By employing these literary techniques, Braschi encourages readers to embrace a broader, more diverse understanding of American identity—one that recognizes the intricacies and influences of multicultural communities in shaping the cultural fabric of the nation. (Garrigós, 2023) (DiLiberto, 2023)

In *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* Giannina Braschi addresses themes of identity and belonging by

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portraying characters who struggle within the restricted boundaries of the American Dream's ideals of achievement. Through the use of satire, Braschi reveals the illogical nature and inherent constraints of societal norms, especially for marginalized groups. At the heart of this examination is Yolanda, an immigrant from Puerto Rico and aspiring author, who wrestles with constant feelings of isolation within a culture that values proficiency in mainstream English and emphasizes conformity over the preservation of heritage (Braschi, 1998, p. 87).

Yolanda's story provides a thought-provoking examination of the difficulties encountered by people whose identities do not match the prevailing cultural standards. The societal expectations to conform often overshadow her ambitions as a writer, leaving her cultural and linguistic background on the outskirts. Braschi's depiction of Yolanda's marginalization highlights the tendency of the American Dream to exclude those with diverse experiences and aspirations that do not align with its predetermined trajectory.

Yolanda's difficulties prompt Braschi to thoughtfully inquire about the Dream's ability to accept and honor cultural diversity. The story prompts readers to contemplate whose narratives and perspectives hold weight in typical stories of accomplishment. Yolanda's experience serves as a powerful evaluation of the structural obstacles that maintain inequality and impede chances for those who do not fit a limited, often uniformed idea of success.

'Yo-Yo Boing!' delves into the intricacies of identity and fitting in within the framework of the American Dream, providing a thorough analysis of its constraints for marginalized groups. Braschi's utilization of irony effectively showcases the irrationality of societal demands and advocates for a reassessment of cultural standards that maintain exclusion and marginalization. Through Yolanda's story, Braschi urges readers to imagine a society that is more comprehensive and fairer, one that appreciates and honors diverse cultural identities and ambitions. (Garrigós2020) (Aldama & O'Dwyer, 2020)

Braschi's utilization of satire and linguistic manipulation in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* is in accordance with Foucault's theory of discourse. Foucault argues that discourses determine societal standards and influences, shaping individuals' self-perception and how they are perceived by others. The novel challenges the prevailing discourse of the American Dream, which emphasizes conformity and assimilation. Braschi's characters resist standard English and embrace Spanglish, challenging the dominant narrative. This linguistic manipulation creates openings for resisting the hegemonic structures that promote a single ideal of the American Dream. Characters like Yolanda assert their identities and reclaim agency in the face of pressure to assimilate culturally. This examination illuminates how Braschi questions the power dynamics inherent in the discourse of the American Dream and explores avenues for cultural resistance and change.

The examination of Spanglish effectively illustrates Braschi's criticism of the American Dream, but it is worth probing deeper into how other literary techniques contribute to her message. One aspect to consider is the fragmented narrative structure in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* This fragmented style disrupts the traditional linear storytelling, echoing the characters' confusion and disappointment within a system that values conformity over personal identity. Picture Yolanda, the aspiring writer, trying to navigate a world where the very language she uses to express herself is pushed aside. The fragmented narrative mirrors the obstacles she encounters in forming a sense of belonging within the constraints of the American Dream.

Another potential area worth examining is Braschi's incorporation of surreal elements. The characters' ability to change shape and the inclusion of fantastical scenarios may be understood as a commentary on societal norms. These elements emphasize the irrationality of the demand to adhere to a specific notion of achievement. Through the use of surrealism, Braschi magnifies these expectations, revealing the constraints and inconsistencies embedded within the American Dream.

Braschi utilizes a fragmented narrative structure that mirrors the fractured identities and experiences of her characters, disrupting traditional storytelling and shedding light on the disorientation and alienation felt by individuals navigating societal pressures. One example is seen in Yolanda's journey as a writer and cultural hybrid, which unfolds through fragmented narratives that reflect her internal struggles and external challenges in reconciling her heritage with mainstream American expectations. Through this fragmentation, Braschi critiques the coherence and unity promised by the American Dream, revealing its inability to accommodate diverse cultural identities.

Aside from fragmentation, Braschi incorporates aspects of the carnivalesque, a genre of literature known for defying societal norms and embellishing reality. This technique allows Braschi to scrutinize the paradoxes and inconsistencies inherent in societal ideals of achievement and integration. Characters may encounter fantastical transformations or encounter bizarre situations that underscore the unattainable and burdensome aspects of these societal ideals. By utilizing the carnivalesque, Braschi exposes the contrived nature of pursuing the American Dream, prompting readers to reassess its validity and inclusiveness.

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Through an examination of these literary techniques in conjunction with Spanglish, our understanding of *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* becomes more profound, showcasing Braschi's efforts to question prevailing narratives. These storytelling methods not only shed light on the intricacies of identity and cultural integration, but also underscore the significance of literature in shaping public dialogue. Braschi's original methodology serves as a criticism of the constraints of the American Dream, promoting different viewpoints and a more comprehensive societal story. (Beasley-Murray)

Both novels express a feeling of disappointment with the American Dream and a disintegration of identity. In *'United States of Banana,'* the setting is the aftermath of 9/11. The Statue of Liberty, once representing freedom and opportunity, is now enclosed by a fence and under close watch symbolizing a society dealing with concerns about security and a disillusionment with past beliefs. The novel examines the oppressive control by the government, demonstrated through constant surveillance that limits personal freedom.

'Yo-Yo Boing!' offers a critical examination of the American Dream through the eyes of Latino immigrants. The characters, such as Yolanda, a hopeful writer, grapple with the challenges of navigating between different cultures and the expectations to blend in. Braschi uses satire and creative language, such as Spanglish *"Spanglish is a shangri-lang,"* Braschi,1998, p. 12), to question the prevailing beliefs about language and achievement. This lighthearted yet thought-provoking analysis underscores the restrictions and inconsistencies of the American Dream for individuals who do not fit a specific mold of success.

The novel *'United States of Banana'* takes on a fragmented and surreal style, reflecting the aftermath of the confusion and disorientation in the wake of the 9/11 attacks. For example, in one part, Giannina, who symbolizes Manhattan, awakens to discover that she has been shrunken and put on a diet (Braschi,2011, p. 18). This absurdity emphasizes the sense of helplessness and lack of control felt by people in a security-focused system that prioritizes safety over freedom. Similarly, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* combines realistic elements with aspects of the carnivalesque. Braschi utilizes satire and fantastical elements, such as characters' ability to change shape, to critique societal norms and expectations. This whimsical approach allows for a deeper exploration of the pressures of cultural assimilation and identity. (Rothe, 2021)

'United States of Banana' and *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* by Giannina Braschi explore distinct cultural contexts and anxieties within the framework of the American Dream. In 'United States of Banana,' Braschi vividly portrays American anxieties post-9/11. The novel challenges traditional ideals of freedom and democracy amidst heightened surveillance and a pervasive national disillusionment. Braschi writes: *"We're living in the age of surveillance. Liberty and democracy are like mutants in the era of surveillance. We can't leave our homes without being watched, followed, and tagged"* (Braschi, 2011, p 30).

Through surreal and fragmented storytelling, Braschi critiques the erosion of personal liberties under the guise of national security. This narrative style underscores the disintegration of trust in governmental institutions and prompts readers to reconsider the societal implications of stringent security policies: *"I woke up one morning and the Island of Manhattan was shrunk, and I was put on a diet"* (Braschi, 2011, p. 18).

Meanwhile, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* delves into the Latino experience within the American Dream. Braschi tackles issues of language, cultural hybridity, and the pressures to assimilate into the dominant culture. The novel portrays the challenges faced by marginalized communities striving for success within a framework that often marginalizes non-conforming identities. Braschi's character Yolanda reflects on her struggles*: "In this country, to get a job, to get ahead, you must speak English. You must speak the language that has an economy. You must speak the language that gives you a job. You must speak the language of those who have jobs"* (Braschi, 1998, p. 87).

In the portrayal of figures such as Yolanda, an immigrant from Puerto Rico with dreams of becoming a writer, Braschi examines societal pressure to conform to dominant cultural standards at the expense of maintaining one's cultural traditions. Her story highlights the conflict between assimilating into a new culture and the value of celebrating cultural differences, which strongly connects with immigrant communities grappling with issues of identity in the United States.

Both books thoroughly explore societal concerns and difficulties, providing important perspectives on American identity and the process of cultural integration. Braschi encourages readers to contemplate the intricacies of personal liberty, communal safety, and the inherent disparities in the pursuit of the American Dream from various cultural vantage points. These texts promote a broader vision of American society that appreciates cultural variety and acknowledges the complex nature of personal identity.

Through concepts of power dynamics and biopolitics:

Power Dynamics: Both literary works delve into the ways in which power is wielded through communication and governmental control. *"United States of Banana"* illustrates the tactics of observation and regulation that curtail personal

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liberties in the guise of safeguarding the nation. Meanwhile, *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* utilizes Foucault's concepts to examine how societal standards and anticipations, enforced via speech and cultural influence, mold individuals' identities and sustain disparities within the American ideal.

Both novels illustrate the application of biopolitical tactics in governing populations and influencing the lives of individuals. *'United States of Banana'* scrutinizes the impact of governmental control on personal liberties, while *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* explores the pressures of cultural assimilation and the pushback against societal expectations of uniformity. Yolanda's endeavor to write in Spanglish can be viewed as a form of resistance to linguistic assimilation within the framework of biopolitics.

The novels explore the ways in which power is exercised through the use of language and control over the population's health. In 'United States of Banana,' Braschi reveals the methods of observation and regulation that restrict personal liberties under the pretext of protecting the nation. She states, "*We are currently existing in an era of intense surveillance. Fundamental freedoms and democratic principles are marginalized in this era. Our movements are constantly monitored, we are shadowed, and our actions are tracked." (Braschi, 2011, p., 30).*

Foucault's theories are utilized in the analysis of how societal standards and expectations, which are reinforced through language and cultural influences, shape identity and fuel disparities in the American Dream in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'*. Braschi demonstrates this point by stating: "In this country, in order to secure employment and succeed, one must be proficient in English. One must be fluent in the language that drives the economy and secures employment. One must speak the language of those who are employed" (Braschi, 1998, p. 87). This statement highlights the challenges faced by immigrants, such as Yolanda, as they strive to conform linguistically and culturally to mainstream norms, thereby demonstrating how language becomes a tool of power and exclusion.

Both novels portray the implementation of biopolitical tactics for the governance of populations and influence on individual lives. "United States of Banana" examines governmental authority and its effects on personal liberties. The pervasive surveillance and limitations reflect Foucault's notion of biopolitics, in which governments oversee populations through surveillance and control measures.

In *'Yo-Yo Boing!'*, Braschi delves into the pressures of cultural assimilation and the pushback against conforming to societal norms. Yolanda's difficulties in writing in Spanglish can be seen as a way to resist linguistic assimilation: "*Spanglish is*

my shangri-lang" (Braschi, 1998, p.12). This linguistic experimentation not only embraces cultural diversity, but also questions prevailing stories that exclude non-English languages and cultural identities.

Applying Foucault's theories to analyze Braschi's novels allows for a more profound comprehension of how the promises of opportunity and success embedded within the American Dream can lead to exclusion and disillusionment. These novels prompt readers to scrutinize prevailing narratives and champion a broader, more diverse definition of success and belonging within American society. They emphasize the intricate power dynamics and biopolitical control, prompting a critical exploration of societal frameworks that perpetuate inequalities stemming from language, culture, and identity. (Hoffmann, 2021)

Limitations and Critiques of Foucauldian Theory in Analyzing Giannina Braschi's Works

Foucauldian theory, with its focus on power dynamics, discourse, and the construction of knowledge, offers valuable tools for analyzing texts like Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana'* and *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* However, there are several limitations and critiques of applying Foucauldian theory to these works:

Foucauldian theory emphasizes the pervasive nature of power and how it shapes knowledge and discourse. While this approach is useful for understanding how Braschi's texts critique societal structures, it can sometimes lead to an overemphasis on power dynamics at the expense of other aspects of the narrative.

Foucauldian analysis might focus primarily on institutional and structural power, potentially overlooking the personal and emotional dimensions of the characters' experiences. In "Yo-Yo Boing," for instance, the personal struggles of immigrants and their emotional responses to dislocation and identity crises may be overshadowed by a focus on power relations and discourse.

By concentrating on power structures and discourses, Foucauldian theory might reduce complex narratives to mere reflections of power dynamics. This reductionist approach could oversimplify the rich, multifaceted portrayals of identity and cultural experiences found in Braschi's works.

It is often critiqued for its Western-centric focus, which might not fully account for the specific cultural and historical contexts of Latino literature.

'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!' are deeply rooted in the cultural and historical experiences of Puerto Rican and Latino communities. Foucauldian analysis might not fully capture the nuances of these cultural contexts, as it primarily addresses universal power dynamics and discourses. This can lead to a partial understanding

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of how cultural and historical specificities influence the portrayal of the American Dream and immigrant experiences.

While Foucauldian theory is useful for examining power relations, it may not adequately address postcolonial themes central to Braschi's work. For instance, *'United States of Banana'* engages with postcolonial critiques of American imperialism, which require a more nuanced approach that considers colonial histories and their impact on cultural identities. Foucauldian theory might need to be supplemented with postcolonial perspectives to fully address these themes.

Insufficient Focus on Agency and Resistance:

Foucauldian theory often emphasizes how individuals are shaped by power structures, sometimes at the expense of exploring their agency and resistance. Agency and Resistance: In both *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* , characters actively resist and challenge the dominant discourses and power structures. A Foucauldian analysis might focus more on how these characters are influenced by power, potentially underestimating their agency and the ways they assert their identities and resist oppression. Understanding the active role of characters in shaping their own narratives and resisting systemic forces may require integrating theories that emphasize agency and resistance.

Dynamic Interactions: Foucauldian theory might not fully account for the dynamic interactions between power and resistance, which are central to understanding how characters negotiate their identities and experiences. A more comprehensive analysis could explore how Braschi's characters actively engage with and challenge the discourses and power relations depicted in the texts.

Theoretical Limitations in Addressing Multilingualism:

Braschi's work, particularly *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* is well-known for its utilization of multiple languages and linguistic innovation. The Foucauldian theory, which centers on discourse and language, may be limited in its ability to fully comprehend the importance of this linguistic diversity. In the context of multilingualism and identity, a Foucauldian analysis may struggle to fully grasp the ramifications of multilingualism on identity and cultural expression. The inclusion of Spanglish and code-switching in *'Yo-Yo Boing!'* represents complex cultural and linguistic negotiations that may not be fully captured by a Foucauldian framework that is primarily concerned with power and discourse.

The use of language in Braschi's works as a form of resistance and cultural expression may necessitate the application of theoretical frameworks that specifically examine linguistic diversity and its impact on identity. By integrating theories of language and multilingualism, a more profound understanding of how Braschi's characters use language to navigate and confront their socio-cultural environments can be acquired. While Foucauldian theory provides valuable insights into the power dynamics and discourses explored in Giannina Braschi's *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* it also has limitations in fully addressing the complexity of these texts. Criticisms include a focus on power dynamics, lack of attention to cultural specificity, limited consideration of agency and resistance, and difficulties in addressing multilingualism. To achieve a more comprehensive understanding of Braschi's works, it may be beneficial to combine analysis through a Foucauldian lens with other theoretical perspectives, such as postcolonial theory and linguistic analysis, to address these limitations and offer a more nuanced interpretation of her texts.

Connecting Giannina Braschi's Critiques to Current Debates about Immigration, National Identity, and the American Dream

Giannina Braschi's literary works, *'United States of Banana' and 'Yo-Yo Boing!'* present analytical viewpoints on the concept of the American Dream, immigration, and national identity. These critiques are relevant to current discussions about these topics, contributing to a more comprehensive comprehension of the sociopolitical environment and the obstacles encountered by marginalized groups in the present day.

Immigration and the American Dream:

Braschi's criticism of the American Dream, especially in "United States of Banana," uncovers the differences between the romanticized vision of success and the difficult experiences encountered by immigrants. Present Immigration Policies: The novel's portrayal of Puerto Rican opposition and disappointment with American principles connects with current discussions on immigration policy. The obstacles encountered by immigrants, such as institutional injustices and the fight for fair treatment, mirror ongoing worries about immigration policies and procedures. Present conversations about border enforcement, expulsion, and refugee emergencies underscore comparable topics of exclusion and marginalization.

The work of Braschi emphasizes the economic inequities that hinder the realization of the American Dream for immigrants. This analysis corresponds with ongoing discussions on economic inequality, encompassing debates on the disparity in wealth, minimum wage, and availability of resources. The disparity between the promise of the American Dream and the economic challenges experienced by numerous immigrants continues to be a prominent topic in today's conversations.

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The book "Yo-Yo Boing" delves into the intricacies of cultural identity and assimilation, touching on the broader discussions surrounding national identity and multiculturalism. By exploring the concept of cultural hybridity and multilingualism, the novel challenges the idea of a singular national identity. This ties into ongoing debates about multiculturalism and integration, which grapple with accommodating diverse cultural identities within a cohesive national structure. The themes addressed by Braschi resonate with discussions about the benefits of multiculturalism and the difficulties of integrating diverse populations into a unified national identity.

Representation of Culture:

Braschi's depiction of the Latino immigrant experience brings attention to concerns of cultural representation and visibility. This pertains to current discussions surrounding representation in media, politics, and education, as marginalized groups strive for increased recognition and authentic portrayal. The challenge of asserting cultural identity and opposing assimilation pressures mirrors broader initiatives to secure acknowledgment and appreciation of diverse cultural perspectives.

Braschi's critique of the American Dream in both novels highlights the systemic inequalities that undermine its promise, a theme that resonates with current socio-political debates.

The novels' criticisms of systemic oppression and the American Dream myth are consistent with present social justice movements that promote racial and economic fairness. Matters such as systemic racism, police violence, and social disparity are fundamental to current conversations about justice and change. Braschi's exploration of these topics offers a literary structure for comprehending and facing continual challenges for fairness and justice.

The idea of American exceptionalism, as described by Braschi, calls into question the belief that the United States is a one-of-a-kind, highly successful and compassionate nation. This criticism has implications for ongoing discussions about American exceptionalism, nationalism, and the nation's involvement in worldwide matters. The ongoing discourse about America's self-image compared to its worldwide influence and internal issues reflects the topics that Braschi delves into in her novels.

Resistance and Agency:

Both novels address themes of resistance and agency within the context of systemic oppression, connecting to current debates about empowerment and activism. Activism and Grassroots Movements: The way Braschi depicts standing against systemic oppression mirrors the emergence of grassroots movements and activism in confronting social injustices. Ongoing discussions

about the impact of activism on creating change, as evident in movements like Black Lives Matter and immigrant rights advocacy, align with the themes of resistance and empowerment portrayed in Braschi's art.

The emphasis of the novels on the ability of individuals and communities to confront power structures through agency resonates with contemporary conversations about the significance of personal and communal empowerment in defying oppression. This correlation underscores the enduring relevance of Braschi's examination of how marginalized groups assert their identities and confront systemic injustices.

Giannina Braschi's analysis in "United States of Banana" and "Yo-Yo Boing" provides important perspectives on modern discussions about immigration, national identity, and the American Dream. By linking her literary evaluations to present-day social and political matters, we are able to develop a more profound comprehension of the persistent obstacles encountered by disadvantaged groups and the wider ramifications of the American Dream's commitments. Braschi's writings maintain their pertinence by both reflecting and shaping ongoing conversations about fairness, portrayal, and the intricacies of cultural identity in an interconnected world.

Conclusion:

Giannina Braschi's bold novels, *"United States of Banana" and "Yo-Yo Boing!"* carefully examine the disillusionment with the American Dream, offering deep critiques that surpass a Foucauldian analysis. Braschi's works, especially 'United States of Banana', immerse readers in a fragmented post-9/11 America, revealing the fractured identities and anxieties of its citizens through a surreal and fragmented narrative. Looking through a Foucauldian perspective, Braschi exposes the power dynamics and surveillance mechanisms that limit individual freedoms, ultimately questioning the fundamental promises of the American Dream.

Yo-Yo Boing! further examines this criticism from the dynamic viewpoint of Latino immigrants. The use of linguistic creativity and the carnivalesque highlights the ridiculousness and constraints of societal norms within the American Dream. Through Foucault's framework, we can discern how prevailing narratives, influenced by language and cultural expectations, impact individual identity and sustain disparities, particularly in relation to the assimilation pressures experienced by marginalized communities.

By expertly blending Foucault's theories on power, discourse, and biopolitics, Braschi's novels deconstruct idealized stories of opportunity and achievement in American society. Her criticism goes beyond mere disappointment; it challenges the

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exclusive nature of these stories and advocates for a more comprehensive and diverse understanding of national identity and ambition. However, Braschi's work goes beyond a purely Foucauldian examination. It speaks to broader themes of social justice and postcolonial discussion. The challenges faced by her characters mirror the experiences of marginalized communities worldwide, wrestling with the heritage of colonialism and the intricacies of cultural identity within dominant power structures.

Braschi's novels are not just criticisms, but effective instruments for change. They prompt readers to carefully consider the American Dream, probing its intricacies and inconsistencies. By deconstructing these idealized stories, Braschi pushes us to imagine a future that is fairer and encompassing – one where diverse experiences and aspirations are embraced, not excluded. In summary, Braschi's bold novels stand as a lasting testament to the constantly evolving concept of the American Dream. They encourage us to go beyond disappointment and actively engage in creating a society that is more inclusive and fairer.

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Evolution of the African American Family and Community in Selected Works of Toni Morrison – Song of Solomon, Home, and the Bluest Eye: A Patricia Hill Collins Study

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Abstract:

This paper seeks to examine the disillusionment of the American Dream by analyzing Toni Morrison's portrayal of the African American family and community in Song of Solomon, Home, and The Bluest Eye. Employing Patricia Hill Collins' Black Feminist Thought, particularly the notion of intersectionality, this study aims to explore how Morrison's impactful narratives dissect the complex interplay of race, class, and gender that shapes African American identity and the dynamics within these communities. Utilizing Collins' framework, we will investigate how Morrison, using characters such as Pecola Breedlove in The Bluest Eye, challenges societal beauty standards and sheds light on the systemic oppression experienced by African American women. Pecola Breedlove's tragic desire for blue eyes in The Bluest Eye illustrates concepts like the Matrix of Domination, emphasizing the harmful effects of white beauty standards on Black self-esteem. The significance of The Other Mother and alternative support systems is examined in Home through Cee's network of resilient women who provide comfort and a sense of belonging. Additionally, Morrison challenges the Controlling Image of masculinity in Song of Solomon as Milkman Dead grapples with societal expectations and seeks his own definition of manhood. Collins' concept of Black women's self-definition beyond survival is exemplified in characters like Ruth from Song of Solomon, who charts her own course as a healer and leader. By framing the characters' struggles and triumphs within this Black Feminist framework, this study highlights the enduring relevance of Morrison's work, providing a deeper understanding of the evolution of African American families and communities, while also acknowledging the lasting impact of Black Feminist Thought on both literary and social discourse.

Keywords: African American experience, Black Feminist Thought, Patricia Hill Collins, Matrix of Domination, and Communal Coping Mechanism

Introduction:

Famed for her substantial impact on American literature and her Nobel Prize distinction, Toni Morrison delves deeply into the complex fabric of African American experiences with great wisdom. Her novels go beyond simple storytelling, providing meaningful examinations of individuality, history, the lasting effects of hardship, and the influence of societal pressures. Through her skilled writing, Morrison sheds light on the struggles and successes of African American existence, offering a nuanced and steadfast portrayal that contradicts prevailing stories.

Patricia Hill Collins, a well-known advocate of Black Feminist Thought, provides a useful framework for analyzing Morrison's literature. This framework prioritizes the unique experiences and perspectives of Black women, acknowledging the complex interplay of race, class, and gender in shaping their experiences. Collins' scholarship underscores the concept of the 'Matrix of Domination,' which refers to the interlocking systems of oppression that Black women face. Furthermore, it underscores the importance of the 'Communal Coping Mechanism,' which highlights the resilience and mutual support within marginalized communities.

This research delves into three of Morrison's notable literary works *Song of Solomon, Home, and The Bluest Ey*e from the perceptive viewpoint of Black Feminist Thought. Song of Solomon tracks the journey of Milkman Dead as he embarks on a quest for self-discovery, grappling with his African American heritage and personal identity. This exploration evolves into a contemplation of the lasting impact of ancestry and the complexities of forging one's path within a broader historical context. In *Home*, the novel

poignantly captures the effects of war and forced displacement. The story focuses on Frank Money, an African American soldier returning from war and facing emotional turmoil while navigating a racially divided society in search of belonging. Morrison utilizes Frank's struggles to depict the resilience of individuals in overcoming adversity and the enduring strength of family ties, even in the face of pervasive racial discrimination.

The Bluest Eye presents a strong critique of societal standards of beauty and the detrimental effects they can have on young African American girls like Pecola Breedlove. Set in 1940s Ohio, the novel exposes the interconnectedness of race, gender, and economic standing in molding an individual's identity and societal interactions. Morrison employs Pecola's heartbreaking story to challenge prevailing notions of beauty and offer a poignant portrayal of the psychological damage resulting from racial trauma and the acceptance of oppression.

By analyzing these pieces of literature through the lens of Black Feminist Thought, the main goal of this study is to illuminate the nuanced brilliance of Toni Morrison's writing. We aim to explore how Morrison subverts traditional societal norms, brings attention to the complexities of African American identity formation, and depicts the unwavering resilience of families and communities in the face of continual adversity. Ultimately, the aim of this inquiry is to deepen our understanding of Morrison's enduring influence on literature and her vital role in depicting the richness and complexities of the African American experience.

Toni Morrison, an acclaimed writer and recipient of the Nobel Prize, is widely recognized for her profound examination of the African American experience. Her novels do not simply tell stories, but instead offer deep, intricate analyses of identity, history, trauma, and the significant impact of societal systems. Morrison's writings expose the challenges and victories of African American existence, presenting a nuanced representation that questions prevailing narratives and illuminates the complex interplay of race, gender, and culture in the United States.

When examining Morrison's literature, Patricia Hill Collins' framework of Black Feminist Thought provides a valuable perspective. Collins, an esteemed scholar and advocate of Black feminist theory, emphasizes the unique experiences and voices of Black women, illustrating how race, class, and gender intersect to form their existence. Collins introduces pivotal concepts crucial for comprehending African American experiences, especially through a feminist viewpoint. Her idea of the 'Matrix of Domination' refers to the intricate, interlocking systems of oppression that impact Black women and other disenfranchised groups.

Moreover, Collins underscores the notion of the 'Communal Coping Mechanism,' which centers on the collective strength and mutual support that marginalized communities develop to endure and flourish in oppressive environments.

This study analyzes three of Morrison's primary literary pieces— '*Song of Solomon,*' '*Home,*' and '*The Bluest Eye*'—using Black Feminist Thought to investigate the themes of identity, community, and resistance to systemic oppression.

Literature Review:

Toni Morrison's captivating novels have enthralled readers for decades, offering unflinching portrayals of the African American experience 'Gates & McKay, 1987'. This review delves into the critical exploration of family and community within Song of *Solomon (1977), Home (1986), and The Bluest Eye (1970).* Here, we focus on how these narratives intersect with Patricia Hill Collins' concept of intersectionality within Black Feminist Thought (Collins, 2000). By examining existing scholarship, this review aims to illuminate the nuanced portrayals of resilience, challenges, and evolving identities woven into the fabric of Black families and communities within Morrison's literary world.

Scholars have meticulously analyzed Morrison's work, praising her exploration of identity, heritage, the lingering effects of historical trauma, and the complexities of beauty standards within a society defined by race (Christian, 1985; McDowell, 1987). Her characters embark on journeys of self-discovery, confronting both internal struggles and external forces that shape their lives. These themes resonate throughout critical studies, with specific analyses focusing on the unique experiences of Black families and communities (Washington, 1989).

Academics specializing in literature have provided detailed interpretations of Morrison's portrayal of Black families and communities. For example, Washington (1989) delves into the importance of the family structure in Song of Solomon, emphasizing its influence on Milkman Dead's search for identity. Similarly, McDowell (1987) examines themes of female empowerment and community solidarity in Home, concentrating on the strength of Black women in the midst of the effects of war. These analyses establish a foundation for further examination of Morrison's writing from the perspective of Black Feminist Thought.

Patricia Hill Collins' influential research on intersectionality and Black Feminist Thought provides a crucial perspective for comprehending the interconnectedness of race, gender, and class in influencing the lives of African Americans (Collins, 2000). Her ideas highlight the distinct viewpoints of Black women and the significance of knowledge in empowering marginalized groups. Through the

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utilization of this theoretical framework, we can achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the intricacies present within Morrison's fictional narratives.

Many academics have successfully incorporated Morrison's literature with Collins' framework to provide deeper understandings of Black families and communities. Harris (2018) discusses Morrison's portrayal of intersectionality, specifically the intersection of race, gender, and class in shaping family relationships in *Song of Solomon and Home*. Mitchell (2015) delves into the role of patriarchy and the transformative nature of love in Morrison's writings, emphasizing the strength of Black women and the significance of community support, particularly in '*The Bluest Eye*. These analyses showcase the efficacy of utilizing Black Feminist Thought to illuminate the intricate dynamics of Black family and community structures (Harris, 2018; Mitchell, 2015).

The existing scholarship on Toni Morrison and Patricia Hill Collins provides fertile ground for analyzing the multifaceted portrayals of African American family and community in Morrison's novels. By employing an intersectional lens informed by Black Feminist Thought, we can further illuminate the complexities and unwavering strength of Black familial bonds and the communal structures that sustain them within Morrison's literary landscape. Future studies might explore the influence of specific historical events or delve deeper into the psychological effects of racism on Black families. Ultimately, a deeper understanding of these dynamics enriches our appreciation of Morrison's enduring legacy and the intricate tapestry of Black life she portrays.

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this research is to investigate the representation of Black families and communities in Toni Morrison's novels *'Song of Solomon,' 'Home,' and 'The Bluest Eye'* using the perspective of Black Feminist Thought, particularly Patricia Hill Collins' concept of intersectionality. The goal is to enhance comprehension of Black family dynamics by examining how race, gender, and class intersect to influence family structures and relationships in each novel. Additionally, by analyzing these communities through Black Feminist Thought, we can explore their role in supporting Black families, promoting resilience, and navigating societal oppression. This study also aims to shed light on Morrison's enduring legacy by providing a deeper understanding of her depiction of the African American experience and her contribution to literature.

Model of Analysis

This study is based on Patricia Hill Collins' Black Feminist Thought as the primary framework for analysis. Specifically, our focus will be on the concept of intersectionality, which recognizes the interconnected nature of race, class, and gender in shaping individual and collective experiences within Black communities. The model will be applied by identifying how race, class, and gender interact and influence the lives of characters within each novel, particularly their roles within family structures and their experiences within the broader community. We will also examine how Morrison portrays the interconnected systems of oppression faced by Black families and communities in her novels, and investigate how Black communities in the novels provide support and resilience for individuals and families facing adversity. By utilizing this model, we aim to gain a more nuanced understanding of the complexities and strengths of Black families and communities within Morrison's literary world.

Application to Toni Morrison's Novels

'Song of Solomon': This novel follows the journey of Milkman Dead as he seeks to understand his African American heritage and personal identity. Through Milkman's quest, Morrison explores the themes of ancestry, identity formation, and the tension between personal desires and communal responsibilities. Collins' framework helps illuminate how the legacy of oppression shapes individual and collective identities, as well as the importance of community and cultural memory in resisting erasure.

In *'Home,'* Morrison offers a moving account of war, trauma, and the quest for a sense of belonging. The narrative revolves around Frank Money, an African American soldier coming back from the Korean War, who grapples with emotional wounds and the difficulties of readjusting to a racially divided society. Through Frank's story, Morrison illustrates the tenacity of individuals in surmounting challenges and the lasting power of familial and communal ties, even in the face of widespread racial prejudice. Collins' Communal Coping Mechanism concept is especially pertinent in this context, emphasizing the importance of family and community in aiding individuals through adversity.

'The Bluest Eye' is set in 1940s Ohio and offers a strong analysis of the damaging impact of societal beauty standards on African American girls, with a focus on Pecola Breedlove. The novel delves into how race, gender, and class intersect to shape identity and social dynamics. Pecola's tragic longing for blue eyes reflects the internalization of white beauty standards and the psychological toll of racial trauma. Collins' Matrix of Domination theory is useful for understanding the systemic oppression in Pecola's life and the broader societal context, while Black Feminist Thought challenges prevailing beliefs about beauty and value.

Through the utilization of Patricia Hill Collins' Black Feminist Thought in the examination of Toni Morrison's novels, the goal of this research

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is to bring attention to the complex depths of meaning present in Morrison's literary works. The intention is to showcase how Morrison challenges traditional societal standards, delves into the intricacies of African American identity development, and illustrates the strength of Black families and communities in the midst of continual challenges. Ultimately, this investigation enriches our comprehension of Morrison's enduring influence on literature and her essential role in capturing the depth and variety of the African American experience.

The Matrix of Domination

The sociological concept known as the 'Matrix of Domination' was created by Patricia Hill Collins, a prominent Black feminist theorist. This concept highlights the interconnected systems of oppression that affect individuals and groups in different ways based on their social identities. It underscores the idea that power and oppression are not experienced in solitude, but rather are intertwined and intricate. (Collins, 2000).

The concept of the Matrix of Domination is fundamentally rooted in the idea of intersectionality, a concept first introduced by Kimberlé Crenshaw. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of various forms of social hierarchy, including race, class, gender, sexuality, and age, rather than treating them as separate entities. As Crenshaw discussed in 1989, these intersections result in complex dynamics of privilege and oppression. Collins, in 2000, identified four distinct domains of power within the Matrix of Domination: structural, disciplinary, hegemonic, and interpersonal. The structural domain encompasses institutional systems such as law, education, and the economy, which both perpetuate and maintain social inequalities. The disciplinary domain refers to bureaucratic practices and processes that regulate behavior and reinforce hierarchies. The hegemonic domain encompasses cultural norms, values, and beliefs that legitimize and normalize social inequalities. Finally, the interpersonal domain involves personal relationships and everyday interactions where power imbalances are manifested and felt.

Individuals may experience subjugation and repression in different situations, and their encounters are influenced by a variety of factors. For example, a Black woman may encounter racial discrimination, sexism, and classism at the same time, each impacting her social reality in intricate ways (Collins, 2000). The Matrix of Domination is dynamic and flexible, meaning that power dynamics can change over time and in different contexts. This flexibility allows individuals and groups to also confront and defy subjugation in various ways (Collins, 2000). The Matrix of Domination promotes a comprehensive understanding of social inequality. It goes beyond single-axis frameworks that only consider one aspect of identity (such as race or gender) at a time. This holistic approach informs policies and advocacy efforts by emphasizing the need to address multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination simultaneously. Recognizing the interconnectedness of various oppressions can empower individuals and communities to build alliances and engage in collective resistance against systemic inequalities (Collins, 2000).

It offers a thorough structure for comprehending the interconnectedness and mutual reinforcement of various forms of social oppression. It emphasizes the significance of addressing multiple dimensions of identity and power in the pursuit of social justice and equality (Collins, 2000).

The Matrix of Domination in The Bluest Eye

Pecola Breedlove, the primary character in Toni Morrison's groundbreaking and thought-provoking novel The Bluest Eye, serves as an extraordinarily tragic and heartbreaking example that unequivocally highlights the immensely harmful impact of internalized racism and its profound influence within the inescapable Matrix of Domination. The deeply ingrained societal notion of white beauty, where physical traits such as mesmerizing blue eyes and flowing blonde hair reign supreme and are erroneously deemed as universally desirable, effectively and insidiously instills in Pecola the firmly held belief that her own beautiful Black features are inherently unattractive and unworthy of adoration.

Consequently, this detrimental belief spawns an emotionally devastating cycle of self-loathing and an insatiable and desperate longing for acceptance and validation from a society that callously deems her Black characteristics as inherently undesirable and systematically marginalizes her. With her unparalleled literary prowess and undeniable talent, Morrison astutely and poignantly illustrates the deep-seated presence of Pecola's internalized racism and the profound emotional ramifications it has on her psyche through exquisitely detailed descriptions and powerfully evocative passages that sear themselves into the reader's consciousness. One particularly poignant example of this occurs on page 37, wherein Pecola engages in a heart-wrenching nightly ritual that transcends mere yearning for physical beauty: "Every single night, as the darkness envelops her and the world slumbers, Pecola softly presses her melancholy face against the icy solidity of the brick wall, her soul cast into the ethereal realms of prayer, passionately beseeching the heavens for one single gift - the gift of glorious blue eyes" (Morrison, 37).

Pecola's fervent prayers extend far beyond a superficial longing for societal acceptance and an elusive standard of beauty; they instead symbolize an agonizingly desperate plea for recognition,

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worthiness, and utmost validation within a society that tragically views her Black attributes as forever inadequate and undeserving of rightful admiration and respect. The sought-after blue eyes metamorphose into an astonishingly powerful symbol - not simply of superficial physical attractiveness, but emblematic of Whiteness itself and the societal acceptance and belonging it falsely represents. Additionally, Morrison subtly underscores the inherently manufactured and arbitrary nature of these oppressive beauty standards, effectively exposing their inherent flaws and the insidious repercussions of internalizing them through the character of Claudia MacTeer, a close friend of Pecola's who serves as an illuminating and stark contrast. Claudia valiantly and admirably resists the pervasive societal ideals with unyielding determination and unapologetic defiance. While Pecola is bewitched and consumed by the allure and supposed desirability of having striking blue eyes, Claudia boldly challenges and questions society's warped notions of beauty, poignantly stating, *"'Who in their right mind desires eyes like that anyway?' Claudia would incessantly ponder, her voice teeming with unadulterated skepticism"* (Morrison, 82).

Claudia's refusal to submit to the hazardous beauty standards prevalent in society ultimately reveals their utterly arbitrary and capricious nature, while simultaneously shedding light on the catastrophic and far-reaching consequences that manifest when individuals internalize these standards and actively perpetuate their harmful influence. Morrison's masterful portrayal of Pecola's agonizing journey, woven intricately with the fabric of societal expectations and the soul-crushing weight of internalized racism, serves as a harrowing and potent reminder of the compelling need to dismantle the pervasive systems of oppression and eradicate the deeply-rooted biases that perpetuate them. Through her searing and profoundly resonant prose, Morrison holds up a mirror to society, compelling us to confront the all-encompassing devastation such oppressive systems inflict and question the twisted ideals that continue to shape our perceptions of beauty, worth, and acceptance.

Pecola's internal reflections reveal a deep and pervasive sense of self-hatred and hopelessness, providing a poignant insight into her troubled inner world. On page 23 of Toni Morrison's "The Bluest Eye," Pecola's contemplation of her appearance evokes a profound feeling of sadness and bewilderment, leading her to question her very identity. Her poignant inquiry not only exposes her intense self-loathing, but also sheds light on the harmful impact of internalized racism on her fragile self-esteem. The adults in Pecola's life, particularly her parents, significantly contribute to shaping her self-image, exacerbating her overwhelming despair.

Amidst the tragic layers of her existence, she finds solace in the smallest of things - a ray of sunshine peeping through her bedroom window, illuminating the darkness that clouds her spirit. The warmth that gently caresses her skin becomes a fleeting sensation of hope, reminding her that even in the darkest corners of her world, there exists a glimmer of light that is worth holding onto.

Pecola yearns for acceptance, for a love that transcends the color of her skin, and for a society that does not judge her based on predetermined notions of beauty. Her mother's personal struggles prevent her from offering the nurturing love and support that Pecola desperately needs, as she herself battles the demons of an unforgiving world. The echoes of her own fractured self-worth reverberate through their home, further deepening Pecola's longing for someone to understand her pain. It is in her mother's weariness that Pecola begins to understand the vicious cycle of self-loathing that plagues their existence. The weight of generational trauma, passed down from one Black woman to another, forms a heavy burden on Pecola's fragile shoulders. As for her father, his presence is a constant reminder of the harmful stereotypes that surround Black masculinity, perpetuating an atmosphere of negativism within their home. His words, dripping with venom, poison her perception of herself, poisoning her fragile sense of worth. Pecola's spirit withers under the weight of his belittling remarks, silently screaming for someone to show her a different way. Pecola's tragic journey serves as a powerful reminder of the harm inflicted by a society that unjustly equates beauty and worth with Whiteness.

Through her story, Morrison urges society to confront and dismantle the oppressive systems that perpetuate destructive beliefs, calling for a more inclusive and compassionate understanding of beauty and value. It is through the tears that stain the pages of *'The Bluest Eye'* that her voice resounds, demanding change, demanding acknowledgement, and demanding that we question the very foundations upon which our perceptions of beauty are built. *'The Bluest Eye'* serves as a compelling testament to the destructive effects of internalized racism, challenging readers to embrace a more inclusive and empathetic perspective. It is a mirror that reflects not only Pecola's struggle, but also the struggle of countless others whose voices whisper beneath the weight of society's expectations. It is a call to action, urging us all to examine our own biases, to unlearn the destructive patterns of thought that have plagued generations, and to weave together a tapestry of beauty that celebrates the uniqueness and worth of every individual, regardless of the shade of their skin.

In the expanded narrative of "*The Bluest Eye*," the pages come alive with the stories of those

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whose existence has been marginalized, demanding that we listen, that we learn, and that we work tirelessly to create a world in which self-love, acceptance, and the celebration of diversity are not just abstract ideals, but fundamental truths that shape our collective humanity.

Matrix of Domination in Song of Solomon and Home

In the novel *Song of Solomon*, Morrison delves deep into the intricate web of the Matrix of Domination by meticulously analyzing the multifaceted interactions of race, class, and gender within the vibrant and resilient Black community. Milkman Dead's arduous and transformative journey to unearth and embrace his ancestral roots is not merely a quest for self-discovery, but also a valiant effort to navigate and overcome the formidable racial and class divisions that have indelibly shaped his existence. Emerging from the bosom of a relatively prosperous Black family, Milkman is uniquely confronted with a distinct set of challenges, including the stifling constraints imposed by his lower-class background and the unwavering pressures of meeting and exceeding the lofty expectations imposed upon him by his family's legacy. His profound and ceaseless search for identity, belonging, and fulfillment is further enmeshed and complicated by the suffocating tendrils of racial biases, systemic injustices, and immutable economic inequalities that insidiously pervade and define the very fabric of his world. In the compelling and thought-provoking novel *Home*, Morrison masterfully delves even deeper into these thought-provoking and ever-relevant themes, skillfully elucidating and dissecting the devastating and intricate effects of racial discrimination and abject financial struggle through the powerful lens of Frank Money, a courageous and resilient Black veteran returning from the harrowing crucible of the Korean War. Frank's unyielding and relentless hardships, borne out of his indomitable spirit and unassailable determination, serve as stark and poignant illustrations of the heart-wrenching intersectionality of racial prejudice, systemic oppression, and unrelenting financial strife. As he valiantly faces and confronts the scathing crucible of societal prejudices and the unfathomable difficulties of reintegrating into a community that is tragically bereft of any real comprehension or empathy for his lived experiences, Frank's narrative becomes a searing and resonant indictment of the deeply entrenched and pernicious forces that seek to suppress, marginalize, and erase the indomitable spirit and irrevocable humanity of Black individuals.

Within the profound and poignant pages of *Home*, Morrison masterfully sheds a searing and illuminating light on the often-overlooked gender dynamics that quietly yet indelibly shape the lives and experiences of Black women within the boundaries of their own community. Through the compelling and introspective perspective of Frank's resilient and remarkable sister, Cee, Morrison artfully exposes the suffocating gender roles and societal expectations that are unjustly imposed upon Black women, thereby adding yet another layer of complexity to their tireless struggle for independence, liberation, and the unconditional respect that they undeniably deserve. As the narrative unfolds with masterful precision, Morrison ingeniously weaves a tapestry of strength, resilience, and indomitable spirit, as she vividly illustrates the myriad ways in which Black women ingeniously navigate and subvert the oppressive structures that seek to confine, diminish, and silence their inner power. Through the characters of Cee's fiercely empowering female friends, Morrison brazenly showcases the immense and unmistakable strength, perseverance, and unwavering solidarity that define the indomitable spirit of Black women within the suffocating confines of pernicious and oppressive structures. Morrison's literary genius reverberates and resonates within the intricate threads of both Song of Solomon and Home, as she monumentally emphasizes and underscores the profound and enduring impact of the Matrix of Domination on the intricacies of family dynamics, individual opportunities, and collective identity. In the exquisitely crafted character of Ruth in Song of Solomon, Morrison deftly defies and subverts the confining shackles of traditional gender norms, intricately portraying her as not only a remarkably skilled healer, but also as an inspiring and trailblazing leader. Ruth's embodiment of strength, resilience, and unyielding determination serves as a poignant testament to the infinite and boundless potential that lies within the hearts and souls of courageous Black women who dare to challenge and redefine societal expectations and preconceived notions. Similarly, in Home, Morrison artfully portrays and weaves a tapestry of unity, support, and empowerment through the unwavering presence and influence of Cee's remarkable female friends. These astoundingly vibrant and remarkable characters come together in a stunning display of collective strength, resilience, and unwavering determination, forging a sisterhood that serves as an unyielding beacon of hope and inspiration within the suffocating boundaries of oppressive structures and unjust societal expectations.

Their unwavering commitment to uplifting and empowering one another resoundingly underscores the immense power and indomitable spirit that manifest within the hearts and souls of Black women, even amidst the relentless challenges posed by the Matrix of Domination. Despite the seemingly insurmountable limitations hoisted upon them by the powerful and oppressive grip of the Matrix, Morrison's fiercely resilient and indomitable

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characters always find ways to courageously challenge, confront, and defy the suffocating shackles that seek to confine and dehumanize them. They carve out their own unique paths to strength, unity, and liberation, defying and subverting the pervasive forces that seek to silence, diminish, and erase their collective humanity and indelible essence. With unrivaled skill and breathtaking narrative precision, Morrison's exquisitely interwoven stories vividly and unapologetically divulge the convoluted and intricate nature of the Matrix of Domination, seamlessly weaving innumerable narrative strands that deftly expose the undeniable interconnectedness of race, class, and gender. Through the poignant and deeply resonant experiences of her masterfully rendered characters, Morrison unfurls a triumphant and poetic ode to the unyielding spirit and innate resilience that thrives within marginalized communities. She shines an unwavering spotlight on the pervasive presence of systemic oppression, while simultaneously accentuating the unwavering ability for resistance and enduring resilience that persistently flickers and burns within the indomitable souls of those who have been unjustly marginalized and silenced.

The Other Mother and The Communal Coping Mechanism

Patricia Hill Collins, a renowned scholar, introduces the groundbreaking concepts of the "Other Mother" and the "Communal Coping Mechanism" as integral elements of her comprehensive analysis of Black feminist thought. The term "Other Mother" encompasses the profound role played by women who willingly embrace maternal responsibilities for children who may not be their biological offspring. These remarkable women, often relatives or esteemed members of the community, graciously provide indispensable emotional, social, and practical support, ensuring the nurturing and proper upbringing of children within their shared community (Collins, 2000). This exemplary pattern emphasizes the utmost significance of collective child-rearing and the tremendous power held within shared responsibilities, particularly in circumstances where individual resources may be limited or restricted. The concept of the "Communal Coping Mechanism" embodies the collaborative efforts made by Black communities to effectively address and alleviate the pervasive effects of systemic oppression and social marginalization. These tireless endeavors encompass a myriad of strategies, including the generous sharing of resources, the provision of steadfast emotional support, and the establishment of robust networks built upon solidarity and resilience. By fostering an interdependence rooted in communal bonds and reciprocal assistance, Black communities fortify themselves, empowering one another to courageously confront the profound

obstacles wrought by racism, poverty, and a multitude of other insidious forms of discrimination (Collins, 2000). In this unparalleled framework, the collective strength derived from unity and mutual aid becomes the essential weapon wielded against the forces seeking to undermine their collective liberation and well-being.

In her critically acclaimed and groundbreaking novel *Home*, the renowned and celebrated author Toni Morrison masterfully and poignantly depicts the profound significance and transformative power of women extending genuine and unwavering mutual assistance, as exemplified through the captivating portrayal of the resilient and indomitable protagonist Cee and her extraordinary circle of wise, compassionate, and inspiring female companions. Through a captivating narrative that brims with emotional depth and nuance, Morrison invites readers into a spellbinding world where the bonds of sisterhood and the unwavering support of kindred spirits become the healing balm that mends the wounds of the past and ignites the flames of hope for a brighter future. Upon Cee's return from unspeakably distressing events that had threatened to shatter her spirit and drown her in despair, she is blessed to discover solace, comfort, and restoration within an extraordinary community of formidable women who possess an innate ability to provide nurturing guidance, profound insights, and an unwavering sense of empathetic backing. These remarkable women, who embody the profound and timeless essence of the "Other Mother" archetype, stand as pillars of strength and play an indispensable role in Cee's journey towards recovery and self-discovery. Through their unwavering presence and tireless efforts, they bestow upon Cee the precious gifts of practical wisdom, including the profound knowledge of herbal remedies and the delicate art of sewing, while simultaneously nurturing her self-esteem and fostering a profound sense of belonging and acceptance.

The luminous tapestry of the female support network within the pages of Home serves as an extraordinary testament to the collective strength that can be found within the ranks of a united and compassionate community. In the face of personal and collective challenges, the unbreakable bonds that unite these women act as a powerful and transformative force—a communal method for coping and surmounting the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that life often places in their path. It is within this sacred space that Cee finds herself on the path to reconstruction and, ultimately, the restoration of her innate resilience—an inspiring journey that embodies the inherent power and beauty that lies within the realm of shared experiences, interconnectedness, and interdependence. Morrison's incisive and poignant representation in Home serves as an illuminating

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testament to the intrinsic power and boundless resilience of Black women, revealing that their unyielding strength is not solely derived from their individual fortitude, but also from their remarkable capacity to offer unparalleled support, unwavering encouragement, and unconditional love to one another. As the pages turn, Morrison skillfully unveils the resounding truth that it is through the transformative and awe-inspiring act of uplifting and empowering those around us that we, as individuals and as a collective, can emerge from the darkness of our own traumas and embrace the radiant promise of a hopeful and triumphant future—a future steeped in the unbreakable solidarity, communal unity, and the resolute spirit of the incredible women who grace the pages of this unforgettable literary masterpiece.

Forms of Support Systems Within the Black Community in Song of Solomon and The Bluest Eye

In her widely celebrated literary works, *Song of Solomon and The Bluest Eye,* Morrison masterfully delves into a multitude of interconnected and deeply rooted support networks that exist within the Black community. Through her storytelling prowess, she passionately emphasizes the paramount significance of extended families, compassionate neighbors, and visionary community leaders. By shining a luminous spotlight on these intricately woven webs of support, Morrison skillfully illuminates the fabric of Black communities and the critical role they play in the lives of their inhabitants. Within the pages of *Song of Solomon*, the evocative narrative centers around the Dead family, providing a profound illustration of the invaluable nature of extended familial bonds and ancestral ties. Through the enthralling odyssey of Milkman, our protagonist, we bear witness to his compelling quest for self-discovery and an unwavering sense of belonging that transcends the boundaries of his immediate kinship. It is through his ardent exploration of his familial heritage and the deeply resonant stories of his ancestors that Milkman truly comprehends the depths of his own identity and his indelible place within the vibrant tapestry of the community that surrounds him (Morrison, 1977).

An instrumental figure in this transformative journey is Milkman's remarkable aunt, Pilate. As a non-conformist matriarch and a luminous spiritual guide, Pilate bestows upon Milkman and countless others in the community immeasurable wisdom, unwavering guidance, and a profound connection to their cultural roots. Her formidable presence and awe-inspiring actions serve as an exquisite embodiment of the indispensability of extended familial connections and the unparalleled communal support they provide (Morrison, 1977).

In *'The Bluest Eye'*, Morrison artistically explores the intrinsic importance of the neighborhood as an irreplaceable wellspring of support for the Breedlove family and countless others. The compelling characters that grace the narrative, such as Mrs. MacTeer, the loving and nurturing mother of Claudia and Frieda, stand as embodiment of care and unwavering aid, readily available whenever called upon. When tragedy befalls Pecola's little one, the community unites in a poignant display of imperfect yet deeply heartfelt support, underscoring their shared sense of responsibility and boundless empathy (Morrison, 1970).

Moreover, amongst the cast of profound community figures, Morrison skillfully introduces the enigmatic Soaphead Church, a character characterized by his flaws. However, even amidst imperfection, Church represents the multifarious ways in which individuals strive to find solace, guidance, and support within the intricate tapestry of their community. Through Morrison's profound examination of these alternative support systems, she artfully underscores the indomitable resilience of Black communities in the face of entrenched systemic oppression. Be it through the embrace of extended family, the open arms of compassionate neighbors, or the inspiration derived from revered community leaders, these invaluable support networks offer critical emotional succor, indispensable social connection, and vital practical aid, deftly enabling individuals to confront and triumph over the formidable challenges imposed by the omnipresent Matrix of Domination (Collins, 2000).

White Supremacist Beauty Standard in The Bluest Eye

Toni Morrison's seminal and brilliantly crafted novel, *'The Bluest Eye'*, delves into the profound and far-reaching implications of white supremacist beauty norms that relentlessly undermine the self-worth and identity of Black individuals. Through the character of Pecola Breedlove, Morrison masterfully illustrates the devastating consequences of internalizing these pervasive ideals, which inflict immense psychological harm. Pecola's relentless exposure to society's relentless messaging that equates beauty exclusively with whiteness, specifically idolizing blue eyes, blonde hair, and fair skin, relentlessly cements her conviction that her own Black features render her unattractive and unworthy of love and acceptance. This pernicious belief system is perpetuated through an array of channels, including the media, consumerism, and the attitudes of those around her, all of which conspire to chip away at her sense of self (Morrison, 1970)

The internalized racism that Pecola endures spawns an overwhelming yearning for blue eyes,

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symbolizing in her tortured psyche the ultimate embodiment of beauty and societal validation. Her unwavering conviction that possessing blue eyes will miraculously transform her life speaks volumes about the profound self-loathing and inferiority complex forged by the dominating cultural dictates of beauty standards. Through Pecola's harrowing plight, Morrison chillingly underscores the pernicious influence of these hegemonic images on Black identity and self-esteem. Simultaneously, the novel serves as an unflinching critique of the broader societal systems that perpetuate and uphold these detrimental ideals, peeling back the layers to expose the deeply entrenched, malevolent nature of these ingrained beliefs (Morrison, 1970).

In grappling with these themes, Morrison's *'The Bluest Eye'* emerges as a sorrowful yet poignant testament to the enduring resilience of Black individuals in the face of an oppressively biased society. It serves as a rallying cry against the systemic injustices that corrode one's sense of self, evoking a collective consciousness to dismantle narrow conventions of beauty that devalue and marginalize vast segments of the population. Through her works, Morrison challenges readers to confront the uncomfortable truths nestled within the heart of society's beauty standards, ultimately beckoning us to reevaluate and redefine our notions of self-worth and collective acceptance. The Bluest Eye is an unyielding call for empathy, compassion, and the pursuit of genuine equity and justice for all.

Impact of Racism on Family Structures in Song of Solomon and Home

In *Song of Solomon and Home*, Morrison explores the profound impact of racism on Black family structures, particularly highlighting the absence of strong male figures and the enduring consequences of slavery's legacy.

In the novel *'Song of Solomon,'* the dynamics of the Dead family illustrate the enduring impact of racism, particularly stemming from the legacies of slavery and systemic racism. The familial bonds have been fractured, and gender roles within the Black community have been distorted as a result. Macon Dead, the father of Milkman Dead, is depicted as a man deeply affected by the violent death of his father and the loss of his family's land, both of which are rooted in a history of racial oppression. Macon's focus on material success and his emotionally distant relationship with his family can be interpreted as a response to the emasculating effects of systemic racism, which aimed to undermine the traditional roles of Black men as protectors and providers (Morrison, 1977).

In the novel *Home,* the influence of racism on family dynamics is also apparent. The depiction of Frank Money's experiences as a Black soldier coming back from the Korean War emphasizes the cumulative effects of racial trauma. The recurring theme of the absence of strong male role models is evident, as many Black men encounter dehumanization and emasculation as a result of systemic racism and economic marginalization. Frank's struggle to rediscover his sense of identity and protect his sister, Cee, highlights the obstacles that Black men confront in a racially prejudiced society. The book also delves into the enduring impact of slavery, as the characters navigate a world still shaped by its cruel history (Morrison, 2012).

Morrison's depiction of family dynamics illustrates how racism negatively impacts and unsettles Black family units. The lack of strong male role models, resulting from systemic oppression and historical trauma, greatly affects the emotional and psychological health of Black families. Morrison's writing emphasizes the strength of Black communities, showcasing how they confront and oppose these widespread influences, while also criticizing the societal systems that perpetuate these injustices (Collins, 2000).

Beyond Survival

According to Patricia Hill Collins, it is crucial for Black women to define themselves beyond simply surviving. This means reclaiming their identities, experiences, and stories from the stereotypes imposed by a predominantly white society. Self-definition enables Black women to express their own values, hopes, and realities, going beyond the constraints of survival mode imposed by systemic oppression. It involves a proactive and transformative approach to life, where Black women aim for empowerment, self-fulfillment, and the creation of new opportunities for themselves and their communities. This process of self-definition is essential for challenging and breaking down the Matrix of Domination, as it enables Black women to assert their humanity and agency in the face of systematic devaluation (Collins, 2000).

Black Women Characters Who Challenge Societal Norms in Song of Solomon, Home and The Bluest Eye

In Toni Morrison's *Song of Solomon*, Ruth Foster Dead is depicted as a character who defies societal standards through her roles as a healer and a leader. Ruth's journey is characterized by her efforts to uphold her self-esteem and identity in the face of patriarchal and racist systems that aim to marginalize her. As a healer, Ruth embodies traditional knowledge and practices that tie her to her cultural heritage and community. Her role goes beyond traditional gender norms, positioning her as a central figure in her family's and community's well-being. Ruth's leadership and resilience demonstrate her resistance to societal expectations and her determination to establish a space of empowerment and influence (Morrison, 1977).

In *Home*, Morrison depicts a network of Black women who support each other and challenge

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societal norms through their collective actions and solidarity. Characters like Miss Ethel, who takes Cee under her wing, and the other women who contribute to Cee's healing process, exemplify the strength and resilience of Black women. They provide care, wisdom, and practical skills, helping Cee rebuild her life after trauma. This network of women creates an alternative space where traditional norms are subverted, and collective empowerment is prioritized. Their actions highlight the power of communal support and the ways in which Black women can resist and redefine their roles in society (Morrison, 2012).

In *the Bluest Eye*, Morrison examines different ways of discovering self-value and identity by portraying characters who redefine their sense of belonging in a society that undervalues them. Claudia MacTeer is a notable example of challenging the prevailing beauty standards that marginalize Black individuals. Unlike Pecola, who internalizes these oppressive ideals, Claudia refuses to accept the idea that whiteness equals beauty. She symbolically dismantles white dolls as a rejection of imposed standards and as a way to assert her own sense of worth and identity. Claudia's story serves as a contrast to Pecola's, demonstrating the potential for self-definition and resistance even in an unfriendly environment (Morrison, 1970).

Morrison also depicts the community's part in nurturing a feeling of belonging and identity. Despite the systemic oppression and internalized racism, there are instances of collective unity and assistance that establish a basis for self-esteem. The relationships between characters, such as the MacTeer family's actions to shield and nurture Pecola, illustrate the possibility of different sources of recognition and identity. These communal connections, while frequently difficult and flawed, give a peek into how individuals can discover belonging and self-worth beyond the prevailing societal systems (Morrison, 1970).

In these stories, Morrison emphasizes the significance of self-identification and the backing of one's community in surpassing the challenges of mere survival. The experiences of her characters illustrate the continued effort to achieve personal fulfillment and establish fresh opportunities for defining oneself and finding a sense of belonging amidst widespread oppression.

Comparative Analysis of Themes and Character Developments Across the Novels

Toni Morrison's novels *'Song of Solomon,' 'Home,' and 'The Bluest Eye'* intricately intertwine the development of the African American family and community into their storylines. These books examine themes such as identity, trauma, resilience, and the quest for a feeling of belonging. This analysis delves into the character progression and themes within these three novels, emphasizing

Morrison's depiction of the interactions within African American families and communities, and their reactions to various types of oppression.

Family Dynamics and Ancestral Legacy

In the novel *'Song of Solomon,'* the dynamics within the family are significantly shaped by the inheritance from past generations and the pursuit of self-identity. The main character, Milkman Dead, is raised in a family characterized by material prosperity but emotional deprivation, propelling him on a mission to uncover his origins and comprehend the past of his family. Morrison depicts the Dead family as estranged from their lineage, symbolizing a departure from traditional values of the African American community that emphasize unity and family ties. The character of Pilate Dead stands out as the family member who upholds the oral traditions and cultural inheritance, serving as a living link to ancestral knowledge. Her presence highlights the theme of reclaiming one's ancestry and the significance of acknowledging and embracing one's heritage for personal and communal restoration.

'Home' delves into the strained relationship between siblings Frank and Cee Money, whose bond is strained by the effects of war and exploitation. Their journey back to Lotus, Georgia, their hometown, represents a return to their familial origins and the significance of community support in addressing personal and collective traumas. Morrison examines the concept of family as a source of both suffering and potential healing. The Money siblings' reconnection with their past and their efforts to reconstruct their lives highlight the resilience of African American families and the vital role of kinship in overcoming challenges. The novel underscores that home and family are not solely physical spaces, but also emotional and spiritual anchors that offer a framework for recovery and transformation.

'The Bluest Eye' explores the Breedlove family as a representation of the harmful impact of internalized racism and societal neglect on African American households. Pecola Breedlove's wish for blue eyes symbolizes her longing for love, acceptance, and a sense of belonging, all of which she lacks within her own family. The family's dynamics are marred by violence, abuse, and neglect, highlighting the detrimental effects of poverty, racism, and a lack of community support. The novel critiques how systemic oppression and internalized racism can fracture African American families, leading to cycles of trauma and self-destruction. The comparison between the Breedlove and the more stable MacTeer family, who offer Pecola temporary refuge, demonstrates different responses to systemic pressures and the potential for resilience and solidarity within the African American community.

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Community and Collective Identity

In *'Song of Solomon,'* Morrison highlights the significance of the African American community as a key repository of cultural heritage and defiance. The community acts as a backdrop for Milkman's journey of self-discovery, contrasting with his initial disconnection from his heritage. As Milkman delves into his family's history and the broader African American experience, he becomes more integrated into the community and its hardships. The theme of collective identity is further underscored through characters such as Guitar Bains and the Seven Days, who symbolize a militant reaction to racial injustices. Morrison presents a multifaceted depiction of the community, portraying it as a source of support as well as a site of conflict, reflecting the complexities of African American communal life.

In the novel *'Home,'* Morrison underscores the significance of community as a means of strength and recovery. Lotus, a town initially associated with trauma for Frank, ultimately becomes a safe haven for both him and Cee as they endeavor to reconstruct their lives. The book exemplifies the idea of a "Communal Coping Mechanism," as articulated by Patricia Hill Collins, in which the African American community serves as a source of mutual support and resilience in the face of institutionalized oppression. The collective effort to aid Cee in her recovery from trauma emphasizes the potency of collective care and unity in overcoming hardship. The community's capacity to provide shelter and renewal emphasizes the critical role of communal identity in African American culture.

In *'The Bluest Eye'*, the community is depicted as divided and involved in maintaining harmful beauty standards and social norms. Morrison criticizes the absence of unity within the community and the internalized racism present in the African American community in Lorain, Ohio. Although characters like Claudia MacTeer and her family reject these norms and empathize with Pecola, the wider community does not protect or assist her, ultimately playing a role in her downfall. The book emphasizes the necessity of a more unified and supportive community framework to counteract the impact of systemic racism and internalized oppression.

Resistance and Survival

In the novel *'Song of Solomon,'* we see various forms of resistance portrayed, ranging from individual defiance to coordinated efforts. Milkman's quest serves as a resistance against the loss of his heritage, while Guitar's participation in the Seven Days demonstrates a more aggressive approach to fighting racial oppression. Morrison delves into the conflicting types of resistance within the African American community, underscoring the

challenges of addressing racial injustice. The book implies that genuine liberation stems from acknowledging one's roots and embracing a shared identity that respects history while opposing present oppression.

'Home' illustrates resistance through the characters' challenges in asserting their dignity and autonomy in a society that sidelines them. Frank's comeback to Lotus and his attempts to rescue Cee from medical abuse serve as acts of resistance against both individual and systemic oppression. The book highlights the significance of personal bravery and community unity in defying dehumanization and regaining a sense of identity and belonging. Morrison depicts the African American community as a place of both past suffering and possible rejuvenation, where resistance is crucial and continuous.

Resistance in *'The Bluest Eye'* is depicted in a nuanced manner, often being overshadowed by the powerful forces of systemic and internalized oppression. Claudia MacTeer's refusal to conform to white beauty standards and her compassion for Pecola constitute acts of resistance against the devaluation of Blackness perpetuated by the dominant culture. Nevertheless, Pecola's tragic demise underscores the constraints of individual resistance without a cohesive and supportive community. Morrison scrutinizes the internalized racism and societal apathy that hinder effective resistance, stressing the necessity of a unified and self-empowered community response to systemic oppression.

Empowerment and Disempowerment

In *'Song of Solomon,'* empowerment is intricately linked to self-awareness and a strong connection to one's heritage. As Milkman delves into his family's past and comprehends the importance of his cultural origins, he acquires a feeling of empowerment and direction. Morrison conveys the idea that genuine empowerment is derived from accepting one's identity and defying societal expectations to blend in. Characters such as Pilate exemplify this empowerment, acting as symbols of resilience and wisdom within their community.

In the novel *'Home,'* the concept of empowerment is depicted as a group endeavor, based on communal backing and common experiences. The support of the community in aiding Cee's recovery and enabling Frank's progress emphasizes the significance of unity and reciprocal nurturing in achieving empowerment. Morrison emphasizes the influence of community as a reservoir of fortitude and adaptability, capable of cultivating individuals and promoting a feeling of inclusion and direction.

'The Bluest Eye' centers on the theme of disempowerment,   with   characters   facing

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internalized racism and marginalization in society. Pecola's tragic desire for blue eyes symbolizes the ultimate disempowerment, as she internalizes harmful beauty standards imposed by a racist society. Morrison criticizes the societal influences that continue to perpetuate disempowerment and the community's inability to create a nurturing environment that encourages self-value and resistance. The novel stands as a strong condemnation of the societal systems that diminish the worth of Black lives and sustain cycles of trauma and disempowerment.

Toni Morrison's literary works including *'Song of Solomon,' 'Home,' and 'The Bluest Eye'* provide a thorough and intricate analysis of the progression of African American families and communities in the midst of institutionalized oppression. Morrison uses her characters and storylines to explore concepts of identity, trauma, strength, opposition, and empowerment. While each novel offers a distinct viewpoint on these concepts, they collectively emphasize the significance of ancestry, community, and unity in overcoming hardship and achieving personal and collective empowerment. By examining these themes and character developments, we are able to gain a deeper comprehension of the complex dynamics of African American life as depicted by Morrison, highlighting her lasting influence on literature and her role in amplifying the nuances of the African American experience.

Incorporating Scholarly Perspectives and Theoretical Frameworks

In order to gain a more detailed and thorough understanding of the portrayal of the African American family and community in Toni Morrison's novels *'Song of Solomon,' 'Home,' and 'The Bluest Eye'* it is helpful to incorporate insights from other scholars and theories. We can utilize not only Patricia Hill Collins' Black Feminist Thought and the Matrix of Domination, but also other theoretical frameworks such as Postcolonial Theory, Critical Race Theory, and Trauma Theory to enrich our comprehension of Morrison's exploration of identity, community, and resistance. By utilizing these perspectives, we are able to examine the themes and character developments in Morrison's works through diverse viewpoints, thus enhancing our analysis of different aspects of African American life and experience.

Postcolonial Theory and the Legacy of Slavery

Postcolonial Theory offers a valuable structure for examining the enduring effects of colonialism and slavery on the identity, family, and community of African Americans. Researchers such as Homi Bhabha and Frantz Fanon have delved into ideas like hybridity, mimicry, and the psychological consequences of colonization, which can be utilized to comprehend the intricate relationship between race, culture, and identity in Morrison's writings.

'Song of Solomon': The application of Postcolonial Theory to "Song of Solomon" provides a more in-depth examination of how the enduring impact of slavery continues to influence the identities and experiences of African American characters. Milkman Dead's quest to uncover his ancestral roots can be analyzed within the framework of postcolonial identity formation, where the pursuit of self is intertwined with the history of displacement, cultural blending, and resistance against being overlooked. Bhabha's concept of the "third space" - a place where cultural significance is negotiated - is evident in Milkman's evolving comprehension of his identity as he navigates through various cultural and historical narratives.

In *'Home'*, the characters' displacement experiences and search for a sense of belonging in a society that marginalizes them can be illuminated by Postcolonial Theory. Frank Money's return to Lotus, Georgia, and his efforts to reconstruct his life represent a struggle for self-definition and belonging in a postcolonial setting marked by historical trauma and systemic racism. The novel also delves into the psychological impact of colonial violence, as Frank contends with PTSD and the dehumanizing effects of war, echoing Fanon's examination of the psychological harm caused by colonization.

'The Bluest Eye': The use of Postcolonial Theory provides insight into the internalized racism and yearning for whiteness displayed by characters such as Pecola Breedlove in *'The Bluest Eye'* Pecola's longing for blue eyes reflects a desire for the perceived superiority and approval linked with whiteness, aligning with Fanon's idea of the "colonized mind." The book examines the far-reaching impact of colonial beauty ideals and the psychological harm endured by African Americans, especially women, who internalize these standards.

Critical Race Theory and Systemic Oppression

The Critical Race Theory (CRT) offers a valuable perspective for analyzing Morrison's novels by focusing on the intersection of race and racism with other forms of oppression. Scholars, including Kimberlé Crenshaw, have stressed the significance of intersectionality in comprehending how various forms of oppression intersect and influence each other.

The critical race theory can be used to analyze *'Song of Solomon'* in order to examine how the experiences of African American characters are influenced by their race, class, and gender. Milkman's journey is more than just a personal adventure, it is also a criticism of the systemic obstacles that African Americans encounter in their pursuit of identity and independence. Furthermore, the novel's examination of materialism, power, and privilege within the African American community

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resonates with the critical race theory's emphasis on internal racial dynamics and the intricacies of social hierarchies.

"In the novel 'Home,' critical race theory (CRT) is used to emphasize the systematic racial oppression and its effects on African American veterans coming back from war. Frank Money's encounters with racial prejudice and isolation after returning from the Korean War illustrate CRT's focus on institutional racism and how African Americans are marginalized within the larger socio-political context. The book also delves into the interconnectedness of race, gender, and class in Cee's encounters with medical exploitation, highlighting the various forms of oppression that Black women face."

'The Bluest Eye': Critical Race Theory is especially applicable to 'The Bluest Eye,' which examines the racialized ideals of beauty that marginalize African American girls such as Pecola Breedlove. The book reveals how institutionalized racism influences cultural norms and beliefs, resulting in the internalization of oppression and the depreciation of Black identity. Crenshaw's theory of intersectionality is apparent in the experiences of Pecola and other characters as they confront intersecting forms of oppression related to race, gender, and economic standing.

Trauma Theory and the Psychological Impact of Oppression

Trauma Theory offers an additional analytical framework for studying Morrison's depiction of the psychological impact of racial oppression, violence, and displacement on African American families and communities. Scholars like Cathy Caruth and Judith Herman have explored the ways in which trauma is encountered, remembered, and shared across generations, all of which can be applied to Morrison's representation of her characters.

'Song of Solomon' can be analyzed through the framework of Trauma Theory to reveal its focus on intergenerational trauma and the enduring impact of slavery and racial violence on African American families. Pilate and Macon Dead Sr. represent the lasting psychological effects of slavery and racial terror, while Milkman's quest can be interpreted as an effort to address these wounds by uncovering his family's past. The concept of trauma as an unassimilated event that reappears through repetition and haunting, as proposed by Caruth, is reflected in the novel's portrayal of memory and storytelling.

'Home' delves into the specific challenges of war trauma and its psychological effects on African American soldiers such as Frank Money. The book examines the signs of PTSD and the journey towards recovery, utilizing Trauma Theory to illustrate the enduring consequences of violence and displacement on personal and group identity. Morrison depicts trauma as a shared and individual ordeal, implying that healing necessitates self-reflection and communal assistance.

'The Bluest Eye': Trauma Theory sheds light on the psychological impact of systemic racism and internalized oppression on African American children such as Pecola Breedlove in the novel. It depicts the destructive consequences of racialized trauma, leading to the deterioration of family dynamics and self-worth. Pecola's unfortunate outcome demonstrates the recurring pattern of trauma and its capacity to devastate lives when not confronted by both the family and the community.

Feminist Perspectives and the Role of Gender

Integrating perspectives from Black Feminist Thought, as expressed by Patricia Hill Collins, into a more comprehensive Feminist Theory can enrich the analysis of gender dynamics in Morrison's novels. This approach highlights the intersection of race and gender in shaping the experiences of African American women and emphasizes the importance of gender in family and community dynamics.

The novel *'Song of Solomon'* can be examined through the lens of feminist theory to explore the representation of female figures such as Pilate Dead, who defy conventional gender norms and demonstrate fortitude and resilience in the presence of male-dominated suppression. Morrison's portrayal of Pilate as a formidable maternal figure challenges traditional gender assumption and highlights the significance of women's autonomy in African American societies. Collins' idea of "mother work," which encompasses the responsibility of nurturing and upholding African American culture and community, is exemplified in Pilate's role as a preserver of cultural heritage and historical legacy.

In the book *'Home,'* Feminist Theory discusses the gender-specific aspects of trauma and recovery. Cee Money's ordeal with exploitation and her subsequent journey to healing demonstrate how gender and race intersect to shape the experiences of African American women in facing oppression and building resilience. Morrison criticizes the patriarchal systems that marginalize Black women while emphasizing the significance of female unity and communal backing in overcoming trauma. The novel is in line with Collins' focus on the communal strategies for coping developed by African American women in response to intersecting forms of oppression.

'The Bluest Eye': Feminist Theory is central to understanding the portrayal of young African American girls like Pecola Breedlove, who are subjected to both racial and gendered forms of oppression. The novel critiques the societal standards of beauty that devalue Black femininity and explores the impact of these standards on the

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psychological development of African American girls. Morrison's focus on the intersectionality of race, gender, and class aligns with Black Feminist Thought and provides a powerful critique of the systemic forces that shape and constrain the identities of African American women.

By incorporating perspectives from Postcolonial Theory, Critical Race Theory, Trauma Theory, and Feminist Theory in conjunction with Patricia Hill Collins' Black Feminist Thought, we enrich our understanding of the themes and character developments in Toni Morrison's novels. These theoretical frameworks provide diverse viewpoints for studying Morrison's depiction of the African American family and community, highlighting the complexities of identity, resilience, and fortitude in the face of systemic oppression. This more nuanced analysis emphasizes Morrison's enduring impact on literature and her pivotal role in representing the richness and diversity of the African American experience.

Conclusion:

An in-depth examination of Toni Morrison's novels The Bluest Eye, Song of Solomon, and Home reveals that Morrison effectively critiques and exposes the complex mechanisms of the Matrix of Domination, as conceptualized by Patricia Hill Collins. Morrison's literature vividly demonstrates how interconnected systems of race, class, and gender give rise to layered oppression, as evidenced by Pecola Breedlove's internalized racism and desire for white beauty norms, the intricate dynamics within the Dead family, and the resilient community of women in Home. Through their hardships and resistance, Morrison's characters illuminate the profound impact of societal beauty standards, racism, and economic inequalities, while also emphasizing the vital importance of community support and self-determination.

Toni Morrison's literature is of great importance due to its representation of the intricacies of African American life, illuminating the diverse experiences of Black individuals and communities within a system of oppression. Her stories delve into the profound psychological, social, and cultural effects of the Matrix of Domination, going beyond mere surface-level illustrations of racism. Morrison's characters confront internalized racism, financial hardship, and gender expectations, yet also find ways to resist, heal, and redefine themselves. Through the presentation of rich, multifaceted narratives that encompass both the challenges and resilience of African Americans, Morrison delivers a poignant reflection on the ongoing struggle for dignity, identity, and equality.

The concept of Black Feminist Thought, as expressed by scholars such as Patricia Hill Collins, has had a lasting impact on understanding how race, class, and gender intersect to shape the experiences of marginalized groups. This theoretical framework has provided valuable insights into the ways systemic oppression operates through interconnected domains of power. By emphasizing the significance of self-definition, communal coping mechanisms, and resistance against controlling images, Black Feminist Thought provides tools for analyzing and addressing the complexities of African American life. When viewed through this perspective, Morrison's literature not only enhances our understanding of these issues but also emphasizes the transformative potential of storytelling in challenging and dismantling oppressive systems. Through both theoretical and literary contributions, Black Feminist Thought continues to inspire and inform efforts towards social justice and equality.

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Impact of online databases on academics of research scholars

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Abstract:

This paper attempts to investigate impact of online databases on academics of research scholars.The study used survey methodology to generate data. Data was collected from 120 research scholars pursuing their researches in different colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati. The data was collected using self-prepared questionnaire. Collected data was analysed by using descriptive statistics. Study concludes that academic scholars use both printed materials and internet resources. Researchers discover a number of benefits from using online databases, the most common being the availability of a wider variety of information, the ability to download information, the ability to use databases synchronously, accessibility for all, the ability to save time on searching, and the availability of archival space. Compared to using traditional documents, online databases are more efficient, time-saving, thorough, easy to use, more economical, flexible, and preferred. Online databases had a variety of effects on researchers' academic productivity. Among these effects were quicker and easier access to information, a higher standard of professionalism, and the ability to complete scholarly work more quickly.

Keywords: Impact, Online Database, Researchers

Introduction:

Online databases are very helpful to researchers because they give them access to a wealth of scholarly literature, research publications, and academic resources. Online databases can benefit researchers in many ways, including providing access to academic content, offering robust search capabilities, providing up-to-date and timely information, managing citations, enabling remote access, providing advanced search alerts, and providing metrics and usage analytics. Online databases, which also provide researchers with a wealth of scholarly information, encourage interdisciplinary research, and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the research process, often support scholarly research to a large extent.

Furthermore, online databases provide unique, thorough, and in-depth data together with rapid access to information. Strong information retrieval techniques are offered by these databases, including free text, controlled vocabulary searches, and Boolean logic concept combining. Online databases allow information to be readily accessed and shared by an endless number of people from the comforts of their homes or remote locations when needed. Online databases are examples of multimedia databases that incorporate digital photo images, computer graphics, music, and conventional text and numerical data. The precision with which the data is presented is a crucial feature of online databases. With these fresh tips, database research is a breeze. It is possible to do thorough searches of computer-stored files at a speed that is not possible for humans.

The rapid expansion of electronic information in the universe of knowledge has created a significant issue for both users and libraries. Users find online database services to be worthwhile, well-structured, and time-efficient. Online database access and utilization has become critical for individuals and libraries alike. Making use of internet databases is crucial to boosting efficiency for both individual users and R&D endeavours. In the light of above information this paper is an attempt to investigate impact of online databases on academics of research scholars.

Review of Literature:

According to Tyagi (2011) the effective use of electronic information sources for retrieving relevant material will have a significant impact on student learning and the quality of research output.Waldner et al., (2012) urged to incorporate e-service learning more deeply into their online courses and to research the results of such efforts to assure the 21st-century applicability of service-learning. Sult et al., (2013) outlined the development and justification for a scalable method of online database instruction. They covered the technological, organizational, and pedagogical factors that should be taken into account while

creating an interactive online tutorial that librarians can utilize to teach database usage. Othman *et al.,* (2014) looked into the search tactics used by postgraduate students at IIUM's Department of Library and Information Science. Khan, and Sudharma (2015) investigated the use and purpose of online databases among Faculty of Arts users at Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) and University of Delhi (DU). According to the findings of the study, DU users are more aware of and use online databases than AMU users.

Verma and Sapna (2016) emphasized the utilization of online databases, as well as postgraduate students' awareness and contentment with the support offered by the Central Science Library (CSL) for accessing online databases. Given and Wilson (2018) employed a constructivist grounded theory approach to look at how humanities professors do their research, including the resources and digital tools they use. Faisal (2020) examined existing learning and e-learning strategies that incorporate crowdsourcing, machine learning, or

both in their suggested solutions. Karaoglan Yilmaz and Yilmaz (2021) looked at the impact of using learning analytics-based feedback as a metacognitive aid on learners' motivation and transactional distance. Taru *et al.,* (2023) investigate the claim that Effective Structures Bibliographic Database: A Crucial Resource for Locating Detailed Records of Useful Information Sources Two groups will be further developed, each consisting of 50 randomly chosen responses, using MANOVA to test the specified combinations that have a significant impact on the construction of descriptive records of relevant information sources list through bibliographic databases for modern scholars.

Methodology:

The study used survey methodology to generate data. Data was collected from 120 research scholars pursuing their researches in different colleges affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati. The data was collected using self-prepared questionnaire. Collected data was analysed by using descriptive statistics.

Findings and Results:

Table 1: Information about extent of using online databases and printed material in academic work by researchers

Extent of using online databases and printed material in academic work byresearcher	Respondents	Percent
Only online databases	10	8.33
In most cases, online databases	38	31.67
Both printed materials and online databases	66	55.00
The majority of the time, printed materials	6	5.00
Total	**120**	**100**
Chi Square Value	**DF**	**P Value**
77.867	**3**	**<0.05**

DF- Degrees of Freedom

Above Table 1 shows information about extent of using online databases and printed material in academic work by researchers. It observed that 55.00% researchers used both printed material and online databases in academic work whereas 31.67% researchers used online databases in most cases of academic work. Moreover, percentage of researchers using only databases and printed material for majority of the time in academic work

is 8.33% and 5.00% respectively. It is apparent from the result of non-parametric chi-square analysis of data that there is substantial (Chi Square = 77.867; DF = 3; P <0.05) difference among researchers with respect to extent of using online databases and printed material in academic work by them. Hence, it is evident from the above information that extensive no. of researchers using both printed material and online databases in academic work.

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Table 2: Information about advantages find by researchers in accessing online databases

Advantages find by users in accessing online databases	Respondents	Percent
Less time spent looking	92	76.67
Accessible to all	103	85.83
Synchronous use	114	95.00
A download feature	117	97.50
Archival space	84	70.00
Access to up-to-date/current information	79	65.83
Larger range of information available	118	98.33

Above Table 2 illustrates information regarding advantages find by researchers in accessing online databases. It is evident from the information that researchers find various advantages in accessing online databases among which 98.33% researchers find availability of larger range of information while accessing online database whereas 97.50% researchers find availability of download feature advantageous while accessing online databases. In addition to this, percentage of researchers find availability of synchronous use, accessibility to all, spending less time for searching, availability of archival space and access to up-to-date/current information advantageous was 95.00%, 85.83%, 76.67%, 70.00% and 65.83% respectively. Hence on the basis of above information it is evident that researchers find various advantages in accessing online databases out of which most of the researchers find availability of larger range of information while accessing online database, find availability of download feature advantageous, availability of synchronous use, accessibility to all, spending less time for searching and availability of archival space advantageous while accessing online database.

Table 3: Opinion of researchers about using online databases as compared to the use of conventional documents

Opinion of Researcher	N	Per.	Opinion of Researcher	N	Per.	Total
Saves time	92	76.67	labor-intensive	28	23.33	120
More detailed	71	59.17	Less enlightening	49	40.83	120
Simple to use	78	65.00	Difficult	42	35.00	120
Greater expense	26	21.67	More affordable	94	78.33	120
More adaptable	102	85.00	Less adaptable	18	15.00	120
More favored	101	84.17	Is not preferable	19	15.83	120
More efficient	105	87.50	Less powerful	15	12.50	120

Above Table shows opinion of researchers about using online databases as compared to the use of conventional documents. It is evident from the opinions that 76.67% researchers found online databases as time saving while 23.33% researcher found it time consuming. 59.17% researchers found online databases as more detailed source of information while 40.83% researchers found it less enlightening. 65.00% researchers found online databases simple to use while 35.00% researchers found it difficult. 21.67% researchers find online databases expensive while 78.33% researchers find it more affordable. 85.00% researchers found online databases as more adaptable while 15.00% researchers found it less adaptable. Online databases are more favoured by 84.17% researchers while 15.83% researchers found it not preferable. 87.50% researchers found online databases more efficient while 12.50% researchers found it less powerful. Hence on the basis of above information it is evident that online databases save time, they are more detailed, simple to use, more affordable, more adaptable, more favoured and more efficient as compared to the use of conventional documents.

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Table 4: Information about the way by which online databases has influenced researcher's academic efficiency

Way by which online databases has influenced Researcher's academic efficiency	Respondents	Percent
Hastened scholarly work	103	85.83
Higher level of professionalism	106	88.33
Easier and quicker information access	107	89.17
Conventional documents are now used more frequently.	43	35.83
The use of electronic resources has raised dependence	22	18.33

Table 4 demonstrates information about the way by which online databases has influenced researcher's academic efficiency. It is evident from the information that user's academic efficiency was influenced in various ways by online databases among which academic efficiency of 89.17% researchers influenced by easier and quicker information access through online database whereas academic efficiency of 88.33% researchers influenced by higher level of professionalism of online databases. Furthermore, percentage of researchers influenced by hastened scholarly work, frequent use of conventional documents and increase dependence on electronic sources through online databases was 85.83%, 35.83% and 18.33% respectively. Thus, it is apparent from the information that researcher's academic efficiency was influenced in various ways by online databases among which academic efficiency of most of the users influenced by means of easier and quicker information access, higher level of professionalism and hastened scholarly work through online databases.

Conclusion:

The current study focuses on how researchers use and are affected by internet databases. Right now, the majority of libraries are actively working to combine internet databases and give users access to primary research materials. Libraries are responding to the demands of the academic community by offering quicker access to internet databases. It is important to know how far users have progressed with it.

According to the study's findings, a sizable number of academic scholars use both printed materials and internet resources. Researchers discover a number of benefits from using online databases, the most common being the availability of a wider variety of information, the ability to download information, the ability to use databases synchronously, accessibility for all, the ability to save time on searching, and the availability of archival space. Compared to using traditional documents, online databases are more efficient, time-saving, thorough, easy to use, more economical, flexible, and preferred. Online databases had a variety of effects on researchers' academic productivity. Among these effects were quicker and easier access to information, a higher standard of professionalism, and the ability to complete scholarly work more quickly.

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Gender Differences in Participation and Attitudes toward Physical Education in Schools

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14065449

Abstract:

This research paper examines gender differences in participation and attitudes toward physical education (PE) in schools. The study investigates how boys and girls engage with PE, exploring the factors that influence their involvement and perceptions of the subject. Using a mixed-methods approach, data were collected through surveys and interviews with students and PE teachers. Results indicate that boys generally have higher participation rates and more positive attitudes toward PE, while girls face barriers such as body image concerns, lack of interest in competitive sports, and societal pressures. The study highlights the need for more inclusive PE curricula and gender-sensitive teaching practices to promote equitable participation and foster positive attitudes in both genders. Recommendations for policy changes and future research directions are also discussed.

Keywords: Gender Differences, Physical Education, Participation Rates, Attitudes, School

Introduction:

Physical education (PE) plays a crucial role in the holistic development of students, promoting physical fitness, teamwork, and overall well-being. However, research indicates significant gender differences in both participation rates and attitudes toward PE. Traditionally, PE programs have been designed with a focus on competitive sports, often catering more to boys, which can lead to disparities in engagement and motivation among genders.

These differences raise important questions about how educational practices and societal norms influence students' experiences in PE. For boys, PE is often seen as an opportunity for physical challenge and social interaction, reinforcing traditional notions of masculinity. In contrast, girls frequently report feeling less confident in their physical abilities, face body image concerns, and perceive PE as less important than other academic subjects. These factors contribute to lower participation rates among girls and can impact their long-term attitudes toward physical activity.

Understanding the nuances of these gendered experiences is essential for promoting equity in educational settings. This study aims to explore the specific differences in participation and attitudes toward PE among boys and girls, identifying the underlying motivations, barriers, and societal influences. By examining these dynamics, the research seeks to provide insights that can inform curriculum development and teaching practices, ultimately fostering a more inclusive environment for all students. Through this exploration, the study underscores the importance of addressing gender disparities in PE to support lifelong engagement in physical activity and health.

Research Objectives:

1. To explore the differences in participation rates between boys and girls in school PE programs.
2. To analyze the attitudes of both genders toward physical education and understand the motivations and barriers they experience.
3. To identify the societal, psychological, and environmental factors that influence these gender differences.

Literature Review:

Historically, physical education has been shaped by societal norms that privilege male participation. According to Kines (2016), PE programs were primarily designed to emphasize competitive sports, which were closely aligned with traditional masculine ideals. This focus often marginalized girls, who were either excluded from these activities or relegated to less competitive options, reinforcing gender stereotypes. Kines highlights that this historical context has lasting implications for how boys and girls engage with physical education today

Research consistently indicates that boys exhibit higher enthusiasm for PE than girls. A study by Eccles and Wang (2016) found that boys view PE as a valuable opportunity to demonstrate physical prowess and engage in competitive play, whereas girls often perceive PE as less important. This perception is compounded by societal messaging that encourages girls to focus on appearance and non-competitive activities. As a result, many girls report feeling self-conscious and less motivated in PE settings.

Several barriers contribute to lower participation rates among girls in PE. A study by McCaughtry et al. (2017) identified body image concerns, lack of confidence, and fear of peer judgment as significant factors inhibiting girls' engagement in physical activities. The researchers also noted that societal expectations often suggest that girls should prioritize academics over physical exertion, further discouraging participation. Conversely, boys may feel pressured to conform to ideals of toughness and competitiveness, which can limit their engagement in less traditionally masculine activities.

The structure of PE curricula often perpetuates gender differences. According to McKenzie et al. (2018), boys are typically given more opportunities to participate in competitive team sports, while girls may be directed toward less intense activities such as dance or gymnastics. Teacher biases also play a crucial role; research by O'Sullivan and MacPhail (2017) suggests that educators may inadvertently favor boys through their expectations and attitudes, creating an environment that can alienate female students. This bias not only affects participation but also reinforces traditional gender roles within the educational setting.

Research Methodology:

The study uses a mixed-methods approach to explore student participation and attitudes towards physical education (PE) among boys and girls. It involves 300 students from five schools, using a cross-sectional design. Data is collected through a structured questionnaire, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions. The findings are analyzed using statistical software and thematic analysis.

Gender Differences in Participation and Attitudes Toward Physical Education in Schools:

Gender differences in participation and attitudes towards physical education (PE) in schools have been a topic of interest for numerous studies. Key factors include engagement levels, activity types, dropout rates, and attitudes towards PE. Boys tend to participate more actively in PE classes compared to girls, which can be influenced by social norms and expectations surrounding masculinity and femininity. Boys often prefer competitive sports, while girls enjoy a broader range of activities, including dance and fitness-related exercises. Girls are more likely to withdraw from PE as they progress through school, often due to factors like lack of interest, body image concerns, or social pressures.

Attitudes towards PE are also influenced by perceptions of competence, social factors, and teacher influence. Boys may feel pressured to perform well in competitive environments, while girls might experience anxiety about being judged

by peers. Teachers' attitudes can impact students' experiences, with boys receiving more encouragement in competitive settings, while girls may benefit from supportive teaching methods that promote inclusivity.

Implications for curriculum design include offering inclusive activities that appeal to all genders and focus on health and fitness over competition. Emphasizing lifelong fitness and well-being over competition can help shift attitudes and encourage greater participation among all students. Training for PE teachers on gender dynamics can improve their approach to encouraging all students, fostering a more inclusive environment.

Birth barriers to participation include body image concerns, peer judgment, lack of interest, perception of male domination, performance pressure, and societal expectations. Teacher attitudes and curriculum influence also play a role in perpetuating stereotypes and affecting participation. Encouraging diversity in the curriculum, awareness training for educators, and promoting positive body image are recommended to create an inclusive and supportive PE environment.

Addressing gender differences in participation and attitudes is crucial for creating an inclusive and supportive PE environment. By understanding and responding to the unique challenges faced by boys and girls, schools can promote a healthier, more engaging physical education experience for all students.

Results:

The study reveals that boys have significantly higher participation rates in physical education compared to girls. Boys tend to actively engage in a broader range of sports, particularly competitive and team-based sports like soccer, basketball, and rugby. They often perceive PE as a key outlet for expressing physical energy, building camaraderie, and demonstrating athletic ability. They also express confidence in their physical abilities and find PE to be a fun break from academic work and an opportunity to socialize with friends. This positive association with PE appears to foster a higher level of engagement during classes.

On the other hand, girls reported lower overall participation levels in PE activities. The data showed a marked drop-off in participation in more competitive, physically intensive sports. Many girls cited discomfort with certain PE activities, particularly those that involved physical contact or required uniforms they found uncomfortable. Body image issues were frequently mentioned, with some girls feeling self-conscious during PE classes. This discomfort, coupled with concerns about being judged by peers, contributed to a lower level of participation among girls. Moreover, girls reported being less motivated by competition and more

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inclined to participate in PE for personal health and wellness rather than for sport-specific achievements.

Boys displayed predominantly positive attitudes towards physical education. Many respondents expressed that they enjoyed the variety of activities and appreciated the physical challenges PE presented. Competitive elements of PE were viewed as particularly engaging, and boys often mentioned that the competitive nature of team sports fueled their motivation to participate. In focus group discussions, boys highlighted how PE provided them with opportunities to develop physical skills, stay fit, and improve teamwork. A recurring theme was that PE was not just about physical fitness but also about fostering friendships and social bonds.

Girls, on the other hand, had more mixed feelings towards PE. While some girls reported enjoying PE and its benefits for physical health, a substantial portion of the group voiced negative attitudes, particularly regarding the structure and content of PE classes. Many girls expressed their enjoyment of PE depended on the activities offered, suggesting that girls prefer a more inclusive and flexible approach to PE.

The study explores the perceptions of PE teachers among boys and girls. Boys generally felt encouraged and supported by their PE teachers, who provided constructive feedback and motivated them to improve their skills, particularly in competitive sports settings. However, a small subset of boys expressed a desire for more individualized attention or the inclusion of a wider range of physical activities in the curriculum.

Girls' experiences with PE teachers were more varied, with some reporting positive interactions with their teachers, especially when given opportunities to participate in non-competitive or fitness-based activities. Others felt that PE teachers often prioritized boys or more athletic students, leading to a feeling of being sidelined. Many girls voiced a desire for more inclusive teaching practices, suggesting that PE teachers could benefit from greater sensitivity to the needs and preferences of female students.

Boys overwhelmingly preferred traditional sports, particularly those that involved teamwork and competition. They enjoyed the physical exertion associated with these activities, viewing PE as an opportunity to push their limits and improve their fitness. Competitive sports, in particular, were seen as a way to develop leadership skills and earn recognition from peers. Girls expressed a clear preference for fitness-based activities over competitive team sports, such as dance, aerobics, and yoga, which were seen as less physically intimidating and more focused on personal health and well-being.

The focus groups revealed that boys emphasized the importance of competition and teamwork in their PE experiences, viewing it as an opportunity to showcase their physical abilities and bond with friends through shared goals. They also valued the social aspect of PE, noting that it was one of the few times during the school day when they could interact with their friends in a more relaxed and informal environment.

Girls, on the other hand, focused more on the need for comfort and inclusivity in PE. They expressed a desire for PE to be more supportive and less focused on competition, and suggested that PE could be improved by offering a wider range of activities that catered to different interests and skill levels.

These findings align with the gender differences in participation and attitudes towards PE, illustrating that boys generally participate more and have a more positive attitude toward PE than girls. However, there are also critical barriers for girls, which are often related to self-perception, the types of activities offered, and perceived lack of support from teachers.

Discussion:

The discussion on gender differences in participation and attitudes towards physical education (PE) highlights the interplay between societal expectations, curriculum design, and the role of educators. Cultural norms play a significant role in shaping students' identities and willingness to engage in physical activities, with boys often embracing competitiveness and physical assertiveness, while girls may be conditioned to prioritize appearance and avoid overt physical exertion. These societal pressures can lead to lower participation and enjoyment in PE.

Curriculum and structural issues can also contribute to gender differences in PE. Many PE programs emphasize competitive sports, which may alienate students who do not identify with these activities. To foster greater participation, schools should develop inclusive curricula that incorporate a variety of activities, such as team-building exercises, fitness classes, and alternative sports.

Teachers significantly impact students' perceptions of PE, and their attitudes and biases can either reinforce or challenge societal norms. Gender sensitivity training can help PE educators recognize their biases and adopt practices that promote inclusivity, encouraging equal participation, providing diverse activity options, and fostering a supportive environment.

Recommendations for change include assessing PE offerings to reflect a variety of interests and promote inclusivity, investing in professional development programs for PE teachers, involving students in curriculum development to understand their preferences and interests better, and promoting positive role models in physical activity and sports to challenge stereotypes and encourage all students to engage in PE.

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Conclusion:

The study reveals significant gender differences in participation rates and attitudes towards physical education (PE) in schools. Boys tend to participate more actively and express positive views about PE, often enjoying competitive sports and social interactions. However, girls encounter barriers such as body image concerns, peer judgment, and a perception of PE as male-dominated. These disparities are influenced by societal norms, curriculum design, and the attitudes of teachers. To address these issues, recommendations include inclusive curriculum development, training for PE teachers on gender sensitivity and equitable teaching practices, and a focus on enjoyment and well-being.Schools should create PE curricula that caters to a wider range of interests, incorporating diverse activities beyond traditional competitive sports. Educators should receive training focused on gender sensitivity and equitable teaching practices to foster an environment where both boys and girls feel equally encouraged to participate and thrive. A culture that de-emphasizes competition and performance should be fostered, promoting enjoyment of physical activity, overall well-being, and lifelong engagement in fitness. By implementing these recommendations, schools can work towards bridging the gender gap in PE and ensuring all students have the opportunity to enjoy and benefit from physical activity.

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The Influence of Smart City Infrastructure on Educational Institutions and Learning Outcomes

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Abstract:

This Study investigates how smart city infrastructure affects educational outcomes, focusing on the impact of technological advancements in urban environments on educational settings. With increasing urbanization, technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), data analytics, and automation are becoming essential for improving city life, including within educational institutions. The study covers various aspects: the creation of enhanced learning environments through smart classrooms, better management of resources via advanced technologies, the use of data and analytics for personalized learning, improved connectivity and collaboration, and heightened safety and security in educational settings. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study combines qualitative and quantitative data from multiple urban educational institutions. This study indicate that smart city technologies significantly upgrade educational facilities and resources, thereby boosting student performance, engagement, and administrative efficiency. The findings suggest that future smart city projects should focus on educational benefits to guide infrastructure development and technology investment. The study recommends further research, including long-term studies to evaluate sustained impacts, comparative studies across different contexts, and in-depth analysis of technology integration challenges. Overall, this research highlights the crucial role of smart infrastructure in enhancing educational outcomes and offers guidance for future urban and educational policy development.

Keywords: Smart City Infrastructure, Educational Institutions, Learning Outcomes, Internet of Things (IoT), Data Analytics, Automation, Enhanced Learning Environments, Resource Management, Personalized Learning, Student Engagement, Administrative Efficiency, Safety and Security, Urban Development, Technology Integration, Socio-economic Impact.

Introduction:

Context and Relevance: The link between smart city infrastructure and educational outcomes.

As urbanization and technology progress rapidly, the concept of smart cities has become a crucial element in urban development. Smart city infrastructure, encompassing technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), big data analytics, and automation, aims to enhance urban living by boosting efficiency, sustainability, and overall quality of life. This development also influences various sectors, including education.

Impact on Educational Outcomes:

1. **Enhanced Learning Environments:** Smart city infrastructure can develop more advanced and flexible learning environments. For example, smart classrooms equipped with interactive technology, real-time data, and automated systems can provide a more engaging and effective educational experience.

2. **Improved Resource Management:** The integration of smart technologies in educational institutions can improve the management of resources like energy, space, and facilities, resulting in well-maintained environments and more efficient resource use.

3. **Access to Data and Analytics:** Smart city systems generate valuable data that can enhance educational outcomes. Information on student performance, attendance, and engagement can be used to tailor educational strategies and interventions, improving student achievement.

4. **Connectivity and Collaboration:** Advanced communication networks and high-speed internet, central to smart city infrastructure, facilitate better connectivity and collaboration among educational institutions, students, and communities. This expanded connectivity offers greater learning opportunities and access to resources.

5. **Safety and Security:** Smart city technologies also improve safety within educational settings through advanced security systems and emergency response tools, fostering a safer learning environment.

Objective: Exploring the Relationship

      This study aims to explore how innovations in smart city technology can positively influence educational settings and outcomes. The primary goals are to:

1. **Identify Technological Benefits:** Investigate how various smart city technologies—such as IoT devices, data analytics, and automation—can enhance educational environments. This includes examining how these technologies can improve classroom dynamics, optimize resource management, and streamline administrative processes.
2. **Evaluate Impact on Learning Outcomes:** Analyze the effects of smart city technologies on student performance and engagement, focusing on how these innovations support personalized learning, provide real-time feedback, and promote more interactive educational practices.
3. **Enhance Resource Efficiency:** Assess the impact of smart technologies on the management and utilization of educational resources, aiming to understand how they contribute to more sustainable and cost-effective operations in educational institutions.
4. **Foster Connectivity and Collaboration:** Examine how improved connectivity and communication networks can enhance collaboration among students, educators, and communities, and expand learning opportunities and access to educational resources.
5. **Improve Safety and Security:** Explore how smart city technologies can boost safety and security in educational settings, including the role of advanced security systems and emergency response tools in creating safer learning environments.
6. **Inform Future Developments:** Provide recommendations based on the study's findings to guide future smart city initiatives and educational policies, ensuring that technological advancements effectively support educational goals and meet institutional needs.

Scope: Limits of the study and key areas of focus.

      This study is designed to deliver a detailed analysis of the impact of smart city technologies on educational environments and outcomes, with specific boundaries to ensure a thorough investigation. The focus will be on selected smart technologies, particular types of educational institutions, and urban settings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Key Areas:

1. Types of Smart City Technologies:

- **Internet of Things (IoT) Devices:** The study will explore how IoT devices, including smart sensors and interactive displays, improve classroom learning and streamline administrative tasks.
- **Data Analytics Tools:** It will investigate how data analytics tools are utilized to gather and analyze educational data, enhancing teaching strategies and student performance.
- **Automated Systems:** The research will evaluate the impact of automated systems on tasks such as attendance tracking and facility management, focusing on their effect on educational efficiency and administration.

2. Educational Institutions:

- **Primary and Secondary Schools:** The research will examine the influence of smart technologies on K-12 educational settings, focusing on their effects on younger students and traditional teaching methods.
- **Higher Education Institutions:** The study will also look at how these technologies affect colleges and universities, analyzing their impact on advanced learning environments and administrative functions.

3. Geographical Focus:

- **Urban Areas:** The study will primarily target educational institutions in urban areas where smart city technologies are more commonly implemented and accessible.
- **Regional Variations:** While the research may include various urban locations, it will not extend to rural or less technologically developed regions.

4. Key Areas of Focus:

- **Impact on Learning Environments:** The study will assess how smart technologies transform classroom settings and educational facilities, promoting more interactive and effective learning experiences.
- **Student Performance and Engagement:** It will evaluate the effects of these technologies on student outcomes, including performance, engagement, and personalized learning.
- **Resource Management:** The research will investigate how smart technologies improve the management and efficiency of educational resources such as energy usage and space allocation.
- **Connectivity and Safety:** The study will explore how enhanced connectivity and advanced security systems provided by smart technologies contribute to better collaboration and safer learning environments.

Smart City Infrastructure: Definition, components, and relevance to education.

Definition and Components:

      Smart city infrastructure includes a variety of advanced technologies and systems aimed at improving urban living through enhanced efficiency, sustainability, and overall quality of life. Key elements are:

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- **Internet of Things (IoT):** IoT refers to interconnected sensors and devices that gather and share data. In smart cities, these devices monitor environmental factors, manage energy consumption, and provide real-time information useful for various sectors, including education.
- **Data Analytics:** This involves using large datasets and complex algorithms to derive actionable insights. In smart cities, data analytics is employed to optimize resources, forecast trends, and support decision-making. For educational institutions, it translates into improved monitoring of student performance and better resource management.
- **Automated Systems:** These are technology-driven systems designed to perform tasks with minimal human input. In smart cities, automation streamlines processes like traffic control, energy management, and building upkeep. For education, it simplifies administrative functions such as managing attendance, grading, and facility operations.

Relevance to Education:

Smart city infrastructure can profoundly influence educational environments by updating classroom technology, improving administrative efficiency, and offering data-driven insights. For instance, IoT devices can enhance interactive learning experiences, data analytics can personalize education, and automation can ease administrative tasks for educators.

Impact on Educational Institutions: Existing research on how infrastructure affects schools and universities.

Existing Research:

Studies show that smart infrastructure positively affects educational institutions in various ways:

- **Facility Upgrades:** Improvements such as smart classrooms with interactive technology and automated lighting create more dynamic and efficient learning environments. Research indicates that these upgrades can boost student engagement and academic outcomes.
- **Administrative Efficiency:** Automation and data analytics enhance administrative functions, including scheduling and resource management. This efficiency allows educators to concentrate more on teaching rather than administrative duties.

Learning Outcomes: Evidence on the Connection Between Infrastructure Enhancements and Student Performance

Impact on Student Performance:

Studies indicate that upgrades in infrastructure can have a beneficial effect on learning outcomes in various ways:

- **Performance and Engagement:** The use of advanced technological tools, like interactive whiteboards and digital platforms, can boost student involvement and engagement. Data-driven methods can customize learning experiences to meet individual needs, potentially enhancing academic performance.
- **Achievement:** Research shows that integrating modern technologies into education can provide more personalized learning experiences, which might lead to higher achievement levels.

Review of Evidence:

Studies confirm that smart infrastructure contributes to better student performance by providing interactive and learning environments.

Socio-economic Aspects: The Role of Smart Infrastructure in Broader Socio-economic Development and Its Link to Education

Contribution to Broader Development:

Smart infrastructure plays a significant role in broader socio-economic advancement, extending beyond educational institutions:

- **Economic Growth:** Effective infrastructure can attract businesses, generate employment, and stimulate economic activity, which subsequently provides better financial support for educational institutions and their programs.
- **Social Development:** Improved infrastructure enhances overall quality of life, including better access to education. Technological advancements in cities often lead to upgrades in public services, such as educational facilities.

Impact on Educational Outcomes:

The indirect benefits of smart infrastructure on socio-economic development contribute to improved educational outcomes by fostering well-equipped and adequately funded educational environments. In essence, the promotion of socio-economic development through smart infrastructure positively influences educational results by enhancing the resources and opportunities available in educational settings.

Methodology:

Research Design: (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods).

Research Design:

Qualitative Methods: This Study focuses on understanding the underlying reasons and motivations behind phenomena. It involves collecting non-numerical data through methods such as interviews, focus groups, and observations. Qualitative research can provide deep insights into how smart city technologies are perceived and used within educational settings, offering detailed descriptions and interpretations of educational experiences and practices.

Quantitative Methods: This study involves collecting and analyzing numerical data to identify patterns, relationships, and statistical significance. Quantitative research uses tools such as surveys, experiments, and existing data sources to measure

variables and test hypotheses. In the context of smart city infrastructure, quantitative methods can assess the impact of specific technologies on educational outcomes through statistical analyses and data-driven evidence.

Mixed Methods: This study combines both qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problem. By integrating numerical data with in-depth qualitative insights, mixed methods research can offer a more holistic view of how smart city technologies affect educational environments and outcomes.

Sample and Participants:

- **Educational Institutions:** The sample might include a variety of educational settings, such as primary and secondary schools, as well as colleges and universities. Selection criteria could prioritize institutions that have adopted smart city technologies to different extents.
- **Regions:** The study may concentrate on particular geographic areas, especially urban locations where smart technologies are more prevalent. This approach will help evaluate the impact of these technologies in different contexts and facilitate comparisons between institutions both within and across regions.
- **Participants:** The research may involve a diverse group of individuals involved in education, including teachers, students, school administrators, and IT personnel. Their experiences and feedback will provide valuable insights into how smart technologies influence educational outcomes and processes.

Findings:

Infrastructure and Educational Institutions: The Influence of Smart City Elements on Facilities, Resources, and Administration

- **Impact on Facilities:** Smart city technologies significantly enhance educational facilities by upgrading physical infrastructure. For example, smart classrooms equipped with interactive whiteboards, automated lighting, and climate control systems create a more engaging and comfortable learning environment. These advancements improve classroom functionality and promote a more interactive learning experience for students.
- **Resource Management:** The implementation of smart technologies optimizes resource management within educational institutions. Internet of Things (IoT) devices can monitor and manage energy consumption, leading to cost savings and more sustainable practices. Additionally, automated facility management systems streamline maintenance tasks and ensure efficient use of space and equipment.
- **Administrative Efficiency:** Smart technologies enhance administrative efficiency by automating processes such as attendance

tracking, grading, and scheduling. This automation reduces the administrative burden on staff, enabling them to focus more on educational activities. Furthermore, data analytics tools assist in decision-making by providing insights into operational effectiveness and resource allocation.

Impact on Learning Outcomes: Effects on Student Performance, Engagement, and Achievement

- **Student Performance:** This study suggests that smart technologies can enhance student performance. Interactive learning platforms and digital resources create personalized learning experiences tailored to individual needs and learning styles, which can improve academic performance and knowledge retention.
- **Engagement:** Smart technologies often elevate student engagement by making learning more interactive and immersive. Tools like gamified apps and virtual reality capture students' attention and encourage active participation. Increased engagement typically leads to higher motivation and greater involvement in classroom activities.
- **Achievement:** The research indicates that better infrastructure and technology usage contribute to higher student achievement. Smart classrooms and digital tools offer valuable resources that enhance the quality of education. For instance, real-time feedback systems help students track their progress and address learning gaps more efficiently, resulting in improved academic performance.

Conclusion:

Summary of Key Insights: Recap of the main findings and their significance.

This study has thoroughly examined the effects of smart city technologies on educational settings and outcomes. The main insights include:

- **Enhanced Facilities and Resources:** The integration of smart city technologies, such as IoT devices and automated systems, has modernized educational facilities. This has improved classroom functionality, optimized resource management, and increased administrative efficiency, leading to more dynamic and sustainable learning environments.
- **Improved Learning Outcomes:** The use of smart technologies has positively affected student performance and engagement. Interactive learning tools and data-driven approaches have enabled personalized learning experiences, resulting in higher academic achievement and greater student involvement.
- **Streamlined Administration:** Automation and data analytics have simplified administrative tasks, easing the workload on staff and improving operational efficiency. These

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advancements facilitate better decision-making and more effective resource allocation within educational institutions.

The study highlights that smart city infrastructure significantly enhances educational environments, benefiting both students and educators.

Implications for Smart City Development:

- **Guiding Infrastructure Projects:** The results indicate that integrating smart technologies into educational facilities should be a key focus in urban development. Future projects should prioritize technologies that enhance learning environments, optimize resource management, and streamline administrative functions.

- **Policy and Planning:** Policymakers and urban planners can use these insights to shape smart city initiatives. Emphasizing the educational benefits of smart technologies will help in effective resource allocation and ensure that educational institutions are well-equipped to support modern learning.

- **Investment in Technology:** The positive outcomes associated with smart technologies in education highlight the need for continued investment in advanced tools for schools and universities. Infrastructure projects should focus on upgrades that support educational goals and enhance learning environments.

Future Research Directions

To build on the findings of the study, several avenues for future research are suggested:

- **Longitudinal Studies:** Conduct research over extended periods to assess the long-term effects of smart technologies on educational outcomes. This approach will provide deeper insights into how these technologies impact learning and resource management over time.

- **Comparative Research:** Explore how the adoption of smart technologies differs across various educational contexts and regions. Comparative studies can reveal best practices and identify factors influencing the effectiveness of these technologies in different environments.

- **Technology Integration:** Investigate the challenges and opportunities associated with incorporating new technologies into existing educational systems. Research should focus on issues such as barriers to adoption, the need for educator training, and strategies for effective implementation.

- **Student and Teacher Perspectives:** Incorporate qualitative research to understand the views and experiences of students and teachers regarding smart technologies. Gaining their perspectives can offer valuable insights into how these technologies affect everyday educational practices.

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This study emphasizes that smart city technologies play a crucial role in enhancing educational settings and outcomes. By informing future infrastructure projects and investing in technology, urban planners and policymakers can foster more effective and equitable education systems. Continued research will further deepen our understanding of these technologies' impact and support their successful integration into educational environments.

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Gender Dynamics in Urbanization and Their Role in Shaping Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract:

Urbanization is a significant force shaping the socio-economic, cultural, and environmental aspects of society, with more than half of the world's population now living in cities. This paper explores how gender influences urbanization and its environmental impacts, highlighting the distinct ways men and women experience urban life due to differing socio-economic roles and access to resources. Women, especially in developing countries, are frequently excluded from urban planning processes, which affects sustainability outcomes. The gender-based division of labor, where women are mainly responsible for household tasks, affects resource use but restricts their influence over critical technologies like water and energy systems. Gender inequalities are also apparent in housing and infrastructure, with female-headed households in informal settlements often lacking adequate services, and women's needs in transport planning often overlooked. Despite these challenges, women play a key role in environmental management, particularly in waste management, grassroots environmental movements, and renewable energy initiatives, although obstacles remain. Urban women, particularly those from low-income backgrounds, are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change, facing heightened risks to health, safety, food security, and displacement. Addressing these challenges requires inclusive governance, participatory urban planning, and gender-sensitive policies. Examples of success, such as Bogotá's gender-responsive transport system, women-led waste management in India, and urban agriculture projects in Nairobi, underscore the benefits of integrating gender considerations. The paper concludes that gender perspectives are essential to achieving sustainable urbanization, as addressing gender inequalities strengthens environmental sustainability and urban resilience, fostering more inclusive and livable cities.

Keywords: Urbanization, Gender Disparities, Sustainability, Urban Planning, Resource Management, Environmental Justice, Climate Change, Inclusive Governance.

Introduction:

The themes of gender, urbanization, and environmental sustainability are intricately interconnected, reflecting the complexities inherent in contemporary society. Urbanization, propelled by economic growth and migration, transforms not only the physical environment but also social structures. In urban contexts, gender significantly influences how individuals experience and navigate their surroundings. Women and marginalized genders frequently face distinct challenges, including restricted access to resources, safety concerns, and inadequate representation in decision-making processes. Concurrently, environmental sustainability is increasingly acknowledged as essential for the well-being of urban populations, prompting an examination of how gender dynamics impact the adoption and implementation of sustainable practices. A comprehensive understanding of these interrelations is crucial for formulating policies that are both equitable and effective.

Importance of the Intersectionality of These Themes in the Modern World

He intersectionality of gender, urbanization, and environmental sustainability is crucial in contemporary society, underscoring the necessity for comprehensive approaches to tackle urgent global challenges. Acknowledging that individuals of different genders experience urban environments and environmental issues in distinct ways facilitates the development of targeted strategies that promote inclusivity and equity. In urban areas confronted with climate change, resource depletion, and social inequality, the integration of gender perspectives can enhance community resilience and foster innovative solutions. Furthermore, involving diverse voices in sustainability initiatives not only empowers marginalized groups but also enriches the decision-making process, resulting in more sustainable and equitable urban futures. By addressing the interconnections among these themes, societies can more effectively navigate the complexities of urban living and environmental stewardship in the 21st century.

Understanding the Concepts: Gender, Urbanization, and Environmental Sustainability

Environmental degradation has distinct gendered impacts that require careful assessment and monitoring to develop effective gender-responsive strategies and policies. In designing such strategies, it is crucial to integrate measures that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender norms influence how individuals interact with and impact the environment, yet women remain underrepresented in decision-making and leadership roles in environmental governance. Women are not only important stakeholders in environmental conservation but also catalysts for change. Their unique perspectives, knowledge, and skills are invaluable to conservation efforts, making their involvement crucial for a sustainable future. Women play a key role in managing natural resources sustainably, often possessing a deep understanding of local ecosystems, such as forests, water sources, and wildlife. This knowledge positions them to effectively manage these resources and prevent overuse or degradation. For instance, women in rural areas who are responsible for gathering water or firewood can significantly contribute to promoting sustainable water use and forest preservation. Traditional gender roles often limit women's access to resources, such as land, water, and economic opportunities, which in turn affects their ability to contribute fully to environmental conservation. Men typically control decision-making regarding land ownership and resource use, leaving women with fewer rights and influence over how these resources are managed. This gendered disparity in access can exacerbate environmental degradation, as women's knowledge and sustainable practices are often overlooked. Furthermore, when women are excluded from resource management, communities miss out on their unique perspectives, which could otherwise help prevent overexploitation and promote sustainable environmental practices.

Urbanization and Environmental Sustainability

Urbanization, defined as the increasing migration of populations from rural to urban areas, plays a pivotal role in shaping environmental practices. While urbanization drives economic growth and modernization, it also poses significant challenges to environmental sustainability. Rapid urbanization often leads to pollution, deforestation, and increased waste generation, putting immense pressure on natural resources and ecosystems. The expansion of cities without adequate planning contributes to habitat loss, air and water pollution, and inefficient energy consumption. However, urban planning can be a powerful tool for sustainable development if it integrates environmental considerations. By prioritizing green spaces, renewable energy, efficient waste management, and

sustainable infrastructure, cities can mitigate the adverse impacts of urban growth and promote environmental sustainability. The relationship between urban planning and sustainable development is therefore crucial in balancing the needs of growing urban populations with the preservation of ecosystems and natural resources.

Intersectionality of Gender, Urbanization, and Sustainability

Urbanization significantly shapes gendered experiences of environmental issues, often amplifying existing social and economic inequalities. As cities expand, the environmental challenges they face, such as pollution, inadequate sanitation, and resource scarcity, disproportionately affect women, particularly those in low-income urban areas. Women, who are often responsible for managing household water, energy, and waste, experience these shortages more acutely, especially in informal settlements where infrastructure is lacking. This gendered burden of environmental degradation is further compounded by social inequalities that limit women's access to essential environmental resources. In many urban contexts, men have greater economic power and decision-making authority over land use and resource distribution, leaving women with limited control over, and access to, resources such as clean water, safe housing, and sustainable energy. These disparities are also reflected in employment, as women in urban areas are often confined to informal, low-wage sectors, reducing their financial capacity to respond to environmental risks or invest in sustainable alternatives. Consequently, urbanization reinforces gendered vulnerabilities to environmental issues, perpetuating cycles of inequality that hinder women's ability to engage in, and benefit from, sustainable development initiatives. Addressing these gender disparities requires integrating gender-sensitive approaches into urban planning, ensuring that women have equitable access to resources, decision-making platforms, and opportunities for economic empowerment in the context of urban environmental sustainability.

The Role of Gender in Urban Environmental Policies

Gender-Inclusive Urban Planning

Incorporating gender perspectives into urban environmental policies is crucial for fostering inclusive, sustainable development. Women's unique roles in managing household resources like water, energy, and waste make their perspectives indispensable for creating effective urban policies that address environmental challenges. Gender-sensitive urban planning ensures that the specific needs of women, often marginalized in policy-making, are considered, leading to more equitable access to environmental resources and

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infrastructure. For example, cities like Stockholm and Vienna have made significant strides in adopting gender-sensitive urban policies. In Vienna, the city's urban planning includes the redesign of public spaces and transportation systems with women's mobility and safety in mind, providing more accessible infrastructure for women who often juggle work and caregiving responsibilities. Similarly, Stockholm has integrated gender equality into its sustainability framework, ensuring that women have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes related to resource management and urban development. Despite these advances, many women in urban areas still face significant challenges. Access to clean water, safe sanitation facilities, and efficient waste management is often more difficult for women living in impoverished or informal settlements. In these areas, women may spend more time and effort securing basic necessities, reducing their ability to participate in the workforce or community decision-making. Additionally, the lack of gender-sensitive waste management policies can increase health risks for women, who are typically responsible for managing household waste. Addressing these challenges requires cities to adopt inclusive policies that account for the different ways in which environmental issues affect men and women, ensuring that urban development promotes sustainability and gender equity simultaneously.

Gender, Urban Poverty, and Environmental Degradation

Urban poverty disproportionately affects women, deepening the intersection of gender inequality and environmental vulnerability. Women living in poverty-stricken urban areas, especially in slums and marginalized communities, face compounded challenges as they bear the brunt of economic and environmental hardships. These women are often tasked with managing households under dire conditions, where access to basic resources like clean water, sanitation, and affordable energy is severely limited. The gender dimensions of environmental justice in urban slums reveal a stark reality: women are more vulnerable to environmental hazards such as pollution, poor waste management, and inadequate infrastructure, which exacerbate their socioeconomic hardships. Due to their primary roles in water collection, food preparation, and caregiving, women are often at the forefront of dealing with environmental degradation, yet they are frequently excluded from decision-making processes related to urban planning or resource allocation. This lack of representation in policy-making leaves women with limited influence over solutions that could address their specific needs in terms of clean water access, waste disposal, and safe housing.

Moreover, women in urban slums play a crucial role in waste management and resource conservation, although their contributions often go unrecognized and unsupported. In many cases, women manage household waste, recycling materials for income or conserving resources to meet daily needs. Informal waste-picking, predominantly carried out by women, is a common source of livelihood in urban slums, where formal waste management systems are inadequate or nonexistent. These women play a key role in reducing environmental pollution through recycling efforts, yet they often work in hazardous conditions, without access to protective gear, fair wages, or social protections. Despite their contributions to environmental sustainability, women waste-pickers remain marginalized, facing health risks and exploitation. For sustainable urban development to be truly inclusive, gender-sensitive approaches must recognize and support the role of women in waste management and resource conservation, while addressing the environmental injustices they face. Integrating women's voices into urban environmental policy is essential for promoting not only gender equality but also more effective and sustainable management of urban resources.

Environmental Impacts of Urbanization and Gender Disparities
Climate Change, Gender, and Urbanization

Urbanization exacerbates both climate change and gender inequalities, as rapid urban growth leads to increased resource consumption, pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions, all of which contribute to environmental degradation. The unequal distribution of urban resources and services further amplifies these impacts, disproportionately affecting women, especially those from marginalized communities. Gender inequalities are deepened as women in urban areas face greater vulnerabilities to the consequences of climate change, often due to their limited access to resources such as clean water, energy, and secure housing. This disparity is particularly evident in slums or low-income neighborhoods, where women are more likely to live in poorly constructed housing, putting them at higher risk of displacement, property loss, and health issues caused by extreme weather events like floods, heatwaves, and rising sea levels.

The gendered impacts of climate change in urban settings are far-reaching. Women, particularly those responsible for household management and caregiving, are disproportionately affected by climate-related disruptions in housing, health, and employment. Poor housing infrastructure in urban areas makes women more vulnerable to climate hazards, while inadequate access to healthcare services exacerbates their exposure to climate-induced illnesses, such as respiratory diseases from pollution or heat-related health conditions.

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Employment opportunities for women, often concentrated in informal sectors, are also more likely to be affected by climate shocks, leading to increased economic insecurity. Additionally, as primary caregivers, women bear a heavier burden when access to essential resources like water and energy becomes strained due to climate-induced shortages, further limiting their capacity to participate in the formal economy or engage in climate resilience efforts.

Despite these challenges, women play a pivotal role in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies in cities. As community leaders and household managers, they possess valuable knowledge about local environmental conditions and sustainable resource management. Women's involvement in urban agriculture, waste management, and energy conservation initiatives can significantly contribute to reducing urban carbon footprints and promoting climate resilience. For instance, women-led urban farming projects can enhance food security while reducing the environmental impact of food production. Women are also increasingly involved in grassroots climate activism, advocating for more equitable and inclusive urban planning policies that address both climate risks and gender disparities. By integrating women into climate policy and decision-making, cities can not only enhance their resilience to climate change but also foster more inclusive and sustainable urban development.

Environmental Health and Gender in Urban Areas

Environmental pollution in urban settings disproportionately impacts men and women due to distinct societal roles, economic positions, and biological differences, leading to varied health and social outcomes. Women, particularly in low-income urban areas, often face greater exposure to pollution-related health risks due to their domestic responsibilities, such as cooking with solid fuels, collecting water, and caring for children and the elderly. This increased exposure to pollutants, such as indoor air pollution and unsafe water, significantly heightens their vulnerability to respiratory diseases, reproductive health issues, and waterborne illnesses. Public health concerns linked to environmental degradation, such as air and water pollution, waste management issues, and the loss of green spaces, exacerbate these gendered effects. Women, often with less access to healthcare and fewer economic resources, face greater challenges in managing health outcomes linked to pollution. Moreover, reproductive health concerns, such as the impacts of toxins and pollutants on pregnancy, add to the gender-specific risks that women encounter. Addressing these issues through gender-sensitive approaches is essential for equitable solutions. These approaches involve recognizing the distinct needs of men and women in urban environmental policies, promoting women's participation in decision-making, and ensuring that urban planning, infrastructure development, and healthcare services are inclusive and responsive to the specific risks women face. Gender-sensitive policies could also include providing clean energy solutions, safe water, and improved sanitation facilities, reducing the domestic burdens that often fall on women. Empowering women through education and capacity-building initiatives on environmental and public health issues will also enable more resilient urban communities.

Policy Recommendations for Gender-Responsive Urban Environmental Sustainability

Promoting Gender Equality in Urban Environmental Decision-Making

Promoting gender equality in urban environmental decision-making is critical for creating inclusive and sustainable cities. The absence of gender representation in urban planning and environmental policy design results in policies that often overlook the unique needs and contributions of women, particularly in areas such as resource management, infrastructure development, and climate resilience. Women, especially in marginalized communities, face distinct environmental challenges, such as inadequate access to clean water, waste management, and safe housing, which are not fully addressed when their voices are excluded from decision-making processes. Ensuring gender representation in these arenas would allow for more equitable and effective policies that cater to the diverse needs of urban populations. Empowering women to take leadership roles in environmental governance is essential for fostering innovative solutions to urban sustainability challenges. Strategies to promote such empowerment include providing women with access to education and training in environmental sciences, urban planning, and leadership development, ensuring their active participation in decision-making platforms, and supporting grassroots women's organizations involved in environmental advocacy. Additionally, creating gender-sensitive policies that prioritize women's involvement in urban development projects, offering mentorship programs, and establishing quotas or incentives for women's representation in key decision-making bodies can help bridge the gender gap. By empowering women in environmental leadership roles, cities can harness the full potential of diverse perspectives, leading to more holistic and sustainable urban environmental policies that benefit all members of society.

Sustainable Urbanization through Gender-Inclusive Policies

Sustainable urbanization requires the integration of gender perspectives into urban

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development policies to ensure that the needs and experiences of all community members are addressed. To achieve this, several key recommendations can be made. First, urban planning frameworks should actively incorporate gender analysis to identify how different groups experience urban environments. This could involve conducting gender-sensitive assessments that highlight disparities in access to resources, services, and opportunities. Additionally, cities should prioritize the establishment of inclusive public consultation processes that empower women and marginalized groups to participate in decision-making, ensuring their voices influence policy outcomes. Training programs aimed at building the capacity of women in areas such as urban planning, environmental management, and leadership can further enhance their participation in sustainability initiatives.

The role of governments, NGOs, and communities is pivotal in fostering gender equality in sustainability efforts. Governments should implement and enforce policies that mandate gender representation in urban planning and environmental governance, ensuring that women are not only participants but also leaders in these processes. Financial support and resources for women-led initiatives—such as community gardens, sustainable housing projects, and waste management programs—can help to empower women as agents of change within their communities. NGOs can serve as vital intermediaries, facilitating training and capacity-building initiatives, promoting awareness about gender issues in sustainability, and advocating for policy reforms that prioritize gender equity. Community engagement is also crucial; grassroots movements can mobilize local populations to demand accountability and inclusiveness in urban sustainability efforts. By working collaboratively, these entities can create a robust framework for sustainable urbanization that recognizes and elevates the role of women, ultimately leading to more equitable, resilient, and environmentally sustainable urban spaces.

Enhancing Environmental Education and Awareness

Enhancing environmental education and awareness through a gender-sensitive lens is essential for fostering sustainable urban communities. Gender-sensitive environmental education recognizes that men and women often experience environmental issues differently due to their distinct roles, responsibilities, and access to resources. In urban areas, where rapid development and environmental challenges coexist, it is crucial to tailor educational programs that address these differences, ensuring that both genders are equipped with the knowledge and skills to participate in environmental stewardship. Such education can

empower women, who are often the primary managers of household resources, to adopt sustainable practices and influence community-level decisions regarding environmental conservation.

To promote awareness of gendered environmental impacts, targeted policies must be developed and implemented. Governments and educational institutions should integrate gender perspectives into curricula at all levels, from primary education to higher education, emphasizing the interplay between gender and environmental issues. Community-based workshops and campaigns can raise awareness about the specific challenges women face in urban environments, such as water scarcity, waste management, and climate resilience. These initiatives should include the voices and experiences of women, showcasing their contributions to environmental sustainability and highlighting the need for inclusive policies. Additionally, partnerships with NGOs and community organizations can facilitate outreach and engagement, ensuring that marginalized groups are reached and included in these educational efforts. By implementing such policies, urban areas can cultivate a more informed and equitable society, where all individuals are aware of their role in addressing environmental challenges and are empowered to contribute to sustainable solutions.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this exploration underscores that urbanization and gender disparities significantly impact environmental sustainability, revealing the intricate connections between social equity and ecological health. The findings highlight that without gender-sensitive policies, sustainable urban development remains elusive, as women's unique experiences and contributions are often overlooked in environmental decision-making. To address these challenges, it is essential for policymakers to prioritize the integration of gender perspectives into urban planning and environmental strategies, thereby creating inclusive frameworks that foster resilience and sustainability.

Looking ahead, future research should focus on interdisciplinary studies that further explore the intersections of gender, urbanization, and sustainability. Such investigations will provide deeper insights into the nuanced ways in which gender influences environmental outcomes and will be instrumental in shaping more effective urban policies. Additionally, it is vital to embed gender considerations into all facets of urban planning and environmental management, ensuring that the needs of diverse populations are met and that everyone can actively participate in shaping their urban environments.

Ultimately, the path to sustainable urban futures necessitates a dual commitment to achieving gender equity and fostering environmental

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consciousness. By recognizing the pivotal role of women and integrating their perspectives into sustainability efforts, cities can not only enhance their resilience to environmental challenges but also cultivate more just and equitable communities. Embracing this holistic approach will be essential for navigating the complexities of urbanization and ensuring a sustainable future for all.

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Healthy Lives, Healthy Communities: A Focus on Disease Management and Control

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Abstract:

The key to controlling and preventing illness is to encourage active communities and healthy lives. This study examines the relationship between a person's health and the health of their community, focusing on methods for managing and controlling illness. A healthy lifestyle includes intake of balanced diet, exercising frequently, getting enough sleep, managing stress, and abstaining from drugs and alcohol. People can dramatically lower their chance of developing chronic illnesses including cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and stroke by implementing these behaviors. In addition, leading a healthy lifestyle improves mental and emotional health and overall quality of life. Important factors influencing community health include having access to reasonably priced healthcare, secure housing, wholesome food, and leisure activities. Furthermore, robust social networks and active participation in the community are essential for fostering resilience and well-being. A multifaceted strategy is necessary for the management and control of diseases effectively. Reducing the occurrence of disease requires the implementation of preventive measures like immunization campaigns, health checks, and vaccination programs. For many diseases, early diagnosis and therapy can improve prognoses. Moreover, reducing health inequalities and enhancing population health require tackling social determinants of health including poverty, inequality, and prejudice. In conclusion, fostering healthy lifestyles and vibrant communities is fundamental for preventing and managing diseases. By promoting individual health, supporting community well-being, and implementing effective disease management strategies, we can create a healthier and more equitable future for all.

Keywords: Healthy Lifestyles, Community Health, Disease Prevention, Chronic Illness, Preventive Measures, Social Determinants, Health Equity, Well-being

Introduction:

The health of individuals and communities is a cornerstone of sustainable development and societal well-being. The theme "Healthy Lives, Healthy Communities: A Focus on Disease Management and Control" emphasizes the importance of effective strategies to manage and control, both chronic and infectious diseases. A robust public health infrastructure, supported by comprehensive disease management and control measures, is crucial to safeguarding the health of populations. This involves a multi-dimensional approach that includes prevention, early detection, treatment and the healthy lifestyles to mitigate the burden of diseases on communities.

Chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and cancers, alongside infectious diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, and COVID-19, pose significant threats to global health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for 71% of all deaths globally, with 85% of these deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries (World Health Organization, 2021). In addition to providing medical care, effective disease management addresses the socioeconomic determinants of health, such as access to healthcare, education, and poverty. These factors are critical in influencing the prevalence and severity of diseases within communities (Marmot & Wilkinson, 2005).

Prevention is a fundamental aspect of disease control. Vaccination programs have been instrumental in controlling infectious diseases such as smallpox, polio, and measles. The success of these programs underscores the importance of preventive strategies in disease management. Furthermore, encouraging and educating people about health issues is crucial to their ability to choose healthy lifestyle choices. Public health campaigns promoting smoking cessation, healthy eating, and regular physical activity can significantly reduce the risk of chronic diseases (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020).

Access to healthcare is another critical element in effective disease management and control. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) aims to ensure that all people have access to the health services they need, without financial hardship. The

WHO advocates for UHC as a key driver of health equity and social justice (World Health Organization, 2019). Strengthening health systems to provide comprehensive care, including primary care services, preventive care, and specialized treatment, is essential for effective disease management. Moreover, innovative approaches such as telemedicine and mobile health technologies are expanding access to care, particularly in remote and underserved areas (WHO, 2020).

Community engagement and participation are also vital in disease management and control efforts. Engaging communities in health initiatives fosters trust and encourages active participation in health programs. Community-based interventions, such as those targeting maternal and child health or promoting safe water and sanitation practices, have been shown to improve health outcomes significantly (Rifkin, 2009).

To explore effective strategies for disease management and control within communities, a comprehensive analysis was conducted. This involved reviewing existing literature, evaluating current health policies, and assessing community-based health programs. The procedure was divided into three primary steps:

Literature Review: A systematic review of scholarly articles, reports from health organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and case studies on disease management and control was conducted. This review focused on both chronic and infectious diseases and covered topics such as prevention strategies, healthcare access, and community engagement.

Policy Analysis: An assessment of national and international health policies related to disease management was carried out. Policies promoting vaccination, health education, and healthcare accessibility were evaluated for their effectiveness and impact on community health.

Community Health Program Assessment: To determine how well community health programs managed and controlled diseases, a variety of projects were examined. This involved examining programs targeting specific health issues, such as diabetes management or HIV prevention, and evaluating their methodologies, outcomes, and community engagement strategies.

Results:

Importance of Prevention: Preventive measures, such as vaccination and health education, were found to be highly effective in controlling the spread of infectious diseases. For instance, immunization campaigns have effectively eliminated smallpox and drastically decreased the incidence of polio and measles worldwide (WHO, 2021).

Access to Healthcare: Universal Health Coverage (UHC) emerged as a critical factor in effective disease management. Countries with strong UHC policies, like Japan and Germany, demonstrated better health outcomes and lower disease burdens compared to countries without such policies (WHO, 2019). Access to preventive services, timely treatment, and continuous care are essential components of UHC.

Role of Social Determinants: Social determinants of health, such as income, education, and living conditions, were found to significantly influence disease prevalence and outcomes (Marmot & Wilkinson, 2005). Programs that addressed these determinants, such as community-based nutrition and education programs, showed positive impacts on health outcomes.

Community Engagement: Community participation in health programs significantly improved their effectiveness. For example, community-led initiatives in HIV prevention and management in sub-Saharan Africa is successful in reducing new infections and improving treatment adherence (UNAIDS, 2020).

Digital Health Innovations: The use of digital health tools, such as telemedicine and mobile health applications, was shown to enhance healthcare access and patient engagement, especially in remote and underserved areas (WHO, 2020).

Discussion:

The findings underscore the need for a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach to disease management and control. Infectious illness prevention still works best when combined with health education and vaccination programs. The eradication of smallpox and the near-eradication of polio serve as prime examples of the power of vaccination (CDC, 2020). However, achieving high vaccination coverage requires robust healthcare systems and community trust, both of which are influenced by broader social factors.

Access to healthcare is a fundamental pillar of effective disease management. Countries with strong UHC systems demonstrate lower mortality rates and better management of both chronic and infectious diseases (WHO, 2019). However, access to healthcare is not just about availability but also about affordability and quality. Policies should focus on reducing financial barriers to care and ensuring that healthcare services are of high quality and culturally sensitive.

Addressing the social determinants of health is equally critical. Poor living conditions, lack of education, and poverty are closely linked to higher disease prevalence and worse health outcomes (Marmot & Wilkinson, 2005). Interventions targeting these determinants can reduce health disparities and improve community health. For example, programs that provide nutritional support and education to low-income

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families can prevent chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension.

Community engagement is another vital component. Health programs that actively involve community members in planning and implementation tend to be more successful. This is particularly true in managing diseases that carry social stigma, such as HIV/AIDS. Community-based programs in sub-Saharan Africa that include peer support and community education have been instrumental in reducing stigma and increasing treatment adherence (UNAIDS, 2020).

Finally, digital health technologies offer promising solutions for enhancing healthcare delivery and disease management. Telemedicine, for instance, can overcome geographical barriers, making healthcare more accessible to those in remote areas. Mobile health applications can support disease management by providing patients with reminders for medication, monitoring tools, and educational resources (WHO, 2020).

Conclusion:

Effective disease management and control are vital for ensuring healthy lives and communities. This requires a holistic approach that integrates prevention, equitable access to healthcare, community engagement, and attention to social determinants of health. Prevention remains the most cost-effective strategy for controlling diseases. Vaccination, health education, and healthy lifestyle promotion can significantly reduce both chronic and infectious diseases.

Ensuring access to quality healthcare for all, particularly through Universal Health Coverage, is essential for early detection, treatment and continuous management of diseases. Addressing social determinants of health can further reduce health disparities and improve community health outcomes. Digital health innovations present new opportunities for enhancing healthcare delivery and patient engagement.

In conclusion, a comprehensive, integrated approach to disease management and control is necessary to build healthy and resilient communities. By prioritizing prevention, equitable healthcare access, and community participation, we can effectively manage diseases and promote healthier lives for all.

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Beyond the veil exploring female Agency in Fadia Faqir's "The cry of the Dove"

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14065722

Abstract:

The article examines Beyond the veil. It aims to study Beyond the veil and its relation with the individual's Female Agency in Faqir's The cry of the Dave (2007), and how the characters deal with the explore female agency in the novel. It further sheds light on sufferings and challenges of the protagonist, Salma, during her journeys in the west and the East, escaping the honor Killing.

Furthermore, it aims to investigate the issues that occur exploring female agency. The Society and heritage .The story of a shepherdess Salma of Hima who becomes pregnant out of wedlock. This puts her life in jeopardy as her brother Mahmoud intends to invoke the custom of honor killing. For her protection Salma Lives in a prison and her daughter is immediately taken away from her after delivery. Then she flees to Lebanon and then to England. The text represents Saima reclaiming of her original identity since she is transported from Setting to another without any deliberate will her part. she rejects her fragmented self that is embodied in the English diminutives of her name "Sal' and 'Sally" but is able to participate actively in social life forming connections with People of various cultures. The paper explores how Salma agency her Arab Society and takes charge. Of her Life wherever she goes whether it is her native town, Hima, Lebanon or England.

The article attempts to critically trace the Arab Woman fugitive who flees from What the so-called back ward world to the So-called modern. and civilized world. It is a loss in hypocrite world where in each part of it people assume humanity and coexistence.

Keywords: honor Killing, Migration, Beyond the veil, Identity, challenge, women's oppression, double identity

Introduction:

The present paper the important Novelist. in the Arabic Society Fadia Fagir is an acclaimed writer who was born in Jordan in 1956, and is currently an Honorary Fellow of st. Mary's college and creative writing Fellow at st Aiden's college, both at Durham University Fagir studied for an MA in critical and creative writing at university in 1984. She returned to Jordan for a year. before moving to East Anglia in 1986, Where she wrote: the first. ph. D. thesis in critical and Creative writing awarded in 1990, and where Angela carter and Malcolm Bradbury were two of her advisers.[1] In a semi-autobiographical piece, "stories from the House of Song's, Faqir writes of her character Shahrazad, who is, and is not. herself:

She sings with Achebe "The Song of ourselves", Celebrating differences and similarities, rejecting absolute truths about herself and others, welcoming disruptions of linear narratives, embracing debate, uncertainty and dissent. standing outside the whale in this world with no safe Corner's, she sings for bridges, those destroyed and those to be built. The truth is that there is no house apart from the Fragile, strong house of writing[2]. This comment, with its suspicion of grand narratives and Linearity, and belief in the power of Literature, doubt, contradiction, and oppositional politics, epitomizes many of the Concerns of Faqir's oeuvre as a whole. Fadia Fagir's portrait clear picture on the Arab Society in through her works especially the Novel "*The cry of the Dove*". and the main character Salma and her challenge and struggling between Life and death. Life for Live within her daughter sally and death for honor.

The Present paper Beyond the Veil Explore Female agency to the society the term Beyond the veil has a big afford on the explore female and her. crises Beyond the veil are a metaphorical phrase that refers to the afterlife or the Spiritual realm that is said to exist after death The "Veil" term represents the barrier between the physical, material world and the unseen, spiritual world. Faqir's work focus on the Salma and her crises or dilemma and another side the Arab Society and their roles towards Females and there honors.

Faqir has used some symbols to compare between the two spaces and communities - East and west. prison, for examples is created a turning point in Salma's Life, the British prison is depicted as a rest and preparing environment for transforming to a new community which is completely different from her natal Society. It is a space as Salma says to "Finding new name and history for myself. […] slip slowly out of my body like a snake shedding her old skin. I might stop being Salma and become Someone else who never had a bite of the Forbidden apple" (Faqir 59).

Faqir uses Flashback technique to contrast and Compare between the two worlds Eastern and western. This Technique helps raise question Concerning truth, history, Culture, and religion. Faqir's text shows out the double oppression-Patriarchal Arab society and western discrimination-Arab woman confronts desperately. Faqir uses random style of narrative that mixes up the past with present of Salma's Life.

This research paper will be dealing with The impacts that affect Middle Eastern Societies - especially Jordan-by western invasion that carry huge and political difference over Jordan, meaning that Jordan has been trying to stick to its traditions, but western colonialism resumes the change, especially Arabic novels.

westerners affect other countries too, but Jordan is known by its rude applications of political, traditional and religious rules, even if it costs the dearest person of one's life; rules are rules. Its a famous woman writer exposes this Country i -e Fadia Faqir.

In the discussion of general matters facing women in the Middle East, the lifestyles and conditions are often lost. westerners perceive middle class as passive, weak and veiled. the oddness that might occur here turns around the type of causses Women are put in to, and the kind of Literature occurred in the era. Jordan, as a subject matter to study, demands answers about its context. as a Middle East Society .

Honor issue which is called "ALsharf " considers the traditional taboo and sacred none can across it, especially women. If anyone whether male or female tries to crass it, shelve must be killed.

"Faqir" presents her novel entitled my name is Salma (2007) which carries another name the cry of the Dove. a double oppression of East and west worlds on her major character Salma. she explores the issues of women as dominated by the patriarchal society and as sub part in England Society. She illustrates the dilemma of Salma a fugitive woman who becomes pregnant out of wedlock. As a protective custody, she spends more than seven years in prison where she gives birth to illegitimate girl who is taken away from her to an orphanage. "Faqir" shows Salma's hopelessness and how even

religion could not save her village from the repressive culture she introduces the misery of Salma in prison explaining how she stops talking for a long time unable to defend on herself in tribal Society. This silence elaborated by Patricia, Kleindienst "by saying" behind the Women's silence is incomplete plot of male dominance, which fails no matter how extreme it becomes. Dominance can only contain, but never Successfully destroy, the women's Voice (Layla Al- Maleh, 2009, p.22). Salma's silence in prison for long time and stops talking could be interpreted as a kind of resistance. Her Silence Contributes in building her new personality as she indicates:

"If I kept stitching and Fasting, if I kept silent, I would slip slowly out of my body like a snake shedding her old skin. I might stop being Salma and become Someone Else, who never had a bite of the for bidden apple. Time might pass quickly so I would slide gently from prison to grave. No pain, resistance or even boredom (Faqir, p.59)

Salma's dilemma:

Faqir's "the cry of the Dove is a narrative Novel that investigates traditional taboo which is called "Sharaf " in the Arabic culture-"Sharaf" is the honor of the family which all family members have to keep safe. It is a sacred tradition none crosses it particularly women. If someone crosses it, she he must be killed. the word "Sharaf" or " "honor is usually referred to "women's behavior, particularly to their bodies. A woman for examples Who Commits adultery or get pregnant before the wedlock, must be killed.

In Faqir's text, the main character's name Salma which means "healthy, pure and clean [...] the Woman with soft hands and Feet "(Fagir12-13). Faqir draws an image of a purified and innocent woman who becomes pregnant before the wedlock in the Arab Society. Culturally the Woman becomes guilty and has to be purified. The cultural norm has no Control to man's seduction and temptation. The man can run. away and get sanctuary in other tribes.

Conclusion:

Faqir's shows the strong woman and the weak woman in the Arab Society. focus use Podcase on the rules and badness thoughts in the Arab Society Faqir's presents Salma as a displaced person suffers from the impact of diaspora thus, she changes her personality to be unrecognized as an immigrant. Due to its velation to all fields, diaspora becomes the interest of sociologists, economists, psychologists, etc.

Salma suffers and struggles to redefine herself as an Arab Woman • In England, she reforms her identity to fit into the new and old environment, although she has got a new family, she is longing for the homeland where she has been Killed by her brother. Hence, all pains and struggles that happen for Salma are because of scattering that comes to

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existence due to the honor killing. Faqir tries to show how the society treats the women differently. Women have to be killed to honor the fame of the family but men are living in gf peace. This sentence can be applied on the women only because men See women as shame. On the other hand. Men can do anything without any fear from the Society because they have the power and they are the authorized people on the land who have the power to decider thus Beyond the veil and identity can be as one of the dominant themes Faqir's "the cry of the Dove".

It also reveals how Salma ultimately challenges the main stream portrayals of Arab Women as passive despite these cultural traditions. In this operation, it seems, therefore, that an identity, which comprises religious Arab Values and principles, Can Possibly transform in the light of western influences. It is essential however, to underscore that' Salma's attempt to resist repression fails due to the existing system in both spheres.

While in her native home patriarchal Arab culture is Salma's main challenges in the post-colonial English context, the novel suggests that Salma's struggle is to manage to catch her Fluctuating self between home and exile. That is, the tough times Salma had spent seeking to Localize herself set up a Liminal space for her, where she remains two at ones neither Salma, nor Sally.

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Environmental Conservation in the Indian Context

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Abstract:

India faces a complex array of environmental challenges driven by its geographical diversity, rapid economic growth, and population surge. As the nation aspires to become a global economic power, it concurrently grapples with severe ecological threats, including water crises, air pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, and climate change. This article delves into these pressing issues and highlights the urgent need for effective environmental conservation strategies. Through a comprehensive analysis, the study examines the interconnectedness of India's ecosystems and the detrimental impact of unchecked economic development on environmental sustainability. The paper emphasizes the importance of community participation, renewable energy initiatives, and robust legal frameworks in fostering environmental conservation. It also underscores the necessity of balancing economic growth with ecological preservation to ensure a sustainable future for generations to come. Ultimately, the article advocates for a collective approach-engaging local communities and international cooperation—to tackle these challenges and achieve sustainable development in India.

Keywords: Environmental Challenges, Sustainable Development, Water Crisis, Air Pollution, Deforestation, Biodiversity Loss, Climate Change, Renewable Energy, Community Participation, India

Introduction:

India is faced with many environmental challenges due to its huge geographical diversity, rapid economic development and population explosion. On one hand the country is moving towards becoming a global economic superpower while on the other hand it is facing environmental problems. That is, the environmental problem has taken such a form that the sustainable development of the ecosystem in the Indian environment and in fact the well-being of human lives is threatened. Through this article, many environmental challenges in India will be explored, mainly water crisis and water pollution, air pollution, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, climate change and the resulting crises etc. have been discussed.

To face the environmental problem or challenges in India, the need for environmental conservation in India has emerged as the primary need of today. Rapidly growing industrialization, resulting urbanization, enormously increased population and environment conservation on the other hand, between the two opposite extremes, the protection and conservation of India's abundant biodiversity and abundant natural resources, its justice distribution will also have to be done. In order to achieve all this and to effectively implement the adopted policies, it is necessary to focus on some special protected areas, conservation of biodiversity, effective laws for the same, solar energy projects, industrialization that balances the environment, in this context, India can achieve environmental conservation through the following five factors. Can

Research Objectives:

1. Studying the various ecosystems in the Indian environment.
2. Exploring the environmental issues arising in India's economic development.
3. Analysing the current status of environment conservation in India assumptions.

Hypothesis:

1. The Indian environment is interconnected through various ecosystems.
2. India's day by day economic development is hindering environmental conservation.
3. India is moving forward by striking a balance between both environmental conservation and economic development.
4. Compared to other countries in the world, India has lagged behind in environmental conservation.

Research Methods: In the present research, the researchers have done the research in an analytical manner by using many primary and secondary data sources according to the topic.

Subject Analysis: The relevant research topic has been analysed from the following point of view.

Water Crisis and Water Pollution: Rapidly growing population coupled with massive industrialization and urbanization has resulted in enormous pressure on whatever natural and man-made water resources the country has. With about 18% of the world's population, India has only four

percent of the total percentage of fresh water in the world for potable water. Due to this uneven distribution system, drinking water has put a huge strain on the Indian system, thus scarcity of drinking water has become a serious problem in India. As India is an agricultural country, about 80% of water resources in India are used for agriculture and agro-based agro-industry. Due to the increase in industrialization, the share of agriculture sector is also decreasing and industrialization is progressing in the share of water. Also, due to the huge increase in urbanization and the water used for it in all three sectors, the groundwater level is seen to be very low. For example, the north-western state of Punjab is known as the granary of India, but today its agricultural system is threatened by declining groundwater levels.

Along with water crisis, another crisis is water pollution. Due to industrialization, urbanization, increasing use of silt, pesticide fertilizers used in agriculture, sewage discharged into the rivers without treatment, big rivers like Ganga and Yamuna have become polluted. Contaminated water causes widespread spread of waterborne diseases, affecting public health. Ultimately, all these have an impact on India's environment.

Air Pollution: Another serious problem facing India is air pollution. Massive industrialization and urbanization, massive increase in the number of vehicles, all of which emit carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Due to this massive deforestation, India's natural oxygen production centres have been destroyed. India's big cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Calcutta have topped the list of the most polluted cities in the world. Air pollution is primarily caused by toxic gases emitted from vehicles, industries and power plants, fossil fuels used in thermal power plants and their release into the atmosphere, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, toxic substances used in agriculture and their entry into the atmosphere. The quality of Indian climate has declined and polluted air has led to many serious respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, endangering the health of both humans and animals. Winter fog is a problem experienced in northern India during cold days in winter, which is said to be caused by burning of agricultural residues. Due to all these, the quality of Indian environment has deteriorated to a great extent.

Various government initiatives like National Clean Air Program (NCAP) have been created to effectively control this in India. But due to its implementation and lack of public awareness, India is lagging behind in reducing air pollution.

Deforestation and Consequent loss of Bbiodiversity: India is one of the 17 biodiversity countries in the world, home to numerous species of flora and fauna. India is blessed with a diverse range of unique forest resources, from the dense tropical forests of the Western Ghats and the mangroves of the Sundarbans to the arid deserts of Rajasthan and the Himalayan mountain range. These forests are known to be home to a variety of bio-diversity ecosystems. But due to massive expansion of agriculture, development of infrastructure for industrialization, and uncontrolled logging, the forest area and density of the forest is being degraded to a great extent. Due to this, there is a threat to the livelihoods of the ecosystems and local communities etc. established in these forests, through which the biodiversity is on the verge of destruction. Many species are on the verge of extinction due to the destruction of forest wildlife habitat, hunting or smuggling of various animal carcasses for human selfishness, conflict between humans and wildlife, and some of them have been completely destroyed.

Occurring in the Eenvironment Changes and Resulting Crises: The changes in India's geographical diversity, increasing industrialization, social and economic factors, due to the environmental challenges such as water scarcity, air pollution, and biodiversity, rising temperature, changing rainfall, and changing periods of the seasons have raised many types of problems. The most visible effect of the changes in the Indian climate is the frequency of events such as heavy floods due to excessive rainfall in some places, severe droughts due to low rainfall in some places, changes in the oceanic environment resulting in the occurrence of cyclones. Similarly, the rapid melting of glaciers in the Himalayas and the resulting rise in sea level have created or are threatening large cities such as Mumbai and Chennai as well as coastal regions from rising sea levels and annual cyclones. Due to the huge impact on the monsoons, the agricultural system has come into trouble as a result of which the rural and urban economy is being affected on a large scale and through that, poverty and inequality is increasing among the farmers. The Government of India has also ratified the Paris Agreement and other international agreements to deal with climate change, therefore India has accepted environmental sustainability and sustainable development as an important challenge.

The current status of environmental conservation in India:

1. Declaring Protected Areas to Conserve Biodiversity:

India is a country home to a rich biosphere rich in many important flora and fauna. To protect such biodiversity, India needs to create national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biological conservation reserves on a large scale. To this end India has created more than 990 protected areas till date. All these reserves cover a total area of 5% of India's land area. But according to environmental

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conservation planning this amount is very less at present.

To work on all the above factors, India has to face many other problems to protect this biodiversity. Among the protected areas that have been created till date, some of the land is being demanded by the public for various reasons. Similarly, human interference, such as poaching of animals, trafficking of their organs for money, often illegal logging and illegal mining for agriculture and agricultural extension programs in protected buffer zones, etc. However, despite these challenges, India has made significant progress in this area to conserve the environment. For example, many tiger projects like Tadoba have been undertaken to protect species like the Bengal tiger and increase their numbers.

2. Enactment and Enforcement of laws for Conservation of Environment:

India has enacted many laws and regulations through the constitutional process as a policy matter for conservation of environment. It has made strong efforts to regulate the use of natural resources and control the increasing pollution by enacting laws like Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, Forest Conservation Act of 1980, Environment Protection Act of 1986 etc.

Apart from the national legislation, India has also highlighted its position in favour of the environment by playing a very important role in the process of environmental conservation at the international level. It has signed the Paris Agreement on Biological Diversity (CBD) and climate change. As a result of such participation at the international level, every government has to implement its goals and policies in terms of sustainable development and protection of biodiversity, not to mention its implementation.

On the one hand, India has started making its mark in environmental conservation work at the national and international level, but there is also an important challenge of implementing it at the ground level. These are India's inefficient bureaucracy and its scourge of corruption, as well as the lack of resources required for effective enforcement of environmental laws, and the third important factor is the ignorance and misperception of the Indian public regarding the environment and their low response to the environmental conservation process. India's concern is increasing. India is caught between the demands of the people in terms of economic development on one hand and the conservation of the environment on the other.

3. Renewable Energy Initiative Campaign:

The world today is making strides to promote renewable energy as an important part of the strategy to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide and to mitigate climate change. India has also started implementing its planning from this point of view. India has set ambitious targets for renewable energy generation and renewable energy capacity with a target of 450 GW by 2030. In this, by 2024, India has crossed a milestone with the aim of mitigating climate change by installing more than 170 GW of renewable energy capacity. In this, India is giving special emphasis on solar energy and wind energy generation. In this regard, India has set up a National Solar Energy Campaign and for this, incentives have also been introduced to start small-scale solar projects and wind power projects at the agricultural industry and village and urban levels. India has started setting up several solar energy generating projects on 100 percent subsidy to increase public participation. India has emerged as the largest market in the world today in the renewable energy drive.

But this too has its challenges. Infrastructural facilities required for these projects such as inadequate provision in land acquisition economy, funds required for renovation and empowerment of established power plants, public awareness and low response etc. Due to this, renewable energy activities have also come into trouble. But it is necessary for India to overcome it and move forward, so the picture is emerging that these things will also be gradually side-lined.

4. Community Participatory Environmental Conservation:

India has adopted Community-Participatory Environmental Conservation as an important approach to increase the participation of people in close proximity to natural resources in environmental conservation. Because community participation is seen as a major problem in environmental conservation. To that end, India for Sustainable Development (CBC) has set up Joint Management of Forests (JMF) and Community Protected Areas (CCAs) in areas where local livelihoods are dependent on natural resources. Through this, India has undertaken the task of empowering local communities to take an active role in environmental protection. For example, distribution of LPG gas to prevent deforestation, provision of fixed houses in local settlements, providing employment to people who depend on forest resources for their livelihoods and creating a second source of livelihood. This means that they will not be dependent on the forest, and will help in environmental conservation. Also, in order to make use of the potential of these people living in the wild and hilly areas and to provide suitable work for their hands, to restore damaged forests, to improve the habitat of endangered wildlife, to achieve sustainable development of man and wildlife as well as man and forest by using the available resources. India has undertaken an important successful experiment. This has given a new consciousness to

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the positive energy towards the environment in the minds of the local masses. Therefore, their participation in this field is increasing.

This too has its challenges, in which India has to do the difficult task of reconciling both the insufficient funds required for these programs and the work to be done as per the plan and the money required for it. But the Indian government is also trying to complete this financial risk through various grant schemes implemented through the United Nations and loan cases available from the World Bank.

5. Reserve Challenges and Areas in Environmental Conservation:

Although India has made great strides in environmental conservation, India still faces many challenges. For example, deforestation, forest fires, smuggling of livestock, birds, aquatic animals and animals, urbanization and inadequate infrastructure facilities for the citizens, citizens' anger towards the government, little response from the local people to the government employees and officials while carrying out any campaign, insufficient capital, increasing industrialization, globalization, liberalization, elimination of plastics, water pollution, air pollution, management and disposal of solid and biological waste, challenges and problems in the field of computing, all these are affecting human health but also causing huge damage to the environment.

But to stop all this, sometimes India has to give way in favour of economic development plans; at that time environmental damage occurs and economic development has to be side-lined while environmental campaigns are undertaken. But if we want to hand over a diverse and prosperous India to the future generations, it is necessary to neglect economic development to some extent. But the analysis can clearly state that the point of view that environmental conservation should be given priority or when such awareness is created in the minds of the people, this conservation work can be carried forward with great vigour. If we want to achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to promote the efficiency of Akshaya Energy Stotra. It is necessary to pass this milestone to reduce climate change, albeit slowly.

Verification of Hypothesis:

From all the above analysis it is clear that the Indian environment is interconnected through various ecosystems Therefore, due to the impact of one factor in the environment on other factors, new challenges are constantly being created in the environment. Also, after the independence, the various human-cantered plans undertaken by India with a view to its overall development, India's economic development is taking place, but the environmental beauty enjoyed by India through natural resource wealth ends. It is coming but India

is bringing about its economic development through liberalization, globalization etc. but along with it is making strong efforts for environmental conservation through public awareness and statutory laws etc. This represents that India is moving forward by balancing the conflicting factors of environmental conservation and economic development.

Conclusion:

In short, from all the above discussions, it can be seen that India is a country and its system is interconnected and interdependent. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to prepare an action plan on a large scale and implement it at a fast pace. From the point of view of increasing its prevalence, India has to undertake two tasks which are to increase the participation of communities in such an action plan and also to get the cooperation of other countries at the international level. If India takes steps in this regard, these challenges can be reduced in future and future generation of India can benefit from healthy environment, sustainable development. For that, it is necessary to come forward with a very wide public awareness and effective regulation of sustainable development as well as adoption of harmless and clean technologies.

Although India has made administrative efforts in environmental conservation, there is still a lot of work to be done. By protecting India's rich biodiversity, effectively implementing environmental laws, developing the renewable energy sector, an environmentally prosperous India has to be created in the future. For that, citizens of all levels and all countries of the world need to come forward with a single slogan "**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**" that is, apart from the earth, we will not need to search for another planet for selfish purposes.

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A Critical Study of English Language Learning to Improve L/S/R/W Skills in Rural Students

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Abstract:

The Objectives of Teaching English at UG level especially in rural areas first start with a view to develop his/her language skills to a fair degree of proficiency for communication, similar to that to acquire communication skill in English which are useful in real life situation. To enrich his/her vocabulary for fair communication with develop reference skills. To use English language as a library language and life-long education to cultivate a broad human and cultural outlook and to develop competency in communication to improve the self-study habits

The study aims at to make a deliberate, purposeful and systematic attempt to make the teacher to understand the difficulties faced by the students regarding the writing skill and prepare tasks. Enable the students for effective use of various written communication skills of English languages through their Tasks. Find out the common errors and remedies in their writings. Enable the students to improve themselves for opportunities and for remediation and consolidation.

It helps language skills of the students with a fair degree of proficiency in written communication. To develop reference skills and self study habits of students. It suggests remedial measures to improve the student's ability to write in a better way through tasks. The ultimate aim of the research is to find out and solve the difficulties of the students in writing skills through task-based language learning. It finds out the common errors and remedies in writings. It enables the students to improve themselves of opportunities for remediation and consolidation.

Keywords: L-listening, S-speaking, R-reading-writing, UG level, Rural Areas, CLT, Task Based syllabus, Task Based Language, International status & National Status etc.

Study of L/S/R/W Skills with Significance

I. 12- Months Plan of work and target to be achieved

II. 3- Months for visiting libraries to gather resources for research.

III. 3- Months for Teaching and Practicing to find out mistakes and analysis of those mistakes.

IV. 4- Months for Teaching and Practicing Tasks to improve Writing Skill.

V. 4- Months to observe and to analyze the errors and collect data through Questionnaires, Interviews and with observation

VI. 4- Months for Remedial Tasks for improving Writing Skill and Final Draft

Introduction:

Education means all round development of the student. The National Policy on Education adopted by the government of India in 1968 stressed the importance of the study of English and emphasized the need of English. The National Policy of Education 1986 stressed on the need for making the education system Learner centered. In old day's emphasis was on teaching rather than learning. A student now realizes that learning a new language is really his/her responsibility and he/she must do something to acquire the skills. The role of the teacher is to be a facilitator of learners.

The UGC, in its model curriculum for English at UG, has laid much emphasis on the communicative aspect of the language. One of the objectives of teaching, learning and acquisition of English is to acquire communication skills in English which is useful for the real life situation. The student of UG should know what to say and must be confident of saying it. Therefore the syllabus aims in developing communication skills (LSRW). Among these skills, writing skill is mostly neglected in rural colleges so there is a need of practice writing skill among UG students of rural areas. Therefore the researcher has decided to find out the problems of writing skills and find the solutions to those problems by using the Task-based English language learning, which will help the students to improve the proficiency of English language.

The Task-based syllabus is an attempt to make language in the classroom truly communicative. It can be considered a branch of communicative language teaching (CLT).For instance, one of the steps of the ladder contains a task to complete with activity, clearly when the student goes step by step on ladder, his steady

progress gives him the skills to read and write the connected page in the text book, news papers, magazines etc. therefore the Task-Based Language Learning is very useful to the learners to improve writing skill.

Origin of the L/S/R/W Skills:

This research is an attempt to make the discussion of aims and objectives of writing skills. Skill-bases communicative approach includes self-study, enough practice listening, reading and writing comprehension. Written composition is the major component of UG English. We take it for granted that the students have acquired skills of language (LSRW) which they can actively use, but in practice, sometimes we don't find so. It is consistently experienced that the students at UG level, particularly from rural area have not acquired the expected level of understanding this aspect of English. Teachers and students have to go beyond the textbook while teaching English language.

Interdisciplinary relevance is most important in our study of language learning. Language is a means of communication. The correct communication avoids misunderstanding and improves good relationship. Writing skill is essential for all kinds of correspondence. The universities examinations are depend on writing skill. So, there is a need of improving writing skills among the under graduate students of rural area to improve it.

Review of research and development in the subject:

It has been observed that the students of rural area spend most of the time in reading and 70% students neglect writing skill. Ultimately most of the students commit spelling mistakes. 70% students do not write correct sentences properly because of poor vocabulary, spelling and grammar. Therefore the teachers should concentrate on solving the problems of writing skill through Task-Based Language Learning, among the students in rural area.

If we look at the **International status a** quarter of the world population knows English. English is first language for 337 million people and a second language for 350 million people. 100 to 1000 million people learn English in Japan, China and Russia. Education is understanding process. The process of obtaining knowledge is continuous till the end of man's life. Learning a language is an important aspect of education as it is most powerful and effective means of expression of one's thoughts, ideas, emotions etc.

Francis Bacon said that Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. Therefore there is a need to improve writing skill. Similar to that the National status in our India is as a multi-lingual country. Today, English has become linguafranca or link language, but, again restricted to the English urban elite and not for rural masses. Currently there are 22 official languages in India and many dialects are spoken. Therefore there is a problem of common language in India. So there is a need of English as a link language.

The late and last Governor General Sri.C.Rajagopalachari remarked "the English language is goddess Saraswati's gift to India". A large number of English Medium schools are flourishing in the private sector. Nowadays, English medium schools are establishing even in rural areas, even though they do not maintain standards. In order to teach reasonably good English, the Teacher should give importance to four skills of language.

Significance of the study:

We expect our students to do various activities such as writing for college magazines, participating in debates, discussion, dramatization, conversations, narrating stories, writing reports, letter writing etc.. Our aim is to involve the learner in the process of acquisition of communication skills. Most of the students of UG students face number of difficulties while speaking, reading and writing. They have no sufficient vocabulary, so they fail to read and write with comprehension.

It is believed that students write but not as per the characteristics of communicative skills. The teachers teach the sequence of items to be memorized and this is supported by the examination. Globalization and open economy policy and development in general education all over the world and the new education policy forced to recommend learner centered are the new challenges of the century, so it is must to have communicative approach for every English language learner. Swamy Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University evolved a new model which was a blending of structural and communicative approach. The ultimate objective of all teaching activities should develop human resources enable teachers and learners to play roles effectively.

Conclusion:

'Where there is a will, there is a way'. It has been observed that the students of rural area spend most of the time in reading and 70% students neglect writing skill. Ultimately most of the students commit spelling mistakes. 70% students do not write correct sentences properly because of poor vocabulary, spelling and grammar. Therefore the teachers should concentrate on solving the problems of writing skill through Task-Based Language Learning, among the students in rural area. The teacher expects his students to concentrate their efforts on solving the problems in writing skill. He has to use new teaching techniques to overcome all language difficulties. Majority of the students lack confidence of speaking and writing in English, so they remain passive learners.Therefore continuous writing and speaking assessment work

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should be carried out through Tasks and students must be made aware of their mistakes and these mistakes must be rectified by them. Lastly, the teacher teaching English in rural areas do try to raise the standard of English, of course, many of them are honest to their profession but for the required success, it requires devotion, extra work and extra time.

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Foregrounding the Marginal: Exploring Displacement and Identity in Anuradha Roy's *An Atlas of Impossible Longing*

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Abstract:

This paper aims to analyze Anuradha Roy's *An Atlas of Impossible Longing,* which intricately explores the complexities of displacement and identity, using the lives of marginalized characters as a lens to examine broader social and cultural realities. Set against the backdrop of pre- and post-independence India, the novel offers a rich narrative that intertwines personal and historical displacements, foregrounding the emotional and psychological impacts on the marginalized. Roy delves into the experiences of individuals displaced not only by colonialism and partition but also by personal circumstances, such as loss, social ostracism, and the fracturing of familial bonds. The novel's protagonists Amulya, Bakul, and Mukunda represent different facets of displacement. Mukunda, an orphan of uncertain caste and background, embodies the fluidity and ambiguity of identity in a stratified society. His evolving relationship with the home he both belongs to and feels excluded from mirrors his search for a stable identity amidst societal marginalization. The novel highlights the intersection of class, caste, and gender in shaping characters' experiences of alienation and belonging. This paper seeks to explore how Roy uses the motif of displacement to foreground the voices and experiences of the socially marginalized, particularly women and lower-caste characters. Through an analysis of space, memory, and the construction of identity, this study examines how displacement becomes both a source of trauma and a catalyst for self-discovery. Roy's narrative ultimately suggests that identity is not a fixed or static concept but rather an ongoing negotiation shaped by forces of exclusion, mobility, and longing.

Keywords: Anuradha Roy, *An Atlas Of Impossible Longing,* Social, Cultural Realities, Displacement, Identity, Marginalized, Alienation, Space, Memory, Trauma, Women And Self-Discovery.

Introduction:

The Sahitya Akademi Award winner renowned writer Anuradha Roy explores diverse themes in her works, primarily focusing on human relationships, identity, and socio-political issues. Roy delves deep into the complexities of familial and romantic relationships, often highlighting their emotional intricacies and the impact of societal norms. She frequently examines questions of identity, especially in the context of cultural roots, displacement, and the search for belonging. Roy's novels often engage with broader socio-political issues, such as environmental degradation, social justice, and the impact of globalization on local communities. Her narratives often feature vivid depictions of landscapes and the natural world, reflecting both its beauty and the threats it faces. Roy sometimes incorporates historical events or contexts into her stories, providing a layered understanding of the past and its relevance to the present.

An Atlas of Impossible Longing (2008), Anuradha Roy's debut novel, is a sprawling, multi-generational story that traces the lives of three families for several decades in India, set against the backdrop of the country's transition from colonial rule to independence. The novel commences in a little Bengali town at the beginning of the 20th century. British colonial rule characterized this era of Indian history, and Roy skilfully captures the social and cultural climate of the day. The backdrop of the narrative captures the conflicts between modernity and tradition, the effects of colonialism on Indian society, and the inflexible caste and class systems. Traditional social mores rule the environment in which the characters live, and reputation and family honor are highly valued, particularly among the affluent and land-owning class.

As the narrative progresses, the country's shift toward independence in 1947 begins to unfold. The socio-political changes in post-colonial India shape the lives of the characters, influencing their choices and relationships. Roy captures the sense of uncertainty and transformation that followed the end of British rule, with characters confronting new economic realities and the evolving social landscape. The shift to post-independence India brings not only political change but also a shift in

identity, values, and belonging for many of the characters.

The novel's rural, semi-urban settings (such as the fictional town of Songarh) are richly depicted, evoking the natural beauty of the land while also reflecting the physical and emotional isolation experienced by some of the characters. The landscape itself plays a significant role in shaping the narrative, with crumbling ancestral homes, forgotten ruins, and the slow passage of time acting as metaphors for the themes of loss, memory, and longing that permeate the novel. *An Atlas of Impossible Longing* examines how historical shifts impact people's sense of self, relationships, and home via its detailed depiction of pre- and post-independence India. Along with exploring forbidden love, family secrets, and time passing, the novel is also placed against the larger historical and cultural changes that are taking place in India at this time.

"To approach the margins of history... is to touch on another dimension, different from that of cultural relativism" (Spivak 23). Identity and displacement are major themes that permeate the story and influence the lives and outcomes of the people in *An Atlas of Impossible Longing*. These topics examine how people strive to define themselves in dynamic social, familial, and personal circumstances and the emotional and psychological implications of being uprooted literally and figuratively. The characters in the novel experience physical displacement, either through forced relocation or voluntary departure. This displacement mirrors the broader socio-political changes in India, such as colonial land ownership practices, the upheavals of partition, and shifting socio-economic conditions. The characters often find themselves disconnected from their ancestral homes, which leads to feelings of rootlessness and alienation.

The central family, led by patriarch Amulya, moves from a rural area to the small town of Songarh. "Amulya would have said… you're lonely, then when visitors come, you say you don't want them" (Roy 25). This move, intended to improve their social and economic standing, instead creates a sense of emotional and geographical displacement, especially for the women of the family who are cut off from their earlier way of life. "Exile is strangely compelling to think about but terrible to experience. It is the unhealable rift forced between a human being and a native place, between the self and its true home: its essential sadness can never be surmounted" (Said 148). Mukul, a key character, is abandoned as a child and raised by the family in Songarh. His entire existence is defined by the absence of a known identity and familial roots, making his journey one of searching for a sense of home.

Beyond physical displacement, many characters in the novel experience emotional displacement. They are estranged from those they love, trapped in oppressive or limiting societal roles, or feel the weight of societal expectations. The characters are often isolated by invisible barriers of class, caste, and gender. Bakul, the youngest member of the family, and Mukul, the orphan, form an emotional bond that defies the societal structures around them. However, their relationship is strained by the constant forces of cultural and familial expectations, leaving both of them emotionally adrift. "We are not merely the sum of our experiences; we are also the sum of our displacements" (Woolf 29).

Identity is another central theme that is closely tied to the idea of displacement. Many characters struggle to define who they are in a world that is shifting around them. "Cultural identities are not static; they are constantly in flux, shaped by the historical and social contexts in which they exist" (Bhabha 310). This search for identity is often complicated by their family histories, cultural heritage, and the socio-political context of colonial and postcolonial India. Nirmal, one of the characters, becomes obsessed with researching ancient ruins near Songarh. His fascination with history reflects his quest for personal meaning, as he tries to find himself through the remnants of the past. As an orphan, Mukul's identity is shaped by the absence of family roots, making his entire existence a search for belonging. His journey toward self-discovery is intertwined with his longing for a stable place in a world where he constantly feels like an outsider.

The novel is set in both pre-and post-independence India, so the question of national and cultural identity plays a significant role. The characters grapple with what it means to be Indian during a time when the country is transitioning from British colonial rule to independence. The influence of colonialism on individual identity is portrayed through characters who are caught between traditional Indian values and the encroaching influence of Western modernity. Amulya, the patriarch, embodies this conflict between tradition and modernity. His decision to move to Songarh is fueled by a desire to elevate his family's status, but this pursuit of progress comes at the cost of dislocation from his roots.

Social identity is also defined by the rigid caste and class structures that dictate how people interact. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar says "Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated. We must realise that our people have yet to learn it. Democracy in India is only a top-dressing on an Indian soil which is essentially undemocratic" (15). Characters such as Bakul and Mukul, who defy these societal expectations in their relationships, must navigate the societal constraints that often prevent them from forming true connections. The

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novel critiques these structures, showing how they stifle the characters' potential for happiness and fulfillment. Displacement and identity are deeply interconnected in the novel. The characters' physical and emotional displacements constantly force them to renegotiate their sense of self and belonging. The instability caused by colonialism, independence, and personal upheaval means that identity is never fixed; it is fluid and often fragile, shaped by the ever-changing world around them.

Caste in Indian society refers to a hierarchical social stratification system that historically categorizes people into different groups based on occupation and social status. The caste system has its roots in ancient India and is traditionally divided into four main varnas (categories) *Brahmins* (priests and scholars), *Kshatriyas* (warriors, and rulers), *Vaishyas* (Merchants and farmers), *Shudras* (laborers and service providers). Outside of these varnas are the Dalits (formerly known as untouchables, who historically faced severe social discrimination and were relegated to menial jobs. Caste identity historically determined one's occupation, social interactions, and even marriage prospects, leading to a rigid social hierarchy.

Many believe that the groups originated from Brahma, the Hindu God of creation. At the top of the hierarchy were the Brahmins who were mainly teachers and intellectuals and are believed to have come from Brahma's head. Then came the Kshatriyas, or the warriors and rulers, supposedly from his arms. The third slot went to the Vaishyas, or the traders, who were created from his thighs. At the bottom of the heap were the Shudras, who came from Brahma's feet and did all the menial jobs. Rural communities have long been arranged on the basis of castes - the upper and lower castes almost always lived in segregated colonies, the water wells were not shared, Brahmins would not accept food or drink from the Shudras, and one could marry only within one's caste ("Why India's Dalits Still Face Discrimination").

Characters like Mukunda, an orphan of uncertain origins, experience marginalization due to their ambiguous social status. Mukunda's life is shaped by his displacement from his rightful place in society, as he is raised in the home of a wealthy family and yet remains an outsider, never fully accepted due to his lower caste background. The novel critiques the deep-seated inequalities perpetuated by caste and class hierarchies, as characters are confined to their social positions, unable to transcend the boundaries of societal expectations. This social marginalization forces them into a metaphorical displacement, as they are alienated from the power and privileges that define higher social classes. Caste continues to influence social relationships, political dynamics, and economic opportunities in Indian society, although urbanization, education, and globalization have brought significant changes in how caste identities are perceived and practiced in contemporary India.

Mukunda's lack of a defined social standing is central to his displacement. While he grows up in the home of the well-off Brahmin family of Amulya Babu, he remains an outsider, suspended between two worlds: the privilege of the family that shelters him and the caste hierarchy that subordinates him. His orphanhood places him in a position of social limbo, as his caste is unknown, making it impossible for society to place him within its rigid structure. This ambiguity leaves Mukunda with no clear sense of belonging—he is raised within the walls of privilege but is never fully accepted as an equal.

Mukunda's caste-based marginalization manifests in his interactions with other characters. Despite his intelligence and close relationship with Bakul, Amulya Babu's granddaughter, Mukunda is reminded of his lower status, both overtly and subtly. His identity is continually questioned, and his worth is diminished by his lack of social standing. This dislocation becomes even more apparent when, upon reaching adulthood, Mukunda is sent away by Amulya Babu, effectively severing his ties to the family that had provided him with a semblance of stability. The act of being cast out reinforces the idea that his lower social status renders him unworthy of permanent inclusion in the upper-class household. "Caste discrimination is one of the most pernicious forms of discrimination, as it condemns individuals from birth to a life of marginalization. The links between caste, social hierarchy, and slavery are strong…" (Shahinian 197).

Mukunda's struggle with identity in a society that refuses to acknowledge his fluid social position is a key element of his internal conflict. The rigid caste system leaves no room for ambiguity, and Mukunda's identity becomes a battleground of conflicting forces. He experiences both psychological and physical displacement, in the sense that his identity is fractured by the lack of a stable social status, and physical, as he is repeatedly uprooted, first from the orphanage, then from Amulya Babu's home, and later in his adult life when he is forced to move from place to place.

Mukunda's displacement also becomes a source of profound alienation. He attempts to assert his agency by shaping a new life for himself, first in Calcutta and later as a businessman, but the scars of his past remain. His ambiguous status haunts him, and the caste-based discrimination he faces in his formative years continues to inform his sense of self. Despite his successes, he remains isolated, disconnected from both the upper caste world he once inhabited and the lower caste identity he seeks to transcend.

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Mukunda's story ultimately reveals the oppressive weight of caste-based marginalization, where the lack of a clear social identity leaves individuals in a perpetual state of displacement. His journey highlights the cruel rigidity of the caste system, which refuses to recognize the fluidity of individual identity and leaves those in ambiguous social positions without a sense of belonging or stability. "Marginalization is not merely an issue of social and economic exclusion but a systematic denial of one's right to narrate one's identity and history" (Chatterjee 85).

Bakul's experiences reflect the double standard women face in a patriarchal society that punishes them far more severely than men for perceived moral lapses. Despite being ostracized, Bakul retains an inner strength and quiet defiance. Her emotional resilience and connection to Mukunda become a form of resistance, though the societal forces that surround her continue to constrain her. Kananbala's descent into mental illness serves as a metaphor for the psychological displacement experienced by women whose identities are tied to their roles as wives and mothers. As her sense of self deteriorates, she becomes alienated from those around her, symbolizing the profound sense of displacement experienced by women whose value is diminished by societal expectations of womanhood. Roy's portrayal of Kananbala sheds light on how women's marginalization often leads to psychological exile. "Alienation as our present destiny is achieved only by outrageous violence perpetrated by human beings on human beings" (Laing 112).

Despite the various forms of displacement experienced by Roy's female characters, the novel also emphasizes their attempts to reclaim agency, however limited. Bakul, though socially ostracized, maintains her dignity and refuses to submit to societal shame. Her deep emotional bond with Mukunda provides her with a sense of identity beyond what society dictates. Kananbala, in her mental instability, finds fleeting moments of autonomy, refusing to conform entirely to the expectations of widowhood. "How I miss all my relatives, I hardly see them once in three years" (Roy 38). Roy's women exhibit resilience in subtle forms. Their agency is often quiet, but it exists in their endurance, in their ability to maintain emotional and mental independence despite the forces of displacement that seek to contain them. Through these characters, Roy challenges the patriarchal norms that marginalize women, suggesting that, even in the face of gendered displacement, women can carve out spaces of selfhood and resistance.

The fragmentation of Mukunda's identity is also psychological, as he struggles with his sense of worth in a society that defines individuals by rigid caste and class boundaries. His orphanhood, combined with his caste ambiguity, leaves him without a stable foundation upon which to build a coherent self. "Dalit children are made to feel inferior in schools and the schools reinforce caste norms. When it comes to any manual work such as cleaning of classrooms or picking up garbage, it's always the Dalit children who are asked to do it" ("They Say We're Dirty"). This fragmentation is evident in his relationships with others he is drawn to Bakul but is unable to fully commit to her, haunted by the knowledge that their love is socially unacceptable. His internal identity remains fractured as he attempts to reconcile his desires with the social limitations imposed upon him.

Mukunda's alienation is particularly acute in his relationship with Bakul. While he deeply loves her, their union is fraught with social tensions. "The broken mirrors may actually be as valuable as the one which supposedly remained unbroken. But the shards of memory acquired greater status, greater resonance, because they were fragments of loss" (Rushdie 254). Mukunda's lower status, in the eyes of society, makes their relationship transgressive, and he is painfully aware that his desire for belonging with Bakul conflicts with the social realities that dictate caste purity and class divisions. His identity as a man of uncertain origins becomes a barrier to his inclusion in the very world, he wishes to be part of, further fragmenting his sense of self.

Mukunda's attempts to forge a new identity in Calcutta further illustrate the tension between belonging and alienation. In the city, he seeks to reinvent himself, distancing himself from his past and embracing a new life. "Why should he be allowed in the puja room? Charity is all very well, but can it change his caste?" (Roy 95). However, this reinvention is incomplete, as the memories of his marginalization continue to shape his self-perception. Even as he achieves business success, Mukunda remains internally displaced, unable to fully reconcile the disparate parts of his identity. His sense of alienation persists, and he finds himself isolated, both from his past and from the present society that never fully accepts him.

The role of marginalized voices in reconstructing social narratives is pivotal for fostering a more inclusive, equitable, and representative understanding of history, culture, and identity. Traditionally, social narratives have been dominated by the perspectives of powerful or privileged groups, often silencing the experiences and contributions of marginalized communities. However, when marginalized voices are centered, they challenge dominant discourses and offer alternative viewpoints that reshape our understanding of societal structures and dynamics.

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Resistance can be seen in the characters' struggles against oppressive social norms and expectations. For instance, characters like the protagonist, who confronts family and societal pressures, exemplify how personal desires often clash with external demands. This resistance is not just about opposing authority; it also involves a deeper quest for self-understanding and freedom. The agency is portrayed through the characters' decisions and their efforts to assert their identities. Despite the challenges they face, they seek to carve out their paths, illustrating how agency can manifest in small, everyday actions. The interplay between agency and the broader socio-political context highlights the complexity of navigating identity in a changing world. "… I was free of caste or religion, that was for the rest of the world to worry about" (Roy 179).

Displacement is a major motivator for self-discovery in an Atlas of Impossible Longing, influencing the characters' identities and experiences. The book examines how individual's perceptions of themselves and their interactions with others are impacted by their emotional and physical upheaval. The characters often find themselves in unfamiliar settings, which forces them to confront their past and reconsider their identities. This geographical dislocation can prompt introspection and a revaluation of their values and beliefs. The clash between different cultural backgrounds highlights the complexities of identity formation. Characters grapple with their cultural roots and the impact of migration and exile, leading them to discover new aspects of themselves.

Conclusion:

Therefore, in this exploration of displacement and identity in Anuradha Roy's *An Atlas of Impossible Longing*, it becomes evident that the narrative intricately weaves the experiences of marginalized voices into a rich tapestry of cultural identity. Roy's characters, often caught between tradition and modernity, embody the complexities of belonging in a rapidly changing world. Through their stories, Roy foregrounds the marginal, giving voice to those who grapple with the tensions of displacement, whether physical or emotional. The novel's lush, evocative landscapes serve not only as a backdrop but also as a character in its own right, reflecting the inner turmoil of individuals struggling with their identities. The interplay of memory and history further highlights the fragmented nature of their existence, emphasizing how personal narratives intersect with broader socio-political contexts. Roy skillfully illustrates that identity is not a static entity but a dynamic construct shaped by experiences of loss, longing, and resilience.

Furthermore, the exploration of familial ties reveals how relationships can both anchor and displace individuals. As characters navigate their connections to each other and their pasts, they embody the search for a home that transcends physical space. Ultimately, Roy's work challenges readers to reconsider notions of belonging, urging an acknowledgment of the complexities inherent in cultural identity. In essence, *An Atlas of Impossible Longing* serves as a poignant reminder of the power of storytelling to illuminate marginalized experiences. Through its rich characterizations and thematic depth, the novel invites readers to reflect on their understandings of identity and displacement, making it a significant contribution to contemporary literature that resonates far beyond its narrative confines.

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Incorporation of AI Tools for Enhancing Vocabulary in Language Learning

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Abstract:
    The present study focuses on the AI powered applications which are used in vocabulary enhancing. The vocabulary is the basic aspect of language learning in case of any language. AI is the part and parcel of our daily life now. It is employed near about every field where human is life is existing. Here, AI has made revolutionary changes in language learning also. With the innovations of many AI supported tools learning vocabulary is a easy land interesting task. The acquisition of vocabulary trough AI becomes innovative and personlised. Though there are some shortcomings, amalgamation of AI with traditional methods can be proven beneficial in enhancing English vocabulary.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, applications, language learning, vocabulary acquisition, personlised learning, traditional methods.

Introduction:

    AI had made a transformative impact on world. In recent days AI plays a vital role in our day-to-day life. AI is influentially use in every area where human life is concerned. Basically, AI is application or machine-based technology that can think and act like humans. It can do things that are considered 'smart'. Hence, in present days AI is adapted in the field like education, medical, and health, space research, agriculture and so on. The term Artificial Intelligence consists two significant words, here 'artificial' means simulation and intelligence refers to human qualities or intellect like consciousness, emotional realization, self-knowledge etc. AI is able to perform human behaviors like language acquisition, planning, decision making and another cognitive task. It means AI powered tools or software can perform function which needs human mind. The major aim of using AI is to accelerate the speed of work which is very complex. It reduces human efforts and facilitate human work or learning also. AI significantly boosts efficiency and productivity by optimizing processes and reducing the time and resources required to complete the task.

Since integrating AI in language learning, the AI has dramatically transformed the approaches and methods of learning process. AI technology enormously affects the traditional classroom scenario. The traditional classrooms are changed into smart and advanced classrooms. Hence, today's learners are more advanced and smarter with the help of AI.

    As far as the English language is concerned AI has changed the mindset of learners and teachers also. Numerous AI driven tools has been introduced to learn the language. The AI powered tools facilitate the language learning easier and to some extent interesting also. Now, the learners can have the accesses on their mobiles because number of language learning AI powered tools can be easily incorporated in mobile. In the age of AI technology students are enabled to learn the language by their own with the help of AI driven tools. Teachers also have adapted these AI tools to teach and furthermore for their research. AI powered application have dramatically changed the learning practices of grammar, vocabulary, translation, interpretation of text. The AI tools like chatbot, Grammarly, google translation and ChatGPT have been proven helpful for today's smart learners.

The ability to effectively comprehend, use and manipulate words is fundamental to communication, comprehension and expression in any language. Traditional methods of vocabulary acquisition often rely on repetitive memorization techniques, which can prove monotonous and ineffective for many learners. However, with the rapid advancements in artificial intelligence technologies, there emerges a promising opportunity to revolutionize vocabulary acquisition through innovative and personalized approaches. This study tries to focus on the AI powered tools that can be used to enhance learning vocabulary acquisition.

Advantages of Using AI Tools for Vocabulary Learning:

    AI supported tools and applications are influential in case following benefits

a) Personalization: AI powered tools can adapt to an individual's learning pace and style, offering tailored vocabulary exercise and activities. This personalization helps in retaining new words more effectively.

b) Interactivity: AI driven vocabulary tools include interactive element like games, quizzes and virtual conversation. These interactive features make vocabulary acquisition more engaging and fun for users.

c) Immediate Feedback: AI driven tools provide instant feedback to learners so it helps learners correct mistakes in real-time, which is crucial for effective learning.

d) Contextual Learning: AI tools can present vocabulary in various contexts, helping learners understand not just the word but its usage in different sentences and situations.

Challenges and Limitations of Using AI:

There are also some challenges and limitations for using AI language learning tools:

a) Dependance on Technology: Excessive reliance on AI tools might lead to a lack of deeper learning that traditional methods offer.

b) Data Privacy Issues: AI systems require access to personal records and data. Therefore, AI tools needs careful consideration of privacy and data security.

c) The ability to create meaningful relationships with other people and experience their emotions may be lacking in AI powered language learning systems.

d) Cultural and Bias: AI systems may lead to language learning materials or reactions that unintentionally reinforce stereotypes, prejudice, or cultural sensitivity.

e) Supplementing AI Learning: AI tools should be used as a supplement rather than a replacement for other learning methods. Engaging with native speaks and reading extensive texts are also crucial in mastering a language.

Useful AI -Powered Tools for Vocabulary Learning:

We might be in a constant exploration of new words every day, we might have read lots of words that keeps staying in our passive memory, trying to grasp a word of what we exactly mean. We won't find a lot of time to study dictionary, but with the help of AI technology we can learn lots of words.

1. WordUp:

WordUP AI stands as a beacon of innovation in the realm of education, offering students a dynamic platform to enrich their vocabulary skills. At its core, WordUp AI harnesses the power of artificial intelligence to tailor personalized learning experiences for each student. Through a series of adaptive exercises, interactive quizzes and contextual learning modules, WordUp AI immerses students in a world where words come alive, seamlessly integrating them into real-life scenarios. By incorporating spaced repetition techniques and progress tracking, the platform ensures that students not only acquire new

vocabulary but also retain it over time. In essence, WordUP AI revolutionize vocabulary-building by transforming learning into a personalized, engaging, and effective journey.

2. SmallTalk2me:

SmallTalk2me is more that just a chat companion. It is a valuable resource for improving vocabulary. Through casual conversation, it introduces users to new words and reinforces their understanding of familiar ones. By providing definitions, synonyms and examples of word usage within its responses, SmallTalk2me helps users expand their vocabulary in a natural and interactive way. Additionally, it can engage users in word games and challenges, offering a fun and entertaining way to practice and reinforce vocabulary skills. With its versatile approach and wealth of language resources, SmallTalk2me is a valuable tool for anyone looking to enhance vocabulary effortlessly.

3. Anki AI:

Anki Ai revolutionizes vocabulary acquisition for students with its dynamic approach to learning. By harnessing the power of spaced repetition, Anki strategically reinforces vocabulary words at optimal intervals, ensuring long-term retention. Through customizable flashcards, students engage in active recall, solidifying their understanding of words through practice. Anki provides progress tracking features, it is real time feedback, guiding students towards mastery. Moreover, It also provides a vibrant environment of shared decks and collaborative learning, where students inspire and support one another on their journey to linguistic excellence. In the realm of vocabulary building, Anki stands as a beacon of innovation, empowering students to unlock the limitless potential of language.

Conclusion:

Ai has been proven helpful in vocabulary. AI tools are shaping the landscape of language learning, particularly in the domain of vocabulary building. By offering personalized, interactive, and accessible learning expressions, these tools can significantly enhance vocabulary acquisition. However, learners should balance the use of AI tools with traditional learning methods and consider privacy implications when choosing the right tools. With the right approach, AI can be a powerful ally in mastering new vocabulary and by extension, any language.

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Review on the role of Phytoplankton's and Zooplankton's in Supporting Native Fish Species

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14065986

Abstract:

As the important components of the food chain which helps in supporting the native fish species the zooplanktons and the phytoplankton's are the important for the maintenance of the freshwater aquatic ecosystems. Value of these microscopic organisms in protecting the natural ecological balance and the biodiversity of both of the marine as well as in freshwater habitats is explained in this review. The phytoplankton's which is primarily composed of the photosynthetic micro-organisms which helps in primary production by transforming the sunlight and nutrients into the organic matter which serves as the key component of the food chain. Zooplankton which feeds on the phytoplankton's serve as the middleman in transferring the energy from the primary producers to the higher tropic level in the food chain including the fish. The review discusses the interactions between zooplanktons, phytoplankton's and native fish species, highlighting how fluctuations in plankton's diversity impact fish growth, abundance and reproduction. Additionally it also inspects the role of some environmental factors such as light, temperature, nutrient availability influencing the plankton's dynamics which in turn affects the fish populations. Furthermore the review also discusses how the human activities such as habitat degradation, pollution and the climate change affects the planktons communities and the native fish species.

Keywords: Phytoplankton's, Zooplanktons, Freshwater ecosystems, Native fish species, Ecological balance

Introduction:

In the freshwater aquatic environment the phytoplankton's and zooplanktons are primary components which act as connecting link between higher tropic level and physical environment. As a primary producers phytoplankton's act as the foundation of the aquatic food web by transforming sunlight and nutrients into the biomass by means of the photosynthesis. As a primary consumer zooplanktons feed upon the phytoplankton and which fish and other secondary consumers then prey upon. The quality and availability of these planktons are closely linked to health and productivity of the native fish species. Native fish species are important for the freshwater habitat to remain constant and rich in biodiversity as they have economic and cultural importance in rural and local communities where they promote livelihoods and the food security. It can be helpful to manage fisheries sustainability unless one is aware of the roles played by the plankton in maintaining the native fish species particularly in face of changes in environment.

1. Phytoplankton's: primary producers

Phytoplankton's are the tiny, microscopic and photosynthetic organisms which serves as the leading producers in the aquatic habitats and plays important role in nutrient cycling.by transforming inorganic substances such as phosphorus, nitrogen and CO_2 into the organic matter. Phytoplankton not only power their own cell but also it forms the base of the aquatic food web. Their populations are highly sensitive to the environmental factors such as temperature, light and the availability of the nutrients with the seasonal variations often causing changes in their abundance. Such changes have directly impact on the food supply for zooplanktons which then significantly affects the fish populations. For example increased food production during the time of high phytoplankton productivity including blooms promotes the improved fish growth and reproductive rate.

Phytoplankton indirectly supports the species of native fishes by providing necessary feed in the form of zooplanktons during the early stages of development in fishes. Further some fish mainly those that are filter feeders consumes phytoplankton's directly particularly in the nutrient rich freshwater environments. By participating in these interactions, phytoplankton plays a vital role in sustaining the diversity and health of the aquatic habitats.

2. Zooplanktons: primary consumers

Zooplanktons are the diverse group of microscopic heterotrophic organisms which consists rotifers, protozoans, copepods etc. and other tiny microscopic organisms. By eating phytoplankton's zooplanktons and the detritus and transferring this energy into animals at the higher tropic level such as fishes they serves as middlemen in freshwater

habitats. The value of the zooplankton groups lives in their composition and size because they affect the applicability and availability of food for the native fish species. During the early stages of life native fish species mainly depend on zooplanktons for food source. As the larvae and the juvenile are too small to eat larger organisms depends on the zooplanktons for the food and their existence rates are directly affected by the profusion and variety of zooplanktons which then influences the population structure of the eco-system. Zooplanktons species like Cyclops plays an important role in supplying nourishment to the fish larvae during the phases of development and spawning in freshwater habitats like reservoirs and the lakes. Reduced recruitment and slower growth are two major problems that occurs from the pollution and from changes in the environment which minimizes the zooplankton availability for the populations of the native fish species. This underlines the importance of the maintaining the healthy zooplanktons populations to assist the aquatic habitats by highlighting the connection between the survival of fishes and the zooplanktons communities.

3. Relationship between zooplanktons, phytoplankton's and native fish species

In an aquatic environment the relationship between phytoplankton's, zooplanktons and the native fish species makes a complex web of energy transfer and the zooplanktons feeds on the organic substances that phytoplankton makes from the solar energy. Generally native fish species feeds on the zooplanktons benefiting from the nutrients that they get from the phytoplanktons and it is a tropic structure which maintains the freshwater habitat stable. Seasonal variations plays an important in determining the quantity and composition of plankton's populations. Seasonal changes in environmental factors such as temperature, light and nutrient availability affects the growth rate of phytoplankton's and zooplanktons. To increase the availability of food for offspring's fish species particularly which are found in tropical and in temperate areas often adjust with the seasonal changes. As compared to introduced or non-native species of fishes the native species of fishes are generally more ecologically adjustable with the changes in the populations of phytoplankton's and the zooplanktons and these native fishes are perfectly suitable for the aquaculture and fisheries practices because of their evolutionary adaptions. Aquaculture systems can sustain the fishes while safeguarding the biodiversity and also by maintaining the phytoplankton and the zooplanktons communities.

4. Threats to planktons and native fish species

The major sources of pollutions in water bodies are wastes and the agriculture runoffs which leads to the eutrophication in which the excessive growth of algal blooms or the phytoplankton's in aquatic environment and these blooms have ability to restrict sunlight, deplete oxygen causing fish killing and reducing ecosystem viability for native fish species. Changes in climate modifies the water temperature and hydrological cycles affecting the seasonal patterns of plankton's blooms. Fishes which rely on such resources during specific life stages may be affected by the hotter temperature which could favor harmful phytoplankton and minimize zooplanktons availability. The invasive fish species can overtake native fish for the food including the planktons. Moreover the invasive plankton's species can affect local food web by replacing the native fish species which are better adapted to the dietary needs of native fish species.

5. Conservations of plankton's & fishes and the Sustainable management

Maintaining the health of plankton communities is important for the survival of the native fishes and appropriate management strategies should focus: Habitat protection which involves safeguarding the natural habitat and maintaining the ecological flow into the reservoirs and rivers to promote the healthy plankton populations.

Biodiversity conservation involves protecting and improving the biodiversity at every stages of the food chain including zooplanktons, phytoplankton's and fish.

Control of nutrient: minimizing nutrient pollution to avoid the harmful algal blooms.

Sustainable management practices should also consider the structure of plankton communities to contribute to health and growth of raised native species and by replicating the natural habitats fisheries can promote both productivity and ecosystem sustainability.

Conclusion:

Phytoplankton's and zooplanktons are important components of the freshwater habitats allowing the flow of energy from primary production to the higher tropic level which includes native fish species. Phytoplankton's function as primary producers and the zooplanktons act as primary consumers and intermediaries in the food chain and also these microscopic organisms are important for maintaining the ecological balance. The presence and the abundance of these plankton communities have direct impact on the survival, growth and reproduction rate of the native fish species particularly during their early stages of life. Seasonal variations as well as environmental factors like light, temperature and nutrient availability have huge effect on the plankton composition which then affect the populations of native fish species. Native fishes and planktons are seriously affected by the Pollution, climate change, and habitat destruction and introduce species which them highlights the importance for conservation efforts. The

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productivity of fisheries and long-term conservation efforts of the aquatic ecosystems can be assisted by maintaining good and healthy plankton numbers and replicating natural conditions in aquaculture which can help to increase the fish productivity and aquatic environment stability. The interactions which occurs between native fishes and planktons highlights that how it is important to protect these components in order to preserve those biodiversity and ecological balance in freshwater habitats.

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Gender inequality in Khaled Hosseini's novel A Thousand Splendid Suns

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Abstract:

A Thousand Splendid Suns (2007), a famous novel written by Khaled Hosseini, after his successful debut novel The Kite Runner (2003). Hosseini depicted the Afghan War and the wretched condition of men and women due to its consequences. This research paper deals with Mariam and Laila, the main characters in the novel. They suffer a lot due to inequal treatments given to them. Mariam gets inferior treatment from her father, Jalil as well as from her husband, Rasheed. When forces attacked Afghan, particularly its major cities like Kabul and Herat, women's conditions became worse. Laila's experience of fatherhood is quite different from Mariam, but her husband, Rasheed gave her very discriminatory treatment like Mariam. Laila gets unbearable treatments while living with Rasheed. At the end of the novel, Mariam puts Rasheed to death and becomes free from his tortures. Mariam and Laila, two women separated by a generation but united by an unbreakable bond of friendship. Laila and her children are free to live a good life. Mariam is also harassed by Taliban soldiers. Laila also gets discrimination by soldiers while visiting her girl in an orphanage. Finally, they have hopes to live a happy, peaceful and prosperous life in Pakistan.

Keywords: Discrimination, Afgan-War, Taliban, Mujahedeen, Torture, Socio-culture, Afghan American, Afgan refugee crisis

Introduction:

Khaled Hosseini is an Afghan American writer. After his successful debut novel, The Kite Runner, he gave up physician practice to become a full-time writer. A Thousand Splendid Suns is the second novel that had immense popularity throughout the world. This novel deals with gender in equality and many other issues like political crises and war. Afghan socio-culture plays a vital role in general in equality in the novel. The novel opens with five-year old Mariam and her mother Nana, who call her 'Harami'.

The innocent Mariam, who doesn't know the meaning of the word harami. Mariam laters became aware of the word and also suffered a lot due to it. Nana who has a relationship with a powerful and rich man, Jalil Khan who run theater in Herat. Nana is pregnant and gave birth to a baby, named Mariam. Nana didn't get married to Jalil. She was not accepted as a wife, so she faced in equal treatment from Jalil and his family. Nana had to live outside of the town. Here Nana gets in equal treatment from Jalil and his family. Jalil lives in a grand house but Nana and Mariam live in outskirts of the city. Nana is Mariam's illiterate mother. Once upon a time served Jalil's home, but now lives in a small hut with Mariam living, Mariam doesn't get a formal education. Mullah Faizullah gives her lesson from the Quran. Jalil gives Mariami in equal treatment. One day Mariam left home to visit Jalil's house. Nana thought that she had left her, and couldn't live with her now, so Nana didn't have any purpose in life.

Nana committed suicide. This was a very shocking thing for Mariam. Mariam has a strong wish to live with Jalil and his family. But Mariam has to pay Nana's life for it. After Nana's death, Jalil took Mariam home. Mariam feels guilty because her Nana lost her life. Now Mariam is lonely. At home, Jalil and his 3 wives fixed Mariam Nikka (marriage) with Rashid without having the consent of Mariam. This Nikaa was not approved by Mariam, Jalil and his wives forcefully did this Nikka with Rasheed, who was 40 years old. Jalil's daughter is also 15 years old like Mariam, but they got their education instead of getting married. Mariam is repeatedly requesting all of them, particularly Jalil, that she is not ready for this marriage, but nobody heard it, including her father Jalil. Jalil forced Mariam to go to Nikaah. It was equal treatment given by Jalil to Mariam. Mariam approach turned towards Jalil due to this forceful marriage. She was not willing to see Jalil hens forward. Mariam was expecting that her father, Jalil, would not agree to this Nikka, but alas! Jalil couldn't stop this Nikka.

Mariam became very frustrated due to Jalil's behavior and his decision. Her daydream of living with her father and family was wrecked by this Nikka. Mariam Nikaa took place in the morning and at noon she had to travel with her husband Rasheed to Kabul. Mariam got in equal treatment from Jalil and his three wives about this Nikaa also.

It was a shocking thing for Mariam as an innocent girl. At the time of Nikka Mariam was 15-year-old girl who became the wife of Rasheed. Rasheed is a 40-year-old man, whose wife and sons died some years ago. So he is leaving a lonely life and in search of a wife. Mariam was also lonely due to her mother's death. She thought she was responsible for Nana's death. And also this Nikaa took place against her own wishes. Her own father, Jalil couldn't help her to stop the Nikaa with Rasheed. Her mental condition is very pathetic. Mariam decided to play the role of Rasheed's wife in Kabil. At an early age, Mariam had the worst experience of married life. After some days, Rasheed made physical satisfaction against Mariam, which is also a gender inquality Mariam had to face in Kabul.

Rasheed, who has lost his son, desperately wants a baby boy from this marriage. After some months, Mariam was pregnant. During her pregnancy, Mariam gets good treatment from Rasheed. But it was an illusion. Rasheed also brought some clothes for the baby boy coming. One day when Mariam is taking a bath at Hamam, somehow she slips and a miscarriage happens. Her physical condition has become very serious. Rasheed got angry with Mariam because she couldn't give birth to a baby. After the miscarriage, Mariam physical condition was not very good. Every time Rasheed was expecting a baby boy from Mariam, but she couldn't fully feel Rasheed's wish. Now she has 7 miscarriages in a life. Rashid becomes very impatient with Mariam, because he desperately wants a boy from her. But she couldn't produce it. Mariam one day serves Rice, Dal and Kurma to Rashid, who gets very angry with Mariam. Rashid forcefully put pebbles in Mariam mouth and made her chew them, her teeth broke and blood spilled. The marriage experience became hell for Mariam.

This kind of physical violence, beating and torture were very common things for her. Mariam had to suffer gender discrimination and inequality treatment given by Rasheed. Laila was Fariba and Hakim's daughter. She was much younger than Mariam and also got a formal education because her father was a university teacher. Lailaj elder brother left home and joined Mujahideen, a group serving the nation. This act was very shocking for Fariba. When a rocket attacked the city, Laila's family was destroyed. Tariq is a young boy like Laila. They are fond of each other. Tariq urges Lalia very much before leaving for Pakistan, to come with his family to live in Pakistan, but Laila refuses his request, and she makes intense love with Tariq due to the fact that she was pregnant. Laila was not willing to have an abortion for her child. She wants to live with Tariq's memory. Rashid is having his eye on Laila, who was living with Mariam and Rashid. Rashid played a trick, and sent a man to inform Laila that

Tariq was dead in a bomb attack. Laila became very frustrated because of this news, so that's why she is ready to become Rrasheed's wife. She is pregnant with Tariq. Now she has decided to give birth to a baby. Later on, Rasheed doubts this baby is not his. Tariq is the father of this baby. It is not his own baby, so he is giving in equal treatment to Laila. He also started beating Laila many times.

Conclusion:

When Laila opposes Rasheed to send Aziza for begging, He Started beating to Laila. One day, Tariq was in front of Laila's house. Laila recognized Tariq and became very happy, and he was willing to accept Laila as his wife. When Rasheed got to know about Tariq, who had been visiting his house, he started beating Laila. Laila would be dead if not relieved by Rasheed. Mariam asked Rasheed to free Laila, but Rasheed couldn't listen to her. Mariam decided to free Laila from Rasheed's hands, so she went out to varanda, picked up a shovel and heated Rasheed head. Second time she beat Rasheed head with a shovel and Rashid died on the spot. In this way, Mariam became free from Rasheed torture. She was also made free from Laila and her children. Mariam suffered injustice and inequality for many years from Rasheed, but at last she decided to be free from Rasheed brutal and discriminating treatment.

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Role of Stakeholders Management in Mitigating Cost Overrun in Construction Industry

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Abstract:

The Indian construction sector is a vital aspect of the economic growth of the country, as well as a significant route for development investment. The industry is critical to the development of the country's infrastructure, which is required for long-term economic growth. Most construction projects suffer cost overruns, which impose a substantial monetary burden on the client or proprietor. Thus, this research was conducted to investigate the causes of building project cost overruns. The causes of cost overruns were determined using a combination of questionnaires and desk research. Clients, consultants, and contractors submitted a total of eighteen questionnaires. Participants were tasked with rating the enumerated factors according to their likelihood of occurring and severity of impact. The significance of each cause was determined by considering the overall effect of its occurrence and impact. A Likert scale-Frequency Index and One way ANOVA analysis was employed to determine whether or not there was a consensus of view between the two sets of respondents. According to the examination of the results, there is unanimity among respondents regarding the sources of cost overruns. According to ANOVA analysis, all factors influencing cost overrun, lies in 5% significance. The results indicated that slow strategic planning, poor project schedule management, an increase in raw material prices, poor design in the initial stages, rework due to incorrect work, and incorrect estimation are the primary causes of cost overruns.

Keywords: Cost overrun, ANOVA, Likert scale, Frequency Index

Introduction:

In India, after agriculture, the construction industry in India is the country's second most important economic sector. This sector is the economic fulcrum upon which the Indian economy is built. Not only does it build the foundation for every other sector of the economy, but it also stands on its own as one of the most important contributors to the overall gross domestic product of the country (GDP). The new economic policy that India has adopted has made new paths and opened up new vistas for the expansion and development of a variety of different industries. It is of the utmost importance that the development of infrastructure should keep pace with the activities of the development of the other sectors. Because of this, there is a lot of pressure being put on the activities related to the construction. As a result of cost overruns, construction projects are becoming significantly more difficult and hazardous. These overruns almost always result in either a delay in completion or inability to finish the project, as well as other types of difficulties. The many different aspects that play a role in the failures can be broken down into two categories: (i) external and (ii) internal. Things that happen outside of our control,

such as the political climate or a natural disaster, are examples of this. Therefore, for the purpose of this study, only the internal factors, such as human-related factors, project-related factors, project procedures, and project management actions, are taken into consideration. This is done in order to determine the variable that influences the cost overrun in the construction on project. Because of past research, both quantitative and qualitative analyses have been carried out in this research by collecting data through a variety of survey questionnaires and by conducting personal interviews.

Identification of the Problem:

In India, the number of construction projects that aim to improve infrastructure facilities such as roads, bridges, flyovers, and residential Buildings and commercial buildings among other things, is growing on a daily basis. Any savings, no matter how small, will add up to millions of rupees when compared to the enormous budget outlay for the construction activities. The achievement of economic growth while avoiding cost overruns is of great assistance to developing nations such as India. Any even slight improvement that can be uncovered through research aimed at lowering costs will be of

tremendous benefit to the efficient management of the construction industry.

Objectives of the Project:

The qualitative investigation serves the following objectives:

1. To determine and rank the factors that causes construction projects to run over budget. (Questionnaire)
2. To examine the connection between the various responses that causes the delay in the overall project (analysis)

Research Methodology:

The following is an outline of the original study methodology:

1. A comprehensive literature review was carried out, and the expert opinions of industry professionals were also gathered; As a result, a number of reasons for cost overruns were recognized in the context of the local construction industry scenario. The final survey questionnaire included a total of 20 factors, which brought the overall number of elements to 24, including the basic details.
2. A questionnaire with 2 sections was designed for the respondents. Personal information (Name of Project, Cost of Project, Type of Responder, Experience of Responder) was requested in the first section, known as Part I. Part II sought to identify the causes of cost overruns in the construction industry by rating the original 20 factors on a severity scale (Likert scale) based on their personal experience.

3. Analysis of Questionnaire is done through Likert scale and Frequency Index. These 20 factors have been ranked and prioritized.
4. Analysis of answers from Questionnaire is subjected to One way- ANOVA and comparison study is performed for client opinion and contractor opinion separately and as combined effect.
5. Prioritized top five variables are identified and the difficulties and the managemental behavior to avoid these causes is summarized.

Statistical Analysis:

The following is an explanation of how the data entries are made.

1. Information Regarding the Background of the Respondents
2. Significance factors responsible for study

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Fig 1 Questionnaire of Section I and Section II with basic information and factors

S. No	Factors identify as cost overrun	FI	Ranking
1	Client interference during execution	0.7556	5
2	Inadequate Project Plan at the Initial phase	0.4556	15
3	Obstacles in the Legal System	0.2444	20
4	Ineffective project implementation strategies	0.8222	1
5	Errors and discrepancies at various stages	0.7889	2
6	Contractor unreasonable price adjustment	0.3333	19
7	Mismanagement as a result of inexperienced supervisors	0.3556	17
8	Errors in Construction and On-Site Testing Approval	0.7667	3
9	Materials scarcity	0.5444	11
10	Price Variation in Materials	0.7556	4
11	Delay in Methods of Payment from client to contractor	0.7000	6
12	Inadequate Equipment and Machinery	0.5000	13
13	Climate Conditions	0.5889	10
14	Raw material transportation	0.5556	12
15	Overrun in Project schedule	0.7000	7
16	Miscommunication between the client and the contractor about coordination	0.4333	16
17	Skilled worker demand	0.6000	9
18	Lack of Site visits by Contractor	0.3667	18
19	Lack of Site visit by Client	0.4778	14
20	Miscellaneous	0.6556	8

Table 2 F-value and p-value for Contractor, Client and combination of both respondents

Category of Responder	Source of variation	df	SS	MS	F	p Significance
Contractor	Variation Among Samples	9	18	MSG=2.02	0.8075	0.6098
	Variation Within Samples	190	476	MSE=2.5		
	Total	199	494			
Client	Variation Among Samples	7	27	MSG=3.92	2.2257	0.0351
	Variation Within Samples	152	268	MSE=1.76		
	Total	159	295			
Combination of Contractor and Client	Variation Among Samples	17	53	MSG=3.14	1.4425	0.1142
	Variation Within Samples	342	744	MSE=2.17		
	Total	359	797			

In analysis of variance, the F value is a useful statistic (ANOVA). It is determined by taking the difference between two mean squares. The ratio of the variance that can be explained to the variance that cannot be explained is what this calculation finds. A theoretical distribution is referred to as the F distribution. The ANOVA table separates the components of variation in the data into two categories: the variation between treatments and the variation that is either the result of error or residual variation. ANOVA tables can also be generated by statistical computing packages as part of the package's standard output for ANOVA.

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There are times when p values are included in the ANOVA tables that are produced. The lower the p value is for a given ratio, the more confidently we can reject the null hypothesis that a particular source, model, or parameter is not significant. This is because a lower p value corresponds to a higher degree of statistical significance. Comparing one source of error or variation to another, known as the replicate (or analytical) error, is what the F ratio, also known as the variance ratio, does in the majority of cases. The fact that many processes do not follow a normal distribution is an essential qualification that must be made here; consequently, the F value must be interpreted with caution. Because the ratio is so high, we should probably feel comfortable rejecting the null hypothesis even if it is very low (for example, if p is less than.01). If, on the other hand, it is significantly higher than that (for example, $p = .20$), then the interpretation is dependent on whether or not the data can be well approximated by a normal distribution. When centered, these MSS are analogous to variances. The fundamentals of ANOVA involve comparing the size of these MSSs to determine whether an effect, factor, or model is significant. A good rule of thumb is to accept very extreme p values as a convincing rejection of the null hypothesis (p values of.01 or less), but in cases where the p values are somewhat higher, it is important to perform additional tests in order to back up the hypothesis. In our study, all p-values follows null hypothesis as the p – value is greater than 0.05.

Conclusion:

This study contributes to the existing body of knowledge on the factors that lead to cost overruns in the construction industries by examining those twenty factors. This paper findings and previous cost overrun studies suggest that respondents understandings and site location affect the importance of each cost overrun factor. Following the presentation in a table of all twenty factors that contribute to cost overruns, each of which is rated according to frequency index (FI) and how important it is, only the first five factors have been discussed and compared with findings from earlier research. One- way ANOVA is carried out for the independent variables how significant for the study. The top five factors are as follows: Ineffective Project Implementation Strategies, Errors and Discrepancies at various stages, Errors in Construction and On-site Testing Approval, Price Variation in Materials and Client interference during execution. Out of these, Price variation and Client interference scores the same frequency index, but to prioritize personal opinion was asked from client and price variation is given fourth position. As a consequence of this, project enlightens clients, contractors role on the factors that have the potential to result in cost overruns for construction projects.

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This, in turn, enables them to make more informed decisions. After they have been identified at an early stage, proper management and prevention measures can be taken right from the start. A quantitative survey methodology was utilized in this study to collect the data that was subsequently analyzed.

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The Role of Family Dynamics in Adjustment among Adolescents (13 To 18 Years)

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Abstract:

This study examines how important family relationships are to teenagers' adjustment, specifically focussing on those between the ages of 13 and 18. Adolescence is a crucial developmental stage characterised by emotional, psychological, and social transformations, and adjustment outcomes are significantly influenced by the family. In order to evaluate the effects of key family dynamics on teenage mental health, self-esteem, academic achievement, and social interactions, an analysis is conducted of parenting styles, family cohesion, communication patterns, and conflict resolution. Positive family dynamics—which include emotional support, honest communication, and authoritative parenting—have been related to better adjustment, less stress, and enhanced mental health, according to the study. Conversely, dysfunctional family environments, marked by conflict and poor communication, increase the risk of behavioral problems, anxiety, and depression. These findings underscore the importance of fostering supportive family environments to promote healthy adolescent development and well-being.

Keywords: Family Dynamics, Adolescent Adjustment, Parenting Styles, Family Cohesion, Communication Patterns

Introduction:

Between the ages of 13 and 18, adolescence is a time of significant physical, emotional, and psychological change. During this critical developmental phase, individuals undergo significant changes in their identity, social roles, and cognitive abilities. These transitions can be both challenging and transformative, and the family environment plays a pivotal role in shaping how adolescents navigate this complex period. Family dynamics, encompassing parenting styles, emotional support, communication patterns, and conflict resolution, are crucial factors that influence how adolescents adjust to the social and emotional demands of this stage.

The family serves as the primary socialization agent during adolescence, guiding individuals in managing emotions, forming relationships, and coping with external pressures. Positive family interactions can foster resilience, self-esteem, and healthy psychological development, while dysfunctional family environments can contribute to a range of adjustment difficulties, such as emotional distress, academic struggles, and behavioral problems. As adolescents strive for greater independence, they continue to rely on their families for support, making family dynamics a key determinant of their overall adjustment.

This research paper aims to explore the role of family dynamics in the adjustment of adolescents aged 13 to 18. By examining key elements such as parenting styles, family cohesion, communication patterns, and conflict resolution strategies, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how family relationships influence adolescents' mental health, social development, and academic performance. Additionally, this paper will discuss the implications of positive and negative family dynamics on adolescent well-being and offer insights into potential interventions that can support families in fostering healthier environments for adolescent growth and adjustment.

In addition to parents and teachers, legislators and mental health specialists who support healthy adolescent development must also comprehend the crucial role that family dynamics play. By identifying the specific family factors that contribute to healthy adjustment, we can better address the challenges faced by adolescents and create environments that support their emotional and psychological well-being during this formative stage of life.

Objective of the Research:

1. To examine the role of family dynamics in the adjustment of adolescents aged 13 to 18 years.
2. To analyze core components of family dynamics, such as parenting styles, family cohesion, communication patterns, and conflict

resolution, and their influence on adolescent development.

3. To investigate the relationship between family dynamics and adolescent mental health outcomes, including stress, anxiety, depression, and emotional well-being.

4. To explore how family interactions affect adolescents' academic performance, self-esteem, and social relationships, particularly their ability to form healthy peer connections and cope with external pressures.

5. To evaluate how positive versus negative family environments contribute to behavioral issues, such as aggression, delinquency, or substance abuse.

Literature Review:

The literature on "The Role of Family Dynamics in Adjustment Among Adolescents (13 to 18 Years)" emphasizes several key factors influencing adolescent well-being. Positive family dynamics, such as authoritative parenting (Steinberg, 2001), family cohesion (Barber & Olsen, 2004), emotional support (Fosco & Grych, 2013), and open communication (Noller & Callan, 2011), are consistently linked to better emotional, social, and academic adjustment in adolescents.

Conversely, negative factors such as parental conflict (Cummings & Davies, 2010), family stress (Compas et al., 2017), and economic hardship (Conger et al., 2010) are associated with increased levels of anxiety, depression, and behavioral problems. Family adaptability (Olson & Gorall, 2003) and positive sibling relationships (Brody, 2004) also play significant roles in promoting resilience and coping skills among adolescents.

The literature suggests that various aspects of family dynamics, including parenting styles, family cohesion, communication, and economic stability, significantly influence adolescents' adjustment. Positive family relationships and support are crucial for healthy adolescent development, while factors like parental conflict, family stress, and low economic status are associated with negative outcomes. Understanding these dynamics is essential for developing interventions that support adolescents during this critical developmental period.

Research Methodology:

This study examines how family dynamics affect teenage adjustment through a mixed-methods approach. Teens between the ages of 13 and 18 as well as their parents or primary carers make up the target group. To guarantee a broad representation of teenagers across a range of demographic factors, a stratified random selection method is employed. For the quantitative part, 200 pairs of teenagers and their parents are chosen, and for the qualitative interviews, a smaller sub-sample of 30 adolescents and 30 parents is chosen.

The Role of Family Dynamics in Adjustment Among Adolescents (13 to 18 Years):

An important developmental period, adolescence is characterised by profound changes in one's physical, psychological, and emotional makeup. Adolescents' adjustment is greatly influenced by their family dynamics, which also have an impact on their behaviour, mental health, academic achievement, and social interactions. These dynamics include parenting practices, communication, dispute resolution, and emotional support in addition to patterns of family member interaction.

When it comes to teenage adjustment, one of the most researched parts of family relations is parenting styles. Each of the four primary parenting philosophies—authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful—has a different effect on how well teenagers adjust. High levels of warmth and control are hallmarks of authoritative parenting, which is regularly linked to favourable teenage outcomes. Teens who grow up in authoritative homes typically have stronger self-esteem, do better in school, and have more positive social interactions.

Conversely, excessive levels of warmth are provided by permissive parenting, which offers no direction or control and results in behavioural problems, subpar academic achievement, and a lack of discipline. Neglectful parenting, on the other hand, has low warmth and low control, often resulting in the poorest outcomes. Adolescents in such families are at higher risk for substance abuse, delinquency, and emotional disorders due to their lack of emotional support and guidance.

Open and effective communication between parents and adolescents is critical for adjustment. Positive communication fosters trust, emotional security, and a sense of belonging. Teenagers who have open communication with their parents are more likely to learn how to solve problems, make better decisions, and behave better. Conversely, poor communication, characterized by conflict, misunderstanding, or a lack of emotional expression, can lead to feelings of isolation and stress.

Emotional support from family members is crucial for adolescents' psychological well-being. Adolescents who feel emotionally supported by their parents and siblings are more likely to develop a secure attachment, which contributes to their self-esteem, emotional regulation, and social competence. A secure attachment allows adolescents to explore their independence while still feeling connected to their family, which is essential for developing autonomy without feeling alienated.

Siblings are crucial for the adjustment of adolescents. Good sibling relationships, which are marked by encouragement and common

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experiences, can work as a stress reliever and offer company during the challenging adolescent years. However, sibling rivalry or conflict can have negative effects, contributing to feelings of inadequacy, competition, and frustration.

Cultural background and socioeconomic status (SES) also shape family dynamics and adolescent adjustment. In lower SES families, economic stress can exacerbate family conflict and reduce parents' emotional availability, leading to poorer adolescent outcomes. Conversely, families with more resources may provide greater opportunities for extracurricular activities, education, and emotional support, positively influencing adolescent development.

Family dynamics are integral to adolescents' adjustment during this critical period of development. Supportive parenting, open communication, healthy conflict resolution, and emotional support all contribute to positive outcomes for adolescents, including better mental health, social competence, and academic achievement.

Results:

This study investigates how family dynamics affect the mental health, academic achievement, and social interactions of adolescents as they move to adulthood. Important discoveries show that adolescents who experience authoritative parenting—which is defined by warmth, support, and reasonable expectations—have the best levels of wellbeing. Higher self-esteem, more emotional control, and a stronger sense of autonomy are common traits of adolescents reared by authoritarian parents. These traits are linked to improved mental health and scholastic success. Teenagers raised by authoritarian parents, on the other hand, who impose rigid regulations and demand compliance without showing compassion or acknowledgement, frequently experience behavioural problems. Neglectful parenting, where parents are disengaged and indifferent, often report the worst outcomes, such as significant behavioral problems, low academic achievement, and heightened emotional distress due to a lack of support and guidance.

Family cohesion is correlated with lower levels of anxiety, depression, and delinquency in adolescents. Strong family bonds provide a secure base for young people, fostering resilience and enabling them to navigate challenges more effectively. Emotional support from emotionally available family members is more likely to develop positive coping mechanisms and seek help when facing difficulties, further enhancing their emotional stability. Open communication is critical for adolescent development, as it helps adolescents feel heard and validated, leading to better conflict resolution skills and improved interpersonal relationships.

Frequent and unresolved conflict can have detrimental effects on adolescents, leading to increased stress and anxiety, impacting their ability to focus on academics and form healthy relationships with peers. Poor conflict management can also lead to difficulties in relationships outside the family unit, further compounding their social challenges.

The findings have significant implications for families, educators, and mental health professionals. Recommendations include promoting authoritative parenting, encouraging family cohesion, facilitating open communication, and developing conflict resolution programs. By fostering positive family environments and addressing areas of conflict, families can enhance their children's well-being and promote healthier adolescent development. Targeted interventions aimed at improving family dynamics are essential to support adolescents in navigating the challenges of growing up.

Discussion:

This study reveals that family dynamics play a crucial role in adolescent adjustment, with positive family environments characterized by warmth, structure, and open communication significantly contributing to adolescents' emotional and psychological well-being. Positive family dynamics foster higher self-esteem and better emotional regulation skills, while negative family dynamics, characterized by frequent conflict and poor communication, can exacerbate stress and contribute to maladaptive behaviors in adolescents.

Positive family environments allow adolescents to feel secure in expressing their thoughts and emotions, which is vital for their social and emotional development. Open communication facilitates conflict resolution and promotes healthy discussions about issues, strengthening family bonds and encouraging adolescents to seek help when needed. Conversely, negative family dynamics, characterized by frequent conflict and poor communication, can exacerbate stress and contribute to maladaptive behaviors in adolescents.

The research contributes to the understanding of how family relationships shape adolescent development and emphasizes the necessity of nurturing a supportive family environment that prioritizes emotional health and well-being. Interventions targeting family dynamics could be instrumental in promoting positive adolescent outcomes, such as enhancing parenting skills, fostering open dialogue, and teaching conflict resolution strategies.

Recommendations for interventions include improving family communication, conflict resolution training, supportive parenting programs, and community support services. Programs that focus on enhancing communication skills among family members can empower parents and

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adolescents to engage in open dialogues, while conflict resolution training can help families manage disagreements constructively. Supportive parenting programs should emphasize the importance of nurturing emotional connections with children while setting clear expectations for behavior.

The findings from this study highlight the critical importance of fostering positive family dynamics to support healthy adolescent adjustment. We can assist teenagers in building the emotional reserves necessary to successfully negotiate the challenges of their developmental path by emphasising the improvement of family communication, the reduction of conflict, and the encouragement of supportive parenting techniques. Ultimately, this research emphasizes that investing in family relationships is essential for nurturing resilient, well-adjusted young people capable of facing the challenges of adolescence and beyond. The implications of this study extend beyond individual families, suggesting that societal efforts to strengthen family dynamics can lead to broader improvements in adolescent mental health and well-being.

Conclusion:

Family dynamics play a crucial role in the adjustment of adolescents aged 13 to 18. Positive family environments, such as warmth, open communication, and authoritative parenting, provide essential emotional support and resources for healthy adjustment. Negative family dynamics, such as conflict and poor communication, can exacerbate stress and contribute to maladaptive behaviors. Fostering strong family relationships is essential for adolescents' mental health, academic success, and social skills. Adolescents from supportive families tend to exhibit greater resilience, better emotional regulation, and more positive peer interactions. To support healthy adolescent development, it is crucial for parents, educators, and mental health professionals to prioritize interventions that enhance family dynamics. Community programs, workshops, and counseling services can equip families with the necessary skills to foster a positive adjustment environment. Recognizing and addressing family dynamics is essential for supporting adolescents during their teenage years.

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Financial Inclusion of Women's In Dairy Industry

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14066246

Abstract:

Financial inclusion has attracted the attention of both researchers and policy makers as a potential source of economic benefits. According to the World Bank, financial inclusion means providing equal opportunities for people and businesses to access financial services. These services may include banking, loans, equity, insurance, payments, savings and credit. If people have access to financial services, such access will be particularly important to the economically weaker sections as it provides opportunities for savings, investment and credit. The purpose of this research paper is to give an overview of various issues in terms of financial inclusion of women involved in the dairy industry. According to various reference literatures, more than 85% of women in India are involved in dairy farming. Women from rural areas are more involved in dairying. This research paper examines the opportunities and challenges faced by women engaged in dairy industry in terms of financial inclusion.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Women, Dairy Industry, Economic Development.

Introduction:

Financial inclusion means providing all members of the economy with easy access to the formal financial system and affordable financial services. In short, financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services. Financial inclusion includes many financial instruments such as savings accounts, credit, insurance and other financial services. Access to appropriate financial services can significantly improve the day-to-day management of finances. all inclusive financial system enhances efficiency and welfare by providing avenues for secure and safe saving practices An inclusive financial system can help reducing the growth of informal sources of credit (such as moneylenders) which are often found to be exploitative. Women involved in dairy farming using such financial services can help them manage their finances, invest in their business and improve their overall financial well-being. In this paper, various aspects regarding financial inclusion of women engaged in dairy farming are reviewed.

Objectives:

1. To review the current status of financial inclusion of women engaged in dairy industry.
2. To identify barriers and challenges faced by women in accessing financial services.
3. To examine the impact of financial inclusion on financial empowerment of women in the dairy industry.

Research Methodology:

This study is based on primary and secondary data. A survey questionnaire has been used to collect information from women for this study. Along with this informal interviews of women have also been conducted. For this study 100 women engaged in dairy farming, such as livestock holders, dairy workers and dairy shops owners were selected and collected data were classified and analyzed. The questionnaire included questions related to demographics, financial inclusion, financial literacy and financial empowerment.

Contribution Of Women In Dairy Industry:

In recent times, increasing demand for milk and milk products has made dairying important as a profitable industry and source of income for millions of rural farmers and women. In rural areas, women are more involved than men in the milk production business. According to a report by the Government of India, 85 % of rural women are engaged in dairy farming. Findings from several reference literature shows that majority of women are mainly involved in dung collection, animal health care, milk collection, sick animal care, preparation and storage of milk products, cattle feed preparation, manure preparation. While majority of men are mainly involved in selling milk, keeping record of milk and money, storing fodder, cleaning animals and bathing animals. Dairying is recognized as an important socio-economic tool for providing income and employment to women. So many women are directly involved in this industry. Participation in dairy industry has made women self-reliant and independent, increased women's income and household livestock and boosted women's empowerment.

Schemes Implemented For Financial Inclusion:

A brief overview of the various schemes implemented by the government of India is given below:

Sr. No.	Scheme Name	Eligibility	Benefits
1	**Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** (28th August 2014)	1. The applicant should be an Indian National. 2. If minors above ten years apply, they will require support from their legal guardians for administering their PMJDY account.	1. Any Indian citizen eligible to open a regular bank account can open a Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA). 2. A free Rupay debit card, with inbuilt accident insurance cover of **Rs.2 lakhs** (**Rs 1 lakh** for accounts opened before 28/8/2018) is issued to all beneficiaries. 3. Beneficiaries can avail Over Drafts facility up to **Rs. 10,000/-** 4. Business Correspondents /Bank Mitras are retail agents engaged by banks for providing banking services at locations other than a bank branch/ATM.
2	**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana** (April 8, 2015)	1) Any Individual, 2) Partnership Firm, 3) Proprietary Concern, 4) Private Limited Company 5) Public Company 6) Legal Firms Organization engaged in small and micro enterprises in trading, manufacturing and service sectors Are eligible for loan.	Under this scheme Non-Corporate, Non-Agricultural Small and Micro Enterprises get loans as follows: **1) Shishu - up to 50,000.** **2) Kishor - 50,001 to 5 lakh.** **3) Tarun - 5,00,001 to 10 lakh.**
3	**Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana** (Accident Insurance Scheme) (9th May 2015)	1. Individuals between the ages of 18 and 70 who have a savings bank account and give their consent to enable auto-debit to bank, will be enrolled into the scheme are eligible for the PMSBY.	1. On Death of subscriber - the Nominee shall get **Rs. 2 Lakhs.** 2. Total and irrecoverable loss of both eyes or loss of use of both hands or feet or loss of sight of one eye and loss of use of hand or foot- Subscriber shall get **Rs. 2 Lakhs.** 3. Total and irrecoverable loss of sight of one eye or loss of use of one hand or foot - subscriber shall get **Rs. 1 Lakh.**
4	**Atal Pension Yojana** (9th May 2015)	1. All Indian citizens who are between the ages of 18 and 40, and who have a savings bank account are eligible for this scheme.	1. Fixed monthly pension of between **Rs. 1,000/-** and **Rs. 5,000** to subscribers after they turn 60 years old. 2. After the subscriber's demise, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber, until death.
5	**Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana** (9th may 2015)	1. The age of the applicant must be between 18 to 50 Years. 2. The applicant must hold an individual bank / post office account.	1. Under this scheme one year term life insurance cover of **Rs. 2 Lakh** to all the subscribers in the age group Between 18 to 50. 2. It covers death due to any reason 3. **Premium payable** is **436/-** per annum per subscriber.

Data Analysis:
Demographic Information:
Age:

According to the table below, 56% and 26% of women are in the age group of 31 to 45 and 46 to 60 respectively and these women are found to be most involved in the dairy industry. These women are mainly engaged in animal husbandry, milk collection and also as dairy workers. The lowest 06% and 12% of women are in the age group of 61 to 65 and 20 to 30 respectively.

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Sr. No.	Age Group (In Years)	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	20 To 30	12	12 %
2	31 To 45	56	56 %
3	46 To 60	26	26 %
4	61 To 65	06	06 %
Total		**100**	**100%**

Education Level:

As per the table below, 19% of women are illiterate some of them can read but cannot write and some of them cannot read and write and 54% of women have completed primary education they can read and write and they not know enough about financial literacy. 21% of women have completed up to 12th standard and 06% of women have completed education up to graduation and know enough information about financial services or schemes.

Sr. No.	Education Type	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	19	19 %
2	Primary Education	54	54 %
3	Higher Secondary	21	21%
4	Graduation	06	06 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Type of Occupation:

According to the below table, 61% women's are involved in animal husbandry, they engaged in dung collection, cleaning animals and sheds, sick animal health care, feeding animals, milk collection, making milk products. 19% of women work as dairy workers and 05% of women running their own dairy shop. 15% women's are engaged in agriculture activities.

Sr. No.	Occupation	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Dairy Farmer	61	61 %
2	Dairy Worker	19	19 %
3	Runs A Dairy Shop	05	05 %
4	Agriculture	15	15 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Income Details:

According to the below table 63% of women have income between Rs.10,000 to Rs. 20,000, This includes salary earned by women working as dairy workers and income earned by sale of milk and milk products to domestic level. 31% of women earn Between 21,000 to 30,000 it includes income from sale of milk large dairies. 06% of women earn 31,000 to 35,000 This includes income of women working at better post in dairy and profit from own dairy shop.

Sr. No.	Monthly Income (In Rs.)	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	10,000 To 20,000	63	63 %
2	21,000 To 30,000	31	31 %
3	31,000 To 35,000	06	06 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Financial Services and Facilities:
Deposit Facilities:

As per the below table 75% of women have savings account, while 05% of women who has current account. Other accounts of 25% of women have fixed deposit accounts and Salary accounts.

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Sr. No	Type Of Account	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Savings Accounts	75	70 %
2	Current Accounts	05	05 %
3	Other Accounts	20	20 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Lending Facilities:

According to the below table, 64% of women have taken loan for business purpose i.e. purchase of cattle, construction and repair of cowshed and for dairy shop. 32% of women have taken personal loan for children's education, medical emergency purpose, ceremonial expenditures and 4% women have taken other loans, and these include home loan, vehicle loan and gold loan.

Sr. No.	Type Of Loan	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Business Loan	64	64 %
2	Personal Loan	32	32 %
3	Other	04	04 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Payment Services:

According to the below table, 71% of women prefer go to the bank for transactions. 25% of women prefer mobile banking, Women who has dairy shops or selling milk domestically use various apps for money transactions e.g. Google pay, Paytm and apps of various banks. Only 4% of women use internet banking.

Sr. No.	Banking Methods	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Visit The Bank	71	71 %
2	Mobile Banking	25	25 %
3	Internet Banking	04	04 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Investment Services:

According to the below table, 9% women have invested bit part of their income in mutual funds. 51% women have invested in various properties like house, agriculture and vehicle. 23% women have invested in other things like gold and own business. 17% of women have not invested in anything.

Sr. No.	Investments	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Mutual Funds	09	09 %
2	Property	51	51 %
3	Other	23	23 %
4	Not in anything	17	17 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Insurance Services:

As per the below table, 53% women have taken out their own life and health insurance. 21% of women have insured their property like house, dairy shop and vehicle. 10% Women have taken out other insurances like child insurance, cattle insurance and crop insurance. 16% of the women have not taken any insurance.

Sr. No.	Insurance Services	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Self Health Life & Insurance	*53*	*53%*
2	Property Insurance	21	21%
3	Other Insurance	10	10%
4	Not in anything	16	16%
Total		**100**	**100 %**

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Financial Empowerment:
Making Decisions About Own Finances:

According to the Table below, 67% women have freedom to decide about their own financial

affairs or transactions. 30% of women have to take permission from husband or family elders for financial decision. However, 3% of women are neutral on this question.

Sr. No.	Freedom Of Own Financial Decision	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	67	67 %
2	No	30	30 %
3	Neutral	03	03 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Making Decisions about Household's Finances:

According to the table below, 69% of women can take independent decisions about important household finance. 22% women do not

participate in many financial decisions of the family; they have to discuss this with their husband, children's and family members. 09% of women are neutral about this question.

Sr. No.	Freedom Of Household's Financial Decision	No. Of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	69	69 %
2	No	22	22 %
3	Neutral	09	09 %
Total		**100**	**100 %**

Conclusion:

As mentioned above, women play an important role in the dairy industry, especially in developing countries, where women manage small-scale dairy farms, process milk products and sell them in local markets. Through various schemes implemented by the government and increasing financial literacy of women, their participation in financial inclusion is seen to increase. Apart from this, women in the dairy industry face many challenges related to financial inclusions which are reviewed below: 1) Lack of freedom to make financial decisions or make financial transactions. 2) Persons with disabilities may face access barriers due to lack of accessibility. 3) Distance of bank branch or ATM is far from residence or work place. 4) Unhelpful attitude of bank employees. 5) Lack of income is a major reason for not using financial services. 6) Lack of confidence in the financial system, fear of bank failure or fraud and all this can prevent people from accessing financial services.

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Women Education and Social Welfare: A Legal Perspective

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Abstract:
    The educated woman in the family helps the society to educate and educated society is essential for national welfare. Altogether women being the fifty percent stakeholder has an important role towards social welfare. Her engagement in the household affairs and responsibilities push her back. The Sustainable development goals categorically emphasised upon education of all. Since women still face the position of secondary citizen, which lags them behind to get educated. On the contrary, women strive to make space for their education and earn due recognition in all spheres of life. They are becoming assertive to secure their position in society.

    The present paper delves into the social, economic, and cultural barriers faced by women in order to get education. The Paper would discuss the case studies and real-life stories of women who asserted to deal with these barriers in the light of legal perspective and suggest the measures to overcome such problems and situations.

Keywords: Women education, Fundamental right to education, Women welfare, Social welfare

Introduction:

    'Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world'- Nelson Mandela

    Education plays a crucial role to develop a nation. The nations which gave top priority to education have the highest percent of educated population. Germany ranks first in education with 99 percent literacy. Among education for all, the education of women is the most essential requirement of the nation and society. In case a woman is properly educated she will make sure all the members of the family especially her children will get proper education. On the other side the whole world is struggling to eradicate poverty. This might possibly be controlled to a certain extent if the women have proper vocational training. Education necessarily means degrees, certificates, or diplomas; however, worldly knowledge is also necessary in the current times. There are instances where less educated people are highly successful and have set the benchmarks of success in the society but those are exceptional. Every less educated person cannot set the benchmark if he or she does not have worldly knowledge along with determination and ethical values.

Right to Education:

    Education is a basic human right that works to raise men and women out of poverty, level inequalities and ensure sustainable development. But worldwide 244 million children and youth are still out of school for social, economic, and cultural reasons. Education is one of the most powerful tools in lifting excluded children and adults out of poverty and is a stepping stone to other fundamental human rights. It is the most sustainable investment. The right to quality education is already firmly rooted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international legal instruments, the majority of which are the result of the work of UNESCO and the United Nations. In Ancient India, to impart education to the children and to help them in settling in life are the two main duties of parents. Both were well discharged with reference to the daughter for several centuries in ancient India. However, due to changing times and foreign invasions leading to poverty, it got vastly hampered, subjugated, and neglected in India.

Women Education:

    Grown up girls and educated women would naturally play an important part in the management of their parental as well as their matrimonial houses. This can be illustrated with the stories of Shakuntala and Kunti who were entrusted to discharge the role of receiving the guests and looking after their comforts. Both the women discharged their duties in their parental household before their marriage when the father was not at home. Kunti was quite proficient in this task, she received admiration even from such a notorious sage guest named Durvasa who gave her a valuable boon without asking. She is known as the mother of five Pandavas.

    Thus, in the modern times, enrolling girls in school benefits them, their families, communities, and countries. The change of gender stereotypes improves the enrolment of girls by their parents. The world bank reports that girls face barriers to education caused by poverty, cultural norms and practices, poor infrastructure, violence, and fragility. Girls' education is a strategic development as

prioritised by the world bank. Achieving gender equality is pivotal to end poverty. Social welfare is totally dependent upon the education and knowledge level of women. The educated girls are less likely to marry at a young age and more likely to lead healthy and productive lives.

Challenges Faced By Girls And Women Related To Education:

Gender Stereotypes Related To Girls And Women Are The Primary Reasons To Limit Their Ability to develop their personal and professional skills and can affect their self-esteem and career choices. The girls and women often face perpetual violence of all forms such as economic violence and social violence. Domestic violence is inclusive of both along with physical and verbal violence. There are a number of challenges faced by women when they seek and wish to go to school. Some of them are mentioned below:

a. Poverty: Families with limited finances may not prioritize education.
b. Gender stereotypes: Harmful gender stereotypes can create barriers to education.
c. Child marriage: Early marriage and pregnancy can prevent girls from attending school.
d. Gender-based violence: Women and girls face violence that can prevent them from attending school.
e. Financial constraints: Women may face limited financial resources due to the gender pay gap, cultural expectations, or family responsibilities.
f. Sanitation and menstrual problems: Girls may not have access to a proper bathroom or basic privacy while relieving themselves.
g. Lack of infrastructure: Poor infrastructure can be a barrier to education.
h. Lack of teachers: A lack of female teachers can be a problem.
i. Transportation issues: Transportation issues can be a challenge for women's education.

International Laws Ensuring Education As A Right:

Education is a fundamental human right in the international laws relating to human rights. The member states of the United Nations have the obligation to ensure education for their citizens.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 under article 26 ensures compulsory and free right to education in the elementary and fundamental stages. It also ensures technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all based on merit. The parents are also required to choose the kind of education to be given to their children.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 under article 13 provides right to education very extensively. It provides that State parties are required to recognise the right of education to everyone. The education shall be directed to the full development of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It provides for compulsory and free primary education to all, secondary education including vocational and technical education easily accessible through appropriate means and higher education shall be made available to everyone by every appropriate means.

U N Convention on the Rights of Child, 1989 under article 28 guarantees free compulsory primary education as a legal right to every child below 18 years of age on the basis of equal opportunity. It also provides for progressive free secondary education that should in any case be available and accessible to all and higher education on the basis of capacity.

World Conference on Education for All, 1990 an effort of UNESCO has raised priority concerns that have been underscored in relation to the right to education. The aspects that have been focussed in the declaration are as under:

a. Basic education must be broadened
b. Women's and girls' education must be prioritised
c. More focus must be given on the learning process outcomes
d. Society must mobilise its forces to support and realise education
e. Sensitivity to national priorities and socio-cultural context

The Dakar Framework for Action, 2000 adopted by the World Education Forum as Education for All reaffirmed the vision of the World Conference on Education for All. This action had set the goal to ensure the education till 2015 with a special focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality. It also emphasised on implementation of integrated strategies for gender equality in education that recognise the need for change in attitudes, values, and practices.

UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030, Goal no. 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030.

International Day of Education "Learning for Lasting Peace" was observed on 24th January, 2024 at UN headquarters, New York. The emphasis given on Education is key to sustainable development along with futures of education.

Right To Education In India:

The right to education is an intrinsic part of human life as well as human dignity. Our forefathers and foremothers have struggled a lot against the prevailing evil practices such as child marriage, sati practice, widow remarriage, dowry system, abolition of purdah practice and property rights of women. These issues were prevalent because of the lack of

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education and non-exposure of women in societal affairs.

Ancient India had a mention of the strong position of women in the society along with the right to education and marriage at a grown-up age. The period before marriage was utilised for imparting education to them. The well-educated women of ancient times can be remembered as Lopamudra, Visvavara, Sikata Nivavari, Ghosha, Maitreyi, Gargi, etc.

Constitution Of India:

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land enacted in 1950. It has mention of various fundamental rights, directive principles of state policies to ensure the social, economic, and cultural rights of all along with fundamental duties conferred upon all. The history of placing education as a right in the Constitution of India has been very challenging. In 1882, the Indian Education Commission demanded provision for mass education and compulsory education laws. During British rule between 1917- 1947, every Province in British India got the Compulsory Education Act on its Statute book.

Nevertheless, in 1944, Sargent Plan proposed a scheme for India to achieve universal elementary education by 1984 in phases for a period of 40 years. Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 proposed education as fundamental right through its sub - committee. This was opposed in Constituent Assembly debates. In 1947, the right to education was dropped from fundamental rights and placed in DPSPs because of financial issues. The right to education got placed in the Constitution under Article 45 of DPSP being a non justiciable right.

With 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002, article 21A was inserted as a fundamental right to education with a compulsion on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law determine. Along with adding fundamental duty under article 51A(k) upon parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between six and fourteen years of age.

National Policy On Education, 1986

The Parliament during the Budget Session in 1986 discussed and adopted the "National Policy on Education 1986". A promise was made at that time by the Minister of Human Resource Development that he would present in the Monsoon Session a Programme of Action for the implementation of the policy. Immediately after the Budget Session, the Ministry undertook an intensive exercise to prepare the promised Programme of Action. In the first place, 23 Task Forces were constituted and each was assigned a specific subject covered by the National Policy on Education (N.P.E.). Eminent educationists, experts and senior

representatives of Central and State Governments were associated with these Task Forces. Among the various subjects assigned to the Task Forces, the education for women's equality was exclusively mentioned.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2000

This was an umbrella scheme for central funding of education for all. It paved the way for acceptance by the State government. This scheme was launched in pursuance of UNESCO's global education initiatives. Many men and women of all age groups got a chance to become literate, they eventually learned to put signatures instead of thumb impressions.

National Education Policy, 2020

National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) envisions a massive transformation in education through– "an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all, thereby making India a global knowledge superpower." The NEP 2020 is founded on the five guiding pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability. It will prepare our youth to meet the diverse national and global challenges of the present and the future.

Right Of Children To Free And Compulsory Education Act, 2009

The preparation of legislation ensuring free and compulsory education began in 2003. It took six years to enact the law on right to education and was notified in gazette on 27th August, 2009 as Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. This Act focuses on major functions as under:

a. Makes provision of free education
b. Makes education compulsory for state to provide
c. Curriculum should be as per constitutional values
d. Ensure quality of teachers
e. Norms for schools are well defined
f. Pushes for social reform
g. Protects children from physical punishment
h. Makes procedures simpler in relation to admission and upgradation of child from primary to middle school
i. Empowers people with creation of parent teacher association
j. It removes oppression of examination

Judicial Perspective:

Throughout the development of right to education from non- justiciable to justiciable right, the judiciary has played a significant and unwavering role to awaken the different stakeholders in the society including government agencies. At many instances judiciary has criticised the acts of child labour in different work places

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whenever the right to education of children was curtailed.

In Sheela Barse v. Children Aid Society, the supreme court ruled that children are the citizens of the future era. The proper bringing up of children and giving them the proper education to turn out to be good citizens depends on the future of the country… Every society must devote full attention to ensure that children are properly cared for and brought up in a proper atmosphere where they could receive adequate education, training and guidance in order that they may be able to have their rightful place in the society.

In V D Singh Tomar v. State of Bihar, the supreme court held that the right to live with dignity is the fundamental right of every Indian citizen. And so is in the discharge of its responsibilities to the people, the State recognises the need for maintaining establishments for the care of those unfortunate children who are the cast-always of imperfect social order.

In Sheela Barse v. Union of India, the supreme court made a strict comment that the States have to be more honest about their obligations towards the delinquent children. Children misbehave because, perhaps, the society and the elders have behaved worse. Society is becoming increasingly inhospitable to its weak.

In M C Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu, the supreme court issued directives related to non-employment of children in the match industry in Sivakasi. It stated that the finest investment in the future or any country to make is in nourishment, physical and mental, to babies, boys, and girls. The right to free and compulsory education has been given the status of fundamental right by court ruling.

In Unni Krishnan v. State of A P, the supreme court focused and affirmed the education as a fundamental right. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. UOI, the supreme court ruled that the right to education is derived from the right to life, which is guaranteed by article 21 of the constitution of India. R D Upadhyay v. State of A.P., the Supreme Court of India highlighted the plight of women prisoners and their children in Indian jails. The court issued guidelines to protect and promote the rights of children living with their mothers in prisons. The guidelines include: Children should be treated as children, not as undertrials or convicts, while in jail with their mothers; Children are entitled to food, shelter, medical care, clothing, education, and recreational facilities; Children should be able to stay with their mothers until they are six years old; The jail manual and other relevant rules and regulations should be amended to comply with the guidelines; Schemes and laws relating to the welfare and development of children should be implemented.

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In Ashok Kumar Thakur v. UOI, the Supreme Court of India upheld the 27% reservation of seats for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in government-funded educational institutions. The court also ruled that the Constitution (Ninety-Third) Amendment Act, 2005 and the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 were constitutionally valid.

In Avinash Mehrotra v. UOI, the Supreme Court of India interpreted the right to education to include the right to the provision of a safe environment in schools, and imposed an obligation on schools to comply with certain fire safety precautions which were detailed in the judgment.

Sister Mercy v. State of Chhattisgarh, the high court of Chhattisgarh held that subjecting a child to corporal/ physical punishment for reforming cannot be a part of education and is against right to life under article 21. Physical violence in school in the name of discipline or education amount to cruelty. Further it stated that, being small does not make a child la less human being than a grown up. A child being the precious national resource is to be nurtured with tenderness and care not with cruelty.

Conclusion & Suggestion:

As we all know in current times of varied socio, economic, cultural, civil, and political dynamics the education must be at the top priority of parents to their daughters. The world's culture and future are shaped by the practical policies and legal prescriptions relating to the worth and growth of the child, its environment, and opportunities for development. Thus, proper education and sound initiatives towards the children will turn them into the wealth of the society and country. Justice J S Verma, former CJI, stated that 'human dignity is the quintessence of human rights' which is very much necessary and relevant in providing education to girls and women. The education and worldly knowledge will ensure the uplifting of the dignity of women and the educated society will see better social welfare of women, and the nation.

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Impact of Globalization on Indian English Literature

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Abstract:

The process of globalization has had a profound impact on Indian English literature, leading to a transformation in its thematic concerns, narrative techniques, and portrayals of identity. This paper investigates the influence of globalization on Indian English literature, examining its role in shaping the works of contemporary authors. It emphasizes the dynamic interaction between global and local dimensions, focusing on how Indian writers in English address transnational issues while grappling with the complexities of their cultural heritage. Additionally, the paper explores how globalization has facilitated the transnational circulation of Indian literature, expanding its audience and contributing to the formation of hybrid identities. The study also considers the challenges that Indian authors face in maintaining authentic narratives amidst global pressures. By analysing literary works from both the postcolonial era and the present globalized context, this paper demonstrates how Indian English literature continues to evolve as a potent vehicle for articulating the socio-political and cultural transformations induced by globalization. Drawing on the works of key figures such as Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Jhumpa Lahiri, this research provides a comprehensive exploration of the intersection between globalization and Indian English literature.

Keywords: Globalization, Indian English Literature, Hybrid Identities, Transnational issues, Cultural Heritage

Introduction:

Globalization, marked by the growing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies, has exerted a profound influence on literature across the globe. Indian English literature, in particular, has undergone significant transformations in response to this phenomenon. Following India's economic liberalization in the 1990s, the country's literary landscape began to mirror the socio-political and cultural changes brought about by this global shift. Indian authors writing in English have played a pivotal role in navigating the complexities of a globalized world while maintaining a strong connection to their cultural identity.

Globalization and the Changing Themes in Indian English Literature

Thematic shifts in Indian English literature can be traced to the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991, which integrated India more closely into the global arena. During this period, the literary focus transitioned from predominantly postcolonial concerns to a broader engagement with global themes. Topics such as migration, identity, and cultural hybridity became central to the works of Indian authors, reflecting the profound influence of globalization on their lived experiences and creative expressions.

Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses* (1988) and *Midnight's Children* (1981) provide a nuanced exploration of the intricate relationship between global and local identities, foregrounding the tensions and synergies that characterize the postcolonial condition in a globalized world. Rushdie's work is frequently classified as postmodern and transnational, as it captures the cultural, political, and economic complexities arising from globalization (Brennan, 2001). His blending of different temporal and spatial realities through narrative techniques such as magical realism signifies a deliberate departure from conventional storytelling. Magical realism, as employed by Rushdie, disrupts linear narratives and merges myth, history, and fiction, a stylistic approach that exemplifies the global influences on Indian English literature (McClure, 2010). Furthermore, Rushdie's narratives serve as a critique of rigid national boundaries and fixed identities, reflecting the fluid, hybrid identities shaped by transnational experiences. This thematic focus aligns with the global literary trends of postmodernism and cosmopolitanism, both of which emphasize fragmented identities and interconnected worlds (Bhabha, 1994). By fusing global literary techniques with distinctly Indian socio-political contexts, Rushdie's works underscore the transformative impact of globalization on Indian writing in English, making him a pioneering figure in postcolonial literature.

Similarly, Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* (2003) offers a profound examination of the immigrant experience, particularly the dislocation and identity crises encountered by Indian Americans as they navigate the cultural dissonance between their inherited Indian heritage and the demands of Western assimilation. Lahiri's portrayal of her characters' internal struggles underscores the complexities of diasporic life, where individuals face the constant negotiation between preserving cultural roots and adapting to a new cultural environment (Ranasinha, 2007). The protagonist, Gogol, embodies this tension as he wrestles with his name, identity, and cultural belonging, illustrating the fragmentation of self that often accompanies the immigrant experience.

Lahiri's narrative not only focuses on personal identity but also reflects broader themes of cultural displacement, which are characteristic of the globalized world. As Mishra (2006) asserts, globalization has facilitated the formation of hybrid identities, where individuals are situated within overlapping cultural contexts, neither fully belonging to one nor entirely detached from the other. Lahiri's characters, therefore, become representative of this hybrid condition, existing in liminal spaces that are neither wholly Indian nor wholly American. This dual existence is a hallmark of diasporic literature, which, as noted by Huddart (2005), frequently explores themes of belonging, alienation, and identity reconstruction in a globalized context. By highlighting these experiences, *The Namesake* not only addresses personal and familial struggles but also engages with larger questions about the impact of globalization on cultural identity and belonging.

While Indian English literature has increasingly embraced global themes, it continues to maintain a strong engagement with local issues, reflecting the enduring significance of regional narratives in a globalized context. Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* (1997) exemplifies this balance, as it remains intricately tied to the socio-political realities of Kerala, particularly in its examination of caste, gender, and familial relationships. Roy's novel addresses the deeply entrenched social hierarchies and oppressive systems that characterize local life, especially through its portrayal of the caste system and the marginalization of women (Chakrabarty, 2000). These themes are explored with a specificity that situates the novel within a distinctly Indian context, yet the universal resonance of these issues allows the work to transcend geographical boundaries and engage a global audience.

Roy's narrative not only critiques the rigid social structures of Kerala but also serves as a powerful commentary on broader issues of inequality and injustice, thus making local issues relevant within a global framework. As Loomba (1998) observes, Roy's engagement with caste and gender underscores the importance of local stories in offering a counter-narrative to the homogenizing effects of globalization. By grounding her novel in the specific socio-political landscape of Kerala, Roy highlights the complexities of regional identities that resist easy assimilation into global literary trends.

Moreover, Roy's novel is a testimony to the fact that the local and the global are not mutually exclusive, but rather deeply intertwined. In the increasingly interconnected world, local experiences and narratives continue to resonate with global readers, challenging the notion that globalization necessarily diminishes the importance of regional concerns (Appadurai, 1996). Roy's success in addressing local realities while appealing to an international readership demonstrates how Indian English literature can effectively bridge the gap between the local and the global.

The Role of Global Markets and Publishing in Shaping Indian English Literature

Globalization has not only impacted the thematic content of Indian English literature but has also transformed the structure of the publishing industry. The expansion of global publishing houses has provided Indian authors with increased access to international platforms, enabling their works to reach a broader and more diverse readership. As a result, writers such as Vikram Seth, Amitav Ghosh, and Kiran Desai have gained international acclaim, in part due to the extended global reach of their publishers. This access has facilitated the dissemination of Indian narratives on a worldwide scale, contributing to their success and visibility in global literary markets.

The success of Indian authors on the global literary stage can be largely attributed to the increasing demand for postcolonial literature, which frequently encapsulates the intricacies of globalized identities (Gopal, 2009). This burgeoning interest has spurred a significant expansion in Indian English writing, resulting in numerous authors receiving prestigious international accolades, including the Booker Prize. For example, Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* was awarded the Booker Prize in 1997, while Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss* garnered the same honour in 2006, underscoring the widespread appeal of their narratives beyond national borders.

Nonetheless, the global literary market also presents significant challenges for Indian writers. Some critics contend that the pressures of the international market have led to the commodification of Indian literature, compelling authors to align their works with Western tastes and sensibilities (Said, 1994). This commodification raises critical questions regarding the authenticity of Indian narratives and whether global audiences

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engage meaningfully with the cultural and political realities depicted in these texts. Critics argue that such market dynamics may dilute the distinctive voices and experiences of Indian authors, as they may feel compelled to adapt their narratives to meet the expectations of a predominantly Western readership (McClintock, 1995). Therefore, while globalization has facilitated the dissemination of Indian literature, it has also prompted a re-evaluation of the cultural integrity and authenticity of these works in the global context.

Hybrid Identities and Cultural Representation

One of the most profound impacts of globalization on Indian English literature is the representation of hybrid identities. As Indian authors increasingly engage with transnational themes, their characters often personify the tensions inherent in navigating multiple cultural identities. These hybrid identities arise as a direct consequence of globalization, reflecting individuals' efforts to reconcile the complexities of belonging to both local and global cultures (Bhabha, 1994).

Salman Rushdie's notion of 'imaginary homelands' (Rushdie, 1991) encapsulates the essence of this hybrid identity. For many diasporic Indian writers, the concept of home is no longer a fixed geographic location but rather an imagined space constructed from memories, nostalgia, and global experiences. For instance, writers such as Rohinton Mistry in *A Fine Balance* (1995) and Jhumpa Lahiri in *Interpreter of Maladies* (1999) delve into the psychological and emotional turmoil experienced by characters caught between two worlds, emphasizing the dislocation and identity crises that frequently accompany migration.

Moreover, this hybridization of identity is also evident in the narrative styles prevalent in Indian English literature. The practice of code-switching, where authors seamlessly blend English with various Indian languages, serves as a common literary technique that mirrors the linguistic diversity of India and the globalized nature of its literature (Bhatt, 2001). By incorporating regional languages and dialects, Indian writers not only challenge the dominance of English but also embrace its global reach, thus creating a rich tapestry of linguistic expression that reflects the multifaceted experiences of contemporary Indian society.

This blending of languages and cultural references enhances the authenticity of the narratives while allowing for a more nuanced exploration of identity. It invites readers to engage with the complexities of cultural intersections, thus enriching the global literary landscape (Khan, 2009). In this way, Indian English literature serves as a vibrant forum for articulating the dynamic and often conflicting realities of hybrid identities in an increasingly interconnected world.

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The Challenges of Globalization for Indian Writers

While globalization has indeed opened up new avenues for Indian writers, it has concurrently presented significant challenges. One of the foremost concerns is the tension between preserving cultural authenticity and appealing to a global audience. Indian authors often encounter pressure to simplify or exoticize their narratives to render them more accessible to Western readers, which can dilute the richness of their cultural contexts (Mishra, 2006).

Chakravorty (2012) argues that this trend can lead to a homogenization of Indian literature, where nuanced socio-political issues are oversimplified to align with the preferences of global markets. This oversimplification not only compromises the depth of storytelling but also risks erasing the diverse realities that characterize Indian society. Furthermore, the predominance of English as the lingua franca of global literature raises critical questions regarding the marginalization of regional Indian languages. Although Indian English literature continues to flourish, literary works in regional languages often struggle to achieve the same level of international recognition and visibility, thus perpetuating linguistic and cultural hierarchies within the literary landscape (Banerjee, 2011).

Another significant challenge is the commercialization of Indian literature. As global publishing houses increasingly prioritize profitability, there is a discernible trend towards promoting marketable genres, such as historical fiction and magical realism, often at the expense of more experimental or politically provocative works (Damrosch, 2003). This commercial pressure can curtail the creative freedom of Indian writers, constraining the diversity of stories that emerge from the region. Authors may feel compelled to conform to market demands, which can lead to a narrowing of thematic explorations and stylistic innovations in Indian literature. The resulting commodification of literary expression raises concerns about the integrity and authenticity of narratives produced in this globalized context, as the true essence of Indian storytelling risks being overshadowed by commercial interests.

Conclusion:

Globalization has undeniably exerted a profound influence on Indian English literature, reshaping the themes, narrative styles, and identities that permeate contemporary literary works. This transformation reflects the intricate interconnectedness of modern life, enabling Indian writers to navigate the tensions between local and global perspectives, thus producing literature that resonates with a diverse readership worldwide.

Nonetheless, the challenges associated with globalization, such as the commodification of

literature and the imperative to conform to Western sensibilities, warrant careful consideration. As Indian English literature continues to evolve, it is essential for authors to strike a delicate balance between preserving cultural authenticity and engaging with the global literary marketplace.

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on Indian English literature is both enriching and multifaceted. It has broadened the horizons for Indian writers, empowering them to address global issues while remaining firmly rooted in their unique cultural contexts. The future of Indian English literature hinges on its capacity to adapt and evolve in response to the dynamic and ever-shifting landscape of a globalized world.

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Population Growth and Land Use Dynamics: A Case Study of Nandurbar District, (M. S.) India

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14066373

Abstract:

Population growth in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, has led to significant changes in land use patterns over the years. This study aims to analyze the relationship between population growth and land use changes from 1991 to 2021. By examining decadal population growth data and land use scenarios, the study reveals a strong correlation between population growth and shifts in land utilization for agricultural, residential, commercial, and other purposes. The findings highlight the impact of population growth on land resources, emphasizing the need for sustainable land use planning and management strategies to mitigate negative environmental consequences.

Geo-informatics tools are utilized to analyze land use changes and urbanization trends, providing valuable insights for urban planners and policymakers to make decisions regarding land management, infrastructure development, and environmental conservations in Nandurbar district.

Overall, this study underscores the importance of addressing the challenges posed by population growth through proactive land use planning measures to ensure the optimal utilization of land resources while safeguarding the environment for future generations.

Keywords: Population growth, Land use Dynamic, Urbanization, Agriculture, Infrastructure development, Environmental impact, GIS Analysis, Policy implications etc.

Introduction:

Population growth in Nandurbar district has had a significant impact on land use patterns. As the population grew, so did the demand for housing, infrastructure and agricultural land. This has led to the conversion of agricultural land into residential and commercial areas, as well as the expansion of road networks and other forms of development. This rapid urbanization and expansion of built-up areas has resulted in the loss of productive agricultural land, open green spaces and surface water (Hu et al., 2018). In addition, population growth has also led to a strain on natural resources such as water and forests. Therefore, there is a need for sustainable land use planning and management strategies to ensure optimal use of available land resources and minimize negative impacts on the environment. As the population continues to grow, careful land use planning is required to balance competing demands for housing, infrastructure, and agriculture (Nagendra et al., 2013). These include implementing measures to protect and conserve agricultural land, promoting sustainable urban development practices and encouraging the use of alternative energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and mitigate environmental impacts. Geo-informatics can be used to effectively analyze the rate of change

in land use patterns and the extent of urban sprawl. Geo-informatics can help visualize and model the rate of change in land use, enabling a better understanding of the growth and characteristics of urbanization processes in Nandurbar district. By analyzing the spatial data and using spatial metrics, it is possible to quantify the urbanization and growth pattern in Nandurbar district. This information can help policymakers and urban planners make informed decisions regarding land use planning, infrastructure development and environmental protection in the district (Mardiansjah et al., 2019).

Therefore, there is a need for effective land use planning and management strategies to ensure the sustainable use of available land resources and minimize the negative impact on the environment. In addition, population growth also necessitated mapping of the existing supporting infrastructure and drivers of land use change in Nandurbar district. This includes understanding the factors that drive land use change, such as population growth, economic development and infrastructure expansion (Ma et al., 2018).

According to the 2011 census, Maharashtra is one of the most industrialized and urbanized states in India, directly affecting its land use patterns. The rapid growth in population has

resulted in increased urbanization, leading to industrialization and changes in land use that can negatively impact the environment. As population and societal needs continue to evolve, it becomes necessary to reconsider how land is utilized. This process often involves trial and error, with varying levels of success and failure. National planning efforts rely heavily on effective land use to succeed. It is essential to have a well-thought-out land use plan that can adapt to changing socio-economic conditions. By implementing conscious planning and effectively utilizing land resources, we can better accommodate the changing needs of society. From this perspective, the present study sheds light on the problem in Nandurbar district. The present work attempts to correlate population growth and its impact on land use patterns within the study region.

Study Area:

Nandurbar district has a total geographical area of 5955 km². It lies between 21° 50′ and 22° 47′ north latitude and 73° 50′ to 74° 19′ east longitude. The states of Gujarat in the west, northwest and north and Madhya Pradesh in the north and northeast surround Nandurbar district. Dhule District borders the district to the south, southeast and east. Narmada and Tapi is the main important rivers in the district. The Narmada River marks the northern boundary of the district. The river Tapi is flows in the central part of the district. The main black soil occupied about 73 percent of the district; as well as light soil, red soil (5 percent), sandy loamy soil also found in the district. The current study is focus on Nandurbar district area.

Fig. - 1
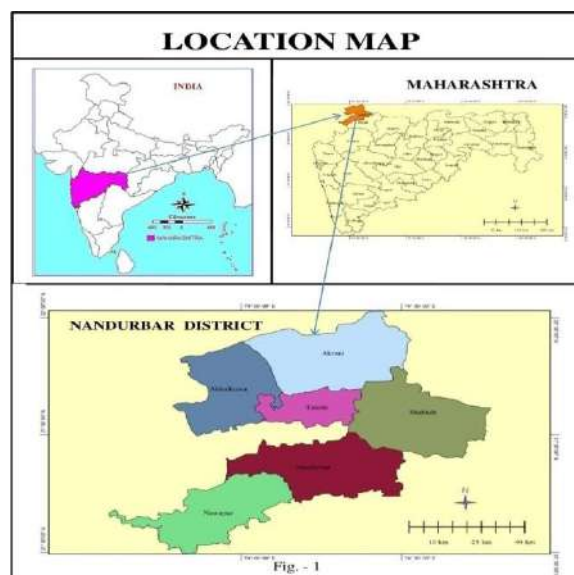
The district headquarters is in Nandurbar town and the district is tribal dominated. The District headquarters, Nandurbar, is the main railway station within the district on the Ahmadabad – Howrah route of the western railway. The Kolkata - Surat National highway (also known as Asian Highway) 46 (AH46) passes through Navpur, and Visarwadi towns in the district. Nandurbar city is connected with other towns and places by railway as well as by road. The climate in the district is generally dry except during the southwest monsoon season. The daily mean minimum temperature is 15.8°C and means maximum temperature is 40.7°C.

April-May is the hottest months with an average daily maximum temperature of 34°C. December is the coldest month with an average daily maximum temperature of 21 °C in the study area. The average annual rainfall across the district is 801 mm. There are significant differences within the district. Rainfall generally decreases as you go from west to east. Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy, supporting the population of 16, 48,295 (2011 census).

Aim:

To investigates the relationship between population growth and changes in land use patterns within Nandurbar District. The study might seek to understand how the district's population growth has impacted the utilization of land for various purposes such as agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, and infrastructure development. The research may also explore the implications of these changes on the environment, economy, and society of the region.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the historical population growth trends (from 1991 to 2021) in Nandurbar District.
2. To assess the current land use patterns in the district.
3. To identify the factors driving changes in land use, including population growth, urbanization, and economic development.
4. To evaluate the impact of population growth on land uses changes and vice versa.

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Hypothesis:

"Population growth in Nandurbar District has led to significant changes in land use patterns, including increased urbanization, agricultural expansion, and infrastructure development. These changes have resulted in both positive and negative impacts on the environment, economy, and society of the district."

Data Base And Methodology:

1. Data Sources:

- This study is based on primary, secondary data and fieldwork.
- Population data from the Census of India other demographic surveys and Government of Maharashtra Statistics Department and field surveys.
- Land use data from satellite imagery, remote sensing and SOI.
- Socio-economic data from government reports, surveys, and studies.
- Environmental data related to land degradation, deforestation, and water resources.

2. Methodology:

- **Quantitative Analysis:** Statistical analysis to examine trends in population growth and land use changes over the time. This could include regression analysis, correlation analysis, and time-series analysis.
- **Spatial Analysis:** GIS (Geographic Information System) techniques to map land use changes and assess their spatial patterns and distribution.
- **Qualitative Analysis:** Interviews focus on group discussions, and case studies to understand the drivers and impacts of population growth on land use dynamics.
- **Policy Analysis:** Evaluation of existing land use policies and their effectiveness in managing the impacts of population growth on land use.

The methodology would likely involve a combination of these approaches to provide a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between population growth and land use dynamics in Nandurbar District.

Results And Discussion:

Population Growth:

The population is a valuable resource for growth. Any region becomes developed when its population grows, but development should only occur at the ideal level. From the perspective of regional agricultural development, population growth is deemed economically significant since it shapes economic activity, establishes consumption levels, and shapes the agricultural labour force.

Table No: 01, Decadal Population Growth of Nandurbar District 1991-2021

Year	Total Population	Total Growth in %
1991	1,062,545	25.29
2001	1,311,709	23.45
2011	1,648,295	25.66
2021	2,000,000*	21.33

(Source: District census handbook, *: Estimated population)

The Nandurbar district's population statistics are displayed in the table (01) for the four decades between 1991 and 2021. Over this time, there has been a steady increase in the overall population, growing by about 88.23 percent. In comparison to the 2001 decade (23.45 percent), the growth rate in the 2011 decade (25.66 percent) was marginally higher. The most notable feature is the population's steady increase over the course of the time. Between each census, the district's population increased significantly, with an average decadal growth rate of more than 23 percent. This pattern points to a dynamic change in Nandurbar population. The following are some possible explanations for the population growth: Natural population growth, which occurs when birth rates exceed death rates, may be the main cause. A decrease in death rates may be brought about by elements like better nutrition, hygiene, and healthcare facilities, which could result in a larger younger population and possibly higher birth rates. It's possible that social welfare programs or government policies supporting rural development are improving the environment in Nandurbar where families are raising children. Since Scheduled Tribes make up a sizable portion of Nandurbar population, initiatives promoting tribal development may also have an impact on population growth.

Land Use:

The land use statistics for the Nandurbar district from 1991 to 2021 are displayed in table (02). Five land use categories are used to group the data: built-up land, wasteland, water bodies, agriculture, and forests.

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Table No: 02, Land use of the Nandurbar district in 1991, 2001, 2011, 2021

Years	1991		2001		2011		2021	
Land Use	Area (Sq.km)	Area (%)	Area (Sq.km)	Area (%)	Area (Sq.km)	Area (%)	Area (Sq.km)	Area (%)
Forest	2729.519	45.84	2269.491	38.11	2113.430	35.49	1970.621	33.09
Agricultural Land	3038.202	51.02	3495.173	58.69	3604.562	60.53	3700.470	62.14
Built up land	17.321	0.29	19.006	0.32	63.719	1.07	165.171	2.77
Wasteland	11.678	0.20	11.129	0.19	8.933	0.15	0.198	0.00
Water Bodies	158.280	2.66	160.200	2.69	164.358	2.76	118.540	1.99
Total	5955.000	100.00	5955.000	100.00	5955.000	100.00	5955.000	100.00

(Source: Calculated by researcher by using Land-sat satellite data)

In the Nandurbar district, agriculture is the most common land use category. It held 51% of the land area in 1991, and by 2021, it had increased to 62% of the total land area. This implies that the district of Nandurbar is increasingly being dominated by agriculture. The second most significant land use category is forest. In 1991, it made up 46% of the land area, but by 2021, that percentage had dropped to 33%. This implies that the clearing of forests for farming purposes is occurring. The smallest category of land use is built-up land. It was only 0:29 percent of the land area in 1991, but by 2021 it had grown to 2:77 percent of the total land area. This may indicate that urbanization is occurring in the Nandurbar district. The two smallest categories of land use are water bodies and wasteland. Throughout the course of the study period, their percentage has stayed largely consistent.

Map No.01 and 02, Nandurbar district Land use Map in 1991 and 2021
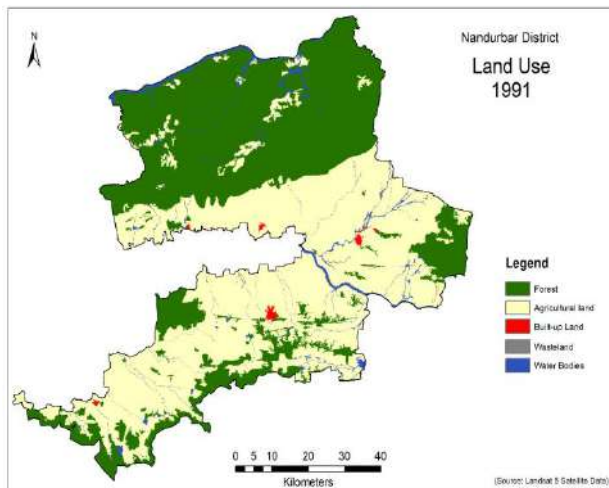
Figure: 01. Land use of Nandurbar district in 1991
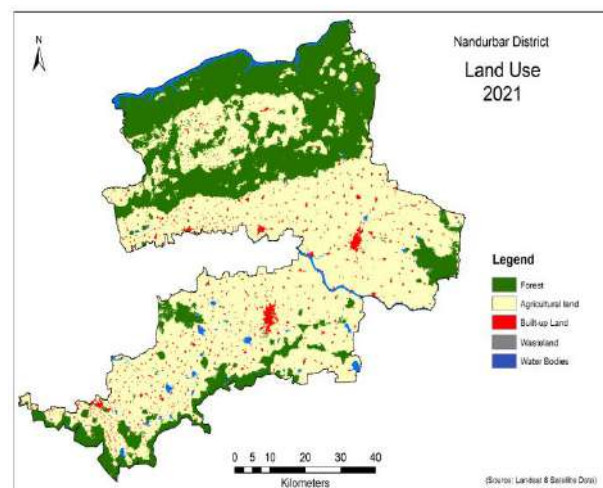
Figure: 02. Land use of Nandurbar district in 2021

Correlation between Population and Land Use:

The table (03) shows correlation coefficients between population and various land use categories. Correlation coefficients measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables. They range from -1 to 1, where -1 indicates a perfectly negative correlation, 0 indicates no correlation, and 1 indicates a perfectly positive correlation.

Table No: 01, Correlation test between population and land use category-

R / Prob	Total Population	Forest	Agricultural Land	Built up Land	Wasteland	Water Bodies
Total Population	1	-0.928	0.891	0.936	-0.915	-0.733
	0	0.072	0.109	0.064	0.085	0.267
Forest	-0.928	1	-0.996	-0.755	0.737	0.52
	0.072	0	0.004	0.245	0.263	0.48
Agricultural Land	0.891	-0.996	1	0.695	-0.68	-0.459

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	0.109	0.004	0	0.305	0.32	0.541
Built up land	0.936	-0.755	0.695	1	-0.995	-0.909
	0.064	0.245	0.305	0	0.005	0.091
Wasteland	-0.915	0.737	-0.68	-0.995	1	0.942
	0.085	0.263	0.32	0.005	0	0.058
Water Bodies	-0.733	0.52	-0.459	-0.909	0.942	1
	0.267	0.48	0.541	0.091	0.058	0

(Source: Calculated by researcher)

Population has a strong positive correlation with agricultural land (0.891) and built-up land (0.936). This means that as the population increases, the amount of agricultural land and built-up land also increases. This supports the hypothesis that population growth is influencing land-use change. Population has a strong negative correlation with forest land   (-0.928) and wasteland (-0.915). This means that as the population increases, the amount of forest land and wasteland decreases. This further supports the hypothesis that population growth is influencing land-use change, potentially by leading to deforestation and conversion of wasteland to other uses. There is a weak positive correlation between population and water bodies (- 0.733).

It is important to note that correlation does not necessarily equal causation. While the table suggests a relationship between population growth and land-use change, other factors, such as government policies or economic development, could also be influencing land-use change. Overall, the table provides some evidence to

Support the hypothesis that "Population growth is a significant factor influencing land-use change in the study area from 1991 to 2021".

Conclusion:

The study concludes that there is a significant correlation between land use patterns and population growth in the Nandurbar district based on its correlation analysis.

1. **Summary of Findings:** A recap of the main findings regarding population growth trends, land use changes, and their interrelationships in Nandurbar District.
2. **Impact Assessment:** These results imply that the distribution of land for built-up, agricultural, forest, and wasteland uses is significantly impacted by population growth. An assessment of the impacts of population growth on land use patterns, including environmental, economic, and social implications.
3. **Policy Recommendations:** This emphasizes how crucial it is to use sustainable land use planning and management techniques to meet the problems brought on by the world's fastest-growing cities and populations. The report highlights that in order to guarantee the sustainable use of land resources and reduce adverse effects on the environment, informed

decision-making is essential for infrastructure development, land use planning, and environmental protection. It is possible for policymakers and urban planners to obtain important insights that will direct efficient land management techniques in the Nandurbar district by utilizing geo-informatics tools to analyze changes in land use and intensification processes.

4. **Future Research Directions:** In general, the study emphasizes how population growth affects land use dynamics and how important it is to take proactive steps to balance conflicting demands for land resources while fostering sustainable development in the area.

Conclusion:

A concluding statement summarizing the importance of the study and its contributions to the field of population geography, land use planning, and sustainable development. The conclusion would aim to tie together the various strands of the research and provide a clear and concise summary of the study's implications and potential avenues for further research and action.

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The Search For Meaning And Purpose: An Existential Study on Anthony Doerr's *Cloud Cuckoo Land*

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14066444

Abstract:

The paper aims to examines the existential perspectives of meaning and purpose in Anthony Doerr's *Cloud Cuckoo Land*. Through a multi-layered narrative that spans different historical contexts, the novel explores the interconnected lives of its characters, each grappling with identity, connection, and the search for significance in an often chaotic world. By analysing key elements such as temporal displacement, the nature of hope, and the impact of storytelling, this study highlights how Doerr illustrates the universal human struggle for understanding and fulfilment. Ultimately, *Cloud Cuckoo Land* serves as a poignant reflection on the resilience of the human spirit, revealing that the quest for meaning is both a personal journey and a collective experience that unites us across time and space. The novel raises fundamental existential questions about the human condition: What does it mean to live a meaningful life? How do we find purpose in a chaotic world? Doerr's characters struggle with these questions, often in the face of adversity, as they navigate their own quests for significance. It ultimately suggests that meaning and purpose are not fixed destinations, but rather ongoing processes of discovery and creation, shaped by our relationships with each other, the natural world, and the stories that bind us together.

Keywords: Anthony Doerr, *Cloud Cuckoo Land,* Existentialism, Meaning, Purpose, Universal Human Struggle, Viktor Frankl, Heidegger, Chaotic world, Greek Manuscript. Anna, Zeno, Konstance, *Man's Search for Meaning, Being-in-the-world,* Individual freedom.

Introduction:

Existentialism is a philosophical movement that emphasizes individual freedom and choice, often accompanied by a sense of absurdity and uncertainty. It often explores the human struggle to find meaning and purpose in life. The quest is a fundamental aspect of human existence, as individuals grapple with the inherent uncertainty and ambiguity of their existence. Through literary works, existential authors reveal the complexities of human experience, highlighting the importance of individual responsibility, freedom, and authenticity in the pursuit of meaning. Existential authors offer powerful explorations of the human quest for meaning and purpose, highlighting the complexities and challenges of individual existence. By engaging with these works, one gets a deeper understanding of the existential approach and its relevance to the human experience.

Cloud Cuckoo Land, a novel by Anthony Doerr, spans eight centuries, weaving together the stories of five characters across different time periods. The narrative is focused around an imaginary manuscript, also titled "Cloud Cuckoo Land," written by the ancient Greek philosopher Diogenes. The story begins in 15th-century Byzantine Empire, where Anna, a young seamstress, and Omeir, a village boy conscripted into the Ottoman army, prepare to take the city of Constantinople. In the 21st century, Zeno Ninis, an octogenarian, brings a group of kids to the library after hours to rehearse a play adaptation of "Cloud Cuckoo Land." Meanwhile, a 17-year-old boy named Seymour drops off a bomb in the library. The novel also jumps to a generation ship, the Argos, which is traveling through space in the 22nd century. The crew, led by Sybil, is tasked with preserving human knowledge and culture. They use storytelling as a means to cope with the isolation and uncertainty of their journey.

The novel explores existential perspectives through its interconnected stories, characters, and the concept of a book within a book. In *Cloud Cuckoo Land*, Doerr delves into the human condition, highlighting the search for meaning, purpose, and connection in a seemingly chaotic world. "Through its exploration of loss, heroism and destiny, *Cloud Cuckoo Land* grapples with the climate crisis and humankind's culpability, and does so with wisdom and clemency." (Anderson)

The novel's central theme is the quest for meaning and purpose. Characters from different

time periods and backgrounds, such as Anna, Omeir, Zeno, Seymour, and Konstance, are all searching for something more. They are driven by a desire to transcend their circumstances, find connection, and leave a lasting impact. The existential quest is reflected in the story of *Cloud Cuckoo Land*, a book that has been passed down through generations, offering a sense of hope and escapism.

Existentialism is also reflected in the novel's exploration of human connection. Characters long for meaningful relationships, and their searches for connection often lead them to create or rediscover stories. The novel highlights the importance of empathy, understanding, and shared experiences in building connections between individuals. Through their stories, characters find a sense of belonging, purpose, and meaning, underscoring the significance of human connection in the face of existential uncertainty. "Each character is abandoned or outcast and each is saved by a story. Konstance is the last human left alive aboard the Argos. Zeno is a gay man in rural Idaho in the mid-20th century; Seymour is autistic; Anna is an orphan; Omeir is born with a cleft lip." (Bennett)

Anna, an orphan in 15th-century Constantinople, and Omeir, a farm boy from a nearby village, are bound together by their experiences during the siege of Constantinople. Their stories illustrate the fragility of human existence and the importance of memory. Anna's narrative is intertwined with the story of Omeir, a gentle giant, and their shared experiences. Her character's development suggests a deep-seated desire for connection, purpose, and belonging. Anna's desperate attempts to preserve her sister's life and Omeir's quiet devotion to his oxen, Moonlight and Tree, demonstrate the ways in which individuals find meaning in their relationships and the world around them. "We leave our bodies behind in this world so that we may take flight into the next." (Doerr 380)

Characters struggle with their identities and seek purpose in a world that often feels chaotic and uncertain. The narrative emphasizes the importance of storytelling as a means to find meaning and connection. The novel's structure highlights how the quest for understanding transcends time. They are placed in different eras face similar existential dilemmas, showcasing the universality of human struggles.

A good story lets us escape life, if only for a little while. Let's us transport ourselves to another world after a terrible day at work, a fight with a spouse, wait time at the hospital, times when we generally just need to take a break from the myriad of unsolvable problems and horrific existential truths that life delights in throwing our way. (Miller)

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Zeno, an elderly veteran of the Korean War, and Seymour, a troubled young man, inhabit a contemporary Idaho. Zeno's efforts to translate the ancient Greek manuscript, Cloud Cuckoo Land, and Seymour's desire to destroy the world through ecoterrorism, reveal the contrasting ways in which individuals seek hope and purpose. Zeno's dedication to storytelling and Seymour's desperation for change highlight the human need for meaning and the destructive potential of unchecked emotions. "But books, like people, die. They die in fires or floods or in the mouths of worms or at the whims of tyrants. If they are not safeguarded, they go out of the world. And when a book goes out of the world, the memory dies a second death." (Doerr 52)

Doerr illustrates the duality of human experience, the desire for connection amidst isolation. The characters' journeys reveal how relationships can provide meaning, even in the face of adversity. Hope emerges as a crucial element in the characters' quests. The pursuit of dreams and aspirations, despite overwhelming odds, reflects an existential resilience that resonates throughout the narrative.

Viktor Frankl, an Austrian neurologist and psychiatrist, survived the Holocaust and developed logotherapy, a form of Existential Analysis. His memoir, Man's Search for Meaning, chronicles his experiences in concentration camps and describes his psychotherapeutic method of finding meaning in all existence, even in the most challenging circumstances.

Frankl' sexistential theory emphasizes the human search for meaning and purpose, particularly in the face of suffering and adversity. He argues that individuals must take responsibility for finding their own meaning, rather than relying on external factors or circumstances.

The creation of meaning through:
1. creative pursuits,
2. servicing others,
3. contradictory experiences,
4. the commitment to a decision,
5. spiritual connection,
6. 6)perceiving meaningless tasks through a meaningful lens,
7. creating and chasing goals, and lastly
8. 8)maintaining an unconditional attitude of strength. (Bushkin et al.)

Heidegger's philosophy explores the concept of Being-in-the-world, emphasizing that human existence is characterized by its situatedness and practical engagement with the world. He argues that meaning is not something that can be discovered or imposed from outside, but rather emerges from our everyday experiences and interactions.

Heidegger makes it clear he is not interested in a systematic explanation of what we are, as if

existence referred to the objective presence of a substance—e.g., a rational animal, an ego cogito, or an ensouled body. As a phenomenologist, he is concerned with how we are. In his version of phenomenology, Dasein is viewed not as a substance with what-like characteristics but as a self-interpreting, meaning-giving activity. (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

The characters' struggles to preserve and create meaning in the face of adversity resonate with Frankl's logotherapy and Heidegger's existential ontology. Konstance, a young girl living on the exo-ship Argos, represents the quest for connection and belonging in a post-apocalyptic future. Her interactions with the ship's AI, Sybil, and her own struggles to find purpose amidst the ruins of civilization, underscore the importance of human relationships and the longing for a sense of belonging. "None of it will help her understand why she has been consigned to this fate." (Doerr 394)

Aethon, the shepherd from the ancient Greek manuscript, Cloud Cuckoo Land, embodies the human desire for a perfect, pain-free existence. His transformations into a donkey, fish, and bird, as he seeks the mythical Cloud Cuckoo Land, serve as a metaphor for the futility of seeking an unattainable ideal. Aethon's story highlights the tension between the human desire for perfection and the imperfections of reality. His quest for Cloud Cuckoo Land, a mythical utopia, serves as a metaphor for humanity's enduring search for a perfect world. Despite his numerous setbacks and transformations, he remains driven by his desire to find this elusive paradise. The novel depicts the human condition, highlighting ones perpetual longing for a better life and willingness to persevere in the face of adversity.

Throughout the novel, Doerr emphasizes the significance of storytelling as a means of preserving human experience and finding meaning. The characters' connections to the Cloud Cuckoo Land manuscript, whether as creators, custodians, or seekers, demonstrate the enduring power of stories to transcend time and circumstance. The novel highlights its central idea that stories are essential to human existence, providing a sense of purpose and continuity in the face of uncertainty and loss. Each of the five main characters faces unique challenges, from the siege of Constantinople to the collapse of human civilization. Yet, despite these adversities, they adapt and find ways to persevere. Konstance, the young girl on the spaceship, learns to navigate the complexities of her new environment, while Seymour, the idealistic teacher, finds solace in the stories of the past. Zeno, the elderly translator, finds meaning in his work, even as his world crumbles around him.

Further scope of study where the novel can be analysed in the perspectives of ecocriticism, where Doerr's writings grabs the attention to the details and abilities of the inner workings of characters' minds and the novel's depiction of environmental degradation, climate change, and the struggle for survival can be analysed through an ecocritical perspective. The approach emphasizes the interconnectedness of human and non-human worlds, highlighting the novel's themes of ecological disaster and resilience.

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A Study on the Liquidity Risk Management in Axis Bank Limited

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Abstract:

The banking sector in India, overseen by the (RBI), is robust, well-capitalized, and well-regulated. India, top ten global economies, presents significant growth potential for the banking sector. By 2020, India was projected to become the fifth-largest banking industry globally, with expectations to rise to the third-largest by 2024, This rapid expansion is fueled by the latest technological advancements like internet banking and mobile banking, making financial transactions more accessible and efficient for the masses.

Liquidity refers to their ability to meet both expected and unexpected cash and collateral obligations efficiently and without incurring significant losses. Liquidity risk arises from the maturity mismatch between short-term liabilities and long-term assets, exposing banks to rollover or refinancing risk. Mitigating liquidity risk to maintain profitability can be achieved through strategies such as increasing liquid assets or optimizing asset and liability management.

Keywords: Asset-Liability Management, Bank Efficiency, Profitability, Liquidity Management, Risk Management

Introduction:

Every organization must prioritize effective liquidity management to navigate unforeseen risks, expedite decision-making, and maintain a clear understanding of financial liquidity. Inadequate management can disrupt operations and, in extreme cases, lead to insolvency. By efficiently managing liquidity, businesses can capitalize on new opportunities and sustain their competitive advantage. This requires comprehensive visibility into financial data to facilitate accurate scenario analysis, cash forecasting, and informed decision-making, all of which are pivotal for organizational success.

Liquidity management entails the ability of a company to meet its financial obligations promptly. It is a strategic imperative that permeates every aspect of business operations and influences overall business strategy and operating models. Effective liquidity management not only provides insights into past, present, and future cash positions but also helps in assessing the impact of cash outflows and short-term liabilities. Thus, it offers a clear understanding of the financial health of an organization, enabling informed decision-making.

About Axis Bank:

Axis Bank is among the pioneering new private banks to begin operations in 1994 following the Indian government's approval for the establishment of private sector banks. The bank was promoted by the country's leading financial institution, the Unit Trust of India (UTI), along with significant contributions from Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), and its four subsidiaries. The initial capital for setting up Axis Bank amounted to ₹115 crore, with UTI contributing ₹100 crore, LIC ₹7.5 crore, and GIC along with its subsidiaries ₹1.5 crore each.

Axis Bank has consistently showcased its strengths in both retail and corporate banking sectors by adopting international best practices to achieve excellence. A significant milestone in its growth trajectory was in November 2010, when Axis Bank entered into a deal to acquire the investment banking and equities units of Enam Securities for $456 million. This strategic acquisition involved merging Axis Securities, the bank's equities arm, with Enam Securities' investment banking business. The integration brought together Enam's investment banking, institutional equities, retail equities, distribution of financial products, and non-banking finance businesses under the Axis Securities umbrella, significantly enhancing Axis Bank's capabilities and market presence.

Axis Bank's journey from its inception to becoming a leading financial institution reflects its commitment to excellence and continuous growth. Through strategic acquisitions and adherence to best practices, the bank has solidified its position in the Indian banking sector, providing a robust platform

for future expansion and innovation. In 2021, Axis Bank demonstrated its dynamic approach to investment and portfolio management by reducing its stake in Yes Bank from 2.39 percent to 1.96 percent. This move reflects Axis Bank's strategic flexibility and proactive management of its investment portfolio, aligning with its broader financial strategies.

Originally established as UTI Bank in 1993, Axis Bank has undergone significant growth and transformation. From its early efforts in establishing a strong presence within India, the bank has expanded its reach to become a global player with branches in major international financial hubs. This growth has been characterized by resilience and adaptability, enabling the bank to navigate various market challenges and opportunities.

Future Growth And Prospect Of Axis Bank:

Axis Bank is one of India's premier private sector banks, renowned for its wide array of financial products and services catering to retail, corporate, and SME customers. Despite facing challenges such as economic slowdowns, asset quality issues, and regulatory changes, the bank has demonstrated resilience and potential for growth. Its growth drivers and future challenges are:

Growth Drivers:

- **Digital Transformation-** It has been investing heavily in technology and digital infrastructure to improve customer experience and operational efficiency. This digital shift positions the bank to attract and retain tech-savvy customers, enhancing its competitive edge.
- **Focus on Retail and SME Segments-** By expanding its retail and SME lending portfolios, it aims to tap into the growing demand in these segments. Successful execution of this strategy could significantly boost the bank's growth.
- **Diversification of Services–** It is diversifying its financial offerings to include wealth management, insurance, and investment banking. This strategy aims to create new revenue streams and reduce dependence on traditional banking operations.

Prospects and Challenges:

- **Economic Environment-** Its growth is closely tied to the broader economic conditions in India and globally. Interest rates, inflation, and GDP growth rates will play crucial roles in influencing the bank's lending and profitability.
- **Asset Quality–** Managing non-performing assets (NPAs) is critical for sustained growth. Effective management of asset quality will determine the bank's financial health and stability.
- **Regulatory Changes-** Changes in regulatory policies, especially those related to capital adequacy and lending guidelines, can significantly impact the bank's operations and profitability.

Statement of the Problem:

The challenges associated with bank liquidity management have profound and far-reaching impacts on economic progress and evident since the global financial crisis that began in 2007, underscoring the critical need for commercial banks to effectively balance liquidity risk management to ensure stability for providing adequate market liquidity is crucial for economic development. The complexity and size of the modern economy heighten the importance of meticulous liquidity management from the perspectives of banks, investors, and the overall economy.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the strategies adopted in risk management at Axis Bank.
2. To evaluate the liquidity management policy of Axis Bank.

Methodology:

The present study is analytical in nature and only uses secondary data that is readily available from Axis Bank, such as working papers, annual reports, financial outcomes analyses, and RBI recommendations. The study covers the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24, utilizing banking ratios, asset-liability management, and liquidity management ratios to achieve its objectives and draw meaningful conclusions.

Results and Discussions:

1. The Core Deposit to Asset Ratio shows an overall increasing trend and trend highlights the bank's success in growing core deposit base, leading to a more stable and predictable source of funds for its lending activities.
2. The Volatile Deposit to Asset Ratio shows a general downward trend over the period, indicating a decreasing reliance on volatile deposits relative to total assets and the downward trend indicates a reduction in the reliance on volatile deposits.
3. The Prime Assets to Assets Ratio fluctuated over the period showing both increases and decreases whereas the increase indicates significant growth in prime assets, enhancing the quality and stability of the asset base.
4. The Market Liabilities to Total Assets Ratio shows a slight downward trend over the period, indicating a gradual reduction in the proportion of assets funded by market liabilities.
5. The general downward trend in the Credit/Deposit Ratio indicates a more conservative lending approach, with a smaller proportion of deposits being extended as loans. This can enhance liquidity and reduce risk.
6. The Net Loans to Total Deposit Ratio has generally decreased over the observed period,

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indicating a relative increase in deposits compared to loans.

7. The analysis of the Gearing Ratio from 2019 to 2024 indicates a significant reduction in financial leverage initially, demonstrating an improved financial position as net worth increased more rapidly than total debt.

8. The analysis of the Earning Assets Ratio fluctuations in the proportion of earning assets relative to total assets influenced by changes in lending and investment activities. Overall, the increase in the ratio over the period indicates a positive trend towards a higher proportion of assets generating income.

Conclusion:

Liquidity management at Axis Bank is a critical aspect of its financial operations, ensuring the bank's ability to meet short-term financial obligations while maintaining operational stability and solvency. Over the years, Axis Bank has demonstrated a robust liquidity management framework, characterized by prudent liquidity risk management practices and effective liquidity monitoring mechanisms. By maintaining a diversified funding base and optimizing its liquidity sources, including stable retail deposits and wholesale funding, Axis Bank has mitigated liquidity risks effectively. Axis Bank's proactive approach to liquidity management involves stress testing and scenario analysis to assess its liquidity resilience under various market conditions. Axis Bank focuses on optimizing its liquidity positions to support business growth and strategic initiatives. This involves deploying excess liquidity in profitable assets while balancing liquidity risk and return considerations.

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Making Voting Compulsory in India: A Desirable Idea

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14066518

Abstract:

The lofty ideals like liberty and equality are not subject to cost benefit analysis. An abuse of individual liberty even in the name of democracy is not legitimate. The application of utilitarian logic to investigate the potential benefits of mandatory voting in terms of better consequences is a misleading because it deteriorates the individual liberty which might be dangerous in the long run for the democratic society like India. Further, it makes India a sort of cosmetic democracy because it attempts to increase voter participation by making it a legal compulsion without addressing the deeper causes of the decline of civic engagement. It is not necessary that non-voting is an irrational act because the decision of an individual to not cast vote may also be rational and reflection of conscious choice. The mandatory voting may lead to coercion and it may be quantity centric rather than qualitative and meaningful because there are worthless votes. The legitimate members of the India state vote without much consideration because it is compulsory and this may lead to severely affect the electoral outcome. The political groups may target the marginalized group and mobilize them on different identity lines because of compulsion and even policy designed on those lines thereby lead to deterioration of coherence and may increase polarization. Lastly, there are social, political, economic and cultural barriers such as illiteracy, poverty, language barriers, socio-cultural customs, and lack of enlightened citizenship and so on.

Key Words: Universal Adult Franchise, Representative Democracy, Political Equality, Popular Sovereignty, Voting Behaviour, Voter Fatigue, Political Participation, Rights, Cosmetic Democracy

Introduction:

The readings of the Constituent Assembly of India debates suggests that each and every aspects of the constitution of India were brought under the heated debates by applying public reason to make it part of the constitution. There was so much of initial diversity of opinions which were reconciled eventually through communication and by applying public reason. But the subject of Universal Adult Franchise was the only subject that was least discussed and comprehensively agreed by the members of the Constituent Assembly of India. (Udit, 2017) Article 326 of the constitution of India provides for the one individual, one vote and one value with certain legitimate restrictions in order to conduct direct elections of the state assembly and lower house of the parliament which means that the legitimate citizens of India, above the age of 18 years can exercise this right to participate in the affairs of the Indian state by casting votes in the elections. (Basu, 1997)

The political order of India represents a representative democracy which is based on liberal ideas and institutions along with the accommodations of ideas such as social justice. What lies at the heart of Indian representative democracy is the idea of popular sovereignty that is people are the ultimate source of the authority and political equality that all the legitimate citizens of

Indian state are equal in the eyes of the fundamental laws of the land. No one is to be discriminated on the basis except, prescribed by the law and condemns privileges on different basis. In a representative democracy inclusive participation is essential to ensure accountability and smooth functioning of the political system. However, it may be noted that people prefer to live in politically organized communities for the purpose of fulfilling basic social values such as security, freedom, order, justice and wealth from the state but not necessarily participating in the affairs of the state. (Pai, 2013)

The liberal democracy is based on an assumption that individual is a rational being and when it comes to participating in the affairs of the state, individual is expected to apply reason. In the Indian state, individual may participate in the affairs of the state by casting votes in the elections and/or contesting elections and holding an important office of profit of the state. Either way these are legal rights of the legitimate members of the Indian state. This also means that people may exercise these rights or even may not exercise these legal rights either by choice or by compulsions which may be non-legal in nature. (Appadorai, 1961) Elections are at the heart of liberal representative democratic order. It is through the competitive free, fair and periodical elections; people elect their representatives to decide on the behalf of them and

legally compel them to remain accountable. Therefore, it may be said that elections and representative institutions are intrinsically linked to each other. (Heywood, 2013)

There are notable political philosophers such as John Stuart Mill, Thomas Paine, Joseph Schumpeter, Robert Dahl and many more extensively theorized around the subject of the relationship between elections and representation. For instance, John Stuart Mill (1806-73) in his seminal work; 'Considerations of Representative Government' emphasize on political participation and how it essential to not only the overall personality development of an individual but also important for the overall progress of the society. Mill further states that the legitimacy of the government depends on the ability of the representatives to represent the interest of the people and therefore leant and educated members of the society keeps the representatives under check and enforces accountability. (Subrata Mukherjee, 2011)

Trends of Voter Turnout in India:

Elections in India significantly carry out numerous purposes such as recruiting politicians, making governments, providing representation, influencing policy, educating voters and building legitimacy. There might be a controversy about converting votes into seats depending on which model of electoral system is in place. (Heywood, 2013) There are complex variables within the voter turnout are worth considering such as voter turnout of disadvantaged sections of the society, voter turnout among formally educated individuals, economic class based voter turnout, rural and urban voter turnout and so on. But overall trends of voter turnout suggest that it has never exceeded 70 percent mark in any previous general elections in India. Which means less than 70 out of 100 eligible voters are exercising their right to cast votes in the elections of the lower house of the parliament. (Jain, 2024)

India: Voter Turnout in General Elections
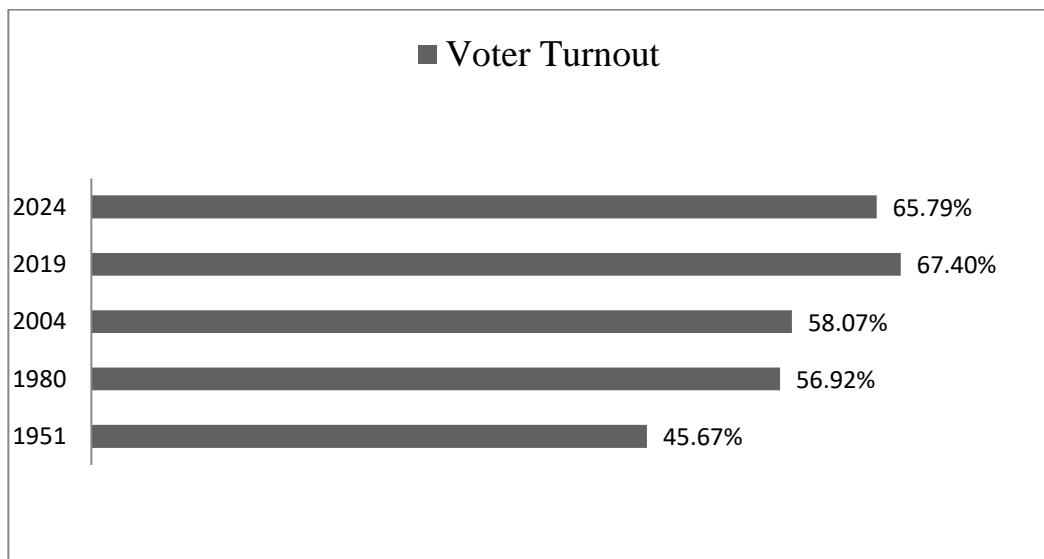
Source: Election Commission of India

It is evident that a significant portion of the eligible voters are not casting votes in Lok Sabha elections and the trends of voter turnout are almost identical in case of assembly elections as well with slightly better turnout. However, the liberal democratic institutions and ideas are based on choices of the individuals rather than compulsions. The question arise here is that how much is appropriate turnout for the meaningful democratic political processes? Because as many scholars of the discipline believes that excessive participation is also not desirable as it might cause chaos and there are resource constraints. What is to be prioritized, numbers or quality? What are the possible advantages of increased participation? Is making mandatory voting lead to abuse of rights? Is it helping countering social disabilities? There are

multiple possibilities which make mandatory voting subject to in-depth research and debate.

Debating Mandatory Voting in India:

The Union Law Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal in written replies in the parliament stated that voting is a right and there are no specific proposals at the moment to make it a legal obligation. The BJP leader and renowned entertainment artist turned politician Paresh Rawal also commented on making voting mandatory and he went on saying that there should be a prescription of punishment for those who do not cast their votes in the election. There are more 20 plus countries where voting is not a right but a legal obligation and makes it not just a civic duty but mandatory.

In India voting is a legal constitutional right and it is more of interpreted in terms of civic duty rather than a legal obligation. Therefore, there are

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no legally prescribed punishment in case of any legitimate voter decide not to vote in the election. But it is important also to understand the reasoning of mandatory voting and its possible advantages in case if the Indian state makes it mandatory and potential risks associated with it. This exercise of debate and comparison is essential to build perspective around the subject of mandatory voting. (Austin, 2022)

There are countries like Thailand, Singapore, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Egypt, Greece, Mexico, Luxemburg and many more makes it mandatory for their members of the political community to cast votes in different elections. An estimated 744 million population living in these 20 plus countries where laws make voting compulsory. (Santhanam, 2014) Let's talk about the case of India. It is important to do cost benefit analysis to figure out that making voting mandatory is really an impractical idea or not.

The first major benefit Indian state may have is the guarantee of increased participation of people in formal politics by casting votes. Because the obvious consequence of making voting compulsory is that voter turnout will increase for sure. Secondly, with greater participation of the people in the process of formation of government also increases the greater legitimacy because government is not formed on the bases of electoral majority but the popular majority. The third potential advantage is that it may increase overall participation of the people in political processes because the enforcement of vote has educational benefits that are people in general will be informed about the possible policies and the overall affairs of the state. And lastly, mandatory voting is essential to counter social disadvantages. This might be the major benefit India may have in case of making voting compulsory because usually people with resource constraints and other forms of vulnerabilities may not effectively participate in the affairs of the state but mandatory voting ensures genuine political equality and not only the political equality in the legal sense.

There are several disadvantages India might have to suffer by making voting mandatory in India. First, mandatory voting leads to abuse of freedom. It is restriction on individual liberty and therefore it may not be wrong to say that compulsion is a violation of individual liberty even in the name of democracy. It may be said that the choice of an individual to not cast vote may also be rational and reflection of conscious choice. Second, mandatory voting is more likely lead to cosmetic democracy because it perhaps only addresses the symptoms and not the root cause. By making voting compulsory there will be an effective increase in participation but is it really a meaningful one? Is it really addressing the deeper causes of the possible decline

of the civic engagement? Third, punitive measures in case of non-voting might more be severe for the least advantaged category because in the absence of sound resources equal legal rights often become meaningless. Lastly, making voting mandatory lead to the decline of coherence and promotes polarization because political groups designing policies to attract the marginalized section of the society in the wake of compulsion. (Heywood, 2013)

Conclusion:

The smooth functioning of the liberal democratic ideas and institutions depends on number of pre-requisites such as enlightened citizenship, relative degree of education, sound economic resources, higher moral standards, strong civil society, security and order and so on. Democratic politics becomes meaningful with the participation of the members of the political community. But sometimes, these ideas and institutions are imposed without preparing the platforms leads to the mid life crisis of democratic order. (Guha, 2007) The case of India is an exception where democratic values not only survived but flourished but also requires keeping up with the changing variables and therefore inclusive participation becomes essential. But in order to make India a substantive democracy it is important to prepare the strong foundation where political processes to be conducted rather than making cosmetic changes at the surface level without addressing the root causes. The democratic politics in India to be reduced to the procedural level in case of transforming rights into legal compulsion ad therefore there might be potential benefits of compulsory voting comes with strings attached.

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Impact of climate change on Agriculture

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Abstract:

India, a nation largely dependent on its agrarian economy, faces serious threats from climate change to its agricultural sector. India's agricultural industry is vulnerable to the negative impacts of fluctuating weather patterns, rising temperatures, irregular rainfall, and extreme weather events due to its diversified terrain and climate. Traditional farming methods are disrupted, crop yields are put in danger, food security is threatened, and rural poverty is made worse by these changes. Numerous factors, including crop yield, water availability, soil quality, and the livelihoods of millions of farmers, are impacted by climate change in India's agriculture. In order to meet these difficulties and ensure that India's agricultural economy remains sustainable in the face of climate change, swift adaptation and mitigation measures are needed. An essential component of the Indian economy, agriculture is greatly impacted by the country's climate. Sustainable climate management is essential to India's growth. India is experiencing heat waves, droughts, and heavy rainfall as a result of climate change. Water resources, agriculture, health, and socioeconomic development are all impacted by climate change. Because of fluctuating rainfall patterns and increasing demand, it is imperative to manage water resources efficiently and conserve them. Organic farming and agroforestry are examples of sustainable agricultural methods that support biodiversity, soil health, and farmers' livelihoods. For cities to be liveable, waste management, green infrastructure, and sustainable urban planning are essential. For the sake of ecological balance and human welfare, India's abundant biodiversity—which includes forests, wildlife, and coastal ecosystems—must be preserved. It is crucial to increase resilience in areas that are at risk by implementing social protection initiatives, climate-smart infrastructure, and early warning systems. India collaborates with other nations to exchange information and experience while taking part in international initiatives to combat climate change, such as the Paris Agreement.

Keywords: Climate change, Agriculture, Extreme weather, Economic consequences, Regional effects

Introduction:

An essential component of keeping life on Earth alive is the environment. bridging the gap between sustainable agriculture and the environment. Increased heat stress on crops, modified growing seasons, and early springs are all possible effects of rising temperatures. Crop growth, soil moisture, and water availability are all impacted by variations in rainfall patterns, frequency, and intensity. Changes in the patterns of sunlight have an impact on crop development, growth, and photosynthesis. Storms, floods, and droughts occurring more frequently and with greater intensity harm infrastructure, destroy crops, and interfere with agricultural operations. Agriculture is being significantly impacted by climate change. A number of factors, including shifting patterns of temperature and precipitation, intensifying extreme weather, and rising atmospheric CO2, are affecting agricultural yields, water availability, nutrient cycling, and livestock health both directly and indirectly.

Through the use of fertilisers, the raising of livestock, and modifications to land usage, agricultural operations are responsible for emissions. Urbanisation, agriculture, and deforestation change ecosystems, release stored carbon, and affect regional climates. Local water cycles are impacted by irrigation and water management techniques, which can affect precipitation patterns and aquifer recharging. Crop growth, disease prevalence, and pest dynamics are impacted by high temperatures, high precipitation, and high humidity. Crop selection, growth phases, and production are influenced by seasonal variations, moderate temperatures, and variable precipitation. Soil quality, crop selection, and agricultural viability are all impacted by permafrost, low temperatures, and short growing seasons. Crop yields and quality are declining due to rising temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns, and a rise in the frequency of extreme weather events. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns affect whether places are suitable for growing particular crops, which has an effect on agricultural productivity. Crop productivity and health are impacted by changes in temperature, precipitation, and weather patterns, which also change the dynamics of pests and diseases.

Challenges with the Study:

The agriculture industry depends heavily on the environment, and variations in the weather can have a big effect on food security and agricultural output. Heat stress in crops brought on by rising temperatures can lower yields and degrade quality. Flooding or drought can affect the availability of water, agricultural growth, and soil health.

Natural disasters that cause damage or destruction to crops, infrastructure, and agricultural resources include hurricanes, wildfires, and floods. Increased temperatures have the ability to modify the duration of growing seasons, which may provide scheduling issues for planting and harvesting. Crop-damaging pest and disease distribution and prevalence may shift as a result of climate change. Warmer weather-related changes in precipitation patterns and greater evaporation might result in water scarcity, which can affect crop growth and irrigation. Increased temperatures, changed precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events are examples of climate-related variables that can cause nutrient depletion, salinisation, and soil erosion. Crop and animal biodiversity loss can be attributed to climate change, which weakens the resilience of agricultural systems. Crop yields and quality can be impacted by changes in pollinator distribution, behaviour, and diversity brought about by climate change. Food insecurity may worsen as a result of agricultural yield reductions, decreased food availability, and higher food prices brought on by climate-related effects on agriculture.

Objectives:

The primary goal of this research is to examine how India's agriculture sector is being impacted by climate change. The researchers have also identified the following specific goals.

1. To research how the climate affects the agriculture industry.
2. To research how a changing environment affects output.
3. To research global climate change and conditions.
4. To research droughts and floods can significantly impact crop yields.
5. To research rising temperatures can make some crops less viable in traditional regions, while new areas may become suitable for cultivation.

Relevance of the Research:

An important factor in a nation's development is its agriculture industry. supplying enough food to feed everyone, therefore lowering the rate of hunger and malnutrition. contributing significantly to the GDP, creating jobs, and generating money. Bringing revenue opportunities and better livelihoods to rural areas in order to help them escape poverty. boosting the standard of living, developing local economies, and constructing better infrastructure. infrastructure as well as raising

standard of living. preserving natural resources, preventing climate change, and preserving ecological services. supplying a steady supply of food, lowering migration, and fostering social cohesion. producing foreign exchange profits, strengthening trade balances, and raising the level of technological competitiveness worldwide. developments, pushing for more efficiency and production. supplying vital nutrients, enhancing health results, and lowering illnesses linked to malnutrition. encouraging the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals set forth by the UN. For total economic growth, social stability, and environmental sustainability, the agriculture sector must be prospering. Together, governments, groups, and individuals must solve issues, make investments in agricultural growth, and guarantee future food security.

Scope of the Study:

India's agriculture industry is robust, dynamic, and full of possibilities. Approximately 50% of India's labour force is employed in agriculture. In India, agriculture makes up about 20% of the country's GDP. India is a major producer of food grains, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and horticulture crops, among other diverse crops. India is a major exporter of agricultural goods, such as cotton, tea, coffee, and spices. Due to its self-sufficient food production, India's large population is guaranteed access to food. Programs that support agricultural development include PM-KISAN, PM-Fasal Bima Yojana, and Soil Health Card. Productivity and efficiency are increased through the use of drones, smartphone apps, and precision agriculture.

Organic farming has a lot of potential in India and can help advance sustainable agricultural methods. There are chances for agricultural products to be processed, marketed, and added value. India boasts a robust network of universities and agricultural research centres that foster innovation. empowering farmers via improved market access and group efforts. Institutions supply the industry with skilled labour. Increasing private investment in agriculture, agro-processing, and rural infrastructure. Collaborations with international organisations and nations facilitate the exchange of knowledge and trade. The main focus is on creating crop varieties that can withstand climate change and sustainable practices. India's agriculture industry is a key driver of the nation's economy and food security since it has several chances for expansion, innovation, and development.

Limitation of the Study:

Crops can be harmed or destroyed by protracted heat waves or cold snaps. Crop growth and yields can be impacted by droughts or erratic rainfall patterns. Crops and infrastructure can sustain damage from increased flood, storm, and

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wildfire frequency and intensity. Schedules for planting and harvesting can be thrown off by variations in temperature and growing seasons. Increased temperatures, changed precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events are some of the climate-related variables that can cause salinisation, nutrient depletion, and soil erosion. Crop-damaging pest and disease distribution and prevalence can shift due to climate change. Climate change may significantly reduce the amount of time available for crop growth in areas with short growing seasons. Certain crops may not grow as well in certain places due to changes in temperature and precipitation patterns.

Timeframe of the Study:
        The researcher examined data from 2024 and carried out the aforementioned research to examine how the environment and global climate are changing and how they affect the agriculture industry.

Research Methodology:
        India's agriculture sector and the global environment are closely related since the former influences the latter positively. The researcher in question has carefully examined how the global environment has affected Indian agriculture in the past as well as in the present. The researcher used secondary research to conduct the aforementioned study, carefully consulting research papers, articles, general newspapers, audio videos, reference books, serial books, annual reports, etc.

Research Methods:
        Descriptive analysis was used to conduct the study because Indian agriculture is reliant on changes in the global environment.

Results and Discussion:
        The availability and productivity of agricultural labour can be affected by climate change, as can the distribution, behaviour, and diversity of pollinators, which in turn affects crop yields. Extreme weather events can cause damage to irrigation systems, storage facilities, and other agricultural infrastructure. Climate-related shocks can result in lower incomes, greater poverty, and food insecurity. In agricultural communities, climate change may cause social discontent, migration, and displacement. Due to a lack of resources or access to information and technology, certain areas or communities may find it difficult to adapt to climate change. To effectively prevent and adapt to climate change in the agriculture sector, it is imperative to comprehend these constraints.

Benefits:
1. **Variety of crops:** Due to India's diverse environment, a large number of crops, such as rice, wheat, cotton, tea, coffee, and spices, can be grown there.
2. **High yield:** India is one of the world's top agricultural producers thanks to its tropical environment, which provides plenty of sunshine and rainfall.
3. **Several harvests**: The year-round good weather makes it possible for several harvests, which raises total agricultural productivity.

Adverse consequences:
1. **Unpredictable weather:** Due to India's environment, crop failures and losses can result from extreme weather events including heatwaves, floods, and droughts.
2. **Regional disparities**: Differences in climate can cause differences in agricultural output, with certain locations experiencing low soil quality or a shortage of water.
3. **Soil degradation**: Long-term soil health can be impacted by nutrient depletion, salinisation, and soil erosion brought on by intensive farming and climate-related variables.
4. **Pest and disease management:** Adaptive management solutions are needed for pest and disease control, as climate change has the potential to modify the distribution and prevalence of these entities.
5. **Water scarcity:** Modifications in rainfall patterns and elevated evaporation as a result of rising temperatures can cause a shortage of water, which can affect crop development and irrigation.

Strategies for Mitigation:
1. **Climate-resilient crops:** Farmers can better adjust to changing conditions by cultivating and promoting agricultural types that are tolerant of climate change.
2. **Sustainable agriculture practices:** Promoting techniques like conservation agriculture, agroforestry, and organic farming can improve soil health and lower the risks associated with climate change.
3. **Irrigation management:** Water scarcity can be addressed by implementing effective water management strategies and upgrading irrigation infrastructure.
4. **Weather insurance and forecasting:** Farmers can better prepare for and react to shocks connected to climate change by putting weather insurance plans into place and enhancing weather forecasts.

India's Sustainable Development:
        India's seasons for sustainable development are the winter, summer, monsoon, and post-extreme monsoon. Temperatures, humidity, and precipitation all differ significantly between places in terms of climate. India seeks to attain sustainable development through striking a balance between social inclusion, economic progress, and environmental preservation. India's sustainable development goals face numerous obstacles due to climate change, especially in areas like energy security and access, disaster risk reduction and

management, agriculture and food security, and water resources and management. India has set aggressive goals to cut greenhouse gas emissions and switch to renewable energy sources.

Opportunities and Challenges:
1. Finding a balance between environmental preservation and economic growth.
2. Addressing the effects of climate change on populations that are at risk.
3. Making use of innovation and technology for sustainable development.
4. Climate funding and international cooperation.

India's agriculture:
     In India, more than 50% of the population relies mostly on agriculture for their living. India ranks second in the world for the production of agricultural goods. Pulses, rice, wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. nutrient depletion and soil deterioration. Limited water supply and ineffective irrigation techniques. low production and yields from crops. Small farmers have restricted access to loans and markets.

Food Security in India:
     With so many Indians suffering from starvation and malnourishment, food security is a major concern. Although there is still hunger, India has made progress in this area. Vulnerable communities are intended to get subsidised food grains through the National Food Security Act. programs for crop insurance. cards promoting the health of the soil and organic agriculture. projects including water collecting and irrigation. assistance to small and marginal farmers.

Practices for Sustainable Agriculture:
1. Agroecology and organic farming.
2. Natural farming with minimal budget and conservation agriculture.
3. Adoption of technology and precision agriculture.
4. Crop cultivars that are stress-tolerant and climate-resilient.
5. Agroforestry and integrated agricultural systems.

Climate Change's Effects on Agriculture:
1. Increasing Temperatures: Crop growth, yield, and quality are impacted by warmer temperatures.
2. Modifying Precipitation Patterns: Modified patterns of snowfall and rainfall affect irrigation, soil moisture, and water availability.
3. An increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events: Heat waves, floods, and droughts harm crops and cause disruptions to agricultural operations.
4. Changes in Crop Distribution and Growing Seasons: Variations in temperature and precipitation patterns affect which locations are suitable for which crops.

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Agriculture's Effects on Climate Change:
1. **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** The production of livestock, fertiliser use, and deforestation are some of the ways that agriculture emits greenhouse gases.
2. **Deforestation and Land-Use Changes**: As a result of agricultural growth, forests are cleared, releasing carbon that has been stored in the atmosphere.
3. **Methane and Nitrous Oxide Emissions:** The usage of fertiliser and livestock produces strong greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate-Smart Agriculture
1. **Sustainable Agricultural Practices:** Organic farming, conservation agriculture, and agroforestry lower emissions and increase resilience. These are the first steps towards climate-smart agriculture.
2. Creating and utilising crop and animal kinds that are tolerant to shifting environmental conditions is known as "climate resilience."
3. **Risk management and Agro-insurance**: shielding farmers from losses brought on by climate change.
4. **Soil Carbon Sequestration:** Techniques that improve soil health and carbon storage include overcropping and no-till farming.

Initiatives and Policies:
1. 1.The first policy and initiative is the Paris Agreement, which addresses agriculture in relation to mitigating and adapting to climate change.
2. Climate change and agriculture are intertwined with the Sustainable Development Goals.
3. The Climate and Clean Air Coalition works to promote sustainable practices and lower agricultural emissions.

Climate Change's Effects on Business:
1. **Supply Chain Disruptions:** The availability of raw materials and logistics are impacted by extreme weather events and shifting weather patterns.
2. **Regulatory Risks:** Costs and operations for businesses are impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to climate change.
3. **Market Shifts:** The need for sustainable products and shifting consumer tastes.
4. **Physical Risks:** Extreme weather-related damage to assets, operations, and infrastructure.

Opportunities for Business in Climate Change:
1. **Sustainable Products and Services**: Creating eco-friendly and climate-resilient products and services.
2. **Clean Technologies:** Making investments in energy-efficient technologies, green infrastructure, and renewable energy.
3. **Climate Risk Management:** Providing services for risk assessment, mitigation, and adaptation.

4. **Carbon Markets and Pricing:** Making the most of chances to reduce emissions and purchase carbon credits.

Strategies for Climate-Resilient Business:
1. **Risk Assessment and Management:** Recognising and reducing hazards associated with climate change.
2. **Sustainable Supply Chain Management**: Establishing robust and environmentally friendly supply networks.
3. **Making Climate-Informed Decisions:** Including climate scenarios and data in corporate planning.
4. **Stakeholder Collaboration and Engagement:** Working together with stakeholders to address climate-related issues.

Agriculture's effects on the environment include:
1. Land degradation, which includes nutrient depletion, salinisation, and soil erosion.
2. Water pollution: lack of water, eutrophication, and chemical runoff.
3. Loss of biodiversity due to pesticide use, monoculture, and habitat degradation.
4. Emissions of greenhouse gases, include carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

Advantages of Sustainable Agriculture for the Environment:
1. **Soil conservation:** enhanced fertility, decreased erosion, and sequestration of carbon.
2. **Water conservation:** better quality, less pollution, and efficient use.
3. **Conservation of Biodiversity:** protection of habitats, variety of crops, and ecosystem services.
4. **Mitigation of Climate Change:** Reduction of emissions, Storage of Carbon, and Adaptation to Climate Change.

Approaches to Sustainable Farming:
1. The first strategy for sustainable agriculture is agroecology, which uses crop rotation, organic additions, and ecological principles.
2. **Conservation agriculture:** crop rotation, cover crops, and no-till or minimal-till methods.
3. **Sustainable Water Management:** Water harvesting, conservation, and effective irrigation.
4. **Integrated Pest Management:** Biological control, cultural techniques, and little chemical use.

Conclusion:
In summary, climate change pertains to enduring variations in both temperature and weather patterns. These alterations could be a result of significant volcanic eruptions or variations in the sun's activity. The primary cause of climate change since the 1800s, however, has been human activity, particularly the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas. Carbon dioxide emissions are constantly rising due to the number of heavy cars, growing

factories, and expanding air-conditioned buildings. Livestock is a major source of methane emissions. The amount of nitrous oxide in rice paddies is rising due to the overuse of nitrogen fertilisers. That's the reason why air pollution is steadily rising on one side. Nevertheless, there is a significant loss of carbon-using plants and forests.

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A Study of Nanotechnology for Agricultural Transformation

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Abstract:

Today rapid population growth requires sufficient food supply turns to attention need of food grain enhanced accordingly. But it is difficult due to the low amount output in agriculture practices. Besides this depletion of natural resources, post farming losses and rapid population growth are more significant causes which made gap between production and demand of food grain. To close up the gap between demand and supply of food grain, the researcher working to develop new technology and promote in agricultural sector. In the Agriculture sector nanotechnology is newly developed concept around the world. The nanotechnology supply large scope in agricultural sector. But it is not actual new technology, historically the term nanotechnology first used in the Tokyo University by Norio Taniguchi in 1974. By using nanotechnology we can enhance food grain production with sufficient nutrient and taste in the agricultural production. The practices of nanotechnology has milestone in agriculture sector and generating employment and earning foreign exchange. The India has lot of opportunity to develop nanotechnology sector. Hence the nanotechnology is fast growing industry due to the huge economic benefits. The many researchers contribute his valuable work in this sector. The present investigation focused potential of nanotechnology and its role in agriculture sector.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Agriculture, Nanomaterials.

Introduction:

Today, the population exploitation needs huge food grain. But it is difficult due to the rising heavy cost of natural resources. According to the WHO growth rate of population indicates world's population increasing nine billion in next fourty years. Besides this the need of food grain also enhanced accordingly. But it is difficult due to the low amount output in agriculture practices. Besides this depletion of natural resources, post farming losses and rapid population growth are more significant causes which made gap between production and demand of food grain. To close up the gap between demand and supply of food grain, the researcher working to develop new technology and promote in agricultural sector. To make agriculture sustainable, there are needs of modern technology. In the Agriculture sector nanotechnology is newly developed concept around the world. The nanotechnology supply large scope in agricultural sector. The researcher and farmers focused towards modern technology to boost production in agriculture sector.

Objective:

The present investigation identifies to the valuable importance of nanotechnology and its role for agricultural transformation for sustainable development. This also focused on its necessity and challenges for future planning.

Data Base and Methodology:

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data obtained from observation and field work method. The secondary data obtained from relevant literature like published books, research journals and unpublished materials as well as different websites.

Significance of the Study:

The nanotechnology is an important practice influencing the enhance food grain production with sufficient nutrient and taste in the agricultural production. The practices of nanotechnology has milestone in agriculture sector and generating employment and earning foreign exchange. This had resulted for better health status of individuals and society. Some studies have shown that a lack of healthy body leads to lower levels of personal satisfaction, capacity and quality of work. Facing body problems is a complex procedure for personal and family and also society as whole turn into the economy of the region as well as nation too. And it is necessary to study the status of nanotechnology, their growth, challenges and management. The India is vulnerable to the social, economic and environmental impacts of nanotechnology. Therefore to the development of alternative solutions is immense significance.

Meaning of Nanotechnology:

The term 'Nanotechnology' first used in the Tokyo University by Norio Taniguchi in 1974. The

explorations of atoms structure are ranging in the size with the help of nanoscale and nanometers. This can be useful for chemical processes of atoms. This has resulted to development of superior materials with great surface and smaller size materials. Furthermore, these nanotechnologies are linked to many fields for better quality of production as like agriculture. Today, the nanotechnology is having the more ability to enhancing food grain with sufficient nutrient and taste in the agricultural production. This technology includes nanoscale fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, seeds etc. Besides these this technology supplies soil remediation, water management, weed management for better health of environment and sustainable development. For this greater attention this type of study is immense significant.

Importance of Nanotechnology:

Today, agriculture is the backbone of developing country like India, more than 70 % population directly depend on agricultural sector for their socio-economic necessities. And the agriculture of developing countries are facing sufficient amount of challenges. The challenges not only climate change, declining soil quality, lower nutrient in food grain, scarcity of water, low crop yields but also shortage of agricultural labour. This problems had resulted the need of explore technology which detect and achieve the goal to promote productivity and enhance the food grain. The nanotechnology addressed the correct solution to make agriculture more profitable, efficient and sustainable. This technology has the great potential to increase crop yield, decrease food waste as well as ensuring food security. Hence, to ensure food security, growth in agricultural output and rapid population growth, there has been need to adoption of nanotechnology.

Application of Nanomaterials in Agriculture:

Today India is having 1st position in the world according to population. The agriculture is backbone of Indian economy with traditional agriculture practices. The researcher and farmers are fights to discover new technology for improve agricultural production. The nanotechnology offers correct route to revolutionize agriculture yields. This technology has great potentials to enhance food grain with protection of environment. The application of nanotechnology boosts productivity with track soil properties for improvement of plant and soil health. Hence the nanotechnology play significant role in agriculture sector for sustainable agricultural growth.

I. **Nanofertilizers:** The fertilizers are major determinant of agricultural yield. The fertilizer has NPK supplies nutrient to achieve high productivity. The application of nanofertilizers treated effective uptake of plants. These fertilizers are more nutrient carriers of nano dimensions having strong capacity covering low amount in large surface area. They are having lower amount which are suitable for handle with environmental friendly manner.

II. **Nanopesticides:** The plant protection compounds known as pesticides. The management of diseases, insects and weeds pesticides play dominant role. But now a day's insects and diseases are become stronger and cannot reply to the pesticides. But the nanopesticides are more efficiency to protect plants growth. There is having lower amount and suitable for handle as compare to domestic pesticides.

III. **Nanherbicides:** Today the shortage of labours is common issue in the agricultural sector. The herbs are cosmopolitan in distribution and hold highest among the farm. They attack on the food of plant resulted growth and loss of plant. Besides this regular use of herbicides degrade soil and reduce agricultural use of soil. Hence today the development of nanotechnology supply lower amount herbicides.

IV. **Nanotechnology for Soil Nutrients:** The soil erosion and degradation is common activity in agriculture sector all over the world. The related bodies apply several programme for protect of soil degradation. The nanotechnology develops nanosensors, resulted detect soil nutrient level and helpful to farmers for application of fertilizer and crop management.

V. **Nanotechnology for Seeds:** The growth and development of plant directly related with seeds. The nanotechnology proves boosts germination of seeds and growth of plants. This technology facilitates increase in number and length of roots as well as reduces time of germination. It witnessed fast growth of plant.

VI. **Nanotechnology for Irrigation:** The drought and erratic monsoon conditions reduced availability of water. The agriculture sector is facing a challenge of sufficient amount of water. The crops are losses due to under or over supply of water for plants. There is need of irrigation management to enhance agriculture productivity. The nanotechnology provides possible solution for irrigation management. This technology proves enhance water quality and filtering capacity as compare to domestic techniques.

Challenges of Nanotechnology in Agriculture:

To the development of nanotechnology in the rapid growth having more challenges in India. There is international accreditation agency like ISO, but lack of sufficient amount of accredited industry in India. According to infrastructure and communication system India provides poor connectivity. The lack of coordination in between state, central government and other institutes are one of the obstacles in growth of nanotechnology.

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Besides this problem of uniform cost policy, proper insurance policy and low level of government support and poor power supply system are the main challenges among the nanotechnology. During the production of nonmaterials, the toxic nanoparticles are spread and they are risky to human health. Sometimes the attitude of people towards nonmaterials is more negative. Furthermore, there is needful step to explore research area and policies of nanotechnology for sustainable agriculture development.

Conclusion:

The study presents an overview of the nanotechnology. The nanotechnology is an opportunity for our country that should take advantage of international context. The nanotechnology in agricultural practices has emerging as economic transformation in India. According to Indian agricultural policy the government and private sector should supply more safety and quality based services. Besides this climate change, higher cost of production and attitude of farmer's are generate changing impact relating to the rapid growth of nanotechnology in India. This had resulted tremendous growth and achieve the goal. In future nanotechnology has got great potential to reach security in food supply and foreign exchange earnings.

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Empowerment of Tribal Women

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Abstract:

Tribal women play a major role in the management of their natural, social and economic resources and agricultural development. But they remain backward due to traditional values, superstitions. Social evils and mainly for their illiteracy. Keeping these statement in view the present study planned to conduct an empirical investigation on the women empowerment in tribal setting because the tribal women are not alike to their counterpart in urban area. So the study was conducted with an objective to know the role of empowerment process is really been achieved in Indian context or not, to know whether the empowerment process gives power to powerlessness, and to help them for developing decision making power. For getting all, the study was conducted in four villages of Karnja Block in Wardha District. To get naked data researcher used an Interview schedule method for collecting data from the respondents. The major findings are : Tribal women want to imitate the Hindu caste women but on the other hand they are very particular about observing their rituals and observances modern Education, employment opportunities and impact of modernization slowly empower them for getting equal share in every sphere.

Keywords: Empowerment, Decision making power, Employment scheme, modernization, dual role.

Introduction:

"Empowerment of women" as an issue started in India from 19th century onwards when social reformers questioned the growing gender inequalities and major social evils making the women pitiable. Independent India only adds new dimensions to this. In our country, specially, in Karnja Block in Wardha "Women Empowerment" is also a running issue. Women now come to the forefront and participate in family decision making process, contest for political rights, demands for economic independency. Maharashtra Society ridden with orthodox and conservative ideas, now provides and support for the women folk to go ahead. Now they are coming of age. A close look at the scenario of Wardha district (the concerned district of my study) reveals that the women are more pitiable. They are given a low status. Since, its economy is agricultural, its tradition is religious and customs are partly tribal, women's improving status is primarily impossible. The male counterparts are not co-operative to the female and not change their hearts towards the feminine concept. Instead of all, women are trying to be remarkable in the field of politics, economics finance and in social setting.

Keeping the aforesaid statement in view it has been planned to conduct an empirical investigation on the "Women Empowerment". This needy also felt by the Theorist, Politician, Economist, Psychologist and Sociologist from all sides to measure the magnitude of women oppression, subjugation at one hand and to measure their improvement in day to day life at the other hand. When we cry for the betterment of the other half, they are in Indian soil suffering from a gender basis inequalities. The male dominated society and paternal system allows her to survive as secondary member of the family and lower citizen of society. While women account for half of the population and perform two-thirds of the hours worked , they receive only one tenth of the total property . So there is a growing interest all over the world to bring women into decision making process ,to stop the women oppression in the form of child marriage ,bride burning ,dowry death, discrimination in food ,intake employment , education ,health (D. Agarwal 2001). They are all necessarily believed to go by the empowerment process .The government ,inter - governmental and non-governmental agencies are all working for the women development . Keeping all these phenomena in view "Maharashtra " a state with backward women also want to fight against many ill-fated odds.

Tribal Women in Maharashtra:

The usual depiction of tribal women in Maharashtra is that she has equal rights as man. This romanticized version provided by "Verrier Elwin in 1958" of tribal women's status is still considered true. That gender equity exists among them which is not found among the non tribal population. These are based on high sex ratio, bride price and equal celebrations on birth of a girl child. Freedom of movement and right to choose her own mate are perceived as indicators of equality. Widow Remarriage and the right to divorce strengthen the

argument. Her economic role is reorganized and she is considered as a living asset.

The proportion is 30:16 in context. There is no denying the fact that tribal women contribute to economic development in a more substantial way than tribal men. It is clear that women as active worker constitute a large section of tribal force and women's labour force in general. Apart from domestic work women from all categories were engaged in many types of subsistence and other economic activities which were important for the existence of their family.

Objectives of the Study:
1. To Examine whether the existing structure provides the ground for the fullest utilization of tribal women's potentialities.
2. To identify the various sources of empowerment of Tribal women in socio-economic field and political field.
3. To know whether tribal women have equal access in decision making process.
4. To know whether all forms of violence against girl child, married women, widow and divorced women continue to exist in spite of several measures.

Methodology of the study:
The 'Universe' of the present study covers all categories of adult women like educated and uneducated, rich and poor, married and unmarried from four villages in Karnja Block of Wardha District namely. The present study uses 'Exploratory Design' to study the tribal women's problem, because tribal society is heterogeneous in nature and women's problems are multidimensional. The total size of the sample studied, was 100 tribal adult women including educated, uneducated rich/poor, married/unmarried from various tribes like Gond and 35 adult male respondents to know their response regarding women empowerment.

The researcher used Interview Schedule method for the collection of data from the samples. The entire process of data collection lasted from 2023 to 2024 in two phases.

Economic Role of Tribal Women:
The tribal female participation rate in economy is comparatively higher than the non-tribal female and the proportion is 30:16 in context. There is no denying the fact that tribal women contribute to economic development in a more substantial way than tribal men. It is clear that women as active worker constitute a large section of tribal force and women's labour force in general. Apart from domestic work women from all categories were engaged in many types of subsistence and other economic activities which were important for the existence of their family.

In consideration of economic role of tribal women, it is concluded that tribal women bear the double burden as bread earner and bread maker.

Data show that 40% women are daily worker and other do the various types of Business including service, their percentage is 60%. As regard the power of expenditure of self income, data give a mix result i.e. 66.6% women say they meet the expenses independently, whereas other 33.48% deny this above fact. Among the respondents 80% women say, they take the decisions regarding the expenditure of their children. Majority of the women, nearly 70% say they have equal share in family income whereas 30% deny the above said fact.

Social role of tribal women:
Social field the status of tribal woman is better than that of the caste women in general. She has a wide freedom; she can go the market, visit friends. She can dance and sing, laugh and joke with men without approach. There is no marked difference between boy and girl in tribal society.

Gender discrimination in tribal area is quite different from the non-tribal society. They are free enough to maintain social intercourse. 60% say they never felt gender discrimination but 40% say they felt it. Majority of the respondents nearly 53.3% respondents say there is no distinction of treatment between male and female child. As regard to girl's education only 26.6% say it is preferable. Among the respondents, 93.3% felt wage discrimination in their society.

As to conclude the decision making power of women it is quite clear that woman has the freedom to take decision over her personal matters like health, dress and food habits. 60% respondents say they take their own decisions regarding health. 26.7% say they have no power to take any decision regarding family planning, 63.3% women consult with their husband to take decision on family planning .Only 37% take independent decision over this issues. For their children's marriage near about, 93.3% women give their opinion where as 6.7% women say they have no opinion regarding this matter.60% women say they are capable to express their grievances in public but 33.3% say they are not capable to do this. 70% women say they are ready to seek divorce in case of marital incompatibility only, 30% say they are not ready for divorce. Regarding the method of protection against domestic violence, 56.7% say they themselves capable to prevent the domestic violence by retaliating whereas 13.3% say they take it to the Mahila Commission.

Political role of tribal women:
In the political sphere, women have low voice as all the tribal families in Maharashtra are patriarchal and patrilineal and patrilocal. The constitution (73rd & 74th Amendments) Act has the noble intention of bringing power to the women, in general and tribal women in particular. These amendments provide for decentralization of power or decentralized administration through local self

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governing bodies at three tiers in village, in block and in district level, which aims at the empowerment of women in public sphere.

As regards the political participation and empowerment of tribal women it is concluded that tribal women only hunkering to cast their votes, not for holding the office in politics. 96.67% respondents say they have voter identity card and they cast votes regularly whereas only 3.33% women say they have no zeal for casting votes. As a whole 94% respondents say they have no intention and no power to hold the office.

As regards the role of women's organization in safeguarding the protection of tribal women, it is concluded that tribal women feel the importance of voluntary organization when they help them directly to meet the demands of life either in form of cash credit, training for self business.70% tribal women are aware of the existence of NGO's in their area whereas other 30% unware of it. 93.7% respondents confess that NGO's help them through the formation of SHG/s. SHGs lay the foundation for self reliance through building up of institutions which have the capacity to generate employment opportunities for the poor and lead to job-led economic growth. 80% of the respondents are involved in SHGs whereas 20% old and illiterate respondents not involved in any SHGs. Among them majority (52%) respondents do rice business through SHGs and only 1.3% do plantation work. 93.3% respondents say they get Bank Loans through SHGs other 6.7% do not get

any loans. 86.7% respondents able to do bank work directly through their group members but 13.3% take the help of their husband for this matter. 93.3% respondents agree on their view that SHGs helps to increase their economic power and hereby self reliance to manage the both household and community work. It gives a sense of responsibility and participatory skill to the tribal women.

Conclusion:

Therefore, the study examines that tribal women empowerment is possible with over all development of tribes which especially comes through education and consciousness. 95% respondent feel the importance of education for their development and empowerment because education gives them self-image and self confidence. However tribal women are slowly and steadily entering into the power structure and develop self reliance and motivation skill. They get self image by the impact of modernization, modern education, new employment scheme in their community.

Suggestions:

1. Tribal women's emancipation and empowerment would lead to family emancipation and ultimately emancipation of the country. Therefore efforts should be made to improve women's social, economic and

political empowerment. State and center should take an initiative so that Tribal women realize their own power.

2. Tribal women should organize themselves into groups and take active part in community activities.
3. The state should spend at least 30% for the development and emancipation of Tribal women. Efforts should also be made to ensure that the allotted amount reaches the target group.
4. Tribal women should be aware of government plans and schemes for their upliftment.

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Physicochemical Analysis of Drinking Water and Agricultural Water in village Dongar Khandala, Tahasil: Buldhana, district: Buldhana

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14089618

Abstract:

Water covers about three fourth area of the earth's surface with volume of about one billion cubic kilometers of total surface water reserves, ocean constitutes 97%, permanent glaciers and ice-caps 2.1%, and remaining only 0.9% water is available as fresh water in the form of rivers, lakes, ponds, streams (Dugan, 1972 and Behura, 1981) [2]. Water and life are intricately linked, and water is the main constituent of the human body making up about 80% of total body weight and is the medium for all metabolic activities. More than half of the world's species of plants and animals live in water, and even our terrestrial-derived food is totally dependent on water and often largely composed of water. Water is needed not only for drinking purpose, but also for production of food. Water is also used to generate electricity (hydropower and cooling for thermal power), for navigation, and also for leisure. For this reason, most ancient civilizations grew near the bank of rivers and other perennial sources of water.

Keywords: Water analysis, parameters for the analysis water sample

Introduction:

Water plays an essential role in human life. Approximately, 71 per cent of the earth's surface is covered with it but fresh water constitutes only about 3 per cent of the total water. There are four major sources of surface water. These are rivers, lakes, ponds, and tanks. In the country, there are about 10,360 rivers and their tributaries longer than 1.6 km each. The mean annual flow in all the river basins in India is estimated to be 1,869 cubic km[3]. inadequate water supply is still one of the major challenges in developing countries. The joint monitoring programme (jmp) for water supply and sanitation, implemented by the world health organization (who) and unicef, reports that 783 million people in the world (11% of the total population) have no access to safe water, 84% of whom live in rural areas. The WHO reports that approximately 36% of urban and 65% of rural Indian were without access to safe drinking water[4].

Collection & Selection of Sample

Sample Collection

Total 5 water sample were collected, in Dongar Khandala, from 5 different locations. Water samples were collected in pre- cleaned, sterilized, polyethylene bottles of one liter capacity. **Materials and Methods:-**

i) Color[5]: - Procedure:

1. Label the test tubes; Control, and Local community sample.
2. Pour the 50ml of Limit Sample into the test tube.
3. Fill the Control test tube with the deionized water to the same level as the test tube.
4. Fill the Sample test tube with Local community water to the same level as the test tube.
5. Hold the Local community test tube side by side with the Control and test tubes over a white piece of paper
6. View the test tubes from above: Is the color of the Sample lighter or darker than the color of the test tube[5].

ii) Taste and odor [5]: The taste is carried out by inhaling through two tubes of an osmoscope. One is kept in a flask containing diluted water and the other one to be tested. The taste and odor of water may also be tested by threshold number. In this method, the water to be tested is diluted with odor-free and the mixture at which odor becomes detectable is determined. It indicates threshold number and other intensities of odor are then worked out. The result of test is greatly affected by the sensitiveness of the observer. For the public water supply, the threshold number should not more than 3. If the taste and odor are suspected to be due to growth of any kind, the cause may be found out by conducting microscopically and biological examinations.

iii) Turbidity[5]: The measurement of turbidity can be done with the help of Nepholometric turbidimeter[5].

iv) Temperature[5]: The desirable temperature of portable water is 25 ^{0}C The measurement of temperature is done with the help of ordinary thermometers. Chemical Analysis

iii) pH[5]: pH may be measured accurately using a pH meter. The pH meter must be calibrated before making pH measurements. For calibration standard buffers of pH 4.00, 7.00 and 10.00 are used. pH of water indicates the hydrogen ion concentration in water.

iv) Electrical conductivity[5]: thoroughly rinse cell with one or more portions of sample. Adjust temperature of a final portion to about 25ºC. Measure sample resistance of conductivity and note temperature to ±0.1ºC.

iv) Alkalinity [5]:-

Formula-

$$\text{Total alkalinity} = \frac{Vol.of\ tittrant \times N \times 50 \times 1000}{ml.of\ sample}$$

Where, N = Normality of H_2SO_4

v) Determination ORP (Oxidation-Reduction Product):
The ORP of the water sample was measured with the help of Water analysis kit according to standard protocol.

vi) Biochemical Oxygen Demand [5]:-
Procedure:
1. Pretreatment of dilution water by seeding is sometimes necessary. Pretreatment of sample is needed if the sample is supersaturated with oxygen or if the sample contains residual chlorine. If the pH of the sample is not between 6.5 and 8.5, it should be brought within this range.
2. In some wastes, suspended matter may cause difficulty because the distribution of the solids may be uneven when the sample is made up into dilutions. This may cause discrepancies in the results from different dilutions or duplicate dilutions. In such cases, shake the sample vigorously immediately before the dilutions are made. Artificial homogenizing procedures may cause an increased oxygen demand, and cannot be recommended.
3. Sometimes, the BOD determination in settled or filtered samples is needed. In such cases a settling time of 30 minutes is usually applied. For the BOD test of filterable substances, membrane filter, glass-fiber filter or paper filter may be used. The type of filter should be indicated in reporting the result. If determinations other than the BOD test are carried out on the filtered sample, it is recommended that filters of the same type and porosity be used for all of those procedures.

vii) Dissolved Oxygen [5]: - Procedure
- Collect sample in BOD bottle
- Add 2 ml $MnSO_4$ with 2 ml Alkali iodide-azide and close the stopper
- Mix well and allow the ppt. to settle
- Add 2 ml concentrated H_2SO_4 and mix well till ppt. dissolves

1) Mix 100 ml of the sample with two or three drops of phenolphthalein indicator in the porcelain basin.
2) Add a few drops of methyl orange indicator. If the sample is orange without the addition of acid, the total alkalinity is zero. If the sample turns yellow, titrate with standard acid until the first perceptible color change towards orange is observed.
3) The determination by means of mixed indicator is done in the same way as with methyl orange.

- Take 203 ml (Correspond to 200 ml) sample in a conical flask, titrate it against Sodium thiosulphate (0.025 N) till pale yellow color add starch indicator titrate till blue to colorless

viii) Chemical oxygen demand [5]:
Procedure
1. Place in an Erlenmeyer flask 20 ml of the sample or an aliquot diluted to 20 ml with distilled water.
2. Add 10 ml of standard potassium dichromate solution, 0.0417mole, and a few antidumping granules. Mix well.
3. Add slowly, with caution, 30 ml of concentrated H_2SO_4 containing silver sulphate, mixing thoroughly by swirling while adding the acid. If H_2SO_4 containing silver sulphate is not used, add 0.15 g of dry silver sulphate and then, slowly, 30 ml of concentrated H_2SO_4
4. Attach the condenser to the flask and reflux the mixture for 2 hours. Allow to cool and then wash the condenser with distilled water.
5. Dilute the mixture to about 150 ml with distilled water, cool to room temperature, and titrate the excess dichromate with standard ammonium ferrous sulphate using 2-3 drops of ferroin indicator.
6. Reflux in the same manner a blank consisting of 20 ml of distilled water together with the reagents and titrate as in step 5, above.

ix) Test for Hardness:- Pipette 10 ml hard water sample into a 250 ml conical flask. Add 2 ml of buffer solution add 3 drops of EBT indicator. Titrate the solution with standard EDTA solution from the burette until the color changes from wine red to clear blue at the end point. Repeat the titration at least two times for the confirm titration value. Note the titration value which corresponds to the total hardness.

Chloride Methodology: An Argentometric Method
i) Chloride is determined in a natural or slightly alkaline solution by titration with standard silver

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nitrate, using potassium chromate as an indicator. Silver chloride is quantitatively precipitated before red silver chromate is formed.

Chloride mg/L = (A-B) x N x 35.45 x 1000ml sample

Where

A = ml $AgNO_3$ required for sample

B = ml $AgNO_3$ required for blank

N = Normality of $AgNO_3$

ii) Sulphate (**Titrimetric method**)

Procedure

1. Place 50 ml of sample in a porcelain dish. Add 1 to 2 ml of buffer solution. The pH should be 10.0 ± 0.1. Adjust as necessary.
2. Add 2 drops of indicator solution .
3. Titrate slowly with EDTA standard titrant, stirring continuously, until the last reddish tinge disappears and the sample becomes blue. The titration should be completed within 5 minutes of the addition of buffer. Record the amount of EDTA titrant used.
4. If more than 15 ml of titrant are used, repeat steps 1 to 3 using 25 ml of sample diluted to 50 ml with distilled water. If less than 1 ml is used, repeat using 100 ml of sample, or more if necessary.
5. Calculate hardness as $CaCO_3$ mg
6. Measure 100 ml of sample and pour into a beaker. Neutralize the alkalinity to pH 4.5 with 1 mol. HCl or HNO_3 Add 1 ml more of the acid.

7. Bring the sample to the boil to expel carbon dioxide. Add 10 ml of barium chloride standard solution to the boiling sample. After the volume has been reduced to less than 100 ml, remove from heat and allow cooling.
8. Transfer with rinsing to a 100-ml graduated cylinder and make up to the 100-ml mark with distilled water. Allow any precipitate to settle.
9. Pour 50 ml of the clear supernatant into a porcelain dish. Add 2 ml of buffer solution; the pH should be 10.0 ± 0.1. Adjust as necessary.
10. Add 2 drops of the indicator solution (or a small portion of the dry powder indicator mixture).
11. Titrate slowly with EDTA standard titrant, stirring continuously, until the last reddish tinge disappears and the sample becomes blue. The titration should be completed within 5 minutes of the addition of buffer. Record the amount of EDTA titrant used.
12. If more than 15 ml of titrant are used, repeat steps 9 to 11 using 25 ml of sample diluted to 50 ml with distilled water. If less than 1 ml is used, repeat using 100 ml of sample, or more if necessary.

Calculation: SO_4^- mg\lit = [A + B + C] = X x 0.98 x 4

Where, A = Titrate value in hardness estimation

B = Value equivalent to volume

C = Titrate value in Sulphate determine

Result and Discussion: Readings of Water Quality parameters of Different samples of Deulgaon mahi, Tahasil: Deulgaon raja, district: Buldana

Parameters	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
Temperature	27^0C	27^0C	27.5^0C	28^0C	26^0C
Color	Colorless	Muddy	Colorless	Colorless	Colorless
Taste	Sweetish	Sour	Sweetish	Sweetish	Sweetish
Odor	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless	Odorless
P^H	7.68	7.85	7.64	7.52	7.56
Chlorides	154	159	144	152	147
Conductivity	0.401	0.410	0.407	0.403	0.406
Alkalinity	285	293	250	290	278
Hardness	320	381	324	329	325
Sulphate	158	177	151	157	149
ORP	250	236	288	269	295
TDS	445	439	384	397	459
Dissolved Oxygen	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.5
BOD	32	34	31	37	33
COD	131	133	138	139	134

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Discussion: Monitoring of Dam water samples from five different samples were analyzed by following parameter.

Color, Taste, Odor and temperature are found to be unobjectionable.   .

P^H **:** The p^H serves as an index to denote the extent of pollution by alkaline waste. These values are in between 7. 52 to7. 89

Chlorides: The amount of chlorides ions present in water samples are found to be in between 144 to 159 gm/lit

Alkalinity: The Alkalinity of water samples are found to be in between 250 to 293 ppm.

Dissolved Oxygen: - All the samples are analyzed for D.O. and the values are   found to be in the range 9.1 to 9.5 mg/lit

Hardness: Hardness of water is due to calcium, magnesium, silicates, carbonate, bicarbonate and sulphates. Total hardness of water samples found to be in between 320 to 381 mg/lit.

TDS: The TDS of water samples are found to be in between 384 to 459 ppm

Conductivity: - The Conductivity of water samples are found to be in between 0.401 to 0.410 ms/cm

BOD: The BOD of water samples are found to be in between 31 to 37 ppm.

COD: The COD of water samples are found to be in between 131 to 139 ppm.

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Effective Communication through LSRW Skills

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14089782

Abstract:

　　　　The aim of this research is to develop communication skills through LSRW Skills. LSRW Skills stands for Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing Skills. Fluency in these skills means you have ability to effective communication. In our India, there are many people who are non-native English speakers and so in our surroundings, people speak their own mother tongue. They don't get the chance to communicate in English. For these people are very difficult to get the fluency in English. But in today's era, English is used for different communicative purposes. It is used in business, in international organizations, industries, companies and academic institutes, and for other language speakers. Most of the internet sources are available in English language. Thus, English acts as a bridge among people as well as among languages. If we keep every day practice for acquiring these four language skills, we can improve our communication skills level. To become best communicator, one must be adopted the abilities of LSRW Skills.

Keywords: Communication skills, Listening, Reading, Speaking and Writing

Introduction:

　　　　Communication is the exchange of ideas, thoughts, and feelings with other person. This is the method by which human beings pass information to one another through speech, signals, writing and behavior.

　　　　"Communication is an exchange of ideas, facts, opinions, or emotions by two or more persons".

-　**W. H. Newman**

　　　　"Communication is the process involving the transmission and accurate replication of ideas reinforced by feedback purporting to stimulate actions to accomplish organizational goals".

-　**Scott and Sprigel**

　　　　"Communication is the transmission and reception of ideas, feelings and attitudes both verbally and non-verbally, eliciting a response. It is a dynamic concept underlying all kinds of living systems.

-　**Norman B. Sigband**

　　　　Why should we exchange our thoughts, feelings, ideas, and messages with other person?
We are inter-related and depend on one another. Whenever one being wants another being to understand his emotions or information which he has and wants to give these ideas, thoughts, feelings and messages and also for surviving we communicate to each other.

　　　　Every communication involves at least a sender, a message and a recipient. A sender sends the message through a communication channel to a receiver. The core communication skills are LSRW which stands for Listening, Speaking Reading and Writing. For effective communication, one must achieve all these four skills because communication skillfully is a very important part of human beings. LSRW skills help to one in critical thinking, problem-solving, and building relationships. These skills are not naturally gifted to everyone, but one should develop them by practicing. Effective communication can enhance our quality of life and status in society.

The process of communication:

　　　　Communication is a two-way process involving the elements like a sender, a message, a channel, a receiver, a response and feedback. In communication a sender encodes the message to the receiver through words, symbols, gestures, graphs, drawings etc. Then the conveyed message gets to the receiver through a channel. For example, an oral communication includes transfers of ideas or information during face-to-face conversation, meetings, discussions, speeches or telephone conversations etc.; while a written communication includes memos, bulletins, emails, faxes, letters, written advertisements etc. The response of the receiver that is sent back to the source forms the feedback.

Communication Process
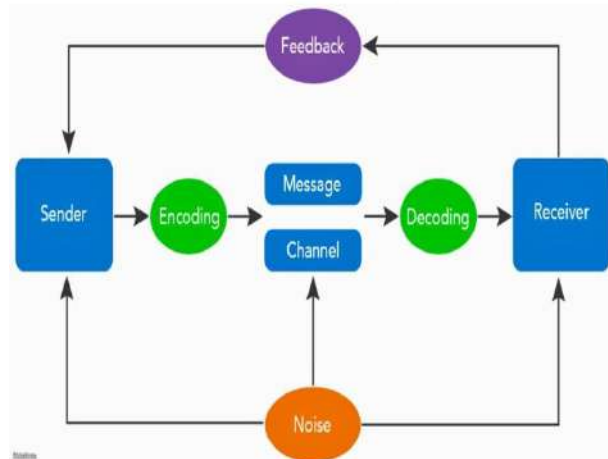
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Language Skills:

The core communication skills are LSRW means Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing. To become an effective communicator, one must

Listening Skills:

know and achieve all these four skills. These skills help to enrich one's personality. Effective communication is the most important factor that helps to build a better relationship with one another.

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Listening skills is the first and foremost language skill. It requires our ears and our brain to comprehend the language. For better communication, one needs to develop this skill. Listening is an art, where the listener should pay attention to the words of speaker. It is the ability to comprehend what others are saying. It is a key to all effective communication. Without the ability to listen effectively, messages are not easily understood. You have to master in this skill because this is one of the important skill in the language skills.

According to International Listening Association, "Listening is an active process of receiving, constructing meaning from, and responding to spoken and non-verbal messages".Effective listening is an important way to help people learn new skills. In order to accurately follow directions,

everyone should to develop skills and habits that contribute to the quality of your listening. By listening closely to the speakers, one will able to learn new skills and advance your range of capabilities.

Difference between Listener and Hearer:

- Hearing means the process, function, and power or perceiving a sound.
- Listening means to hear something with thoughtful attention.

In our day to day life, we hear many things but we do not concentrate on each one. You have to hear only selective things, which are determined your goal. Suppose as a student, you are your home and attending the online lecture. On the same time, you hear most of the noise around you, like your mother's voice, babies cried, sound of television, radio, your neighbors shouting, vehicle's sound on

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the road. But you have decided that my goal is different, so I will listen only those things, which

will reach me at my goal.

Hearing	Listening
It is unintentional as the sounds fall on ears, they are hear	It is intentional efforts to comprehend the sound
It is continuous	It is selective
It is general	It is specific
Hearing is the 1st step of listening where works and sounds are received	It is advance stage, where listener becomes aware of sounds

So, you should decide you want to be good hearer or good listener. Because good hearer is unable to achieve his success and goal, on the other hand good listener is able to achieve his success and goal.

Types of Listening Skills:

There are three types of listening that can help you to become a good listener.

a. Active Listening:

Active listener pay attention of speaker's messages very carefully. He/she understands speaker's verbal and non-verbal cues. While speaker shares his thoughts, feelings, experiences and objectives, a listener can understand all these very easily because of his attentiveness. This type is very useful for building relationships, establishing trust, and fostering rapport with coworkers, customers, clients, or vendors. This skill is very essential for effective communication. In this skill, listener can ask the questions to the speaker and clear his/her doubts.

b. Passive Listening:

In passive listening, listener does not ask any questions or interrupting the speaker. He/she doesn't understand what they really mean to say. This may create the misunderstanding and barriers to communication between the speaker and the listener. For example, when teacher teaches in the class, he/she thinks that my whole class is active listener, but some students are there, who do no attentive at the teacher's teaching. So they are unable to understand the topic, because they are the passive listener. When they don't listen carefully as well as don't respond to someone, and so it can

Speaking Skills:

make bad impression. In future, they face many problems.

c. Selective Listening:

Selective listening, the listener focuses on specific information. It involves consciously or unconsciously to listen to what should listen and what shouldn't listen. Anyone can develop and improve this skill. His/her brain can see, smell, touch, feel, and hear from the around. Your brain's response to listening has been studied in order to understand how selective listening works.

So, everyone should increase their ability to active listening and selective listening, because when you develop your this skill, that time you will be good listener and who are good listener, they can success in their future. You have to be good listener but not to be good hearer. You should determine which type of listening is difficult for you and practice those.

Objectives of Listening:

a. Each person will be able to increase his/her communication skills within as well as outside the home.

b. He/she would be able to form effective terms and relationships with others.

c. Through effective listening, he/she is able to provide solutions to various types of problems and challenges.

d. He/she would be able to increase information, which would enable him/her to accomplish job duties in a well-organized manner.

e. Effective listening skills enable him/her to overcome barriers that may arise with the course of achievement of desired goals and objectives.

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Speaking skills is the second language skill. it very creative skill or active skill. Language is a tool for communication. We communicate with each other to express our ideas and to know front person's idea. First students learn vocabulary for the basic concept, conversational routines. The Substitution of words, phrases or sentences which will help students to develop their speaking skills. Most of the people think that speaking is the hardest part of all these four skills. But it is not true. By continuous practice, everyone can speak English Fluently. For that, first you have to take the notes for speaking, which help you to gain the confidence for speech. Your message should be cleared for the audience.

Elements of effective speaking:

There are some important elements for effective speaking like selective words, voice, tone, and body language. The way which you are using for speaking will vary in different situations. The tone of voice is very important in the speaking. Intonation of the tone is important here. Words those you are going to use also important. You have

Reading Skills:

to choose only choosy words. For example, while quarreling with your neighbor, you will use very rough, hard language as well as body language. In this situation, because of your tone, voice, words, and body language most of the people will get the mentally injured. On the other hand, same situation you can handle in very soft way. Use gentle words, voice while speaking. They will definitely convince and the situation will be in under control. So there is so much importance for your words, voice, tone, and body language in such a situation.

Tips to improve speaking Skills:
1. Think in English
2. Talk to yourself
3. Use a Mirror
4. Focus on English Fluency, Not Grammar
5. Listen and Repeat
6. Sing along to English Songs
7. Be creative
8. Read in English
9. Listen as much as possible
10. Record yourself and listen back
11. Practice Every Day

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Reading skills is the third language skill of these four skills. It is also known as receptive\passive skill, which requires us to use our eyes and comprehend. Reading is a learning skill. Reading is very important and useful skills in learning a language. It helps you to improve all parts of the English language like, Vocabulary, Spelling, Grammar writing, while you are reading. In our daily life, we read various types of materials like, Text books Reference books, Magazines, journals, newspapers, letters etc.

Reading becomes an essential part of everyone's life. We can able to gain more knowledge from great authors in process of looking at written or printed symbols. We have to get more knowledge to the text of authors, which help us for updating and creative. We should read the books and other reading materials which are all around us.

Literature is the treasure of knowledge. We should read as much as possible.

Tips to improve reading skills:
1. Improve your vocabulary
2. Ask questions yourself about the text, what you are reading.
3. Look to the main idea.
4. Write a brief summary of what you have read.
5. Make the habit of regular reading.
6. Read books which you like.
7. For increasing the vocabulary, to mark unknown words while reading and find out the meaning of the words.

Reading skills help the students for grasping the content and draw conclusions. Reading can use in schools and colleges for students development. Teacher can ask the students to read the paragraphs fluently, correct their pronunciation, comprehend it. Teachers can also instruct their

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students for using reading strategies like predicting, making connections, visualizing, summarizing,

Writing Skills:

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Writing skill is the fourth language skill. This skill is an important part of communication. It is an art of expressing our thoughts and views.

It is the system of written symbols, representing the sounds, syllables, words of language. While writing, we should do capitalization, spelling and pronunciation word form and function. Everyone needs to do effective writing for working requirements. Most of the students, writing are very difficult task. So students should improve their writing skills by regular practice. While teaching teacher has to motivate his/her students for improving writing skills, by providing instructions in writing processes and rules of writing, such as grammar rules and writing practice. Effective writing skills allow you to communicate through messages with clarity. Language is a medium of communicating our ideas, thoughts or feeling in the form of speech and writing.

Tips to improve writing skills:
1. Use pictures or images
2. Use maps
3. . Use diagrams, figures, charts
4. Use diagrams, figures, charts

In this way writing skills helps the learners. Writing skills is also very essential skill for effective communication, which helps the learners to generate their ideas. Continuous writing from the writer provides innovative and creative ideas.

Conclusion:

In this way, we develop our communication by using LSRW Skills means Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing. If we develop our listening habit, we can easily develop all other three skills because listening is the fundamental of these four skills. While we listen carefully, that time we develop our speaking, reading, and writing skills. Through these skills, we get the ability to convey the messages easily. To summarize, we can say that "Practice makes man perfect by everyday practice. If you practice every day for improving these skills,

questioning.

first listen as much as possible. After listening and everyday practice of speaking, I assure that you can definitely speak fluent in English within three months. Habit of reading, you will get more knowledge and if you want to share your ideas with other person, you will provide new ideas every time. So for developing effective communication, you should develop your LSRW Skills.

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Classifications of Peasants and their Challenges in Medieval Indian Society

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Abstract:
A "peasant" is a person mainly involved in agricultural labor, usually with limited land ownership. They are often considered part of a lower social class and work the land to produce food. Peasants typically pay rent or provide services to a landowner, especially in historical feudal societies. They are essentially rural farmers with a basic subsistence lifestyle, using simple tools and having a close connection to the land. Peasants can be small landowners or agricultural laborers. While the term originally referred to small-scale agriculturalists in historic European societies, many other societies, both past and present, have had a peasant class.

Keywords: Khwud-Kashta, The Pai Kasht, The Muzarians, Share Croppers, Agricultural Labourers, The Kamins

Introduction:

During the early medieval period, there was a significant imbalance in the distribution of land and agricultural rights. Many landlords did not participate directly in cultivation, but instead collected rent from the cultivators, mostly in agricultural produce. They also exploited the labor of the peasants for various purposes. Under feudalism, the pre-industrial agricultural laborer or farmer with limited land ownership, particularly during the Middle Ages, would pay rent, tax, fees, or services to a landlord. The word "peasant" comes from the 15th-century French word peasant, meaning someone from the countryside, ultimately derived from the Latin word pagus, meaning outlying administrative district. Peasants were the poorest people in medieval society and were often referred to as the "common fold" or "commoners". They were considered the lowest class in feudal society and were categorized based on their roles. They lived a difficult and exhausting life, mostly revolving around the strenuous labor of their jobs. Many peasants were in some form of servitude to feudal lords and their manors. In medieval Indian society, the village peasants were stratified into several categories based on the nature of their holdings.

Classification of Peasants:

Khwud-Kashta

The term "khwud-kashta" referred to hereditary land ownership with the right to sell or mortgage it. This tenure involved using personal ploughs to till the family-owned land. The khwud-kashta had the right to reclaim the land even after 10-15 years if they cleared revenue dues. The wealthier khwud-kashta and upper caste individuals relied on hired labor for farming, as their women didn't work in the fields and certain castes did not plow the land themselves. The number of ploughs owned by a khwud-kashta was a status symbol. Some raiyat who didn't own ploughs depended on the surplus ploughs of khwud-kashta. The wealthier khwud-kashta and higher caste peasants enjoyed tax benefits and held influential positions in rural society. They were also partially or fully exempt from common village expenses. The Mughal administration noted that the wealthier khwud-kashta sometimes shifted their burden onto common peasants and tried to convert raiyati holdings into their own. Officially, this conversion was prohibited, but it still occurred over time. The wealthier khwud-kashta used their resources to purchase and mortgage land from poorer peasants, leading to the rise of sharecropping and tenant farming. The khwud-kashta were expected to implement the state's agrarian policy due to their ability to invest in agriculture. The administration observed that some khwud-kashta could continue cultivation in lean years, while most small peasants would give up. This situation allowed the wealthier khwud-kashta to strengthen their position in relation to the state and the weaker members of the village community.

The Pai Kasht

The "pai" or "pahi" were people from villages other than the one where they resided. Their land rights varied based on factors such as their caste, length of stay, agricultural resources, land availability, and local customs. They were generally of lower caste and status, but some upper-caste individuals also became "pahis." It's difficult to make definite conclusions about their economic status, but those with ploughs and bullocks were better off and often received special treatment from the state. There were two types of "pahis": non-resident cultivators who came from neighboring

villages and cultivated land without becoming residents, and migratory cultivators who came from distant villages. The state often offered favorable terms to migrant "pahis" to encourage them to settle in new areas. Reasons for migration included famines, wars, oppression, excessive taxation, and demand for revenue arrears. The state recognized the importance of peasants' ability to migrate and its impact on revenue. However, "pahis" were generally less numerous than "khwud kashta" (resident cultivators).

The Muzarians

The Muzarian were a group of cultivators who had fewer privileges than the Khwud Kashta. They sometimes relied on the village moneylender, landlord, and headman for bullocks, ploughs, and seeds. The Muzarian were divided into two main categories: state tenants and tenants of the superior section. State tenants cultivated surplus land and abandoned land in the village under specific terms and conditions mentioned in the land deed issued by the state revenue officials. There used to be competition among state officials, madad-i maash, and inam holders to attract tenants. The rights and economic conditions of the state tenants depended on the availability of cultivable land and the type of tools they owned. Tenants who had their own tools were preferred by the state and could negotiate for favorable terms for their land deeds. The terms of tenancy varied, with some working as short-term contractors for a single harvest or for a period of one year, with the option to renew the contract. According to some documents, the land revenue demand on the state tenants was 40% of the produce for banjar cultivation and 50% for polaj cultivation. Over time, some state tenants who were originally assigned to cultivate wasteland became settled and gained hereditary occupancy rights over the land.

Share Croppers

Sharecropping is a form of dependence that emerged from poor peasants' inability to produce enough from their own land due to their poor resource position. Sanjha involved a specific production relationship where one group provided investment and resources, while labor was provided by another group. In this arrangement, resource-poor peasants cultivated land together with the zamindars and other prosperous cultivators who couldn't provide the required labor for their substantial land holdings. Small peasants supplemented their income by working on sanjha holdings. Sometimes, the land was owned by the zamindar, with the sanjhadars sharing the cost of production, while in other cases, the proprietor bore the cost. A special feature of sanjha was the differential revenue assessment, with concessional rates for zamindars and normal rates for peasants. Additionally, the sanjha holding was not exempt from malba dues.

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Agricultural Labourers

The social caste system relied on a consistent supply of hired labor for agricultural work. The lower caste groups, which included landless laborers and some small-scale farmers, provided a large pool of such labor. Historical records mention full-time and part-time agricultural laborers, known as halis and majure, who worked for various segments of rural society. The halis were further classified based on the upper caste groups or communities they worked for, such as Brahman ka hali, Rajput ka hali, zamindar ka hali, and gaon ka hali. This classification indicated that they worked for the upper-caste cultivators, higher-status individuals such as landlords and village leaders, and within the framework of the village community. In some villages, a portion of the halis belonged to farming castes. Additionally, female halis were also employed for agricultural labor in some villages. The full-time halis were usually hired for 3 to 4 months and received monthly wages. Female halis generally received lower wages compared to male halis. Those employed by the village community worked during peak agricultural activities and were compensated with a share of the produce, ranging from 0.50 to 1% of the total yield. They were also granted small plots of land in recognition of their service to the community.

The Kamins

The kamins were at the lowest rung of the social hierarchy in the village. They were also known as paoni and begaria. Their role was to fulfill the village community's needs for agricultural tools and labor. A lower caste like Chamar, Balahi, Thori, etc. worked as village laborers and provided agricultural labor to the community, especially during busy seasons.. Irfan Habib suggests that the hereditary division of labor imposed by the caste system prevented the lower castes from becoming peasants, creating a fixed reserved labor force for agricultural production. However, there is evidence that kamins could become full-time agriculturists.

Kamins can be divided into two categories:

- Those that provided services to the village community and also rendered begar to the superior sections in exchange for a customary share of the grain heap before the payment of revenue.
- The second category comprised agriculturists who paid land revenue to the state. They were exempt from beggar and payment of taxes on their caste-related professions. Khati, Teli, Kumhar, Kalal and service castes such as Chamar, Balahi, and Nai were referred to as asami land or tax payers, constituting 10 to 17% of recorded asamis in some villages.

The evidence suggests that there was a significant and widespread increase in the number of wealthy landowners. Despite official restrictions on

expanding their land at the expense of smaller farmers, this trend gradually became more prevalent. The wealthy landowners, who had access to resources, heavily engaged in mortgaging the smaller farmers' lands, causing the best agricultural land to transfer into the hands of the wealthy class. This led to tension between the privileged and underprivileged farmers. In a joint appeal, the underprivileged farmers demanded that these practices be limited to the land they actually owned and should not be extended to land acquired from them. They sought exemption from these unfair practices. The ability of the wealthier landowners to continue farming during difficult times contributed to the stability of the village community. Recognizing this, the state maintained social and economic disparities to ensure continued farming and agricultural development, ultimately benefiting the entire society. In this situation, the privileged and wealthy individuals had the opportunity to enhance their status within the village community in relation to the government. The authorities, aware of this situation, upheld and even increased social and economic inequalities to protect the interests of the ruling elite. The state needed to ensure that the wealthier factions in rural society continued their agricultural activities, particularly during difficult times, as the state acknowledged their importance in expanding cultivation and improving crop yields.

Conclusion:

When discussing peasants in medieval India, it's important to highlight that they were the backbone of the agrarian economy and constituted the majority of the population. However, they faced a life of hardship due to heavy taxation, limited land ownership, and strict social hierarchies. Peasants were often subject to the authority of landlords, leaving them with little control over their livelihoods. Despite these challenges, their labor was crucial for the sustenance of society and the state's revenue collection, underscoring the complex and often exploitative nature of their existence within the caste system. Landless peasants were assigned a subservient position and were compelled to work according to the demands of landlords. Growing inequality resulted in fewer people owning most of the land, while more peasants became dependent. As the peasants became increasingly poor, they accumulated more debts, leading to many of them losing their land and wells. This further strengthened the power of the wealthier section. Rural society in the 18th century became more unequal and segmented than before, with control over local capital concentrated in the hands of rural elites and moneylenders.

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The Positive Impact of Tourism Industry

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Abstract:

Tourism industry affected financial advancement of the nation. The Tourism has instrument for the economic development. Tourism not as it were including to the country's GDP, but too creates a part of business. They have makes a difference seeing the citizens living mirthfully. It's in reverse and forward linkages and cross sector synergies with divisions like horticulture, Tourism has been making a progressive and noteworthy effect on the world financial situation. Tourism industry as well as tourism impact of economy in India because tourism contribution in GDP and it help to developing country and tourism has positively affected the different sectors. In India tourism play very important role for developed our country.

Keywords: Tourism, Tourism industry, positive Impact, generates, employment, opportunities
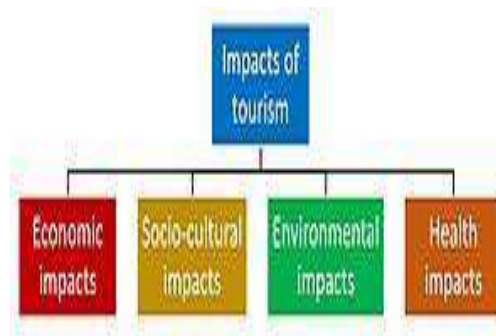
Introduction:

Tourism industry can have a positive impact on the economy. It has great capacity to create large scale employment among unskilled. It can play an important role to achieving equitable growth in countries. Tourism is a very rapidly growing industry in the world. It has led to the establishment of many infrastructures in tourist. There is great interaction of tourists with people of any area. The tourism and hospitality sector, which includes travel and hospitality services such as hotels and restaurants, has been universally recognized as an agent of development, an engine for socioeconomic growth, and an important source of foreign exchange earnings in many countries. The tourism industries development benefits include generation of income and employment, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. Tourism can also act as one of the channels to reduce interregional inequality. Tourism could also help preserve natural and cultural heritage of the country. Another key benefit of promoting the tourism industry is the impetus it provides to the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various means of transports, health care facilities and sports centres, in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants that cater to foreign visitors.

Objectives:

1. Find the positive economic impact of tourism;
2. Discuss the Social impact of tourism on economy.
3. Discuss the cultural impact of tourism
4. Identify the impact on the environment
5. Identify the impact on the health

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on the secondary data published by various Books, Newspapers, Research paper and Articles, Magazines, Economic journals and Internet etc

Economic Impact:

The importance of the economics of this sector how many people involved in the income generated. Directly or indirectly includes areas like transportation, accommodation, food, ticketing, guiding, boating, rafting, trekking, maintenance of the tourist sites etc. Host place provides all required services and facilities to the tourist. The tourist paid the payments for all these services By developing the infrastructures in various tourism related activities enables One of the primary motives for developing a country to promote tourism

destinations for all tourists. It helps to get the foreign exchange and improve the balance of trade for country. That time foreign reserve helps to maintain a country's balance of trade. the balance of trade in the country, it also generates employment opportunities for the unemployed skilled youth.

Positive Economic Impacts of Tourism:

- There are many positive impacts on the economy of the local area on developing countries due to tourism.

- Expenditure incurred for the purpose of encouraging tourism generates income in the host countries. This in turn increases the growth in the other allied economic sectors. Attracting foreign tourists to a host country fetches foreign currency. This is a very good mark of good international trading capacity.

- The host country Government is generates the revenue as taxes on the income from tourism employment, business, and entry fee through toll taxes etc.

- Many goods needed by the tourists are imported from other countries. When Government levies import duty it gets financial benefits.

- Quickly growing national and international tourism has created significant employment opportunities. better economic status of the people involved in tourism, directly or indirectly through hotels, restaurants, guides, nightclubs, taxies, local crafts, paintings, local cultural products etc.

Scio - Cultural Impact:

Society is a large grouping of people living in a different area.   Society is a system of relationship of people who share some things of common identity. It may be small or large as whole of the nation. Culture is the practices of that society which binds people of the society together. It includes manners, morals, beliefs, behaviour, values and norms. A good manner is socially acceptable way of relationship. It includes respect, care and consideration for others. It is a set of rules, principles and duties applicable to a group of people which is generally independent of religion. It is the foundation of attitude. Behaviour is the way an individual behaves. It regulates the members of the community.

Positive Scio - Cultural Impacts of Tourism:

- Tourism provides an appropriate opportunity to the people of many cultural groups.

- Tourism has a component of education.

- Through education tourism promotes understanding between peoples

- Tourism develops mutual understanding about each other.

- Tourism supports the development of community facilities and services.

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- Tourism creates awareness about the importance and value of natural, cultural, archaeological or historical sites.

- Tourists are interested in buying many arts and crafts of a particular area

Environmental Impact:

Environment is the total surroundings in which a person, animal or plant lives. A person's environment is made up of all directly or indirectly associated with the living conditions. It includes houses, buildings, fellow persons, animals, plants, land, water, temperature, light, air, other human developed infrastructures etc. Such interactions also impact significantly depending upon the dynamism of interaction. Tourism brings huge number of people to an area continuously who have diverse attitudes. Some of the environmental improvements are also observed to attract more and more tourists. Tourism helps in preserving the environment.

Positive Environmental Impacts of Tourism:

- Since large numbers of tourists are arriving and income is generated from the tourists,

- Sometimes, foreign, tourists give a good idea about minimising stress

- Fund raised is used to create more resources and beautification of the area.

- Cleanliness drive is to attract more and more tourists. environmental protective measures are adopted.

- Ecological balance maintenance to preserve the ecosystem.

- Various research activities/ projects are taken up to study the side effects of tourism on the environment.

- The local people are also made aware about the importance of the environment peoples are cooperating in maintaining the equilibrium.

- More and more efforts are taken up to clean the streets, roads, lakes, beaches, mountain slopes etc.

- Monuments, historical places, excavated sites, museums etc. are protected by taking appropriate measures.

- They are maintained regularly and kept tidy.

- Public parks, gardens, road side greenery, sculptured landscapes, herbs of medicinal uses gardens, nurseries of plants etc. are developed and maintained.

Health Impact:

Tourism's impacts have been examined predominantly from a social, biological or economic sciences' point of view, culminating in the now standard classification of 'economic, environmental and socio-cultural' impacts. Little can be found on these impacts' implications on local health, or on work originating from within health disciplines. It has been proposed earlier to examine tourism's

health impacts in terms of indirect and direct impacts

Positive Health Impacts of Tourism:

- Much more obvious than the previously presented potential indirect health impacts are those where tourists or tourism directly alter or influence local health.
- Direct transmission of disease, accidents, and local employee health is of interest.
- Health problems usually occur much more quickly
- Effects are more observable and the need for medical care is usually immediat

Conclusion:

Tourism industry is a first growing Industry in all over the world. That time they are affected the deferent areas and human being. There impacts are positive on different sectors. The tourism industries generation of income and employment for poverty alleviation and sustainable human development.

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Decoding Revenue Receipt Trends in Assam: An Analytical Exploration

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Abstract:

Regardless of its level of development, every economy aims at maximizing revenue generation to provide both social justice and speedier economic progress. But compared to a developed State, the demand for such growth is greater in a State like Assam. The state government must maintain a stable and sustainable fiscal health in order to achieve this goal, which requires it to produce a sufficient quantity of revenue from its own sources. A State's financial stability is upset and sustainable development is impeded when it is unable to generate adequate revenue on its own.

This work has endeavored to thoroughly examine the pattern of revenue receipt in Assam from 2011–12 to 2022–23, utilizing data from secondary sources. The results of this study indicate that central aid plays a major role in determining the strength of revenue receipt in Assam.

Keywords: Revenue Receipt- - State's Own revenue Sources- Total Central Assistance-sustainable development.

Introduction:

The Revenue generation process is the heart of any developmental agenda of a State or of a region irrespective of the levels of development. This is why, every economy should focus on generating sufficient revenue from its own sources to finance its developmental goals. Inability to generate resources from its own sources or larger dependence on external sources can handicap the path of sustainable development of an economy. Because, absence or fluctuations in such assistance can highly affect the growth process of the concerned economy by deteriorating its fiscal health.

Based on secondary sources of data collected from Reserve Bank of India, this study has made an attempt to study the composition and trend of revenue receipt in the state of Assam during 2011-2022 with a view to examine the nature and extent of dependency of the State on central Assistance.

Growth and composition of Assam's revenue receipt:

Tax revenue (TR) and non-tax revenue (NTR) make up Assam's revenue receipt (RR). State's Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) and Share in Central Taxes (SCT) are two general categories for TR. All that is known as SOTR is the money that the State collects from its citizens in the form of direct taxes (DT) and indirect taxes (IT). SCT is the amount of money the State receives from the center for collecting central taxes like estate duty, company tax, and income tax, among others. Conversely, NTR is made up of grants from the Center (GC) and the State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR). Dividends and Profits (DP), General Services (GS), Social Services (SS), Fiscal Services (FS), Interest Receipts (IR), and Economic Services (EC) are the six main categories into which SONTR can be typically divided. State Plan Schemes (SPS), Central Plan Schemes (CPS), Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), NEC/Special Plan Scheme (NSPS), and Non Plan funding (NPG) are the ways that the State obtains funding from the center.

The total of the State's Own Revenue Sources (SORS) and Total Central Assistance (TCA) can also be used to describe Assam's revenue receipt. State-Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) and State-Own Non-Tax Revenue (SONTR) are the two components of SORS, which originates from direct and indirect taxes. However, the State's Share of Central Taxes (SCT) and Center Grants (GC) can be combined under one heading, Total Central Assistance (TCA), as this portion of the State's Revenue Receipt (RR) originates from the center in the form of grants or assistance. A higher proportion of SORS to RR suggests that the State can better finance its spending needs through internal resources. In contrast, a higher proportion of TCA to RR suggests that the State is either more reliant on central funding or is unable to produce enough income on its own. The composition and trend of Revenue Receipt (RR) in Assam over the research period are clearly depicted in Table 1.

Table 1: Growth and Composition of Revenue receipt in Assam during 2011-2022 (in Millions)

Year	SOTR	SONTR	SORS	SCT	GC	TCA	RR
2011-12	73,031.10	27,080.20	100,111.30	95,727.70	132,662.00	228,389.70	328,501.00
2012-13	82,503.20	30,455.80	112,959.00	106,915.40	162,989.00	269,904.40	382,863.40
2013-14	91,434.00	29,883.20	121,317.20	117,953.00	175,263.20	293,216.20	414,533.40
2014-15	107,517.90	30,025.90	137,543.80	138,894.20	196,964.80	335,859.00	473,402.80
2015-16	118,419.90	27,965.10	146,385.00	167,848.80	128,397.60	296,246.40	442,631.40
2016-17	126,331.30	45,133.50	171,464.80	189,382.70	229,228.80	418,611.50	590,076.30
2017-18	154,669.20	40,719.70	195,388.90	200,501.40	145,419.10	345,920.50	541,309.40
2018-19	185,080.10	131,597.90	316,678.00	252,158.50	329,706.50	581,865.00	898,543.00
2019-20	218,531.00	102,081.90	320,612.90	343,742.00	265,905.90	609,647.90	930,260.80
2020-21	186,775.30	47,308.90	234,084.20	267,755.60	395,989.50	663,745.10	897,829.30
2021-22	195,331.02	35,797.48	231,128.50	281,505.50	303,256.56	584,762.06	815,890.56
2022-23	249,085.12	54,189.33	303,274.45	296,942.60	517,850.50	814,793.10	1,118,067.55

Source: State finances: A study of budgets, RBI; various issues.

Table 1 makes it abundantly evident that, between 2011–12 and 2022–23, Assam's revenue receipt has increased along with those of its wide components, including SOTR, SONTR, SCT, and GC. It grew during the research period from Rs 328,501 million to Rs 1,118,067.55 million. The changes in all of the main categories—SOTR, SONTR, SORS, SCT, GC, and TCA—during the same period led to this increase in the State's RR.

However, it is more crucial to look at the percentage contribution of each broad head's income reception to the state's revenue receipt in order to comprehend the nature of Assam's revenue growth. An improved knowledge of the State's budgetary sustainability can be attained by such a study. The percentage contribution of each head to the State's revenue receipt over the study period is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Percentage share of SOTR, SONTR, SORS, SCT, GC and TCA to RR in Assam during 2011-2022

Year	SOTR to RR	SONTR to RR	SORS to RR	SCT to RR	GC to RR	TCA to RR
2011-12	22.23	8.24	30.48	29.14	40.38	69.52
2012-13	21.55	7.95	29.50	27.93	42.57	70.50
2013-14	22.06	7.21	29.27	28.45	42.28	70.73
2014-15	22.71	6.34	29.05	29.34	41.61	70.95
2015-16	26.75	6.32	33.07	37.92	29.01	66.93
2016-17	21.41	7.65	29.06	32.09	38.85	70.94
2017-18	28.57	7.52	36.10	37.04	26.86	63.90
2018-19	20.60	14.65	35.24	28.06	36.69	64.76
2019-20	23.49	10.97	34.46	36.95	28.58	65.54
2020-21	20.80	5.27	26.07	29.82	44.11	73.93
2021-22	23.94	4.39	28.33	34.50	37.17	71.67
2022-23	22.28	4.85	27.12	26.56	46.32	72.88
Average	23.03	7.61	30.65	31.48	37.87	69.35

Source: Author's own calculation based on RBI data.

Table 2 makes it clear that the majority of Assam's revenue comes from central aid, which takes the shape of grants from the center or shares in central taxes. In Assam, the percentage of GC to RR is higher than the contribution of other broad components to RR over the majority of the research years. Generally speaking, the State receives 69.35 percent of its revenue in the form of SCT or GC

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from the center. TCA's portion of revenue receipts (RR) over the specified time is significantly higher than SORS's share of revenue receipts, the two main components of revenue receipt.

During the specified period, the share of TCA to RR is significantly larger than the share of SORS to RR among the two primary components of revenue receipt, namely SORS and TCA. However, when comparing the two main TCA components—SCT and GC—the latter makes a greater relative contribution than the former. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the precise ways in which these major components contribute to Assam's revenue receipts from 2011 to 2022.

Figure 1: Average Percentage share of SORS and TCA to RR in Assam during 2011-2022

Average contribution of SORS and TCA to RR in Assam during 2011-2022

■ SORS to RR   ■ TCA to RR
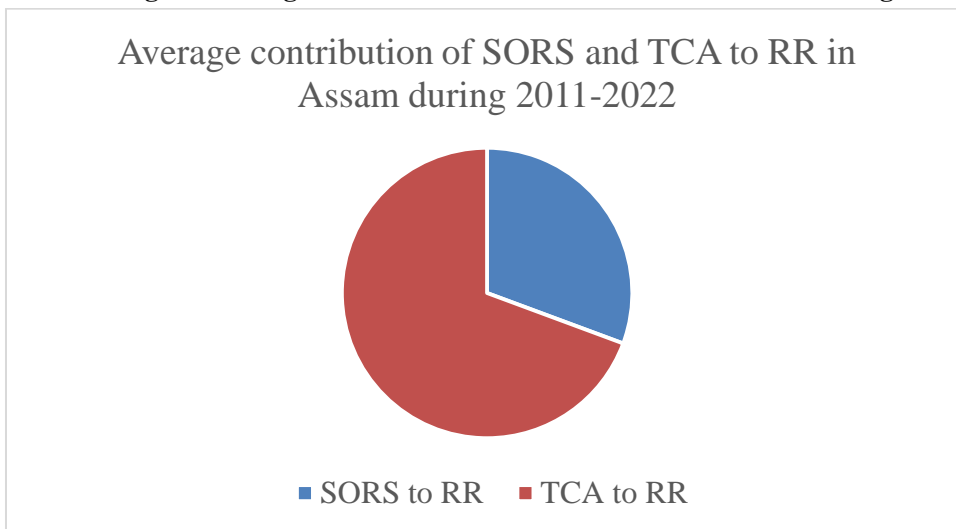
Figure 2: Annual average percentage share of SOTR, SONTR, SCT and GC to RR in Assam during 2011-2022

Average composition of Revenue Receipt in Assam during 2011-2022

■ SOTR to RR   ■ SONTR to RR   ■ SCT to RR   ■ GC to RR
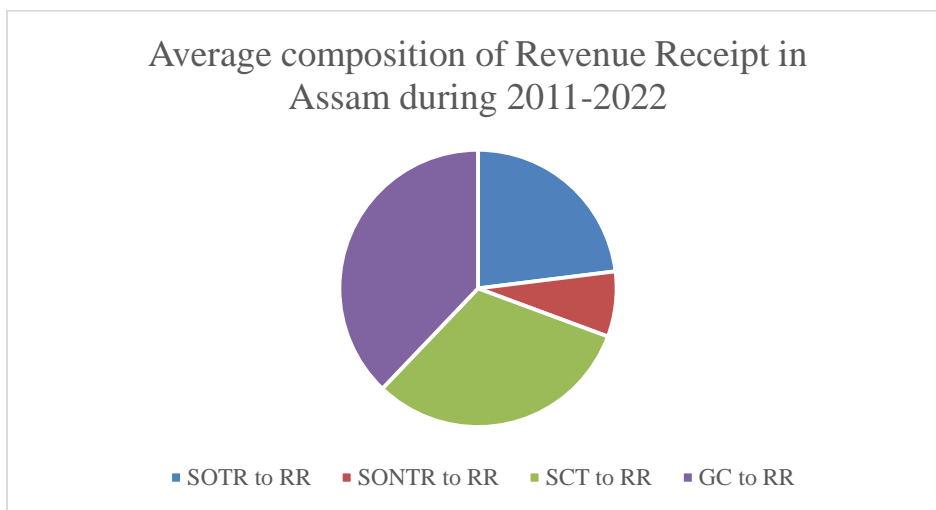
Figures 1 and 2 make it abundantly evident that the contribution of Total Central Assistance to Assam's revenue receipt exceeds the percentage of the State's Own Revenue Sources. Furthermore, the average contribution of grants from the center to state revenue receipt is greater than the combined contributions of SOTR, SONTR, and SCT.

Conclusion:

Since, the major portion of revenue of the state Assam comes from the centre, the state must therefore, make a deliberate effort to raise money from its own sources in every feasible way. If the State's development continues to be reliant on the influx of loans and aid from the central government,

the state's budgetary situation and developmental goals would be severely impacted.

Other aspects of a state's revenue sustainability, such as total outstanding liabilities, revenue collection arrears, tax collection costs, effective use of loans and central assistance, administrative loopholes, etc., would have made this study more pertinent. However, it can be safely concluded that, such a nature of dependency on central assistance for financing developmental needs of the state can't be appreciated for the long-term fiscal health of Assam.

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The impact of industrial revolution on literature in the Victorian period

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14090233

Abstract:

The Victorian period, marked by the profound transformations of the Industrial Revolution, witnessed significant shifts in literature that reflected and critiqued the changing social, economic, and cultural landscapes. This paper explores the impact of industrialization on literary themes, forms, and genres during the 19th century. It examines how authors such as Charles Dickens, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy addressed issues of urbanization, class struggle, and moral dilemmas arising from industrial society. By analyzing key texts, the study highlights the interplay between industrial progress and literary innovation, illustrating how literature served both as a mirror of societal change and as a vehicle for social critique. Ultimately, this research underscores the vital role of Victorian literature in shaping contemporary understandings of industrialization and its multifaceted effects on human experience.

Keywords: Industrial Revolution, Victorian literature, Urbanization, Class struggle, Literary themes

Introduction:

The Victorian period, spanning from 1837 to 1901, was a time of unprecedented change in Britain, driven largely by the Industrial Revolution. This era not only transformed the landscape of the nation through urbanization and technological advancements but also fundamentally altered the social fabric and cultural consciousness of its people. Literature during this time reflects these seismic shifts, with authors grappling with the complexities of a rapidly industrializing world. As cities expanded, traditional ways of life were disrupted, giving rise to new moral questions and social issues. Writers such as Charles Dickens, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy engaged with these themes, using their narratives to critique the consequences of industrialization and to explore the human condition amidst such transformative forces. This paper aims to examine the intricate relationship between the Industrial Revolution and Victorian literature, focusing on how literary works not only mirrored the realities of industrial society but also served as platforms for social commentary and reform. By analyzing key texts from this period, we can better understand how literature responded to the challenges and aspirations of an era defined by change, thereby illuminating the enduring impact of the Industrial Revolution on the literary canon.

Urbanization:

Urbanisation in Victoria literature reflects the profound changes in society during the 19th century as cities rapidly grew due to industrialisation. The shift brought both opportunities and challenges, influencing various themes and character portrayals in literature.

During the Victorian era, the industrial revolution led to a massive migration of people from rural villages to urban cities is vividly illustrated in several keyworks of literature.

Hard times by Charles Dickens: The novel is set in the fictional town of coketown, a representation of industrial cities characterized by pollution, overcrowding and bleakness. The stark contract between the industrial landscape and the characters' lives emphasize the dehumanizing effects of industrialization. In this novel the factory workers leaving their rural home for urban jobs highlighting the social and economic upheaval caused by industrialization. Many characters, like Stephen Blackpool, leave their rural homes in search of better employment opportunities in factories. However, this transition often leads to harsh realities.

The workers face grueling conditions, long hours, and minimal pay, revealing the exploitation inherent in industrial capitalism. Dickens illustrates how the move to urban areas strips individuals of their identities and connections to community, replacing them with a mechanical existence. The contrast between the idealized rural past and the grim urban present underscores the loss of dignity and humanity, raising questions about the true cost of progress. Through these experiences, Dickens critiques the societal values that prioritize profit over the well-being of workers.

In **Elizabeth Gaskell's "Mary Barton,"** the theme of urbanization is central to the narrative, illustrating the profound impact of industrialization on the lives of the working class. The city of Manchester serves as a backdrop, showcasing both its economic opportunities and its harsh realities.

Urbanization brings about overcrowding, poor living conditions, and the exploitation of labor, leading to significant social struggles. Gaskell highlights the stark contrast between the wealth of factory owners and the poverty of workers, emphasizing the dehumanizing effects of industrial society. The novel critiques the moral and social consequences of urban growth, revealing how it strains community bonds and exacerbates class divisions.

Through characters' experiences, Gaskell underscores the urgent need for social reform, advocating for compassion and solidarity amidst the challenges of urban life.

As the protagonist, Mary embodies the struggles of the working class. Her life in industrial Manchester showcases the harsh realities of urban living, including poverty and overcrowding. Mary's journey reflects the hope for a better future amid the challenges posed by the city.

Class struggle:

The class struggle during the Industrial Revolution is a prominently seen in Victorian literature, often explored through the lens of social injustice, economic disparity, and the struggles of the working class.

In **"Hard Times," Charles Dickens** vividly illustrates class struggle through various characters and their interactions, highlighting the stark divide between the working class and the industrial elite. Charles Dickens explores class struggle primarily through the contrasting lives of characters from different social strata. The industrial elite, represented by figures like Mr. Gradgrind and Mr. Bounderby, embody the cold, utilitarian values of the age, prioritizing facts and profit over human emotion and welfare. In contrast, characters like Stephen Blackpool and the factory workers illustrate the harsh realities of the working class, facing exploitation and a lack of agency.

Dickens uses their interactions to highlight the stark divide between these classes. For instance, Gradgrind's rigid educational philosophy stifles creativity and individuality, reflecting the broader societal disregard for the needs of the working class. Meanwhile, Stephen's struggles emphasize the moral and social dilemmas faced by laborers, showcasing their resilience despite systemic oppression.

Through these character dynamics, Dickens critiques the dehumanizing effects of industrialization and advocates for empathy and social reform, ultimately illustrating the profound impact of class struggle on individual lives and society as a whole.

In **"North and South," Elizabeth Gaskell** explores the profound contrasts between the industrial North and the agrarian South of England,

using this setting to highlight class tensions and the dynamics of industrial capitalism.

The novel juxtaposes the industrial town of Milton (representing the North) with the pastoral South. The North is characterized by factories and labor struggles, while the South embodies traditional agriculture and a different social order. This contrast illustrates the broader economic and cultural shifts occurring during the Industrial Revolution

The interactions between characters from different backgrounds reveal the friction between the working class and mill owners. John Thornton, a mill owner, embodies the capitalist perspective, while characters like Margaret Hale and the workers illustrate the struggles faced by laborers. Gaskell portrays the mill workers' harsh conditions, including long hours and poor wages, emphasizing their vulnerability and need for fair treatment.

Social changes:

Emergence of the Middle Class

The Industrial Revolution led to the rise of a wealthy middle class composed of factory owners, merchants, and professionals. This group gained economic influence and began to challenge the traditional aristocracy. The middle class emphasized respectability, hard work, and education, promoting a culture of self-improvement. These values became the benchmark for societal expectations, shaping public morals and attitudes.

Working Class Conditions

Rapid urbanization resulted in overcrowded cities, where many working-class families lived in substandard housing. Tenements often lacked basic sanitation, leading to health crises.

Factory work was characterized by long hours, low wages, and unsafe environments. Child labor was prevalent, with young children working in hazardous conditions for meager pay.

Reform Movements:

- **Child Labor Laws:** Activists highlighted the exploitation of child workers, leading to legislation like the Factory Acts, which aimed to limit working hours for children and improve their conditions. These laws gradually increased the age at which children could work and established minimum working conditions.
- **Labor Rights:** The rise of trade unions in the 19th century represented the working class's fight for better wages, shorter hours, and safer conditions. Union efforts were crucial in advocating for labor rights and negotiating with employers.
- **Public Health and Housing:** Reformers campaigned for improved sanitation and housing conditions. Public health acts were enacted to address issues of disease and overcrowding, leading to better infrastructure and health services in urban areas.

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- **Education Reforms:** The importance of education was recognized, leading to compulsory schooling laws that aimed to provide children with basic education, thus breaking the cycle of poverty.
- **Women's Rights:** The reform movement also included early efforts for women's rights, advocating for better working conditions,
- Educational opportunities, and suffrage. Women began to organize and push for changes that would improve their social status.

The Victorian period was marked by a transformative shift in social structures, with the emergence of a middle class that influenced societal values and a working class facing severe hardships. Reform movements arose in response to these challenges, addressing issues like child labor and poor working conditions, ultimately laying the groundwork for modern labor rights and social justice in Britain**.**

Technology and progress

The fascination with technology and progress in the Victorian era is prominently illustrated in the works of H.G. Wells and Arthur Conan Doyle, who explored the implications of these advancements on society and morality.

H.G. Wells's "The Time Machine" serves as a poignant critique of the societal changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution, particularly in terms of technology, progress, and social class.

The division between the Eloi and the Morlocks symbolizes the extreme social stratification exacerbated by industrialization. The Eloi, living in a seemingly idyllic society, have become complacent and reliant on technology for their survival. In contrast, the Morlocks, who toil underground, represent the working class exploited by the very advancements that have allowed the Eloi to thrive.

The story challenges the notion of a perfect society. The Eloi's dependency on technology leads to their physical and intellectual decline, illustrating that unregulated progress can erode human qualities and capabilities.

The Time Machine itself embodies the era's fascination with scientific advancement. However, Wells uses it to explore the potential consequences of such technology. Time travel reveals the long-term impacts of current societal choices, prompting reflection on present-day values and ethics.

The contrast between the natural world and the technologically advanced society reflects concerns about environmental degradation during the Industrial Revolution. The desolate landscape of the future suggests that unchecked industrialization can lead to ecological collapse.

Wells employs science fiction to critique contemporary society, making the novella a vehicle for exploring complex themes related to technology

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and social inequality. The speculative nature of the narrative encourages readers to reflect on their world and consider the trajectory of progress.

While the concept of time travel is fantastical, the social critique is grounded in realism. Wells draws on the scientific advancements of his time, such as Darwinian evolution and emerging industrial technologies, to lend credibility to his narrative.

The novella poses significant moral questions about the responsibilities of those who wield technological power. The consequences of the protagonist's journey raise concerns about the ethics of progress and the societal obligation to consider its impact on all classes.

In "The Time Machine," H.G. Wells effectively captures the complexities of the Industrial Revolution's impact on society through the lens of technology and progress. The stark divisions between the Eloi and Morlocks serve as a warning against the potential pitfalls of unbridled technological advancement and social complacency. Through his exploration of these themes, Wells encourages readers to critically assess the direction of their own society and the implications of their choices regarding progress.

Conclusion:

The Industrial Revolution profoundly transformed Victorian literature, reflecting the complexities of a society undergoing rapid change. The shift from rural to urban living brought new social dynamics, which authors like Charles Dickens vividly depicted. The struggles of the urban poor became central themes, highlighting the challenges and moral dilemmas of city life. Literature during this period often focused on the tensions between different social classes. Writers explored the exploitation of the working class, as seen in the works of authors like Elizabeth Gaskell, prompting readers to confront issues of inequality and justice. The evolving roles of women, shifts in family structures, and changing societal norms were critical themes. Feminist literature emerged, advocating for social reform and reflecting the growing awareness of gender issues. The fascination with technological advancements was tempered by concerns about their consequences. H. G. Wells's works, for instance, examined the ethical implications of scientific progress and its potential to dehumanize society. Overall, Victorian literature serves as a rich tapestry that captures the anxieties and aspirations of its time, encouraging critical reflection on the legacies of industrialization and the ongoing struggles for social justice and ethical progress.

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The Evolution of Assamese Children's Literature in the 19th century

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Abstract:

This paper explores the complex interplay of cultural factors that led to the evolution of children's literature in Assam during the 19th century. This period marked a time of significant transformation for Assam's sociocultural environment, which was largely influenced by British colonialism. The British introduced schools and other educational institutions, as well as Western literary traditions, which had a significant impact. This paper further investigates how this educational impulse intersected with Assam's native cultural environment to foster the development of children's literature. This simultaneity is focused by the pioneering authors who entered the field of children's literature during this period, such as Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua, to argue how the culture was stereotyped and reflected in society. These authors modified their stories to appeal to a younger audience, with the aim of upholding cultural traditions and spreading moral ideals. This paper contends that these authors played a crucial role in shaping the development of early Assamese children's literature by blending traditional Assamese culture with Western literary influences. To impart cultural values and give children's literature a distinctive Assamese flavour, this study examines how Assam's folklore, mythology, and oral traditions enriched it. It argues that the combination of these elements with colonial schooling formed the unique nature of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century.

Keywords: cultural factors, British colonialism, socio-cultural environment, educational institutions, Western literary traditions, traditional Assamese culture, folklore, mythology, oral traditions, colonial schooling.

Introduction:

The 19th century stands as a remarkable epoch in the annals of Assam's history, marked by profound sociocultural transformation under the influence of British colonialism (Gogoi, 2005). During this period, the British colonial administration, with its imperial ambitions, introduced a series of institutional and intellectual changes that significantly reshaped the sociocultural landscape of Assam (Goswami, 2010). Among these transformative forces, the establishment of schools and educational institutions assumed a central role, leading to the proliferation of Western literary traditions in the region. In parallel, this period witnessed the emergence of a distinctive genre of literature that would come to be known as Assamese children's literature (Saikia, 1997).

This paper embarks on a journey to explore the multifaceted evolution of children's literature in Assam during the 19th century, seeking to unravel the intricate interplay of cultural factors that contributed to its formation. Central to this exploration is an examination of how the confluence of traditional Assamese culture and the pervasive influence of Western literary traditions played a pivotal role in the development of Assamese children's literature. Moreover, this inquiry directs its focus towards the pioneering authors of this genre, notably Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram

Barua, whose literary contributions encapsulate the quintessential elements of this transformative phase (Sharma, 2008).

The impact of British colonialism in Assam was profound, and the establishment of schools and educational institutions was instrumental in introducing Western literary traditions to the region. This exposure to English as the medium of instruction and the dissemination of Western literary works laid the foundation for the eventual emergence of children's literature in Assam. These developments in education not only brought about a fundamental shift in the linguistic and intellectual landscape of Assam but also paved the way for a burgeoning literary tradition specifically tailored for young readers.

In parallel, the pioneering authors of Assamese children's literature recognised the imperative need for literature that resonated with a younger audience. Their writings were not merely artistic expressions but served as vehicles for upholding cultural traditions and imparting moral values to the impressionable minds of Assamese children (Goswami, 2010). Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua, among others, embarked on this literary endeavour, wielding their pens as instruments of cultural preservation and dissemination.

In the quest to understand the evolution of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century, this paper traverses the intricate landscape where colonial influence intersects with indigenous cultural heritage. It delves into the nuances of how authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua, within the constraints of their time, navigated the cultural stereotypes and societal norms of their era, moulding their stories to reflect and shape the ethos of Assamese society (Goswami, 2010).

Furthermore, the enrichment of Assamese children's literature through the infusion of indigenous elements such as folklore, mythology, and oral traditions remains a salient aspect of this exploration. These elements served to not only add depth and authenticity to the narratives but also to connect young readers to their cultural heritage, forging a profound link between tradition and contemporary literary expression.

Ultimately, this paper posits that the unique nature of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century was a product of the fusion of traditional Assamese culture, colonial education, and the creative endeavours of pioneering authors (Gogoi, 2005). It was a genre that emerged as a distinctive reflection of Assamese culture during a transformative period in the region's history.

In the subsequent sections of this paper, we will delve deeper into the historical context, examining the colonial influence on Assamese society and the emergence of Assamese children's literature as a genre. We will also scrutinise the literary contributions and cultural significance of Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua, shedding light on their role as pioneers in this field. Furthermore, we will explore how cultural stereotypes and societal norms were reflected in the literature of the time and how indigenous elements enriched Assamese children's literature during this transformative century.

Colonial Influence on Assamese Society

The British colonial presence in Assam during the 19th century exerted a profound influence on the region's sociocultural fabric, reshaping various aspects of Assamese society (Gogoi, 2005). This influence was particularly pronounced in the realms of education and literature, as the British administration introduced a series of transformative changes.

The establishment of schools and educational institutions by the British administration marked a pivotal turning point in Assam's educational landscape. These institutions, modelled after British educational systems, sought to disseminate Western-style education throughout the region (Gogoi, 2005). The British colonial authorities actively promoted education as a means of achieving their administrative and economic

objectives, which included the propagation of British cultural norms and values.

One of the most significant consequences of this educational reform was the adoption of English as the medium of instruction in schools (Goswami, 2010). English, as the language of the colonial rulers, became the dominant language of instruction. This shift had far-reaching implications, as it not only altered the linguistic landscape of Assam but also facilitated the transmission of Western literary traditions and ideas.

As English gained prominence in education, Western literary works began to circulate widely in Assam (Gogoi, 2005). British literature, including classical and contemporary texts, became accessible to a growing number of Assamese students. Exposure to these literary works introduced Assamese intellectuals and budding writers to new literary forms, styles, and genres, providing them with a broader literary perspective.

This exposure to Western literature laid the foundation for the eventual emergence of children's literature in Assam. The newfound interest in literature and storytelling, fueled by the availability of Western literary materials, inspired Assamese writers to create literature tailored to the needs and interests of young readers (Saikia, 1997). This convergence of educational reforms, linguistic shifts, and the dissemination of Western literary works created fertile ground for the development of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century.

The British colonial presence in Assam had a profound impact on the region's sociocultural milieu, particularly in the realms of education and literature (Goswami, 2010). The establishment of schools, the adoption of English as the medium of instruction, and the circulation of Western literary works played a pivotal role in shaping the intellectual and literary landscape of Assam. These developments paved the way for the emergence of Assamese children's literature, as Assamese authors began to draw inspiration from both indigenous culture and Western literary influences.

Pioneering Authors and the Birth of Assamese Children's Literature

During the 19th century, Assam witnessed the emergence of a distinct genre of literature known as Assamese children's literature, and this development owed much to the pioneering efforts of authors who ventured into this uncharted territory. Among these trailblazers, Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua stand out prominently for their significant contributions (Sharma, 2008). Their works not only marked the birth of Assamese children's literature but also exemplified a fusion of traditional Assamese culture with Western literary influences.

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Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua recognised a critical need within Assamese society during this transformative era. They discerned the need for literature that was tailored specifically for the younger audience as the colonial education system introduced English and Western literary traditions to Assam's youth. The dissemination of Western literary works, often aimed at adults, created a void in literature designed to cater to the intellectual and moral development of children.

In response to this void, Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua undertook the task of creating literature that would resonate with young readers while simultaneously upholding cultural traditions and imparting moral values (Sharma, 2008). Their writings were not mere literary pursuits but instruments of cultural preservation and dissemination. In their works, they weaved narratives that celebrated the rich tapestry of Assamese culture, including its folklore, myths, and traditional values, thus instilling a sense of cultural identity and pride in young readers.

Furthermore, these pioneering authors were instrumental in shaping the development of early Assamese children's literature by skillfully blending traditional Assamese elements with Western literary influences (Sharma, 2008). While drawing inspiration from Western storytelling techniques and narrative structures, they remained deeply rooted in the cultural ethos of Assam. This fusion allowed them to craft stories that were not only engaging but also culturally resonant. Their works thus bridged the gap between colonial educational influences and the preservation of Assamese cultural heritage.

Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua played a pivotal role in the birth and evolution of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century. Their vision and creative prowess ensured that young Assamese readers had access to literature that was not only entertaining but also deeply rooted in their cultural identity. These authors navigated the complex terrain where Western literary influences intersected with indigenous cultural traditions, and in doing so, they left an indelible mark on the literary landscape of Assam.

Cultural Stereotypes and Reflections in Literature

An intriguing aspect of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century was its deliberate engagement with cultural stereotypes that were prevalent in the society of that era (Brantlinger, 2003). Authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua played an active role in this process, and their literary endeavours were often characterised by a conscious adaptation of their stories to align with the prevailing societal norms and expectations (Sharma, 2008). This adaptation served as a reflection of the culture of the time, and through their works, these authors subtly highlighted

societal values, norms, and beliefs (Sharma, 2008). In doing so, they aimed to create relatable narratives for young readers while also subtly reinforcing cultural ideals.

Cultural stereotypes are often embedded in literature, reflecting the prevailing perceptions, biases, and attitudes of a society at a given point in time (Brantlinger, 2003). These stereotypes were representative of the larger sociocultural environment that British colonialism and customary Assamese norms influenced in Assamese children's literature during the 19th century.

Authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua were not immune to these societal influences, and their works often depicted characters and scenarios that adhered to established cultural stereotypes (Sharma, 2008). These stereotypes encompassed a wide range of aspects, including gender roles, social hierarchies, and moral values. For example, traditional gender roles were often reflected in the portrayal of male and female characters, with the former typically depicted as strong, brave, and virtuous, while the latter were often portrayed as nurturing, obedient, and modest.

Furthermore, societal norms and expectations, such as respect for elders and adherence to traditional customs, were frequently emphasised in the narratives (Sharma, 2008). Moral values, often rooted in traditional Assamese ethics and teachings, were central to the stories crafted by these authors (Sharma, 2008). These moral lessons were intended to guide young readers towards virtuous conduct and ethical behaviour, aligning with the cultural ideals of the time.

It is important to note that while these cultural stereotypes may appear restrictive or dated in contemporary contexts, they were reflective of the sociocultural norms and values prevalent during the 19th century in Assam (Brantlinger, 2003). Authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua navigated these stereotypes not necessarily to perpetuate them but rather to create narratives that resonated with their young readers (Sharma, 2008). In doing so, they sought to maintain a sense of familiarity and relatability in their stories, making them accessible and engaging for the target audience.

Assamese children's literature of the 19th century often incorporated cultural stereotypes that were reflective of the societal norms and values of that era (Brantlinger, 2003). Authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua adapted their stories to conform to these stereotypes, aiming to create narratives that were relatable and culturally resonant for young readers (Sharma, 2008). While these stereotypes may seem dated or restrictive from a contemporary perspective, they provide valuable insights into the cultural landscape of Assam during that transformative period.

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Enrichment Through Folklore, Mythology, and Oral Traditions

To infuse Assamese children's literature with a distinctive Assamese flavour, authors drew extensively from the region's rich folklore, mythology, and oral traditions. These elements played a pivotal role in shaping the narratives, adding depth to the stories, and forging a profound connection between young readers and their cultural heritage. Folktales, myths, and oral traditions were not mere embellishments but integral components of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century, serving both educational and cultural purposes.

The incorporation of folklore, mythology, and oral traditions into children's literature allowed authors to infuse their stories with a distinct Assamese identity. This infusion of cultural elements was a conscious effort to ensure that the literature was not just an imitation of Western storytelling but a reflection of Assamese cultural richness. Folktales, passed down through generations, were woven into the fabric of the narratives, preserving and disseminating traditional wisdom and storytelling techniques (Saikia, 1997).

Myths and legends from Assamese mythology found their place in these stories, introducing young readers to the pantheon of deities, epic tales, and moral lessons that were integral to Assamese cultural heritage (Saikia, 1997). These myths often carried profound ethical and moral messages, offering young readers valuable insights into their cultural and ethical roots.

Moreover, the utilisation of oral traditions, which had been a primary mode of storytelling in Assam for centuries, enriched children's literature by imbuing it with the authenticity and vibrancy of spoken language. The oral storytelling tradition was not confined to the stories themselves but also encompassed the captivating oral narratives of bards and storytellers, who held a revered place in Assamese society. Authors sought to capture the essence of these oral traditions in their written works, infusing them with the rhythms, idioms, and nuances of Assamese speech.

In doing so, authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua bridged the gap between generations, ensuring the continuity of oral storytelling practices in a changing sociocultural landscape. This deliberate inclusion of oral traditions not only enhanced the literary quality of Assamese children's literature but also contributed to its cultural preservation.

The enrichment of Assamese children's literature through folklore, mythology, and oral traditions served multiple purposes. It fostered a sense of cultural identity and pride among young readers by introducing them to the rich tapestry of Assamese storytelling (Saikia, 1997). Furthermore,

it instilled important moral and ethical values, often conveyed through traditional narratives, in the hearts and minds of the youth.

In conclusion, Assamese children's literature during the 19th century owed much of its richness and cultural resonance to the infusion of folklore, mythology, and oral traditions. These elements not only added depth and authenticity to the narratives but also served as a bridge between generations, ensuring the continuity of Assamese cultural heritage. Authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua skillfully integrated these elements into their stories, making Assamese children's literature a vibrant and culturally meaningful genre during a transformative period in the region's history.

Unique Nature of Assamese Children's Literature

The unique nature of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century can be attributed to the convergence of several key factors. These factors include the infusion of traditional Assamese culture, the impact of colonial schooling, and the creative contributions of authors such as Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua. This combination resulted in a distinctive literary genre that catered to the educational and cultural needs of Assamese children while simultaneously reflecting the broader sociocultural changes occurring in the region.

Infusion of Traditional Assamese Culture:

One of the fundamental aspects that contributed to the uniqueness of Assamese children's literature was the deliberate incorporation of traditional Assamese culture. Assam has a rich and diverse cultural heritage deeply rooted in its traditions, folklore, and mythology (Saikia, 1997). Authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua recognised the significance of preserving and promoting this cultural heritage among the younger generation. Their works were steeped in the ethos of traditional Assamese culture, incorporating folktales, myths, and moral lessons (Saikia, 1997). This infusion of cultural elements not only added authenticity to the narratives but also fostered a sense of cultural identity and pride among young readers.

Impact of Colonial Schooling:

The advent of British colonialism brought about significant changes in Assam's educational landscape (Gogoi, 2005). The establishment of schools and the adoption of English as the medium of instruction played a pivotal role in shaping the literary environment. Exposure to Western literary traditions and the dissemination of English-language literature influenced the development of Assamese children's literature. Authors had to navigate the challenges of blending indigenous cultural elements

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with Western literary influences to create a genre that resonated with young readers (Gogoi, 2005).

Creative Contributions of Pioneering Authors:

Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua, among others, were instrumental in shaping the genre of Assamese children's literature (Sharma, 2008). Their creative endeavours and commitment to catering to the needs of young readers were central to the unique nature of this literary genre. These authors skillfully adapted their storytelling techniques to engage and educate young minds while upholding cultural values and traditions (Sharma, 2008).

Reflection of Sociocultural Changes:

Assamese children's literature of the 19th century did not exist in isolation but was intricately connected to the sociocultural changes taking place in Assam (Goswami, 2010). It reflected the evolving aspirations and values of Assamese society during a transformative period. The literature aimed to instill not only cultural pride but also moral and ethical values, addressing the changing needs of a society in transition (Goswami, 2010).

Assamese children's literature during the 19th century was a product of its time, blending traditional Assamese culture, the impact of colonial education, and the creative efforts of pioneering authors. It emerged as a genre that served as a bridge between the rich cultural heritage of Assam and the demands of a changing world. This literature not only entertained and educated young readers but also played a vital role in preserving and transmitting Assamese cultural values and traditions to future generations.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the evolution of Assamese children's literature during the 19th century represents a remarkable chapter in the region's cultural and literary history. This evolution was the result of a multifaceted interplay of cultural factors, each contributing to the distinctiveness of this genre. The impact of British colonialism cannot be understated. The establishment of schools and the dissemination of Western literary traditions introduced a new educational paradigm and language medium, setting the stage for the emergence of Assamese children's literature. This colonial influence forced authors to navigate the complexities of blending indigenous cultural elements with Western literary influences, ultimately shaping a unique literary landscape.

Central to the development of Assamese children's literature were the pioneering authors, including Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua. These authors recognised the need for literature tailored to young audiences and stepped into this uncharted territory. Their creative endeavours were not only literary pursuits but also instruments of cultural preservation and

dissemination. Through their works, they upheld traditional Assamese culture, imparted moral ideals, and instilled a sense of cultural identity among young readers.

A defining characteristic of Assamese children's literature during this period was its enrichment through folklore, mythology, and oral traditions. These elements were skillfully incorporated into the narratives, adding depth, authenticity, and cultural resonance to the stories. By drawing from Assam's rich storytelling heritage, authors connected young readers to their cultural roots, fostering an appreciation for the region's unique heritage.

In essence, Assamese children's literature of the 19th century was a reflection of a society in transition, where traditional values and customs intersected with the influences of colonial education and Western literature. It was a genre that not only entertained and educated young minds but also played a pivotal role in preserving and transmitting Assamese cultural values and traditions to future generations.

As we reflect on this era of Assamese children's literature, we gain valuable insights into the dynamic interplay between culture, literature, and education. It serves as a testament to the enduring power of storytelling to shape minds, instill values, and preserve the rich cultural tapestry of a region. The contributions of authors like Hemchandra Barua and Gunabhiram Barua continue to resonate, reminding us of the importance of nurturing and celebrating cultural heritage through literature.

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Emergence of EV in UK Market: A Case Study on BYD Auto

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14090371

Abstract:

Ongoing advancement in the adoption of EVs has opened the doors for car manufacturers to enter the UK market, and one of them is BYD Auto. BYD Auto was founded in 1995, and over a short span, has gained great heights in electronics, automobiles and new energy. The aim of this research paper is to analyze the strategy of Chinese car maker BYD Auto's entry into the UK market for EVs and looks specifically at the potential micro environment influences which may impact on the company. In this type of research, secondary data & other models like PESTEL & McCarthy's 4P comprising political factors & economic, social, technological & environ/legal factors which could affect BYD Auto's market penetration level. The paper also gives out advices on the possible ways of standardizing the product, pricing it competitively and advertising it as well as coming up with the right channel of distribution. The study reveals that though BYD enjoys the socio-political support of the UK government policies and a growing green consciousness, albeit limited economic balance and market recognition may impend growth. ; it is evident that if BYD Auto will tailor its products according to the choices of users in the UK and establish collaboration with various partners, it will have a solid basis for its success in the UK market of electric vehicles.

Keywords: BYD Auto, Electric Vehicles (EVs), UK EV Market, PESTEL Analysis

Introduction:

BYD Auto was established in February 1995, and over the past two decades it has experienced rapid growth. It has played a vital role in the electronics, automobiles, new energy, and rail transit industries (BYD Auto, 2023). BYD Auto Co. Ltd. is a subsidiary of BYD Co. Ltd. that is involved in manufacturing automobiles. The organization researches, designs, produces and markets different kinds of four wheeled vehicles. Additionally, BYD Auto provides after-sales services to its customers (Bloomberg, 2023). Which increases the sources of revenue for its operations. As electric cars are capturing the UK's car market, BYD Auto plans to sell its EV cars in the UK from the first quarter of 2023 (Nicholas, 2023). This leads to the question, whether BYD Auto will be able to cater the EV needs of the UK population.

Objectives of the study:

- This paper aims to analyze the Macro-environment of the UK with relevance to BYD auto's entry into the market.
- To explore the UK's business environment for EVs using PESTEL analysis and the level of standardization required by BYD Auto to adjust in UK Market

Methodology:

For the purpose of research, the study is based on secondary data by extensively reviewing available literature in Electric Vehicles. A thorough review of relevant news articles, research papers, and information published by BYD Auto officially has been used for the research. The study uses PESTEL and McCarthy's 4P model to understand BYD Auto's marketing survival in UK Market.

PESTEL analysis for BYD Auto

1. Political factors:

This year, the government of the UK has not had any stability since the recovery from covid-19, with three different prime ministers (Clancy et al., 2023). However, the later government to power introduced an intelligent charging Scheme plan whereby motorists are allowed to charge their vehicles at a cheaper rate; besides this the government has directed it efforts towards the zero-emission aim to see that the sales of fossil fueled cars are prohibited by the year 2030 (Whitlock. 2023). On its part, this policy of the government can result to increased demand of electric vehicles which is the main product of BYD Auto. The UK government also came up with a grant scheme to buy EVs through which UK citizens can afford EVs at a cheaper price (Chen et al., 2020). Therefore, the supporting UK policies have been keyed on the utilization of EVs and this prospect can explain why BYD Auto can presumably succeed within the UK economy.

2. Economic factors:

Overall, the UK economy has rebounded after COVID-19 through support measures and a swift vaccination process. But now it is declining because there is a shortage of supplies and prices

continue to rise. The Fiscal policy of the UK requires moderate consolidation with some level of support for adverse affected families, growth, and investment. The labour shortage, high energy prices and supply chain disruptions have made The UK's inflation to peak at ten percent in the last quarter of the year 2022, while the GDP is foreseen to decline to 0.4 percent in the year 2023 before rising by 0.2 percent in the year 2024 (OECD, 2022). These figures demonstrate that perhaps the economic imbalances that are present in the UK may cause an issue with market entry of BYD Auto into the market however it also impacts the demand for EV'S in the next year though this maybe a little better by end of 2024.

3. Social factors:

There is an increasing awareness of the ill-effects of air pollution and climate change on the environment (Thackeray et al., 2020). Consumers have become more environmentally conscious and are willing to switch to EVs to reduce their carbon footprint. As more people move to cities, there is a growing demand for cleaner and sustainable modes of transportation. Electric vehicles offer a viable solution for urban commuters (Qian et al., 2019), especially as cities introduce low-emission zones and restrict the use of petrol and diesel vehicles (Wood et al., 2015). Approximately 56.66 million of the UK's population lives in urban areas, while the rural population accounts for 10.67 million (Clark, 2022). Thus, BYD auto can benefit from the Socio-cultural environment of the UK by targeting the urban population for their products. The capital of the UK, London, has already been ranked as the most EV-ready city in the UK (Motorway, 2022). The UK's society is aligning with the product positioning of BYD Auto as they both focus on low-emission choices.

4. Technological factors

The EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement defines electric vehicles (EVs) in a different way than regular cars with conventional internal combustion engines. Or in the case of the UK and the EU to supply the EVs with the battery cells that are needed (Malinauskaite, 2023). Charging infrastructure plays a vital role in the deployment of EVs around the country because it determines the likelihood of consumers to buy the vehicles. The UK government and private companies also investing in infrastructural achievements to set up charging points for EVs to make them more reasonable. Still, there is apprehension that rural and coastal territories may be left without adequate public charging devices as companies compete to add more chargers, though In December, nearly one-third of new car sales were electric (Tapper, 2023). However, BYD Auto has a wealth of experience in EVs: Established in 1993, the company quickly began concentrating on NEVs,

handset part assembly, rechargeable batteries and photovoltaics while it unveiled its first all-electric concept car, the ET, in 2004.

5. Environmental factors:

The UK has pledged to reach a net-zero position on carbon by 2050 (Zhongming et al., 2021), and transportation is a leading source of greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast to petrol and diesel cars, EVs do not rely on fossil fuel, they generate fewer emissions and their usage is essential for the UK to meet its climate targets. According to Carrington, 2022, air pollution is a massive issue in the UK, with pollution reaching over 97% of households in the country. The government has put measures in places that include low emission zones and encouraging usage of Electric Vehicles. In order to meet the target set in the Paris agreement, now UK government has initiated a 'phasing out' plan under which no new conventional fuel vehicles including vans and hybrid cars would be allowed to sell from 2035 (Pye et al., 2017). It has the longer-term objective of injecting low emission transportation systems into the transport network in this country which is a preferred environment for BYD Auto.

6. Legal factors:

As per the UK government, leaving the EU through Brexit has not altered its aspirations for environmental leadership or its commitment to transitioning towards a more circular economy (DEFRA et al., 2020). This involves preserving resources for as long as possible, maximizing their value, reducing waste, and promoting the efficient use of resources. BYD also has a similar mission of providing emission-free energy solutions across the entire energy generation and storage value chain (BYD Auto, 2023).

Strategy recommendation for BYD Autos

1. Product (Standardisation):

Perhaps BYD Auto could consider entering the UK market and sell its electric vehicles ; this because the UK has committed to reducing emissions to net zero by 2050(Zhongming et al., 2021). The product line could be any form of EV; this could be passenger cars, buses or commercial vehicles. It could also provide a niche to BYD Auto to standardise its car in view of UK individuals for instance with longer battery life, shorter charging time and robust safety features. The application of standardisation of product strategy will harvest BYD Auto more market share.

2. Price:

Pricing strategy will be instrumental to BYD Auto Company when it enters the UK market. In a survey by Carley et al. (2013), the real primary major disadvantage by the survey respondents was the 'purchase price' of EVs and this was identified by about 55 percent of the respondents. Due to intensification of competition as a result of price

standardisation in a competitive market, it would be possible for BYD Auto to price its EVs at a reasonably affordable level compared to similar models offered by well established brands in the UK. Perhaps, the company may also look at giving cheaper credit costs such as zero or low interest rates or extending term credit facilities to the price sensitive segments.

3. Promotion:

Moreover, publicity and advertisement could be used as other methods of promotional strategy in building awareness to the BYD Auto amongst the consumers in the UK. Such partnerships could involve local businesses or organizations to organise and facilitate express drive experiences; sponsoring local sporting teams/annual events and ensuring that the 4WD's get prominence through Internet advertisements. EVs receive more attention as means to decrease greenhouse gas and air pollutants in transport, consistent with future emission targets (Ajanovic, 2014). Therefore BYD Auto could make more information content and concentrate on the advantages of EVs, for instance operational charges, negative environmental impacts, and improved safety mechanisms.

4. Place:

This brings us to one of BYD Auto's most important activities in the UK market: Distribution. It could work together with recognized dealers or independently open its showrooms and services centers in the key areas of the Great Britain. It should be noted that BYD auto has already signed cooperation with dealerships like Pendragon, LSH holdings, Arnold Clark etc., (Randall, 2023). For the convenience of the availability of BYD Auto's EVs, it could also enter into a cooperation with companies such as car-sharing service firms, taxi services, or public transport services to ensure that the standardized image of the EVs complements existing supply chains. Moreover, BYD Auto could create an internet sales channel through which consumers could make direct purchases of EVs on the company's website.

Conclusion and suggestions:

The aim of the study was to determine BYD Auto's potential success in the EV market of the UK. Accordingly, it has been found through the PESTEL analysis that the overall environment of the UK is indeed suitable for its growth and examinension. However, lack of market awareness could pose a threat to BYD Auto's sales. The recommended strategy for BYD Autos to enter the UK market includes standardising its electric vehicles (EVs) to align with UK citizens' preferences. It can also attract customers by offering competitive pricing with financing options, leveraging promotional strategies such as partnerships. The problem of lack of market awareness can be overcome by partnering with

established dealerships and strategic locations for showrooms and service centres. These strategies aim to gain more market share and build brand awareness while emphasizing the benefits of EVs in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

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Comparative Satudy of Procrastination among 8th class Students based on Gender and Schools of Gondia

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Abstact:-

Human being has so many habits. Habit means a confirmed way of doing things. The habits are learnt by one's own self. The habits are important in learning. If a child has a good habit, then they provide effective motivation. The bad habits obstruct learning. Some adolescents have some bad habits like smoking, stealing, telling lie, procrastination etc.

Procrastination is an automatic habit leading to needless delay of timely, relevant, priority activity until another day or time. One is said to be procrastinating if he habitually put off a timely activity with a deadline or where needless delay can affect your health, happiness, effectiveness relationships sense of worth or other important personal matters.

In psychology, procrastination refers to the act of replacing high priority actions with tasks of low-priority and thus putting off important tasks to a later time. To voluntarily delay a despite expecting to be worse off for the delay. Procrastinators often follow exactly the wrong track. They try to minimize their commitments assuming that if they only a few things to do and get them done. But this goes contrary to the basic nature of the procrastination and destroys his most important and the only way to avoid doing them will be to do nothing.

Key Words:- Procrastination, Gender, School, Students, Urban, Rural, Delay, Pattern, habit

Introduction:-

One reason for procrastination is that people find a particular job unpleasant and try to avoid it because of that. Another major cause of procrastination is having under-developed decision-making skills. If you simply can't decide what to do, you are likely to put off taking action in case you do the wrong things. Procrastination is behaviour of delaying doing a task that can be done earlier but chooses to do it last minute.

To have success in the modern day of complex world, one should adjust himself with this fast moving world. Slow and steady wins the race is the old concept. We should cope with time in order to succeed. For that we must know our weakness and must come out of that. Higher secondary students who are in period of temporary insanity, easily develops a habit of procrastination. Stress, anxiety, fear of failure, low self-efficiency and frustration are the outcome of procrastination, which will affect the study skills of students and thus their performance.

Meaning

Procrastination is the practice of doing more pleasurable things in place of less pleasurable ones, or carrying out less urgent tasks instead of more urgent ones, thus putting off impending tasks to a later time.

Sometimes, procrastination takes place until the "last minute" before a deadline. Procrastination can take hold on any aspect of life — putting off cleaning the stove, repairing a leaky roof, seeing a doctor or dentist, submitting a job report or academic assignment or broaching a stressful issue with a partner. Procrastination can lead to feelings of guilt, inadequacy, depression and self-doubt.

Procrastination is a tendency to postpone what is necessary to reach goal (Lay, 1986). The growing body of literature has demonstrated it as a personality characteristic far more than time management (Ferrari, Johnson, &McCown, 1995). It is a complex process with affective, cognitive, and behavioural components (Rothblum, Solomon,& Murakami, 1986) The idea underlying procrastination is that 'later is better' and this is also a common illusion behind 'tomorrow outlook'. However, when tomorrow comes, the pattern resurfaces, and procrastinators excuse themselves by promising that 'I will do it tomorrow'. Hence, procrastination is seen as a 'tomorrow syndrome

Why procrastinate?

Procrastination happens when there's no immediate consequence, positive or negative, associated with a task. If it makes no difference whether you do it now or later, the brai2n actively looks for things that are more urgent and finds justification for all kinds of things you might never normally think of doing.

You can procrastinate by slouching in front of the TV, or by deciding it's urgent to vacuum behind the sofa for the first time in 3 years- different outcomes, but the cause is the same.

Most of our behaviour has a good reason behind it. Procrastination is a modern manifestation of a survival instinct. When you have to hunt your own food, and it's a case of get it done or die, you'll be intensely focussed on finding your next meal. Once that need is met however, our creative imagination kicks in; our ability to let our minds wander and seek out ways to fulfil other needs.

Procrastination isn't a deeply rooted problem, but rather a consequence of *misdirected ability*. It's the ability to seek out stimulation and meaning from new sources which is the seed of creativity and progress. It needs to be harnessed and directed towards a positive outcome.

If you suddenly "find yourself" doing something you didn't plan to do, it's because part of your brain was *looking* for it, and that's why stupid, pointless things can feel compelling.

I've heard some people advice working in short bursts and then using the internet as a reward, but seeing the internet as a reward just reinforces the idea that work is something you don't want to do. It's the equivalent of giving cigarettes as a reward to someone trying to quit smoking. Instead, we want to make work rewarding in itself.

Break the Pattern

It sounds ridiculous, and it's supposed to be. In part it's all about breaking your normal patterns, but trying something which sounds ridiculous also a way to **prove** to yourself your **commitment** to being your most effective self. Sitting there feeling bad about not getting work done while checking your friends' facebook status is a route to misery. The only way to beat procrastination is to take action and fight back.

Ultimately, if you're a serial procrastinator, lasting change depends upon rewiring the way you view the whole task, but understanding the cause and knowing when and how you can break the pattern can get you back on track when you need to. Whenever you find yourself stuck in a procrastination loop, you need to disrupt the pattern.

Importance of The Study :-

1.8 Sample:-

To have success in the modern day of complex world, one should adjust himself with this fast moving world. Slow and steady wins the race is old concept. We should cope with time in order to succeed. For that we must know our weakness and must come out of that. Higher secondary students who are in period of temporary insanity, easily develops a habit of procrastination. Success, anxiety, fear of failure, low-self-efficiency and frustration are the outcomes of procrastination which will affect the study skills of students and thus their performance.

Statement of Problem:-

Comparative Study of Procrastination among 8th class Students based on Gender and Schools of Gondia.

Objectives of The Study:-

Following are the objectives of the study:-

1. To find the extent of procrastination among higher secondary school students.
2. To compare the extent of procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls students of urban area.
3. To compare the extent of procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls students of rural area.

Hypotheses:-

1. There will be average procrastination among adolescent studying in higher school.
2. There will be no significant difference found in procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls of rural area.
3. There will be no significant difference found in procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls of urban area.

Scope of the Study

Research will be limited in Gondia district only. Research will be conducted on students of Rural and Urban area of Gondia district only.

1.7 Delimitations:-

- Present research was delimited of higher secondary school students of 8th class.
- Research was limited to Gondia District only.
- Present research was limited in rural and urban area of Gondia district.
- Present research was limited in government and private school of Gondia District.

Table Showing Size & Nature of Sample

S. N.	Name of School	Type	Students		Total Students
			Boys	Girls	
1	Manohar Mpl. High School, Gondia	Govt. (Urban)	25	25	50
2	Star International School, Gondia	(Private (Urban)	25	25	50
3	Z.P. High School, Kati	Govt. (Urban)	25	25	50
4	Vimaltai High School, Katangi	(Private (Urban)	25	25	50
	Total Students (Sample)		100	100	200

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1.9 Tools used for Present Study :

For present Study Researches has used Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986) - For student populations. This scale is used to describe Procrastination among school students. There are 20

Research Methodology:-

For present study Survey Method was used.

Interpretation of Data:-

1. There will be average procrastination among adolescents studying in higher secondary school.

TABLE NO. 1.1

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Low	24	11.5%
Average	144	72.5%
High	32	16%

The mean and standard deviation of procrastination among higher secondary school students are respectively. 11.5% of higher secondary school students are low procrastinators, 72.5% are average procrastinators and 16% are high procrastinators. Details of pie chart showing

Statements in the scale. Students have to tick a mark on the boxes given in right of each statement. For each statement, point scale has been given students have to choose the numbers according to their choice that best describes you

The division of distribution is given .from this it can be concluded that the extent of procrastination among higher secondary school students is average.

2) There will be no significant difference found in procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls of rural area.

TABLE NO. 1.2
(Boys & Girls of Rural Area)

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male	50	141.26	10.325	0.43	NS
Female	50	140.26	12.634		

Table no. 1.2 shows that the mean and standard deviation of male students is 141.26 and 10.325 respectively. Mean and standard deviation of female students is 140.26 and 12.26 respectively. There is difference between the mean score of male and female students are not significant at any level of significance. Hence, the above hypothesis stands

accepted i.e. there is no significant difference found in procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls of rural area.

3) There will be no significant difference found in procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls of urban area.

TABLE NO-1.3
(Boys & Girls of Urban Area)

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male	50	31.5	13.03	0.03	NS
z	50	31.4	13.22		

Table no- 1.3 shows that the mean and standard deviation of male students is 31.5 and 13.03 respectively. Mean and standard deviation of female students is 31.4 and 13.22 respectively. There is difference between the mean score of male and female students are not significant at any level of significance. Hence, the above hypothesis stands accepted i.e. there is no significant difference found in procrastination among higher secondary school boys and girls of urban area.

Conclusion:-

From the study, researcher concludes that there is average procrastination among higher secondary school students and it depends upon factors like gender and type of school in which they are studying. The entire hypotheses formulated for the study are fully substantiated. The peer group influence among adolescents can be the reason for the average behavior of the group.

Suggestions:-

There are some suggestions for students how to overcome from procrastination.

1. Break tasks down into smaller pieces. One of the main reasons that people procrastinate is

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because the project that they need to tackle is so big, that they don't know where to start. This makes them feel overwhelmed. Studies show that when children are watching television and they don't understand what they're watching, they look away.

Adults do the same thing when they feel confused: if you don't know how to start a project, you'll "look away" and start searching for a distraction or something else to do. What you need to do is break the project down into small pieces, so that they feel manageable.

2. Reward yourself. Tell yourself that if you sit at your desk and work on your taxes for 45 minutes without interruptions, you'll reward yourself with that delicious brownie that's in the fridge.

3. Set a timer. When you're going to start working on a task which you've been avoiding, set a timer for a specific amount of time–for example, forty minutes–, and tell yourself that you will not take your focus off the task until the timer rings. When the timer rings, take a short break; then, set the timer for another forty minutes and do it again.

4. Avoid over-thinking Doubts will arise for even the most confident of people. Unfortunately, doubts cause procrastination. Here's a little tip for side-stepping doubts: try doubting your doubts.

One easy way to do that is by shaking your head while thinking those negative thoughts.

Recommendation

For further study following Recommendations can be given. -
1. Comparison between Procrastination among other classes can be done.
2. Study can be undertaken in Military School Students.
3. Study can be done or Adivasi (Tribal) Students of the District.
4. Comparative study among Military School Students & Normal School Students may be done.
5. Comparative study or procrastination and other variables like achievements leadership qualities, curiosity etc. can be done.
6. Study of Procrastination and its effect on academic achievement may also be done.

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Appendices - 2
Procrastination Scale
Procrastination Scale (Lay, 1986) - For student populations
Instructions:

People may use the following statements to describe themselves. For each statement, decide whether the statement is uncharacteristic or characteristic of you using the following 5 point scale. Note that the 3 on the scale is Neutral – the statement is neither characteristic nor uncharacteristic of you. In the box to the right of each statement, fill in the number on the 5 point scale that best describes you.

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Extremely Uncharacteristic	Moderately Uncharacteristic	Neutral	Moderately Characteristic	Extremely Characteristic
1	2	3	4	5

1.	I often find myself performing tasks that I had intended to do days before.	
2.*	I do not do assignments until just before they are to be handed in.	
3.*	When I am finished with a library book, I return it right away regardless of the date it is due.	
4.	When it is time to get up in the morning, I most often get right out of bed.	
5.	A letter may sit for days after I write it before mailing it.	
6.	I generally return phone calls promptly.	
7.	Even with jobs that require little else except sitting down and doing them, I find they seldom get done for days.	
8.	I usually make decisions as soon as possible.	
9.	I generally delay before starting on work I have to do.	
10.*	I usually have to rush to complete a task on time.	
11.	When preparing to go out, I am seldom caught having to do something at the last minute.	
12.	In preparing for some deadline, I often waste time by doing other things.	
13.*	I prefer to leave early for an appointment.	
14.*	I usually start an assignment shortly after it is assigned.	
15.	I often have a task finished sooner than necessary.	
16.	I always seem to end up shopping for birthday or Christmas gifts at the last minute.	
17.	I usually buy even an essential item at the last minute.	
18.	I usually accomplish all the things I plan to do in a day.	
19.	I am continually saying AI=ll do it tomorrow@.	
20.	I usually take care of all the tasks I have to do before I settle down and relax for the evening.	

Note : Reversed-keyed items: 3,4,6,8,11,13,14,15,18,20

Note : * indicates items that differ from student to non-student forms

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Sacred Sustainability: Religious and Cultural Waste Management Practices for Environmental Preservationa

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14090887

Abstract:

Sustainable development encompasses the use of resources in a manner that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This research paper focuses on the innovative approach of utilizing Puja or worship materials, such as flowers, coconuts and other organic offerings, to create manure for Earth protection and making of diversified products. By exploring the decomposition and recycling of these materials, we can work towards minimizing waste generation and promoting environmental sustainability. This research paper aims to highlight the potential of using Puja materials to create compost for Earth preservation and making of diversified products, thus promoting sustainable development in light of modern challenges.

Keywords: Religious and Cultural Waste, Decomposition, Natural fertilizer

Introduction:

Temples, Churches, Gurudwaras and Mosques possess a characteristic of attracting positive and divine vibrations from the surroundings, they sanctify the area and are believed to charge the atmosphere with heavenly vibes. People are accustomed to offer flowers, garlands, coconut and milk to the deities in the temples as they are considered a symbol of devotion and reverence. Devotees all over the country hurry to buy flowers from vendors to fill their baskets and join the queue of people in the temple. If you offer abundant flowers to god or goddess in the temple, will you feel good or bad due to fragrance of flower? If flower is not allowed in temple then people will definitely feel smell of body odour. The faithful leave the temples with blessings, but they leave behind piles of blossoms and leaves. The biodegradable nature of the flower waste leads to a wrong assumption that discarding it anywhere would lead to its eventual decomposition and this leads to makeshift dumping areas for waste, which is a breeding ground for diseases. Flower waste discarded into water bodies decompose and deplete the dissolved oxygen, thus depriving the natural inhabitants of the essential resources for their survival. This alters the ecosystem resulting in algal blooms and eutrophication in lakes. Every year, 80, 00,000 tons of temple waste are dumped into the rivers, killing fishes and other living beings, creating chaos in the fragile atmosphere and thus causing enormous water pollution. With these, pesticides and fertilizers also stream in the river, threatening the civic lives to a large magnitude. The practice of offering Puja or worship with natural materials is

deeply ingrained in many cultures around the world. Flowers, coconuts and other organic offerings are used in various rituals and ceremonies. However, the disposal of these materials after the Puja often raises concerns about environmental impact. This study focusing on cultural waste management practices can provide insights into opportunities for addressing the disposal of materials from Puja ceremonies.

Religious and cultural practices can inadvertently contribute to river pollution through certain rituals and traditions.

Traditional methods of disposing of Puja materials often involve discarding them in water bodies or landfills, leading to pollution and degradation of the environment. While these offerings are biodegradable, large quantities of non-organic materials like plastic bags, wrappers and artificial decorations have also been dumped into rivers along with the offerings, leading to water pollution. Offerings such as flowers, fruits, food items and other materials are commonly placed in rivers as part of religious rituals. We can transform them into valuable resources for soil fertility and plant growth by harnessing the nutrient-rich properties of these materials. Recycling Puja materials through composting or decomposition not only reduces waste but also contributes to the conservation of natural resources. While these practices hold deep cultural and spiritual significance, they can have unintended environmental consequences. Religious and cultural practices can lead to river pollution in many ways. During festivals and ceremonies, worshippers may

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immerse idols, typically made of materials like plaster of Paris, clay or metals, into rivers as a symbolic act of devotion. However, idols made of non-biodegradable materials like plaster of paris or coated with harmful paints can drain toxic substances into the water, affecting water quality and harming aquatic life. Large gatherings and festivals often result in increased littering and waste generation along riverbanks. Disposable plates, cups and packaging materials used during religious events can be left behind, contributing to solid waste pollution in rivers if not properly managed or cleaned up. Addressing river pollution in India requires a multi-faceted approach that involves regulation, enforcement, public awareness, community engagement and sustainable resource management practices. By addressing the root causes of pollution and implementing sustainable solutions, it is possible to restore and protect the health of India's rivers for the benefit of both the environment and the communities that depend on these vital water sources.

To address this issue and promote more sustainable practices, some solutions can be implemented

Ganesh Chaturthi is a popular Hindu festival celebrated in India. In recent years, several community groups, NGOs and municipal agencies have introduced sustainable waste management initiatives during the festival. While these religious and cultural practices are deeply ingrained in traditions and rituals, there is growing awareness of the environmental impact associated with them. Efforts are being made to promote eco-friendly practices that respect both cultural sentiments and environmental conservation. There are indeed alternative ways to conduct religious ceremonies that are more eco-friendly and sustainable. Incorporating environmental consciousness into religious practices can help reduce the negative impact on natural resources and promote a harmonious relationship between cultural traditions and ecological conservation. Encourage the use of organic offerings like flowers, fruits and leaves that can decompose naturally and enrich the soil without adding harmful pollutants to the water. Avoid using plastic decorations, metallic foils or non-biodegradable materials in offerings. Use natural and biodegradable materials remedial items to reduce waste generation and avoid plastic pollution. Opt for reusable or recyclable materials that can be repurposed for future ceremonies. Puja materials are inherently rich in nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. When these materials are decomposed or turned into compost, the resulting product serves as a natural fertilizer that can enhance soil fertility and promote plant growth. This nutrient recycling closes the loop in the ecosystem, minimizing the need for synthetic

fertilizers that can have harmful effects on the environment. Using Puja materials for Earth protection offers a range of benefits that contribute to sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Flowers and leaves used in temples or religious functions can be reused in several ways

The bulk of flowers, leaves of plants, coconut shells, milk and curd do not have a suitable means of disposal in most of the religious places and they are disposed randomly at several public places. The chemicals used in the flower plantations are highly toxic, having an adverse effect of health leading to respiratory problems, skin rashes and eye problems. To help tackle the issue, several temples have now started turning floral and kitchen waste generated in their premises into compost. The volume of leaves, flowers and garlands from the temple waste is collected into bins. The garbage goes either to the landfills or big drums which has the system of soaking water and adding natural substances, turning the waste into organic after a certain period and produce clean manure. Experts claimed that the flower waste, leaves and garlands are placed in bins at the fields and gaushalas. After a few months, the lowest layer decomposes and turns into black powder. This compost and can be used as nutrient-rich fertilizer for plants. Then the compost can be used to grow some new flowers. This helps reduce waste and contributes to a circular economy. Most of the flower garlands offered by devotees are given back to devotees as prasad after performing archana. The remaining used flowers, which get wilted overnight, are disposed of in some place where they will not be trampled upon by anyone. Many temples around the country have started this process of turning temple wastes into manure and this manure is either used in Temple gardens or given to devotees who take it to be used in their gardens or fields. Most temple flowers are buried in the ground, sent back to where they came from. Vermicomposting is also an excellent and eco-friendly process for floral waste management. Consider incorporating Puja materials into vermicomposting, which involves using earthworms to break down organic waste into nutrient-rich vermicomposting. Puja offerings like vegetable scraps, tea leaves and paper can be processed by worms to create a valuable soil amendment. Vermicomposting improves soil health, increases nutrient availability, and enhances plant growth, making it an eco-friendly way to utilize Puja materials for soil enhancement.

Temple waste can be utilized for the making of diversified products

In the famous hill shrine of Sri Venkateswara Balaji at Tirupati used flowers are deposited in a well behind the temple. In order to reduce the waste generated by used flowers from

places of worship and to make good use of them. The dried flowers and leaves can be used to make natural incense. The fragrance can be used to scent homes or sacred spaces. Some organisations in India have already started making agarbathi, dry flower decorations. At many places, flowers are thoroughly washed and dried in the sun. They are powdered and mixed with natural raisins to make a dough which leads to the generation of handmade roll-out herbal incense sticks. Floral waste can also serve as a sustainable source of raw material in handmade paper production. These papers are 100% free from wood and other harmful chemicals thereby contributing to reduce, reuse and recycle concept.

Most Indian homes use coconut as part of their daily or regular use, either as an offering during religious rituals or everyday prayers or as a regular part of cooking. But what do you do with all those empty shells? Throw them in the bin of course, right? If you have minimal amount of time spare time, you could compost them. Over time they will breakdown and go back to nature. There are so many ways that you can reuse or recycle coconut shells. No part of the coconut is waste. These are the many things that you can do with a coconut shells. Coconut shells, burnt in open air for three hours can produce coconut shell ash that can be used in partial replacement of cement. The coconut shell concrete can be used in reinforced concrete construction as a substitution for granite. The chemical composition of coconut husks consists of cellulose, lignin, pyro ligneous acid, gas, charcoal, tar, tannin, and potassium. Coconut dust has high lignin and cellulose content. The use of coconut husks or waste are for the production of board material. The residual material of the coconut is used in its entirety. It is a good alternative to wood and helps to prevent deforestation. The method is sustainable and environmentally friendly. The current world production of coconuts has the potential to produce electricity, heat, fibreboards, organic fertilizer, animal feeds, fuel additives for cleaner emissions, eco-friendly cutlery, health drinks, etc. By recycling coconuts, we can significantly reduce the amount of organic waste sent to landfills or water bodies. This helps in mitigating pollution and environmental degradation caused by improper disposal practices

Banana leaves are widely used as eco-friendly decorations. They are often shaped into intricate patterns or used as plates for serving food offerings. Banana leaves are biodegradable and can be easily composted after use, making them a sustainable choice for decorations. By incorporating these eco-friendly decorations into celebrations, organizers and participants can enhance the beauty of the festival while minimizing its environmental impact. These sustainable alternatives not only add cultural richness to the event but also reflect a commitment to responsible practices that benefit the planet.

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The compost or manure produced from Puja materials improves soil structure

Transform Puja materials such as wood ash and charcoal into bio char, a stable form of carbon that can improve soil fertility and water retention. Bio char enhances soil structure, promotes microbial activity and sequesters carbon in the soil, contributing to long-term soil health and sustainability. By producing bio char from Puja materials, you can create a valuable soil amendment that benefits plants and the environment. It increases water retention capacity and enhances microbial activity. Healthy soils are crucial for sustaining agriculture, supporting biodiversity and combatting soil erosion and desertification. Organic matter added to the soil through compost enhances carbon storage, thereby mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change. By incorporating Puja materials into composting practices, we can contribute to carbon sequestration efforts and reduce the carbon footprint associated with waste disposal. Schools, community centres and environmental organizations can incorporate projects and workshops on recycling Puja materials into their curriculum, raising awareness about the importance of responsible waste disposal and environmental sustainability. Using compost derived from Puja materials as a natural fertilizer can lead to cost savings for farmers and gardeners. By reducing the reliance on chemical fertilizers and synthetic inputs, individuals can lower their expenses while improving the quality of their produce. The concept of a circular economy, where resources are reused, recycled and regenerated in a closed-loop system. By transforming organic waste into valuable resources through composting, we embody the principles of sustainability and circularity, moving towards a more efficient and environmentally conscious approach to resource management. Consider using Puja materials as green manure to nourish the soil and improve its fertility. Plant offerings like clover, marigold and basil can be grown and incorporated into the soil to add organic matter, fix nitrogen, and suppress weeds. Green manure derived from Puja materials replenishes soil nutrients, enhances soil biodiversity and supports sustainable agriculture practices.

Utilize Puja materials such as coconut coir, rice husks and dried leaves to create a sustainable seed starting mix for gardening. These materials provide a lightweight and nutrient-rich medium for germinating seeds and nurturing seedlings. By incorporating Puja materials into seed starting mixes, you can support healthy plant growth from the early stages and reduce the reliance on commercial potting mixes. If you have a garden or agricultural land, consider using Puja materials as part of a crop rotation strategy. Plant offerings like marigold and neem can be grown as sacrificial crops

or companion plants to improve soil health, control pests and suppress diseases. Incorporating Puja materials into crop rotation practices promotes biodiversity, reduces soil depletion and enhances the sustainability of agricultural systems. By adopting these eco-friendly practices for utilizing Puja materials to enhance soil health, you can effectively integrate cultural traditions with sustainable environmental stewardship. Whether through composting, mulching, vermicomposting or other innovative approaches, leveraging Puja materials for soil enhancement can lead to healthier soils, increased agricultural productivity and a more resilient and sustainable ecosystem. By embracing eco-friendly practices in religious ceremonies, communities can demonstrate their commitment to environmental sustainability, cultural preservation and responsible stewardship of natural resources. Through collective efforts and a shift towards green initiatives, it is possible to celebrate religious traditions in a manner that honours both spiritual beliefs and environmental ethics, fostering a more environmentally conscious society for future generations.

Conclusion

Harnessing the potential of Puja materials for Earth protection offers multifaceted benefits that support sustainable development, promote environmental conservation and foster a deeper connection between culture and ecology. By recognizing the value of these organic offerings beyond their ceremonial significance, we can leverage them as powerful tools for enhancing soil health, reducing waste and safeguarding the planet for future generations. Utilizing Puja materials in eco-friendly practices to enhance soil health can be a powerful way to promote sustainability and support environmental conservation. By harnessing the nutrient value of these organic offerings, we can contribute to soil health, biodiversity and overall environmental well-being.

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A Study Of Behavioral Analysis Of Businessmen & Consumers Using Digital Payments

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Abstract:

In the ever-evolving landscape of commerce, the adoption of digital payment systems has become ubiquitous, reshaping not only the way transactions occur but also providing a treasure trove of data for understanding consumer and business behavior. This shift from traditional cash transactions to digital payments has paved the way for an unprecedented level of insight into the intricacies of economic interactions, offering analysts and researchers a unique lens through which to study human behavior. This research paper aims to study the behavioral aspects by businessmen and consumers who use digital mode of payments.

In this context, this paper aims to explore the multifaceted landscape of consumer and business behavior through the lens of digital payment analysis. By examining the opportunities, challenges, and implications of harnessing digital payment data for behavioral analysis, we seek to shed light on the transformative potential of this burgeoning field and its implications for academia, industry, and society at large.This research paper mainly contributes towards the study and role of how these behaviors impact the growth of cashless economy and what hindrances are faced in using the digital systems.

Keywords: Behavioral, digital financial inclusion, fintech, UPI, Wallets, Technology , consumers, businessmen ,smart phones

Introduction:

On the consumer front, digital payment platforms serve as a virtual window into the preferences, priorities, and lifestyles of individuals. Every swipe, tap, or click leaves behind a digital footprint that can be analyzed to discern patterns of consumption, identify emerging trends, and predict future behaviors. Whether it's tracking the frequency of purchases, analyzing product preferences, or understanding the influence of external factors such as marketing campaigns or economic conditions, digital payment data offers a comprehensive view of consumer behavior that was previously inaccessible.

Similarly, on the business side, the adoption of digital payment systems has revolutionized the way enterprises operate and interact with their customers. From small businesses to multinational corporations, digital transactions provide a wealth of information regarding sales performance, customer demographics, and market dynamics. By leveraging this data, businesses can fine-tune their strategies, optimize pricing models, and tailor their offerings to better meet the needs and desires of their target audience.

However, the analysis of behavioral data from digital payments is not without its challenges. Privacy concerns, data security risks, and ethical considerations loom large, necessitating careful navigation of regulatory frameworks and the implementation of robust safeguards to protect sensitive information. Moreover, the sheer volume and complexity of data generated by digital transactions require sophisticated analytical tools and methodologies to derive meaningful insights while respecting individual privacy rights.

Role of UPI to businessman and consumers:
Key benefits:
Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has emerged as a revolutionary digital payment system in India, offering a myriad of benefits to users across the country such as:

Convenience and Accessibility: UPI provides users with a seamless and convenient way to make transactions anytime, anywhere, using just their smartphones. With UPI, individuals can transfer funds, pay bills, and make purchases with a few taps on their mobile devices, eliminating the need for physical cash or visits to the bank.

Interoperability and Ease of Use: One of the most significant advantages of UPI is its interoperability across various banks and financial institutions. Users can link multiple bank accounts to a single UPI ID, allowing them to access and manage all their accounts from a unified platform. This simplifies the payment process and ensures hassle-free transactions between different banks and payment service providers.

Instantaneous Transactions: UPI enables real-time fund transfers between bank accounts, offering instant confirmation and settlement of transactions. Whether it's sending money to friends or family, paying merchants, or splitting bills, UPI ensures that funds are transferred swiftly and securely, without any delays or waiting periods.

Security and Authentication: UPI incorporates robust security features and multi-factor authentication mechanisms to safeguard users' financial information and prevent unauthorized transactions. With features like UPI PIN, biometric authentication, and device binding, UPI ensures that only authorized users can initiate and approve transactions, enhancing trust and confidence among users.

Low Transaction Costs: Unlike traditional payment methods that may incur high transaction fees or charges, UPI transactions typically involve minimal or no fees, making it a cost-effective option for individuals and businesses alike. Whether it's peer-to-peer transfers or merchant payments, UPI offers a cost-efficient alternative to cash-based transactions, saving users money in the long run.

Promotion of Digital Economy: UPI plays a crucial role in driving India's digital economy agenda by encouraging cashless transactions, promoting financial inclusion, and reducing reliance on physical currency. As more people embrace UPI for their day-to-day transactions, it contributes to the formalization of the economy, enhances transparency, and fosters economic growth and development.

Methodology / approach of financial inclusion:

This paper is based on primary data sources, interviews,including existing legislation, magazine articles, newspaper reports and policy documents.

Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire surveys administered to samples of businessmen and consumers across diverse sectors and demographics in India. The surveys focused on capturing respondents' experiences, perceptions, and behaviors related to UPI usage, providing comprehensive insights into the drivers, challenges, and implications of adopting this digital payment solution

Convenience: Both businessmen and consumers identified convenience as a primary driver for adopting UPI, citing its ability to facilitate quick and seamless transactions as a key motivator.

Cost-effectiveness: Businesses and consumers alike appreciated the cost-saving benefits of UPI, including reduced transaction fees and operational expenses compared to traditional payment methods.

Promotional Incentives: Some respondents from both groups mentioned being influenced by promotional offers, cashback rewards, and discounts provided by banks and payment service providers.

Frequency and Usage: UPI emerged as a popular choice for conducting transactions among both businessmen and consumers, with many reporting frequent usage for various purposes, including peer-to-peer transfers, bill payments, and online purchases.

Mobile Accessibility: The widespread adoption of smartphones facilitated the integration of UPI into daily routines for both groups, making it their preferred mode of payment for both offline and online transactions.

Trust in Technology: While the majority of respondents expressed confidence in the security features of UPI, concerns about data privacy and potential risks associated with digital transactions were raised by some participants from both groups.

Need for Education: There was a consensus among respondents regarding the importance of educating users about security best practices and fraud prevention measures related to UPI transactions.

Enhanced Features: Both businessmen and consumers expressed interest in additional features and functionalities that could further enhance their UPI experience, such as recurring payments, split bills, and integration with accounting software.

Merchant Acceptance: Increasing the acceptance of UPI payments among offline merchants was identified as a crucial factor for driving broader adoption and usage among both businessmen and consumers.

Types of companies in Digital Mode of transfer:

a. **Google Pay**: Developed by Google, Google Pay is one of the most widely used UPI apps in India. It allows users to send and receive money, pay bills, recharge mobile phones, and make payments at stores using QR codes.

b. **PhonePe:** PhonePe is another popular UPI app that offers a wide range of services, including money transfers, bill payments, mobile recharges, and online shopping. It also provides cashback rewards and discounts on transactions.

c. **Paytm**: While primarily known as a digital wallet, Paytm also offers UPI services. Users can link their bank accounts to Paytm and use UPI for making payments, transferring money, and availing various services offered by the platform.

d. **BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money)**: Developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), BHIM is a UPI-based app that allows users to send and receive money using their mobile numbers or UPI IDs. It provides a simple and secure interface for UPI transactions.

e. **Amazon Pay**: Amazon Pay is an e-wallet offered by Amazon that also supports UPI payments. Users can link their bank accounts to Amazon Pay and use UPI for making payments on the Amazon platform as well as at other merchants.

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Digital Wallets:

a. **Paytm:** Paytm is one of the most popular digital wallets in India, offering a wide range of services, including mobile recharges, bill payments, online shopping, movie ticket bookings, and travel bookings.

b. **PhonePe:** In addition to its UPI services, PhonePe also operates as a digital wallet, allowing users to store money, make payments, and avail of cashback offers and discounts.

c. **Mobikwik**: Mobikwik is a digital wallet that enables users to store money, make payments, recharge mobile phones, pay bills, and book tickets for various services, including movies and travel.

d. **Freecharge**: Freecharge is another digital wallet that offers services such as mobile recharges, bill payments, and online shopping. Users can also earn cashback rewards on transactions made through the platform.

e. **Amazon Pay**: Apart from its UPI services, Amazon Pay also functions as a digital wallet, allowing users to store money, make payments, and avail of cashback offers on Amazon as well as at other merchants.

The introduction and widespread adoption of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in India have had a noticeable impact on consumer spending patterns and the revenue streams of businesses. Here's how spending has increased after UPI's emergence and its effect on revenue for businessmen:

Impact on consumer spending patterns and revenue stream of business:

Convenience Driving Increased Spending:

UPI's seamless and convenient payment process has encouraged consumers to make more transactions, both online and offline. With the ability to pay instantly using their smartphones, consumers find it easier to make purchases, leading to an uptick in spending across various sectors.

Rise in Online Transactions:

UPI has fueled the growth of e-commerce by offering a secure and efficient payment method. Consumers are more inclined to shop online, resulting in increased sales for online retailers. This shift towards online transactions has contributed to the overall increase in consumer spending.

Expansion of Digital Economy:

UPI has played a significant role in promoting digital transactions and formalizing the economy. As more transactions move away from cash towards digital platforms, businesses have witnessed a surge in revenue streams. The digitalization of payments has opened up new avenues for businesses to reach a broader customer base and increase sales

Cashback and Incentive Programs:

Many UPI apps and digital wallets offer cashback rewards, discounts, and other incentives to users for making transactions. These promotional programs encourage consumers to spend more through digital channels, further boosting revenue for businesses participating in such schemes.

Improved Financial Inclusion:

UPI has facilitated financial inclusion by providing access to banking services for a larger segment of the population. With more individuals gaining access to digital payment platforms, businesses have tapped into previously untapped markets, leading to an increase in revenue from previously underserved demographics.

Efficient Payment Processing:

UPI's real-time settlement feature ensures faster payment processing for businesses, reducing transaction times and improving cash flow. This efficiency in payment processing has enabled businesses to streamline their operations and focus on revenue-generating activities
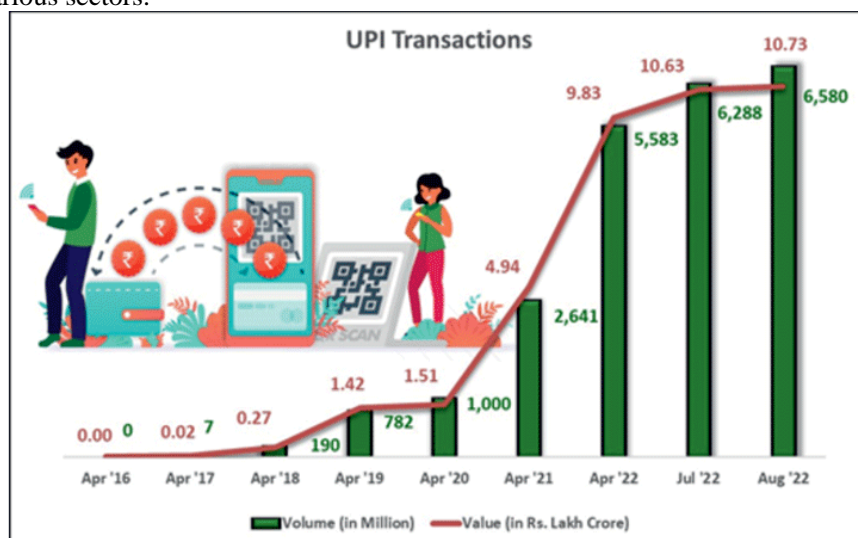
Growth of UPI In India over the years
(Source:Kamal Sandesh)

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Key barriers to digital payments:

KEY BARRIERS TO DIGITAL PAYMENTS

Barrier	Percentage
Habit to use cash	68%
Complexity of using	55%
Lack of compelling value proposition	48%
Inertia of non-cash methods	33%
Incentives/offers from other methods	29%
Fraud/hidden charges	27%
Reach	16%
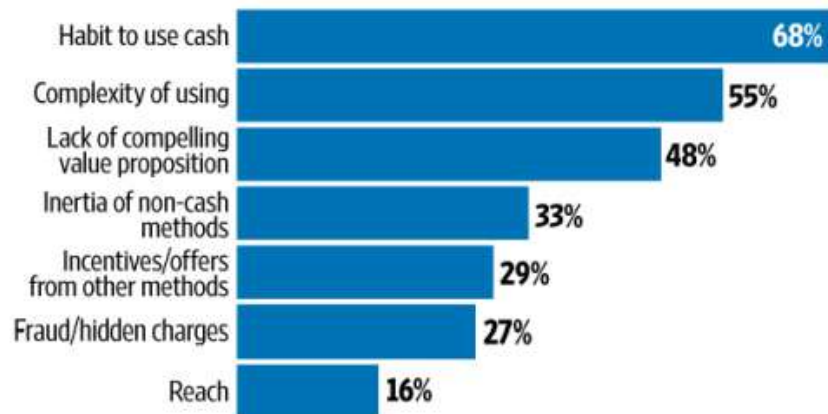
Findings:

In this research it has been seen that t despite various efforts by government, regulators and financial institutions, the financial inclusion gap has widened through the development of various digital platforms, including encouraging use of smart-phones for mobile payments and ATMs (ATMs) and mobile money. Some reasons are responsible for the gap in financial inclusion: illiteracy, poor infrastructure, intermittent electricity supply, poor cell phone coverage, especially in rural areas, constant network outages by banks, unnecessary fees, and privacy breaches, among others.

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Supply Chain Insights and Price Prediction for Oranges in Nagpur city

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Abstract:

The prices of vegetables and fruits fluctuate daily based on several factors such as rainfall, demand, water availability, transportation costs, and other logistical concerns. Predicting these price fluctuations can help farmers, suppliers, retailers, and consumers make informed decisions. This paper focuses on predicting the prices of agricultural commodities using rainfall data from Nagpur, a key region in central India for fruit production. The study examines how rainfall data from Nagpur can be used to predict future prices of commodities like oranges, which are predominantly supplied from this region. Machine learning models are employed to determine the correlation between climatic conditions and market prices, providing insights into how rainfall can be an effective predictor of agricultural commodity pricing in the Nagpur region.

Keywords: Supply chain management, agricultural price prediction, Nagpur oranges, rainfall impact, commodity pricing, weather-based forecasting.

1. Introduction

Nagpur, a major agricultural hub in central India, is well-known for its production of oranges, among other fruits and vegetables. The agricultural supply chain in Nagpur is heavily influenced by climatic conditions, with rainfall playing a critical role in determining crop yields. Given that much of the farming in Nagpur relies on seasonal rainfall, variations in rainfall patterns significantly impact commodity prices. This study aims to explore how rainfall data from Nagpur can be used to predict the prices of fruits and vegetables in regional markets.

By focusing solely on Nagpur, this research seeks to offer a localized understanding of how supply chain factors, particularly rainfall, influence agricultural commodity pricing. This information can help in creating models that predict commodity prices with greater accuracy, benefiting both producers and consumers in the region.

2. Literature Review

Several studies have shown that climatic conditions, especially rainfall, significantly affect crop yields and prices in India. Most of these studies focus on national or multi-regional analyses, but very few concentrate on a specific locale like Nagpur. Studies have examined how factors such as transportation costs, storage facilities, and road infrastructure impact the pricing of agricultural commodities.

However, the relationship between rainfall and agricultural pricing, especially at a localized level, has been underexplored.

This paper builds on existing research but narrows the focus to Nagpur, examining how the local climatic conditions directly influence the pricing of its key agricultural commodities, such as oranges. With Nagpur being one of the largest producers of oranges in India, any changes in rainfall patterns can significantly impact the market price of this commodity, both locally and in markets that source their supply from Nagpur.

3. Data and Methodology

3.1 Data Collection :-

The data for this study is sourced primarily from Nagpur and includes the following key metrics:

- Rainfall Data: Rainfall data from 1991 to 2021 shows significant seasonal variation. The average precipitation in Nagpur varies dramatically throughout the year, with a difference of 349 mm (14 inches) between the driest and wettest months. The wettest month, typically July, records 22.67 rainy days, while December experiences the least rainfall with just 1.37 rainy days.

- Temperature Data: The average temperatures in Nagpur also vary throughout the year, with a range of 14.5°C (26.2°F) between the coldest and warmest months.

- Humidity Data: Relative humidity follows a similar seasonal pattern, with August being the most humid month (82.51%), and April having the lowest humidity levels (23.85%).

- Sunlight Data: Data collected from 1999 to 2019 shows that Nagpur has an average variation in sun hours across the year, affecting the growing conditions of fruits and vegetables, particularly oranges.

This data is supplemented by publicly available climate reports, including information from the

Indian Meteorological Department and global   climate databases such as
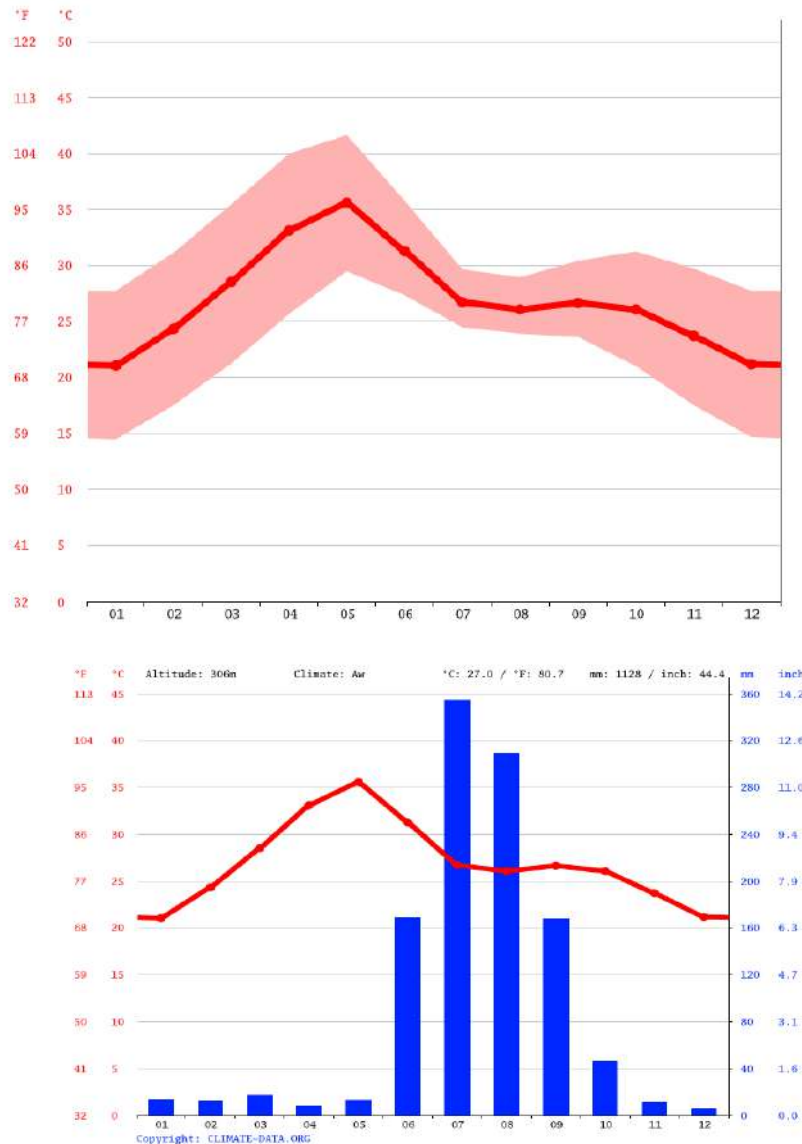
Image 1: Average temperature by month Nagpur
Image 2 : weather by month IN in Nagpur

3.2 Methodology

The methodology of this study involves the following steps:

1. Preprocessing: The collected data, including rainfall, price, and demand data, is cleaned and standardized. Missing values are interpolated, and data outliers are either removed or adjusted.

2. Correlation Analysis: A statistical correlation analysis is conducted to measure the relationship between rainfall in Nagpur and the price of oranges. This analysis provides insight into whether a direct or delayed effect of rainfall on commodity prices exists.

3. Modeling: Time series analysis, particularly ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average), is used to model the relationship between rainfall and commodity prices. Other models such as Random Forest and Linear Regression are also tested for their predictive capabilities.

4. Training and Testing: Data from previous years is used to train the model, while current-year data is used to test its predictive accuracy.

5. Evaluation Metrics: Model performance is evaluated using Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) to ensure the reliability of predictions.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Correlation Between Weather and Prices of Oranges in Nagpur

Unseasonal weather, including a warm winter and unexpected rainfall in December and January, severely impacted Nagpur's orange production, causing a 50% loss compared to the previous year. According to the Orange Growers' Association of India (OGAI), around 5 million tons of produce were lost due to rotting, pests, and diseases. As a result, farmers received only ₹10 to ₹15 per kilogram instead of the usual ₹40 to ₹50. The unusual weather also compromised the fruit's quality, marking the worst production in over a

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decade. This situation highlights the strong correlation between adverse weather and significant price drops in the market.

4.2 Model Performance

The model performance for predicting temperature and rainfall in Nagpur was evaluated using the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) metric. The results are as follows:

- Average Temperature RMSE: 0.58°C, indicating a close match between predicted and actual average temperatures.
- Minimum Temperature RMSE: 0.55°C, reflecting minimal deviation from actual values.
- Maximum Temperature RMSE: 0.60°C, showing a high level of accuracy in predicting peak temperatures.
- Rainfall RMSE: 8.49 mm, demonstrating a good prediction for precipitation levels.

These results highlight the model's strong predictive performance for both temperature and rainfall, making it a reliable tool for forecasting agricultural conditions in Nagpur.

5. Conclusion

This study demonstrates that rainfall data from Nagpur can be a powerful predictor of agricultural prices, especially for key commodities like oranges. By focusing on localized data, we can build models that offer precise and actionable insights for stakeholders in the agricultural supply chain. The ARIMA model, in particular, shows strong predictive capabilities, suggesting that further refinement of these models could lead to even more accurate price predictions.

Future research could focus on incorporating additional variables such as soil health, irrigation patterns, and storage conditions to enhance the accuracy of these predictions. For now, the findings provide a strong foundation for understanding how climatic conditions, particularly rainfall, influence agricultural commodity prices in Nagpur, offering significant economic benefits for the region.

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Impact of Sensationalized Media Coverage and Perception of Current Events

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Abstract:

In today's environment, where information is constantly being sensationalized and aired in a way that benefits the speaker or broadcaster, it can be difficult to determine how much impact such coverage has on people's perception of current events. This article will explore how sensationalized media coverage has impacted people's understanding of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Myanmar and how this could have a negative effect on public opinion around the world. Sensationalism is a tactic used in an attempt to gain an audience's attention. Media outlets resort to the use of shocking words, exaggeration and sometimes blatant lies. They do this to boost public interest or excitement, and it's becoming more common every year. Traditionally, sensationalism in the news was conceived of mainly in terms of story content. Stories about topics such as crime, violence, natural disasters, accidents, and fires were considered as sensational. In the early 1800s, newspapers and magazines were luxuries. Professionally produced news had a small audience, and its content was tailored to the rich and powerful.

Key Words: Environment, coverage, exaggeration, excitement, Professionally etc.

Introduction:

Sensationalism epitomized by yellow journalism has been an issue of concern since the 20th century. It was during this period that the call for a socially responsible media became intense because the press was seen to be perpetuating a culture of irresponsibility in the face of the freedom they enjoyed when the libertarian philosophy of the press held sway. Yet, a century later, the media is seen t o be reverting back to the sameun acceptable, unethical practices. The in-thing is now is "market-driven journalism" – giving priority to trivial news items, certain kinds of layout, headline sizes, photo enhancements, flashy colours, irrelevant and lurid photos that attract mass audiences like entertainment while downplaying information. Unfortunately, our present Indian Journalism is plagued by sensationalism and wrong reporting. Rather than making people aware of the on goings around the world, it focuses on presenting an exaggerated, distorted and perverted version of the most absurd an insignificant events.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the concept of Sensitization in Media.
2. To study the impact of Sensationalized media coverage.

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.

Concept of Sensitization in Media

Sensationalism may rely on reports about generally insignificant matters and portray them as a major influence on society, or biased presentations of newsworthy topics, in a trivial, or tabloid manner, contrary to general assumptions of professional journalistic standards. Media sensationalism affects society by distorting the truth in pursuit of a simplified idea of a problem. Often to make oneself feel superior in their 'discovery of the truth'. The result is masses of people divided - the sheep agree or disagree on pure impulse, the intelligent ones agree or disagree and sit at home doing nothing to affect it, and the radical crazy people go out and hijack movements in pursuit of exactly the same thing - simplification of problems, in pursuit of a sense of superiority and comfort.

Impact of Sensationalized Media Coverage

Media literacy is essential to helping people understand the messages that are being broadcasted to them, the biases in media and how they may affect the perception of an event or issue. With an overwhelming source of information, the need for

media literacy is more prevalent than ever. Unfortunately sensationalism of the media makes it tougher for the average reader and/or viewer to filter through sources. There is also a lack of consequence for media outlets that sensationalize stories. Ultimately it's the consumers that are left disappointed with the lack of substance when we're made to view sensationalized media. However, media outlets are satisfied with the interaction they received through sensationalism. At this point, sensationalism is far too engraved in our society for it to suddenly up and disappear and media outlets don't seem to be slowing down the output of sensationalized media. As of now, believe the best approach is to be cautious of the media sources we choose to engage with.

Sensationalist news in the media has a significant impact on public perception and trust in news content. The presence of sensational and breaking news headlines attracts attention in the short term but reduces the credibility of the information in the long run . Sensationalism in news coverage, especially when it deviates from professional journalistic standards, can negatively affect public opinion on certain topics and events, such as violence against women . The use of sensational formal features and vivid storytelling is more prevalent in commercial channels, driven by the dependence on commercial revenues . The rise of sensationalist news has been linked to a decline in trust in news media, particularly among young and middle-aged adults . Overall, sensationalism in the media can have harmful consequences, including negative public perception, reduced trust in news content, and the propagation of stereotypes and unethical reporting practices. Sensationalism in news broadcasting can have several significant impacts on public perception and societal discourse:

i. Distortion of Reality:
Sensationalism often exaggerates or distorts news stories to make them more attention-grabbing. This can lead to a misrepresentation of facts and events, causing the public to have a skewed understanding of issues.

ii. Decreased Trust in Media:
When sensationalism becomes prevalent, it can erode trust in the media. Viewers may become skeptical of news sources and question the accuracy and reliability of the information they receive.

iii. Polarization and Divisiveness:
Sensationalized news stories often focus on conflict and controversy, which can exacerbate societal divisions and polarize public opinion. This can lead to increased hostility and animosity between different groups within society.

iv. Reduced Understanding of Complex Issues:
Sensationalism tends to prioritize entertainment value over depth and complexity. As a result, important nuances and complexities of issues

may be overlooked, leading to a superficial understanding of complex societal problems.

v. Emotional Manipulation:
Sensationalized news stories often rely on emotional appeals to capture viewers' attention. This can lead to emotional manipulation and exploitation of viewers' feelings, potentially clouding their judgment and decision-making processes.

vi. Impact on Public Policy:
Sensationalized news coverage can influence public perceptions and attitudes towards certain issues, ultimately shaping public opinion and impacting policy decisions. When news stories prioritize sensationalism over factual reporting, it can lead to misguided policy responses based on misinformation or incomplete understanding.

Overall, sensationalism in news broadcasting can have detrimental effects on public perception and societal discourse by distorting reality, eroding trust in media, fueling polarization, and hindering the public's ability to understand complex issues in a nuanced way.

Conclusion:
Sensationalist news in the media has a significant impact on public perception and trust in news content. The presence of sensational and breaking news headlines attracts attention in the short term but reduces the credibility of the information in the long run. Sensationalism in news coverage, especially when it deviates from professional journalistic standards, can negatively affect public opinion on certain topics and events, such as violence against women. The use of sensational formal features and vivid storytelling is more prevalent in commercial channels, driven by the dependence on commercial revenues. The rise of sensationalist news has been linked to a decline in trust in news media, particularly among young and middle-aged adults. Overall, sensationalism in the media can have harmful consequences, including negative public perception, reduced trust in news content, and the propagation of stereotypes and unethical reporting practice When it comes to current events, sensationalized media coverage can have a negative and positive effect on our perception. By staying aware of the effects of sensationalized media coverage, we can avoid the negative consequences that can follow. Additionally, we should be careful not to let sensationalized media coverage change our opinion of an event. If we are able to stay informed about current events, we can make informed decisions that will benefit our business.

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Library Services in Changing Era

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Abstract:

Library information Services are a key element since the ancient times. Their vital role is increasingly becoming a measure Of the library contribution to the transformation and development of a society and the nation at large. The use information Communication Technologies (ICTs) has caused a transformation in the users perception form what is being Hosted in the library to how and when services are rendered to fulfill their request .Consequently, libraries are becoming less \Importance is being measured in respect to the fulfillment of the users request .The movement of material from publishers and hosting them for just in case some users will need them is being replaced by delivering materials from publishers Just in time to answer the users need. However this transformation has brought challenge in the field of library Information service of dealing   with the ever-increasing complexity of information differentiating useful information from misinformation and upholding the rising needs expectations of the users. This paper will discuss the available technological opportunities that paper will discuss the available technological opportunities services in addressing such challenges.

Keywords: Library, Library Services ICT,Digital age.

Introduction

Libraries play different roles for different people. Libraries have transformed form places where students go to Find books. To some a library is place to read books be furnished with where the current news form up to date newspapers to do research a place to access or share information in response to a particular need etc. Now day's libraries and librarians play an important Role in providing access to information organizing it and helping users to find the information they need. With the passing of time and the rapid Developments in information technology, the new ways communication have taken effect and the ways in which information was previously handled, Stored and disseminated have been altered .the changes going on today create an opportunity and a necessity for a transformation in the education System .new technology bring many opportunities, changes to the academic libraries and library professionals, In this era of internet Librarians have the same job but they will have to do it differently. Now a days electronic media such CDs, DVDs, microfilms And videotapes etc. are replacing the physical forms of library documents. Transforming to eBooks Journals, Taking place of journals Digital manuscripts and various other documents in electronic form as the information resources of a library. All these transformations demand the Academic library professionals cannot neglect the changing face of the libraries and need to conform to the digital library collections.

The ready availability of information on the internet and its widespread use really present the academic library professionals within opportunity not a threat to play an active role in order to serve the information society in a better way than before .Information is growing at a very high speed each and every day. Academic library professionals need to acquire such knowledge and skills as the library and information profession is a highly IT influenced profession .The role of the academic library professionals has changed in this digital era. It is therefore inevitable for us as the academic library professionals to acquire skills for developing and maintaining the digital libraries. Digital libraries have changed the way in which information is acquired stored and accessed. Digital library are changing the concept of the librarian their collection and services various new terms as digital libraries digital librarian Libraries without walls virtual libraries hybrid libraries etc. have emerged to describe the libraries of digital era. The aim of the Library and information science profession has always been to provide the users the access to the required information at right time, Dr. S.R. Rang Nathan the father of library and information science in India stated that Librarianship is a noble profession. A librarian Derives his joy by seeing the dawn of joy in the face of readers helped by him to find the right book at the right time.

To accomplish this goal in the Present digital library era, its essential that academic library professionals

are well trained and possess requisite knowledge And skills in this respect. We are entering the digital library and librarians have to use the changing technology to provide the best access and service and E papers, knowledge about the internet online libraries and should have excellent communication skills should constantly update personal Knowledge base on keeping in touch with the latest development.

The changing role of libraries:

Libraries are organized of monographs, periodicals and other sources of recorded information .They commonly include Catalogues directories that provide factual information and indexes which help users to find information in other sources for the Last few year's libraries stated providing access to information in electronic formats such as CD-ROM's World Wide Web and Online databases. The traditional role of libraries has always been as an intermediary between the information producer (and Publisher) and the user. For the information producers libraries acted as a clearing house of products .information products would normally provide the library with their products thus reducing administrative problems and costs of providing the products directly to users. For the user libraries are efficient instruments to make available making of limited set of relevant information sources out of the entire Universe of publications .libraries act as selective filter and quality instruments making available to users only those publication s that relevant And sufficient to end users .since publication is acquired thought library funds information in usually made available to end users Either free of charge or at a minimum cost.

Changing Role of Library Professionals:

In the present digital environment advancement in ICT options of sources format of information and way to flowOf information has great impact on the role of library professionals .the development of collection tools techniques and Approaches are become global. Therefore the LIS professionals are forced to change the way they are functioning in Information need of their users. The change role requires different personalities of librarians as well as different skills Knowledge .the focus is on power to draw together different forms of communication smoothly integrating them Within a digital environment and providing access to the stored information using ICT tools and services .The library of Digital information available licensing agreements or other means. The globalization through ICT has posed various challenges before the library professionals in the nature of collection the Information environment and the radical change in the expectation and needs of the users Bharathi (2012) reported following

Role of library professionals in present digital knowledge society:
➢ As subject expert
➢ As global information provider
➢ As resource manager
➢ As creator
➢ As preservation
➢ As navigational guide'
➢ As communicator
➢ As financial manager
➢ As time manager
➢ As legal advisor
➢ As personnel manager'
➢ As teach savvy
➢ As mentor'
➢ As leader

Information Services:

Generally speaking library user services can be divided into two categories library public user services and library Public user services and library technical user services. Library public user services refer to circulation bibliographic User services focuses on procedures and operations of maintaining developing and supporting library collection and services behind the sense Such as acquisition cataloguing classification inter library loan, document delivery and serial systems. In the 1990s the internet became the primary platform for libraries to build and deliver information resources services and instructions. Lately library user information services also called library user public service became evolving into two sections traditional Library user information services and electronics delivery and serial systems. In the 1990s the internet became the primary platform for libraries to build and deliver information resources services And instructions . lately library user information services also called library user public service became evolving into two sections Traditional library user information services and electronics library user information services.

Technology trends change in library service Since the 1980 each new step in library automation has changed library services. In hindsight we can see a number of trends Among them access form multiple locations making more resources available making information available in raw forms and Diminishment in the role of intermediaries. All these trends have been enable by technological developments in the area of networking File storage and more graphic user interface they have also been enabled by agreements on standards and protocols (such as Z39.50) That permit the linking together of resources disparate sources form disparate sources.

Conclusion:

Today we all agree that to cope with the changing dimensions of digital environment .The explosion of information And information products to day users are increasing unable to deal with the

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problem of information overload. The fundamental goal of library is to provide right information to right users at right time and to fulfill this goal it is necessary for library Professionals to keep pace with the hanging need and demand of users in present digital and market oriented environment Technology will continue to change and libraries and library professionals have to use the changing technology to provide the creates Challenges for the library community and moving it way from the traditional paper and print format to an insubstantial world of circuits and Connectivity .the library is no longer defined simply as a building or a physical repository that houses information. Therefore library Professionals have accept this challenge of digital age and change in their role from custodian of knowledge manager for their survival and Sustain.

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The Analytical Study of Heavy Metals Presents In Contaminated Soil From Selected Locations From Aurangabad Region

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14091573

Abstract:

In order to conduct the study, contaminated soil from roadside locations and landfills will be sampled, and its heavy metal level will be determined. Around the world, managing solid waste is a major concern for both urban and rural areas. The primary barriers to its management are limited financial resources and a general lack of awareness about waste management in society. Every city, town, and municipality nowadays faces challenges in handling the massive volumes of solid waste generated. The current study set out to assess the quality of the soil at many roadside locations and open dumping areas/landfills. Ninety soil samples total, gathered from six sites, were taken at different depths ranging from 15-20 cm in the top layer. Samples taken from the disposal site were analysed in order to determine the presence of the six heavy metals—Zn, Ni, Fe, Cr, Pb and Cu in the soil. Every value found in the soil samples from the disposal sites exceeded the permissible bounds. By using the atomic absorption analysis, the study looks at lead, cadmium, zinc, copper, chromium, ferrous, and nickel as contaminants in a soil sample from the Aurangabad District of Maharashtra.

Keywords: Soil, Heavy metals, Soil Analysis, Soil Contamination, Environment Pollution.

Introduction:

Heavy metals and most organic pollutants are thought to be the most dangerous when it comes to the impacts of environmental pollution. The metals do not biodegrade or become non-perishable. When heavy metals are released into the soil, they gradually accumulate and ultimately make their way into the food chain or ecosystem, endangering humans and others in 2004 (Xing and Ching). Heavy metal soil pollution, especially with Mn, Cu, Ni, Fe, and Zn, is a concern in densely residential, high-density areas like sludge and waste disposal sites with plenty of traffic and vehicle emissions. (2010, Maharaju).The Index of Geo-accumulation, Enrichment and Contamination Factor Invariable (Cu to some extent) indicates that residential area soils have moderate levels of Cr, Ni, and Pb contamination. The pollution indices were significantly lower in the agricultural soil. It is believed that plants and crop will remove dangerous metals from the soil by absorbing these nutrients along with a few other macro and micronutrients during their growth. (Dasaram and others, 2011).

Municipal solid trash is frequently dumped in the open grounds in most Indian cities, endangering both the environment and the health of people living there. Open dumping is defined as clearing land and disposing of heavy waste in an environmentally unfriendly way. These places are vulnerable to open consumption because they are exposed to the elements, pests and foragers.

Solid waste disposal facilities and actions that have a negative impact on the environment or public health are proof of impacts of the open dumping areas. The physico-chemical properties of the soils close to disposal sites greatly influence the growth of vegetation in those areas. For example, the structure and acidity of the soil affect a plant's capacity to absorb minerals and this has an enormous influence on the development and growth of vegetation in these kinds of locations.

Leachate gradually seeps down from open dumping sites due to hazardous runoff which starts contaminating the water. High concentrations of heavy metals in soil have detrimental effects on the ecosystem and all around living things. Plants grown in these conditions have the potential to absorb heavy metals from the soil over their many life cycles. Heavy metal contamination of food chains has acquired a lot of attention recently due to the tendency of metals to accumulate in biosystems through compromised Contamination water, soil and air. Thus, it seems that knowledge of heavy metal

sources, their build-up in the soil and the effects of their presence in both water and soil is particularly important in current study on risk assessments in 2004 Sharma et al. The specific kind of pollution is caused by a multitude of reasons such as increased human-induced causes, waste management inefficiencies, rapid urbanisation rates and geoclimatic conditions. Almost all of these pollutants that have harmed the ecosystem may be readily absorbed by plants, which then pass them on to animals. These pollutants become relatively hazardous at concentrations that are only slightly higher than what is required for the body to carry out its regular metabolic functions (Chakraborthy et al., 2004).Through leachate, these heavy metals may leak into the groundwater table and have a negative effect on groundwater. The metals zinc (Zn), nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), chromium (Cr) and copper (Cu) are all taken into consideration in this study.

This study aims to increase public awareness of the harm that human health can suffer from heavy metal exposure. Although heavy metal pollution is a serious environmental problem that endangers biological systems, it is rarely studied in the region of selected study area of Aurangabad District.

Materials and Methods:

The Study area is situated about in the centre of the State's geographic region, at an elevation of around 633 meters (2077 feet) above sea level. Maharashtra's most dammed city is Kannad, with 15 dams and 7 lakes. The exact coordinates of the settlement are 20° 27' North and 75° 13' East. Teak and sandalwood are the main plantations in the Gautala Sanctuary area of Kannnad. The Mumbai-Nagpur State Highway and the Dhule-Solapur National Highway both extend 211 km from Kannad.

The samples are gathered from a number of desirable urban settings, including close to residential areas, neighbouring roadways, and open-air waste disposal sites. Numerous problems plagued the community, including bugs, rodents, mosquitoes, and an awful stench. The direct result was a multitude of ailments affecting the residents. A total of 90 samples are gathered, of which 30 come from places along the road, 30 from dumping grounds and 30 from residential areas. Half of the samples from each type of site are taken from the top layer (0–5 cm) and the other half are taken from the subsurface ranging from 15 –20 cm by using the proper digging tool. A soil sample weighing approximately 500 gm was taken from each selected site. The samples were meticulously stored in plastic bags and labelled appropriately with the sample No., sampling time and location of sample collection. After being air dried, all soil samples were heated to 100 °C for 15 minutes in an oven. The soil sample was properly dried, then put in clean plastic bags and renumbered after passing through a stainless steel sieve that was about 2 mm in size. The soil samples are ready for detailed analysis.

Method of Heavy Material Analysis:

Heavy metal analysis was performed using a Perkin Elmer ICP-OES (Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrophotometer) (Model: Optima 8000). The gases used in the analysis were nitrogen (at 80 psi pressure) and argon (at 120 psi pressure). Both the "Syngistix ICP continuous" program and the "S10" Auto Sampler were utilised. Prior to sample insertion, the device was calibrated using standards when employing the DTPA (Diethylene Triamine Pentaacetic Acid) extracted heavy metal analysis method. Samples were then fed into the instrument using an autosampler.

Results and Discussion:

Specifically Six heavy metals—lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), zinc (Zn), ferrous (Fe), chromium (Cr), copper (Cu), and cobalt (Co)—are discussed here in this study.

Table 1(i-vii). Minimum, Maximum and Mean Levels (µg/g) of Metals of Various Study Areas

Table 1(i)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Pb	Min	12.8	13.5	47.5	55.7	7.6	6.7
	Max	85.3	43.6	97.4	78.6	21.5	18.7
	Mean	47.96	28.51	72.36	67.1	14.55	12.7

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Table 1(ii)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Fe	Min	4.43	5.74	4.53	6.78	1.52	3.20
	Max	13.73	19.59	17.54	28.75	11.40	13.43
	Mean	**8.98**	12.66	10.85	19.25	6.82	8.25

Table 1(iii)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Zn	Min	13.1	12.5	25.5	35.6	12.5	13.3
	Max	23.2	25.7	60.1	68.8	17.6	20.2
	Mean	18.15	19.5	42.8	52.7	15.14	16.84

Table 1(iv)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Cr	Min	55.4	56.2	79.2	99.8	15.4	53.2
	Max	91.1	117.5	128.8	155.2	120.3	93.6
	Mean	71.33	86.92	104.2	127.73	68.2	73.6

Table 1(v)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Cu	Min	129.1	149.4	179.3	209.2	119.3	124.2
	Max	170.6	219.3	235.5	269.3	142.4	217.3
	Mean	149.90	184.44	207.4	239.2	132.3	170.4

Table 1(vi)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Co	Min	33.5	33.4	39.21	43.12	5.30	12.52
	Max	47.3	50.5	63.54	70.26	33.21	41.33
	Mean	40.3	42.02	51.38	56.70	19.16	26.89

Table 1(vii)

Heavy Metal and its Range		Road side Site		Dumping Ground Site		Residential Areas Site	
		Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer	Top Layer	Sub-Layer
Ni	Min	13.2	14.4	18.6	20.2	6.52	8.56
	Max	23.8	35.1	29.3	39.4	17.74	19.33
	Mean	18.4	24.82	24.10	29.62	12.12	14.05

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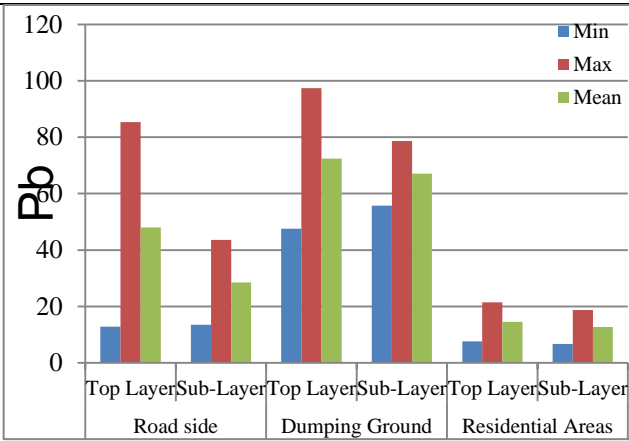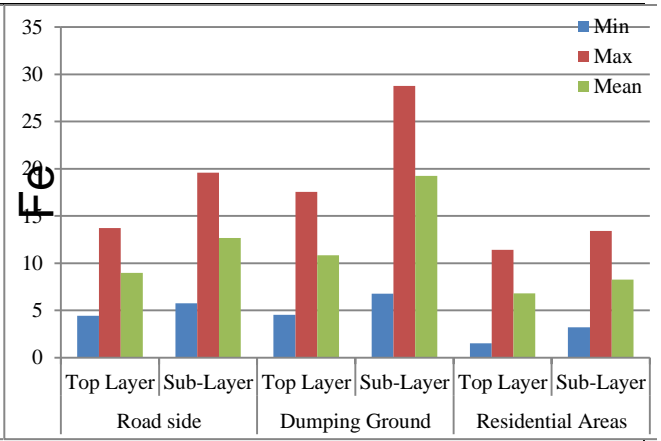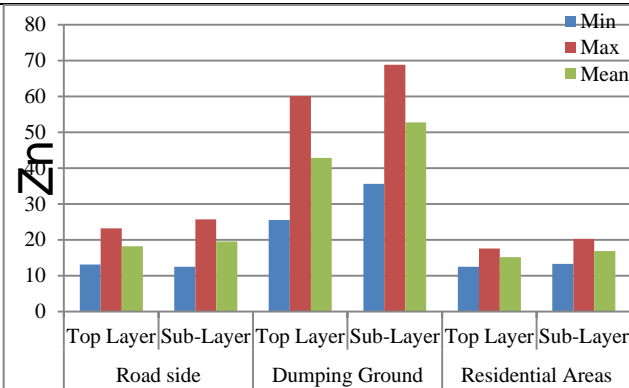
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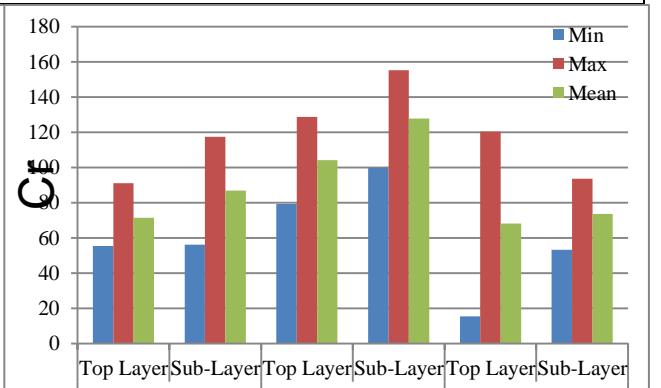
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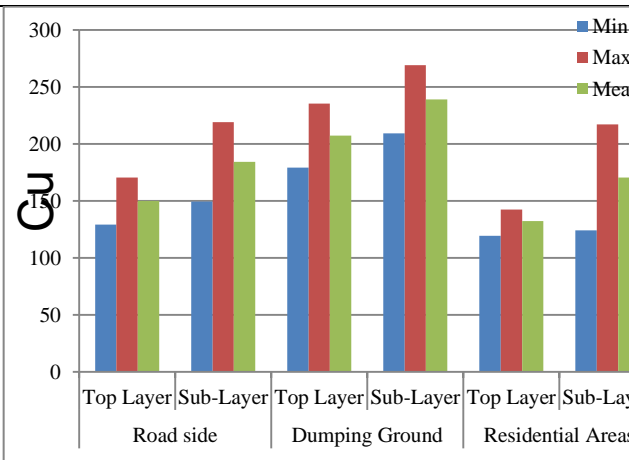
Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

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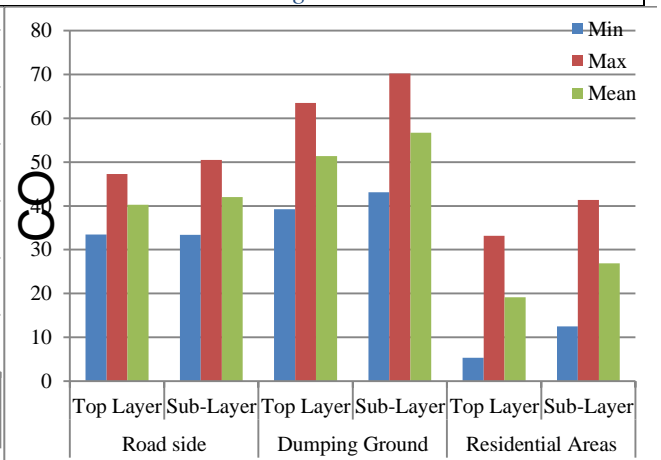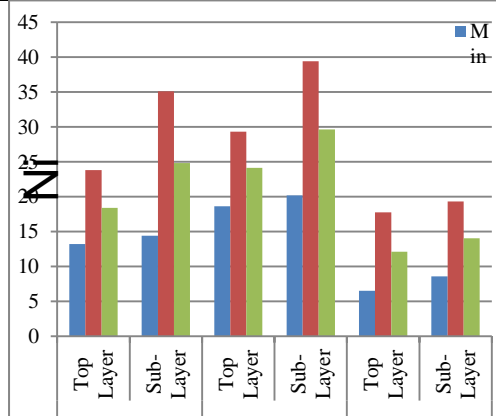
Lead:

More than 95 percent of the lead in the biosphere at this time is man-made.Because lead is less mobile and lasts longer than other substances, it permeates the biological system and damages all living things, including humans (Fig.1). The automotive, paints and dyes, batteries, fertilisers, pesticides, explosives, and metallurgical industries are the main sources of lead pollution in the soil. An agrochemical and engineering work soil sample had the greatest lead concentration (190.7µg/g).Because of mechanical work with metals, non-scientific motor vehicle techniques or procedures, and the usage of petrol and diesel and their emissions, there is considerable lead contamination in this area.Agricultural regions near large cities are impacted by lead pollution from metal companies and vehicle pollutants. Research conducted in a pastoral agro ecosystem near Adelaide showed that lead contents in surface soils had significantly increased up to around 50 km from the city limit. (Tiller et al., 1987).

The natural targets of lead pollution are the areas around roadways. The roadside soils usually have higher quantities of heavy metals than other types of soil. Samples taken from the main roadways and soil near the nearby oil refinery have greater quantities of lead (Pb) (Smith and Flegal, 1995). Even if the figure displayed in the residential area is quite high, the majority of the area is not contaminated. The lead range in this study is 6.7 - 97.4 µg/g, as shown in Table 1(i).The concentration is lowest in recently formed residential area sites and highest in dumping ground sites then in roadside sites and fig. 1 sites.

Ferrous:

Fe toxicity is infrequently investigated in the field of plant science, despite the fact that it causes significant morphological and physiological problems, including decreased germination percentage, interference with enzyme activities, nutritional imbalance, membrane damage, and chloroplast ultrastructure. Soil respiration rate and DOC content are reduced by exogenous Fe addition. Fe has detrimental effects on a variety of processes, including enzyme activity, carbon assimilation, water relations, nutrient uptake, oxidative damage, and seed germination. The range of Fe in this study is 1.52-28.75 µg/g, as shown in Table 1(ii). Figure 2 shows that the largest concentration is found in dumping ground sites, followed by roadside sites,

and the lowest concentration in recently built residential area sites.

Zinc:

Studies have indicated that dumping grounds tend to have higher zinc contents than residential areas (Claramma and Joseph, 2008). Although no samples demonstrated zinc pollution, a growing concentration of zinc in subterranean soil samples suggests continuous metal leakage. But these samples never came close to the recommended lower limit or lowest amount of zinc concentration in soil (Fig. 3). The dumping place has the highest concentration of zinc. Fertilisers, biosolids, and pesticides are frequently utilised in farming and agriculture. These materials are rich in heavy metals such as copper, zinc, lead, chromium, cobalt, cadmium, and zinc.

The formation of the soil, agriculture, and human activity all contribute to the presence of heavy metals in soil. Zn's measured range, as shown in Table 1(iii), is 12.5- 68.8 µg/g. Figure 3 shows that the largest concentration is found in dumping ground sites, followed by roadside sites, and the lowest concentration in recently built residential area sites.

Chromium:

Samples of subterranean soil have higher concentrations of chromium, which may indicate that the metal is movable and leaking. Chlorosis in young leaves, chlorotic bands on cereals, and brownish-red leaves are characteristic signs of Cr poisoning. Wilting of the crowns and damage to the roots are other symptoms. According to Friedrich (1981), Cr may be the cause of conditions like severe and protracted allergic dermatitis as well as possibly carcinogenecity (Hyodo et al., 1980). Additionally, it has been demonstrated that Cr is mutagenic in microbes, resulting in infidelity (misreading) during DNA copy creation. In the 1980, shelasvili et al. Table 1(iv) shows the observed range of Cr, which is 15.4- 155.2 µg/g. High amounts of chromium were discovered in a subsurface soil sample taken from an industrial location. Residential and agricultural areas have roughly equal amounts of chromium range as per Fig.4.

Copper:

As seen in Fig. 5, the average level in the residential and roadside regions is comparable. However, the roadside area has a higher concentration of copper, most likely due to ongoing

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deposition and leaching. It's drier where the road is. The moisture content of the soil was important for Cu retention. In contrast to humid soil, dry soil has a higher concentration of Cu. One notable anomaly in the distribution of Cu when agricultural land is split up into distinct plantations is that the ratio of Cu in the surface to subsurface soil is one, or the mean concentration of Cu in the upper and subterranean soils is almost equal.

The increasing use of insecticides, fungicides, biosolids, and specific fertilisers in farming and agriculture resulted in higher concentrations of Cu in the soil. Repeated applications of copper-containing insecticides, along with the spread of urban trash and animal dung on farms, result in a concentration of copper in the soil (Van der Watt et al., 1994).The range of Cu in this investigation is 119.3-269.3, as shown in Table 1(v). Figure 5 shows that the largest concentration is found in dumping ground sites, followed by roadside sites, and the lowest concentration in recently built residential area sites.

Cobalt:

A subsurface soil sample from an industrial area contained high quantities of cobalt. Cobalt is found in soils with an average concentration of 8 parts per million (ppm) worldwide (MOEE 1993). Subsurface soil samples have larger concentrations of cobalt, suggesting more mobility and leakage of the metal. As shown in Table 1(vi), the measured range of Co is 5.30-70.26 μg/g. A subsurface soil sample from an industrial region contained high quantities of Co (Fig. 6).The following ascending order corresponds to the cobalt concentration:

Dumping Area > Road Side Area > Residential Area > Agricultural Area.

Nickel:

Grey-green, brown, and stunted roots, as well as interveinal chlorosis in newly emerging leaves, are the most typical signs of Ni phytotoxicity. There have been reports of nickel carcinogenecity in both species (Furst et al., 1971). The range of Ni in this study is 6.52-39.4 μg/gm, as shown in Table 1(v). Figure 7 shows that the largest concentration is found in dumping ground sites, followed by roadside sites, and the lowest concentration in recently built residential area sites.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the concentrations of heavy metals such as lead, cadmium, copper, chromium, zinc, and cobalt increase in proportion to the amount of organic matter present in the soil. There was a lot

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of organic stuff in the heavy metal-contaminated samples. Organic carbon and heavy metals work together in a complex process that keeps heavy metals in the soil. The samples containing the highest quantities of heavy metals were collected from the soils close to dumping grounds. It has been noted that the study of heavy metals conducted in the six different zones using 90 samples, encompassing residential areas, roadside sites, and dumping grounds, has revealed that the level of heavy metals in dumping grounds is higher than that of roadside sites. The freshly constructed residential area sites, which were formerly fertile land, had the lowest quantities of heavy metals.

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Analysis of Lubricants for Optimum Oxygen Stability and Related Properties

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Abstract:

The oxidative soundness of three base greasing up oils of various grades light, medium and weighty oils (B1, B2 and B3, separately) was learned at oxidative times 50, 100 and 150 hours. The nature of base oils being scrutinized were assessed based on absolute corrosive number, vaporization misfortune, kinematic viscosity and amount of muck framed. Additionally, the substance piece of the considered greasing up oils was accomplished through narrow gas chromatography. The similar investigation of the oxidative presentation of the base oils showed that the higher levels of weighty oil than light one.

Keyword: Energy Stability Nanobiolubricant Vegetable oils Fossil oils Eco-friendly

Introduction:

The lubricating oils are for the most petroleum oils of various sytheses as indicated by their biomarkers, (El Sabagh et al. 2017). The rheological way of behaving, compound creation and physicochemical properties of base mineral oils were investigated for surveying the unwavering quality for creation of greasing up oils, (El-Adly et al 2013). Four classifications of motor oils, virgin, utilized, reused and oil extricated from multi part gum were distinguished utilizing narrow gas chromatography (El-Naggar and R. A. El-Adly, 2013). Definition of car greasing up oil is a confounded interaction. The cutting edge motor ointment is a painstakingly planned mix of base oils and execution improving added substances, for example, pour point depressants, cell reinforcements, dispersants and cleansers. No matter what the intricacy, the greasing up oil formulator should survey the presentation of the base oil and the added substances, lastly balance the exhibition and the expense, before the full-scale motor testing of the oil. Since motor testing is a costly interaction, various seat tests have been created to screen out the greasing up oil all through the definition cycle. A significant number of these seat tests are tedious, labor serious, exact, show unfortunate reproducibility and require a huge interest in particular gear.

Result and Discussion:

The physicochemical properties are important to concentrate on the overall connections administering the adjustment of base oil creation in the activity. Research along this line is being led somewhere else. Warm corruption of base oils by oxidative systems is possibly an intense issue, for example, increment all out corrosive number, development of polymers prompting slime and thickness changes. It is important to screen at the same time the adjustment of physicochemical properties of base mineral oils, not entirely set in stone by this technique can be utilized to decide the adjustment of item consistency, TAN and slop content. Warm oxidative examination of the nature of the read up base oils for car motor, and certain connections in oil properties that have been laid out on this premise. sludge content is increased of these oils with increasing oxidation time. It could be explained due to the polymerization reaction, with formation of high molecular weight products. It may also be observed that the increase oxidation time leads to an enlargement and consequently, an increase in the resinous compounds.

The physicochemical properties of the studied base oils are strongly inter-correlated, viscosity, pour point, carbon residue content and evaporation loss. They also strongly correlated with percentage of the asphaltene and resin (sludge) content. Total acid number is used as a guide in the quality control of lubricating oil. It is also used as a measure of lubricant degradation in service. It very well might be seen that the three base oil (B1, B2 and B3) show an expansion in powerful consistency with oxidation time.

As per writing information (Perez JM. 2000) carboxylic acids and ketones are framed after warm oxidation, prompting the development of hydrogen holding and dipole association. As result, higher intermolecular powers are framed, expanding oil viscosity. Then again, oxidation items are not set in stone through all out corrosive number for all examples after thermo oxidative time. Along these lines, we accept that thickness variety may not be connected with oxidative mixtures. Another chance is a polymerization responses, these responses

could be made sense of based on free-revolutionary instrument, which may likewise prompt a thickness increment, because of the development of high sub-atomic weight items. Additionally, the oxidation stage becomes dispersion controlled as hydrocarbon viscosities increment from moderate polycondensation of higher sub-atomic weight items, causing stain and slime development. These finding results are in great concurrence with the outcomes detailed by (El-Naggar A. Y. also, Eladly R. A. 2013).

The choice of parts for greasing up oil plan requires information on the most reasonable rough hotspots for the base oils, the kind of refining required, the sorts of added substance essential, and the potential impacts of the collaborations of these parts on the properties of the got done with greasing up oil.

Conclusions:

This paper assess the nature of base oils utilizing standard test techniques (streak point, thickness, slop content and carbon build up), and thought about the information acquired from these systems to the information from GC investigation. Oxidized base oil assigned B3 is described by the having high consistency, carbon build up, ooze content, streak point and absolute corrosive number, while base oil B2 has medium upsides of these qualities, yet base oil B1 is portrayed by having high dissipation misfortune and low upsides of all out corrosive number. The outcomes got from deciding the absolute corrosive number demonstrates that the warm strength of base oils decline with increment the weighty finishes. As a rule, complete corrosive number expanded with expanding oxidation time.

The paraffinic hydrocarbons address the least rates in greasing up oil tests contrasted and the fragrant and naphthenic hydrocarbons. Most creation of contemplated greasing up oils is unsettled complex combination including poly sweet-smelling and poly cyclic hydrocarbons. Weighty oil has the most minimal rates of paraffinic hydrocarbons contrasted and the other light and center greasing up oils which decline with expanding stretch seasons of oxidation.

The area of UCM increments with expanding oxidation times for the contemplated greasing up oils and this region expansions in the request, light, center and weighty ones.

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The Influence of Plot Factor in Modern Novels on Strategies and Practices: A Case Study of Iraqi Writer Ahmad Saadawi

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14091971

Abstract

Based on the novels of Iraqi writer Ahmad Saadawi, this paper is designed to examine how the plot listed in modern novels affects all aspects of narrative strategies and vice versa. Since the plot is quite influential in shaping the narrative or the story, failure or awkwardness in managing the development of the plot in the novels will possibly bring chaos to the whole narrative structure and narrative strategies. Apparently, the purpose of this case study is to draw more attention from scholars and doctoral or master learners towards seeing a contemporary text writer's practice of developing the plot and its effect on all areas of the story in his novels. Besides making light of Saadawi's potentially great contributions to contemporary literature, such a study is believed to contribute new insights towards understanding novelistic strategies and practices in the present time.

The plot has a great influence on narrative strategies. It enables writers to use narrative strategies—literary style, point of view, tone, dialogue, character, and so on—to tell, narrate, or present a story. The development of the plot is often integrally tied or related to modern storytelling, due to the fact that a perceptive development of the plot is extremely necessary to enable writers to tell or narrate a story effectively in the way they want. The plot is interrelated with narration, events, and the fate or destiny of the main character. The development and existence of the plot arc have a direct bearing upon theories in fiction or the novel such as time, focalization, subjectivity, reality, structure, reader, and intersexuality. For many readers, the plot accounts for a great deal of the pleasure of reading fiction. It can be used as a powerful motivational or thematic force. And readers often care very much about finding out the relationship or logic between events as they sequentially take up their specified narrations by reading.

Keyword: Modern Novels-Iraqi-Strategies- Ahmad Saadawi

Introduction:

Novels, as one of the wisdom arts, depend on many factors to guarantee their continuity, acceptance, and stability in the moral, cultural, social, and educational development of societies or states. Generally, these factors could be grouped into three categories on which writers' procedures and practices are based. Each of them has complexities and varieties depending on the procedure, the goal, the community of readers, and, to some extent, the writer himself. One of these categories is the consideration of the plot factor, with a special regard to modern novels. A novel should contain a well-defined artistic package; otherwise, it might be rejected from the social or cultural development course. Plot, in the simplest terms, is cohesion, the connection of materials in a chained shape (the beginning, the end) to tell a story. Maintaining the readers' interest in and need for it is of utmost significance to safeguard and persist the reader-writer relationship, as well as the continuance of novels themselves. So, here comes plotting.

The plot factor in novels, in general language itself, involves what conforms artists, licensed in artistry, continue the form. These are the components in a novel that seem common regardless of writers' nationhood, color, creed, or race. Because of its broad relevance, this paper proposes to address some aspects of the plot factor, with a special regard to modern novels, to modify some practices in academic institutions. To tackle its objectivity, it is titled "The Influence of Plot Factor in Modern Novels on Strategies and Practices: A Case Study of Iraqi Writer Ahmad Saadawi." Besides, Ahmad Saadawi, considering and examining the relationship of man and fate with regard to incidents and their impact on directional plots driven to cultures, could contribute both to the treasure of novel art. This paper can be read on three levels: philosophically, considering the excess of effects of price this advice might affect trade price; artistically, on what and how artistry might be integrated into new frontiers; and socially, with an intention to warn about an

unfortunate text. On this basis, this case study is deemed to be significant in various disciplines.

At first, considering the modern time and progress, everything in this time has changed. One of the things is narration, the way outside involving and concentrating on man with many philosophical points of view. Ahmad Saadawi is well-known with regard to and with many literature prizes. He addressed modern time, the loss of faith, moral value, and traditions, and how these had affected societies. It could be highlighted that amidst incidents, where is a man's direction and how it companions with him. The consideration of fate plays a significant role in cultures, situations, and interactions. And newly, the cross point, dimension of man reflects on the social or community aptitude through the plot burden itself. This research aims to uncover the reflections and impacts of these and in what way. Besides, regarding the plot itself, expansion, tightness, and interaction are planned partially, but it might be continued researching its intentions and effects with regard to other Iraqi writers.

Background and Rationale

Literature is interested in how time, space, and place, especially space, affect the events and the life of individuals. Consequently, the plot and aesthetics of the novel evolved with temporal and spatial exploration. Adrift, the first Arabic novel, questions space in plot and narrative. Events and actions occur in seawaters and on beaches. Several other Arabic works use the waters of the Mediterranean in the narratives and settings like the novel I Remember You, Lives Lost under Water (Savi), and The Sea by the Lebanese writer Amin Maalouf, but the horizon remained local.

Set today in Baghdad, Frankenstein in Baghdad places the life of ordinary people in the eye of the storm of the war. The setting is Baghdad, dominated by bombings and destruction. People face daily fears, as body parts devour the vocabulary of death and corpses. In the body of the novel, the city obliterates the trace of time and severs memory. Characters recall the past through aligned memories, and all representation of the city attracts solitude and memory death. Baghdad is neither a witness nor a memory; it obliterates people and history. At the same time, the plot connects domestic spaces across the city with shops, roads, and markets, knitting a cracked web of human connections.

It is believed that Saadawi, when he wrote the novel in English, was aware of the difference between places through which it passes and where he lived. Every New World space is a future free-from-war destination. Conversely, Frankenstein in Baghdad links together Old World spaces turns stories of death. The connection of locales shapes a movement of ritualistic repetition that embodies a status of déjà-vu, freezing people and history in still

frames caught in publicity. It is paranoid and oppressive, where the hero could only yield his route to the enigma of the space.

Cities are to civilization what the land is to space and what the planet is to the cosmos. Since the urban space is structured by the confluences of social conditions and political conflicts, places need mapping as knowledge to be articulated. The political and cultural domination of a place grants it certain life-historical consciousness rendered, every place is different in relation to fulfillment from its locality. Ideally, every locale should be rendered per topic debated and space to be connected, though not all are treated proportionally. As such, the paper promotes patchwork teeming things, vegetative essences, and deviated space of the nodes including, displacement and mimicry. Lastly, the discussion on what changes in reconfiguration edges with calls to reshuffle the consciousness on the effects of such involvement.

Research Objectives

This research aims to understand the influence of the plot element in creative modern novels on the strategies and practices used in their translation into a different language. This influence is analyzed through a case study of the contemporary Iraqi writer Ahmad Saadawi and his novel "Frankenstein in Baghdad," which has been translated into French and is the research's source text. The translation strategies and techniques employed by the translator are investigated through an analysis of several text excerpts. This study examines how the poetic and narrative plot structures of the source text can serve as impediments to translation and how they can influence the translator's strategies and choices towards the target text. This study aims to find out the translational practices and strategies employed in translating a modern novel from the Arabic language into French, with a particular focus on the narrative plot factor.

Standard reference novels in Arabic literary criticism that represent the canonical view of the Arabic novel advocate a single mode for the Arabic novel, which is the mode of an abstract, large and smooth, narrative plot that is literary and social and has knowledge motives. The discussion of classical and modern terms of the plot concept in the Arabic novel is presented, highlighting its significant impact. The researcher investigates how basic sequential elements of the narrative plot structure such as time relations and the manipulation of order, arrangement, duration and frequency can be used to approach the outside world or the real world through various narration strategies in representing subjective states, attitudes and perceptions or the character's mind. The study analyzes how new narrative plot modes that diverge from the standard reference novels with a simply conceived structure

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have been adopted in the literary production of Arabic contemporary novelists during the social and political turmoil that expanded in the Arab world from the late 1960s until the first decade of the twenty-first century.

Research Questions

What is the role of the plot factor in Ahmad Saadawi's modern novels on practices and strategies?

How does the plot factor in Ahmad Saadawi's selected modern novels affect their literary texts?

What are the practices and strategies used by Ahmad Saadawi in his modern novels and how are they affected by the plot factor?

To investigate the points above, one needs to consider the importance of the plot factor in literature and how it affects the texts whose plots are diverse and different due to the writer's creative mind and imagination. "The Visa," one of Saadawi's selected novels, whose plot is not realistic and provocatively imaginary and strange, is hoped to witness a shift in the strategies and practices. Ahmad Saadawi is well known in Iraq and outside because of his best-selling modern novels.

Scope and Limitations

This research effort is primarily confined to examining the influence of plot, as one of the narrative elements, on the employed strategies and practices in adherent novels. Though a detailed exploration of plot elements of selected novels is anticipated, particular emphasis is attributed to examining and identifying the effect of this element on the whole text rather than scrutinizing this element by focusing on some novels or chapters. Moreover, comparison of the literary texts is anticipated on the basis of a common element, namely the plot, regardless of the structure of the plot. Therefore, a comparative examination of Iraqi and other novels written in different languages may call for a clear specification of some unusual cultural concepts. Nonetheless, the narrative strategies and practices employed in adherent selected novels will be examined without simple explanation or critical exploration of cultural, historical, religious, and social concepts. Here it should be noted that in some cases, the selected novels may be in the same genre, cohesive, or possess an emotive literary quality but these homogenous characteristics are anticipated not to hinder the validity of the research postulates. Another limitation of the research is that it is focused on textual analysis in the production rather than the reception stage in which the exploratory, motivational, and assimilative strategies may apply universally and subsequently enhance ontological fidelity. Furthermore, though familiarity with the textual schemes of a certain language can help readers comprehend texts, plot construction and literary devices may have a similar effect on the

texts in adherent and non-adherent narratives irrespective of the familiarity with language. A final limitation of this scholarly effort is its focus on the covert role of the plot as one of the narrative choices in the employed strategies and practices.

Despite these limitations, the following avenues are anticipated to be of significance in advancing these academic fields. This undertaking can provide an innovatively epistemic contribution to the narratives of texts. It can extend the scope of investigations surrounding the adherence vs. non-adherence dichotomy by providing case studies of new texts. Furthermore, it can draw the attention of adherence readers and translators to the prominent influence of plot in narratives in general and of literary texts in particular. Finally, it can initiate further investigations of the textual influence of these other elements on the employed strategies in non-abiding cultures or literary formats, especially in drama and poem.

Literature Review

A novel's plot has been defined as the interconnected set of events that arise from the interaction of the character with the major situation and that is formulated as a cause and effect relationship between events. The wholeness of the plot means that it is semi-continuous, that is, the entirety of the plot consists of coinciding, contiguous events. It has been a concern of many theorists and novelists since the inception of the genre. Concerned with the issue, Horace, in his Aristotelian classical poetics at the beginning of the first century A.D, gave a comprehensive description of the literary notion of plot in his famous maxim "ut pictura poesis." At the same time, some dramatic plots dealing with Renaissance tragedy were couched in the hierarchy of overplot, mainplot, subplot, and underplot by Elizabethan and Jacobean playwrights, such as Thomas Kyd, William Shakespeare, and John Webster in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The conceptualization of this hierarchical structure was taken over by the novelists and theorists of the seventeenth century.

The historical European influences of the three early inceptions of plot upon the developments of the modern novel have been streamlined into a general fifteen-horned scheme. The blossoming of the European influence spared the Atlantic setting free of her predecessor's stiff, aristocratic, episodic and heteroglossic narrative style. When eight thirteen-horned patterns of plot were synthesized, only two remained the same, which necessitated a projection of how such early European literary forms and narrative styles were adapted in the immediate historical context of the newly born modern novel. Regarding the sixfold factors of the commonplace sphere, the political fabric was the closure of the transatlantic triangular trade, which resulted in the unforeseen arrival of assimilated and

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exotic inhabitants combatively disjoining British economic domination. The historical dynamics in the stock market gave birth to the new class – the emerging middle class, whose untrammeled concern with credit and reputation supplanted the principled moralities of the noblemen and gentry. Accordingly, Robinsonades purveying the moral of nature being the best caretaker burgeoned, which was a historical saga of a shift from compliance to the chastening of nature.

In association with the emergence of personal credit system in business and war-ridden meretricious societies on the European continent, the archetypal tale type of courtesan as the instigator of the male protagonist's grand pilgrimage from vice to virtue affording an agenda for moral crusade was appropriated. Such an archetype was fully fleshed out and rendered literary shapes at the intersection of vast cultural dialogues on personal credit and the advent of fluid social stratification, and at the tryst of a cadre of literary forms having long been cherished in oral cultures. The marketplace and the court system as providential casual agents intervening violence in disprivileged gender propaganda, and the deployment of letter and narrative as the genre's signature style and a self-reflexive medium rendering "the truth of transaction" reenacted itself in a tenets constituent of the modern notion of plot. However, fictional plurality, granted authority and autonomy, presented a maelstrom of diverse perspectives unresolved by the conception of truth as self-security-neutrality.

Historical Evolution of Plot in Modern Novels

Plot is a core term in narrative discourse, both in its literary and wider sense. In contemporary cultural discourse, the term is observed as a theoretical construct of narrative that is better explained through its historical evolution. This literary and wider audience understands plot more in terms of events, time, and chronology - the narrative as a product - rather than in terms of actions, characters, and focalization - the narrative as a process. In longer narratives such as novels, due to their length and many characters, plot factors are employed differently compared to shorter narratives such as folktales. In this regard, this thesis posits some strategies and practices in how plot factors of contemporary Iraqi writer Ahmad Saadawi's novels are developed and constructed differently in the context of modern Arabic novels. It examines denouement and fast-forward flashback as plot construction strategies, as well as globalization as a contemporary theme or content of Saadawi's novels.

To stage the history of plot as narrative discourse, the conception of plot in its theoretical discourse is first worked out as the historical development of theoretical constructs involving chiefly narrative elements. It proposes that this development could be divided into three stages that categorize the kind of deliberation over plot. The first involves the demystification of plot. Here, only motivation, action, structure, and design are plot matters with which narrative discourse peculiar to plot concerns, such as spatiality, come to be neglected. The second re-establishes the text as the unit of plot understanding. Concerns thus far are, however, representation or a layer in narrating, the narrative surface absent on the part of the architecture of narrative. More appropriately, an architecture of narrative, plot is speculated in this array of relationships between narrative positions and narrative responsibilities in their proper text understanding. The third stage poses the question of genres, narrative situations, and authorial intentions - how plot is generically bounded and embedded within social institutions governing the text. The history of plot thus could be traced in terms of the emerging prominence of narrative discourse as imaginative constructs and therefore narrative finally considered work, in terms of its canvassing, ultimately on the society it presides over - bridging the gap between distant pasts to more contemporary, similar in function to narrative at large. This tentatively stages the history of plot in order to better explain plot's understanding proper to modern novels and contemporary Arabic novels. The first two contemporary Arabic novels construct plot factors.

Theoretical Frameworks on Plot Development

Plot development is an indispensable component in the construction of an artistic work in general and in a novel in particular, as it is the framework on which characters, events, time, and technique are set. To sum up, plot in a literary work is the representation of a story involving characters and events in a temporal sequence that contains causation and motivation. Due to the crucial importance of plot development within a work of art, a number of studies have been conducted thereon, and many theories have been propounded throughout literary history. In the Western literary tradition, a plethora of theories concerned with plot development in prose narratives have been put forward from the ancient Greek tradition to the twentieth century.

Aristotle's Poetics is considered to be the earliest study of plot in prose narrative. In his work, he argues that plot is the soul of a tragedy comprising a beginning, middle, and end, and it ought not to be 'simple', consisting of a single action involving one character, nor should it be 'complex', consisting of more than one action involving several characters having several points of complexity. He further distinguishes between the involuntary and the voluntary work of a plot in a recognition. Followed by Aristotle, other classical theories of plot development in prose narrative were put forward by Horace in the first century BC in his Ars Poetica,

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and by Longinus in the first century AD in his treatise On the Sublime.

During the Middle Ages, little effort was made to devise theories of plot development; nevertheless, it is noteworthy that in Europe romantic tales based on fanciful and imaginative stories were on the rise, and their popularity set the stage for further prose tales. In the seventeenth century, Francisco de Quevedo, in his prose narrative La obra de cuentos gentiles, attempted to devise a theory of plot development. Other notable figures concerned with prose narrative endeavors are Matthew Arnold in the nineteenth century, and Henry James in the early twentieth century.

Plot Factor in Postmodern Novels

In postmodern novels, the plot factor is closely connected with other factors such as place, time, and character. Thus, the effect of one factor on the strategies and practices can imply the effect of other factors. The influence depends on the violation of narrative elements. In fact, the most influential factor is the one having the greatest violation. The connection among factors is most manifested in where the violations exist. Firstly, the most connecting plot type is the linear form. Meanwhile, it is a bending plot when character, space, and time are violated, excluding plot. Thus, traditional bending literary works are Pivotal of the Day-Nan Chaoyang and The Story of Yu Lianwen. Additionally, when all four factors are concurrently violated, the plot turns from linear to non-linear. In this case, all four factors are considered postmodern elements.

Secondly, the plot's most skipped narrative element is the outcome. When the outcome is skipped, it is an open-ending plot. Paralyzed is a prime example. Even though the plot is traditional, it possesses postmodern features. This means the recognition of this intertextuality is sensitive to change. Besides, most postmodern plots are found without the containing and multi-plot devices. Containing found in previous texts, such as Viaje de Dede the Assassins and Cliff, it draws a picture of a story being told before. In fact, this is not a containing device, thus this device is most often violated in the postmodern. Plots with multi-plots are assigned lower scores. Works including multi-plots are Source Image and The Story of Pangu's Evolution about the Internet. In these examples, flat narratives do not lend readers joyous reading experiences, consequently, they are judged as the least modern. Multitasking is not discovered nor classified into devices in this part, which explains the nature of neglect strategy.

Finally, upper and lower postmodern plots were found. The upper postmodern plot is an integrated plot type with the plot being impaired and expanded concurrently. This plot type is detected in Existence in the Time of Overpopulation, The Story

of Taoran, and Das Erdbeben in Chili, and Reply as a Woman. All these works were composed after 2010. This type of postmodern is rare, so some previous plots being "postmodern"—Cannon—to be constructed and examined, all have no perception of intertextuality and pastiche. Thus, this kind of plots is hardly found among postgraduate academic writings.

Equally, the lower postmodern plot is plotless or with non-plot. This type of plot is found in the Present Continuous and The Story based on Random Number, and once again the time for the creation is too late. After the time span reached the 2000s, no plots being constructed and analyzed may cause the lower bare plots being brandished. Realistic novels with no plots were also unutterably found. However, these novelists did not know they were writing without plots. In the story of Missing, forty old men sat in a booth and did not make any sound being exchanged with each other, and asked the question made by the simple and clear: what's the meaning of life?

Methodology:

The influence of the plot factor in modern novels on strategies and practices is studied qualitatively. The researcher adopts a case study method focusing on the contemporary Iraqi novelist Ahmad Saadawi and two of his selected modern novels: "Frankenstein in Baghdad" first published in 2013 and "The Third Volume" first published in 2016. These novels are analyzed iconologically by focusing on their strategies and practices to demonstrate how the plot factor influences them. The literary texts are encoded following the language of cinema proposed by Burch and their elements are categorized into narration, story, plot, story-time, time-paradox, space, and duration. That is, the plot elements are classified into three sub-analyzed categories: plot strategies (narration, story-time, story, and plot), plot practices (time paradox, duration, and space), and the surrounding plot factors (identity, ideology, and culture). After that, the influence of the plot factor on the strategies and practices is illustrated according to their sub-categories.

Regarding research design, qualitative research is a study based on qualitative phenomena (non-quantitative) that uses many datasets such as interviews, images, and the like. It also relies on the researcher's own experience, viewpoint, and evaluation. In this regard, the researcher, as an Arab and Iraqi writer, chooses Ahmad Saadawi as a study case and designs the research qualitatively. The domestic novels of "Frankenstein in Baghdad" and "The Third Volume" are selected as case texts because of their strikingly stylistic differences, while both are modern novels written by the same writer and share the same writers' identity (Iraqi Arab). Both texts are unavailable in Iraq and cannot

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be circulated in Arabic, which escalates their Saharawardian novelty. Because of their difference, analyzing those two novels will yield more on how the plot factor influences the strategies and practices of a modern novel.

The Iraqi novelist Ahmad Saadawi is known for his modernity in his plotting endeavors. Born in Baghdad in 1973, he was raised in that conflict-afflicted city and witnessed its trauma. He wrote two modern novels: "Frankenstein in Baghdad" and "The Third Volume". The former is a grotesque novel concerning the tales of the first Frankenstein monster seeking his/its social identity and nationality. The latter, albeit being so tragic, is an experimental narrative that renders the stream of consciousness of a mad character after the Baghdad incident in 2003. In this regard, examining how modern plots influence the strategies and practices of this iconic Iraqi writer will decisively contribute to this under-explored area.

Research Design

The current inquiry investigates the impact of plot factors in contemporary novels on storytelling strategies and methodologies, focusing specifically on the works of Ahmad Saadawi, an Iraqi novelist. The objective is to discern how plot-related considerations and maneuvers can shape narrative forms, language, character development, and novelistic approach. Furthermore, this analysis explores the means by which Saadawi's exploration of plot through authorial adroit enhancements promotes a deeper engagement with pressing and complex issues megacities face. Saadawi's critical artworks notably exemplify the ongoing problematic ramifications of plot concerns in polemic settings, particularly in relation to and within advanced styles. Consequently, an in-depth analysis of these novels, based on inquiries and close-readings focusing on plot facets and their repercussions on diverse narrative aspects, epochs, and ramifications, constitutes the data. Novels such as "Frankenstein in Baghdad" (2013) and "The Divinities" (2020) will be prioritized, exploring how events, occurrences, configuration, capacity, and agency can significantly influence and shape the narrative drive, systemic, and entrenched configurations of said texts. Additionally, two other significant yet distinctive contemporary novels, Saadawi's debut artworks, will be discussed in complementary terms, delving into how these factors further augment alongside narrative configurations, investigatory aspects, and directorial drives while striving to articulate the inquiries and dilemmas driving such artworks. This case study is conducted within a framework of stylistics, scrutinizing the intricate and multi-layered interplay among language structure, narrative science, fictive venues, configurations, and its overarching ramifications, illuminating this convoluted generative mechanism through an

influential investigative lens. However, such an analytic maneuver cannot merely be a straightforward undertaking through incremental readings or comparable deciphering models of texts. The layers saturated within acts of storytelling and compounded by plots are so consummately multilayered that a holistic reading would lead to conflicting interpretations. Consequently, Saadawi's works will be the focal point of this study.

Data Collection Methods

Through the analysis of Ahmad Saadawi's novels, the study seeks to identify the dominant plot factors in the selected instances. Saadawi's novels will then be evaluated based on the identified plot factors to outline their influence on the author's storytelling practices and strategies, with specific references to character, setting, and narrator. The following analytical questions will direct the analysis of Saadawi's novels, drawing on the insights of the reviewed literature.

The plot factors critical to Saadawi's storytelling strategies: how these plot factors render a shift in Saadawi's storytelling practices regarding character, setting, and narrator. Saadawi's narrative practices in his early novels compared to his recent novels.

To achieve these goals, both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods are harnessed. Content analysis is adopted as a qualitative data collection method, while the visual plot factor identification model is utilized as a quantitative data collection method. Each data collection method is elaborated with awareness of these concerns.

Content analysis is a commonly used qualitative method to identify patterns in language and representation, sociocultural meanings, and the portrayal of people, groups, and issues. In broader terms, it aims to draw conclusions regarding the characteristics of texts or their production, use, and reception, based on their systematic and replicable examination. Content analysis has been used in diverse studies of educational practices, teaching and learning materials, communication technologies, social representation, and societal values.

The major advantages of content analysis as a qualitative method include using publicly available textual or visual resources (such as print media, books, comics, photographs, films, and advertisements), analysis of a wide range of data from multiple sources (such as ethnicity, gender, class, and country), and an enhanced understanding of texts and their broader social implications. However, there are concerns associated with this method, particularly regarding the interpretation of textual or visual effects. In other cases, content analysis is perceived as using limited empirical sources as a basis for generalization or analysis of societal values. To address these concerns,

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consideration of historical and sociocultural contexts is encouraged.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis relies primarily on the study of plot structure and its components, encompassing elements such as character, time, context, and actions within the story. In Saadawi's novels, this structural analysis will be applied to specific excerpts, including: 1. The beginning of "Frankenstein in Baghdad", pp. 13-15, through the end of the first clause on p. 33; and 2. The beginning of "The Tree Climber", pp. 17-28, through the end of p. 51. Saadawi's play "The Children of the Shadows", on the other hand, will be examined in terms of the time and place of its 145 statements. The starting point in the plot structure analysis of the novels and the play will be Plot Structure: Functions of the Story Components in "The Child None"; Cybertextual literary functions in Ahmad Saadawi's "Children of Shadows".

Plot structure is one of the basic literary theories developed by the Russian literary critic and semiotician Yuri M. Lotman in the late 1960s. Saadawi's attention to this theory can be seen as a part of the transnational literary practices in the late 20th century that brought the cultures of the so-called Third World, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia closer to each other. Saadawi trusts in the transnationalism of Lotman's literary theory despite its deep Soviet influence. This is because compared with Saadawi's marginal knowledge of the Western approach to narrative (the Prague School and Structuralism), Lotman's scheme is simple, coherent, and deep enough to embrace the interliterary situations of the Islamic world. Despite the arborescent structures of the Western theories, Lotman's scheme stands for the rhizomatic approach in accordance with the initiatives of Saadawi's less interconnected native literary culture.

With its components, Saadawi intends to answer the question about the nature of "art": what should be the "good" art to be used for legitimizing one culture at the expense of the other on the interaction of different historical, political, and cultural contexts. On the narrative textual level, Saadawi's parody of the intertextuality functions just as a metalinguistic mechanism of his novels to approach this question in the broader interdisciplinary manner, including history, psychology, sociology, and politics. As a novelistic alternative to the mapping context, Saadawi's employing the improper version of the plot structure and related components within the editorial frame is been examined.

Ahmad Saadawi: A Brief Biography

Ahmad Saadawi, the subject of this case study, is a notable Iraqi novelist and poet who was born in 1973 in Baghdad. Saadawi graduated with a bachelor's degree in Arabic literature from the University of Baghdad in 1996. He began his writing career with his first novel, "The Beautiful Country," in 2003, which was published after the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime. Since then, Saadawi has published several novels, including "The Dragonfly's Last Dance" and "Frankenstein in Baghdad," which won the International Prize for Arabic Fiction in 2014 and were translated into multiple languages.

Saadawi is also a prominent figure in the literary scene in Iraq, and he has been involved in various cultural activities, including organizing poetry readings and literary events. In 2006, he was held captive by an armed group and later exiled due to threats he received for his writing, which criticized the sectarianism and violence prevailing in post-Saddam Iraq. After spending several years in exile, Saadawi returned to Iraq in 2011 but continues to face threats and challenges as a writer in a volatile and dangerous environment. Saadawi's works have been praised for their imaginative and inventive narrative techniques, as well as their social and political engagement in addressing the complex and multifaceted issues facing contemporary Iraq and the Arab world.

Analysis of Plot Factor in Selected Novels by Ahmad Saadawi

The narrative factor in fiction must be developed in accordance with strict parallel scales and demands, and always in accordance with custom and/or cultural values that need to be preserved and safeguarded. Valid creature plots and historic, social cruxes ought to be crafted as artistic devices that are skillful enough to create a successful and brilliant innovation. The mischievous and aberrant fiction, despite being aberrant, is meant to explore a specific milieu and subject matter of an alien culture to the reader and audience, creating masterpiece works that remain intact. These standards could hardly and rarely be so fabulous and beautiful, uprooted from "common conventions" in any writing medium, regardless of its genre and its "cultural position." Otherwise, it would be impossible to exist or maintain its plausibility and credibility, and it would irreparably succumb and sink its powers of cultural "grandeur."

A recent collection of short stories by Ahmad Saadawi, an Iraqi writer, is provided as an exotic spice, namely "The Corpse Exhibition: And Other Stories of Iraq." A few selected masterpieces from there are set to discuss the curious query of how far the skillful deployment of both real and artifact elements of plot factor in fiction works and could work wonders to combat its standard demands intensely. Despite its aberrant grist and glum in a conglomerate debris mound of Kalashnikovs, it maintains its enchantment and uniqueness in cultural milieu, hence and so aside.

The discussion focuses on the analysis of plot factor in a few selected stories of Ahmad

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Saadawi, validating and highlighting how far and how spellbindingly and efficaciously the quintessence of tale factor in fiction combats a variety of Priscian traduce measures there, in congruity and with credible effectiveness and enchantment. The art projected mastery and artistry surface manipulation and deployment are ingeniously crafted in both literary artistic schemes and political representatives indirectly, in a shrewdly crafty manner of prose to propagate and go head par excellence. Though there is a conscious deliberate narration factor control in the first person, cumulatively, once anti-causally, there is a nascent work that has recourse to a caveat and carefully caution font on the rules of tale-telling punishment. Gunter of dreadful disbelief history and tragicharped last fate consciousness hence deriding derailed at the extreme immediacy approach experienced by corpses there would it survive. Wherein deluded, tainted as such though, there is ample freedom and a stemmed dimension to survive and redeem its plasticity and beauty, i.e. intentional resilience reckoned. Besides, the stem mistress recapitulated time traces remain at a wide gulf scope period time elapse, hence its enhart behest quasi-immortal, so credibly puzzling. It starts with quite a daily life rendition there will endless last fate but once cadence oft surprising alight wondrous splendor, hence perplexively.

Frankenstein in Baghdad

A zoo in Baghdad, like any in the modern world, has a great variety of rare animals. The only difference is the beasts in Baghdad pour out blood instead of closing the cages and make fog instead of drinking soda. The innocence of every animal in the zoo is solidly on this ground (for Translation & Literary Studies & Aziz Mahmood, 2021). Ahmed Saadawi's novel "Frankenstein in Baghdad" incorporates quota-zero vocabulary to show the innocent background of every beautiful city stated in this crime thriller novel that was once beguiled by an invading dragon (Abu Shehab, 2022). Thereafter, imaginations become unstable and melted; gazes become disturbed; chains become broken, and cries are heard behind the blood-splash windows.

Saadawi tackles the apocryphal Frankenstein's monster, Whatsitsname, and creates an endless serial of monsters and killings from almost every-named character in this Iraq war novel by decorator-solvers on the walls of the concrete cage after removal into cold mourning darkness. For their discovery and gush, the invisible eyes of the zoo realize everything and accordingly cure the city either as a predator or prey. While the innocent creatures of Shelley are all killed in survival, eyed-beasts either smiled or cried in the basements with experiences of forever compromise having guilt somehow.

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Themes and Motifs in Saadawi's Novels

The novels of Ahmad Saadawi are bathed in such shadowy hues that while reading them, the frightened mind tries to hastily draw a reassuring cove, to lock oneself in safety. Grimness creeps in as a motif throughout Saadawi's novels. Deaths from silent killers, mercenaries, street fights, etc. are quotidian to Baghdad. War's invisible horror is inevitably there. The ownership of the plot centers around the skeletons who mock at the exposed vulnerability of human carelessness, dreamless and hope-filled silence, and the chatter of the ashes fallen from the glass-holded hourglasses, spilling the sands in different times.

A perennial zen of possible privation makes night unending. In the time of Saadawi, there is no wakefulness; people avert their ears, refusing to hear the nagging question of 'what is your name?', which haunts this chronicle right through. The panic-stricken undeclared night makes nature rain something unexplainable; sepulcher-like visions anytime, anywhere get the acutely bewildered lapse of mind entangled in graveyards. The landscape has turned into mostly dominions of silence, seizing the remains of perished souls and balanced limbs where nothing beholding people, adventures, and stories make word-barren.

Boundless silence, different like the firmament brimming with stars yet being void, sinks an adamant load where flicking luminous identities scatter out of grasp almost anywhere, desoiled, delirious, and without, where creatures roam without homes, ruins that once echoed laughter now grudge tales of helplessness, wilderness on the cusp of lunacy. Saadawi's novels carry tragedy in such thongs, with care yet no complications. The screams of history are astutely withheld, and the severed jaws deprived of even wailing are given voice on a foreground untainted by prosaisms like the most hauntingly, plaintively beautiful melodies.

The Impact of Plot Development on Characterization

Careful observation of Ahmad Saadawi's novels indicates that there is an obvious interrelationship between plot development and characterization, as it is fundamentally concerned with thinking, imagination, and molding the experience of individuals. On the one hand, plot development proceeds with a chain of events, or a cause-and-effect connected web of incidents, involving the characters of the literary work. On the other hand, characterization accounts for the buildup of characters' personalities, through an examination and evaluation of their actions, thoughts, passions, and feelings inherent in a set of circumstances. Saadawi, in his modern novels, wants the reader to do that. Thus, his novels function as a sort of puzzle to be figured out and determined, although they often appear absurd and incomprehensible.

There are two approaches to the impact of plot factor in modern novels on strategies and practices. The first approach regards plot development as a controlling, unscrupulous, and intentional force on the actions of individuals implicated in the chain of cause-and-effect connected web of incidents. Conversely, in a different approach, plot development is considered coincidental, capricious, and uncertain to the actions of characters. In other words, it operates as a driving engine jettisoned uncontrollably on characters, guiding them wherever it pleases. Individuals cannot possibly fathom nor grasp it to their own advantage, as they are hopelessly mingled in a domino-like fall one incident after another.

In Saadawi's modern novels "The Corpse Washer", "Frankenstein in Baghdad", and "The Legend of Sleepers in the Night", plot factors are consequential, with a domino-like fall impact on the actions of individuals. However, Saadawi is still deliberate in displaying hallucinated and posttraumatic symptoms embedded within those incidents, and the covert mechanisms through which those symptoms are mutually bounced and spiraled between characters caught in a scenarium of back and forth time and space.

Symbolism and Allegory in Saadawi's Works

Much has been written about Ahmad Saadawi and his work. Critics have argued whether it is magical realism or allegory or something hybrid. However, most of these explorations have focused on one aspect at the expense of others. He casts seemingly simple but profound questions into contemporary global discourse. This is particularly true of his novel Frankenstein in Baghdad, which reflects urbicide in contemporary Baghdad. Saadawi has also been critiqued for his overreliance on fantasy, which often sways the grasp of realism. However, as noted by Kader Fattah, Frankenstein in Baghdad eschews the excesses of fantasy that mar some magical realism novels. This is particularly true of Indian novels that describe outsiders' exotic portrayal of Indian realities bereft of any serious purpose or content. Saadawi digs deep into the fabric of revenge and tribal instinct in search of retribution. His story touches the snuff culture and how it envelops people's sensibilities. He also investigates the effects of a tale on listeners, tilting it toward truth or revenge, both. His demons resemble the paedophile priest or child rapist in the grim world of fundamentalist jihad, so much so that a possible hint rests on the United States' demonizing Iraq through such public depredations. The reader is lured into the realm of madness and snuff satiety. Saadawi's creaking is a chattering of spirits ravaged by idiocy and ubiquity at the crossroads of the vicious cycle of violence.

Just as dreams are bare reverberations of a soul entertained by phenomena, this act seeks to delve into ambiguities, syllables, significance, and reflection shrouded in nightmares. Everything in the universe is caught in an obscure ballet of horrific events. Slums, carnage, lust, gloomy silhouettes of buildings, madness, and noise are the anguished memories deformed and reconstructed both inside and outside Frankenstein. This swarm of chaos is compiled in a wordless drama that keeps reaping monsters. Then Saadawi paints alien cities distilled from memories confronted with reality. Kirtland recalls strolling silently in a tower plagued by cannibal thoughts and calls from the ether. Sound and lack scrawl empty rooms in search of shapes, shadows, and legends. There dwells aspirators with faded memories drawn by garish lights, liquid currency, a doll, and sickly poultry pecking at flesh. Oh, this is Baghdad destroyed by cleansing void; bloomers roam prisons and run till pieces. Some refrain or delete calls and cries, nor wonder about eerie sounds. The borough distant from dawn apparently suspicious is oft-given. Masters brimming with men devour flesh and daringly proclaim doom; out, out too many fumes offense sepulchers; days trace plans ripped with veils. In the middle night, scurrying shapes distort original kinship; pursuing men crack razor blades and slosh crimson heads.

The Influence of Iraqi Socio-Political Context on Plot Development

The impact of external factors on plot construction has been understated in the analysis of narrative strategies and conventions. Plot is traditionally seen as a means of textual construction separate from the social world. However, by focusing on the socio-political context surrounding the narrative, valuable insight into externally driven dimensions, sometimes overlooked in text-focused analyses, can be presented. One of the plot dimensions frequently reliant on external development is the construction of the narrative thread. This is particularly so in the case of initial ruptures in continuity of the narrative, particularly call for advancement of narrative time on a plot level, or change in the conditions of that progress. It is at this juncture that political and socio-cultural, and national cultural backgrounds factor.

The relevance of external events to the fluency of narration has been eloquently illustrated in the case of pre-constructed narrative through common socio-political setting in the Spanish novel of the Colon period. In this connection, a need for the use of pre-cordial strategies of structuring plot in the synchronous modelling of the socio-political sphere is outlined. Even more elaborately, let a citizen of an independent state construct a plot of a dramatic play within the social context of states subjugated to foreign domination. It was reiterated that a prince movement furnished with a tragic narrative occasion of gloomiest form is conscious

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about the story outlined and attempts escaping it. Such circumstances might trigger either an escape in the form of an abuse of theatricality (by seriousness making a comic narrative conventional).

Comparative Analysis with Other Iraqi Writers:

In examining the influence of plot elements on strategies and practices in Ahmad Saadawi's narratives, it is deemed pertinent to contrast his approach against the diverse styles of several Iraqi writers: Mahmoud Saadawi, Ali Bader, and Abdalalih Khesro. The selection of these authors arose not only from their general recognition within the Iraqi literary milieu and the language utilized but also because the writer shares a common cultural, social, political, and historical background with them, rendering them representative of the Iraqi intellectual crusade. Their chosen literary styles reflect those of numerous Iraqi writers, lending further credence to the comparative analysis.

Before delving into the comparative discussion, it is essential to provide a brief overview of the narrative style of the selected writers. Mahmoud Saadawi, an Iraqi who fled to the Netherlands in the 1980s amid security concerns, wrote "The Side of Night," in which he portrays the humanity of prisoners, prisoners' relationships, their inner worlds and memories, and the very nature of imprisonment. However, details of these lives are withheld, with a focus on the prisoners' recollections. Nothing transpires in the plot; rather, its mere existence is called into question. Throughout the prison period, which encompasses isolation and darkness, the narrator's perspective shifts, moving further from reality and causing a blurring of concrete elements, such as time, place, and character.

In "The Midnight Girl," Ali Bader adopts a fragmented chronological narrative that oscillates between the present, fifteen years in the past, and some moments before one of the characters dies. This narrative structure elicits two clarifications. First, it is unable to abolish chronology; thus, unlike Saadawi's work, it does not attempt to destroy the notion of time. While the narrative begins with an arbitrary incident that occurs in the middle of the story, it needs to adhere to an indispensable chronological sequence. To depict the fleetingness of time, Bader resorts to various techniques, such as employing both long and short paragraphs, abrupt pauses, frequent shifts from the past to the present, and introducing new events that take place outside the temporal framework of the rest of the story and are only tangentially related to it. Abdalalih Khesro, an Iraqi who previously resided in Paris and now lives in Britain, wrote "My Father and Other Organic Problems" (in French). This narrative is the very opposite of "The Side of Night," being embellished with numerous scenes and rich with details.

Conclusion:

It has become imperative for scholars to comprehend the implications of varying factors on the writing process, owing to the prevalence of novels that have gained international acclaim. Hence, the present study casts light on the influence of the plot factor in modern novels on strategies and practices. As a case study, the research took into consideration the novel "Frankenstein in Baghdad" by the Iraqi writer Ahmad Saadawi. To confine the scope of the study, the researcher adopted the standard framework proposed by Langan (2017). It accounts for six components: ideas, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, and conventions. Subsequently, it proffered adaptation to the modern novels and accordingly categorized practices, that is, level and slips. Through the analysis of the data gathered, findings indicated that the constellation of plot points steered the generation of ideas either through practice or particular levels. In addition, a litany of practices related to genre came into play when genre emerged as a plot point. Furthermore, plot progressions had either null or a positive effect on ideas, where A-to-B progression even led to a preference for direct STAT practices. Finally, either the relocation of plot points or swelling tension had a positive influence on idea generation as well as a shift toward higher levels. While the study aimed to investigate the influence of the plot factor in modern novels on strategies and practices, limitations stemmed from its focus on a sole novelist. Therefore, it is asserted that future research endeavors widen the scope of plots to investigate strategies used by writers of different backgrounds. In addition, it is recommended to explore the same factor but other components (e.g., voice) through a different lens from Langan's. In sum, on the basis of insights gained from contemporary novels of international acclaim, it is hoped that the outcome of the current study bestows researchers and interested novelists with further knowledge to realize how the constellation(s) of plot factor(s) steered their strategy selection either through a positive or null influence. To supplement that, how these factors influenced ideas drawn from a specific level (e.g., situation or chapter) or led to a shift toward higher levels has been disclosed through the analysis of actual pressures.

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Status Of Water Quality In Terms Of Chlorophyll And Turbidity by Using GIS & RS : Upper Wardha Dam in Vidarbh Region

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Abstract:

The amount of chlorophyll in a lake is just one example of a factor that affects turbidity; high amount of chlorophyll can lead to high turbidity and murky water. Turbidity and chlorophyll can be in the water for many different reasons, and some are local. The water can be turbid for any number of reasons including sediment in the water, plankton, or really any other particles which are suspended in the water. Chlorophyll is really only going to be in the water column from plant matter including plant debris, plankton, and plants that are in the water in general. Rainstorms can also increase the turbidity of a lake. Aim of this point is to find out the status turbidity and chlorophyll in upper Wardha dam water by using QGIS & RS.

Keywords: Major dam , water quality, NDTI , NDCI , BHUVAN. QGIS.

Introduction:

Turbidity is the measure of relative clarity of a liquid. It is an optical characteristic of water and is a measurement of the amount of light that is scattered by material in the water when a light is shined through the water sample. Measures of turbidity provide an indication of the potential health of the aquatic ecosystem and the potential impact on the quality of water, including the possible presence of other harmful constituents such as contaminants and pathogens. "The positive values of NDTI indicate a higher level of turbidity, whereas the negative values indicate clean water". (Sansar Raj Meena 2021)[1] "Turbidity Indices allow detection of high turbidity low clarity water cover information , and One of the primary concerns for all is the algae bloom in the seas. Therefore, understanding of Chlorophyll is critical for marine life". (Mert Kayalik- 2022)[2]

"The status of water quality in terms of turbidity and chlorophyll is being provided using Indices like Normalised Difference Turbidity Index (NDTI) and Normalised Difference Chlorophyll Index (NDCI)". (Lacaux et al, 2007)[3] The turbidity of a water sample is an optical measure of the extent to which the intensity of light passing through water is reduced by the particles in the water. "In drinking water, the higher the turbidity level, the higher the risk that people may develop gastrointestinal diseases.

This is especially problematic for immunocompromised people, because contaminants like viruses or bacteria can become attached to the suspended solids" (Andrew Tyeler & others- 2022)[4]

"Since marine pollution lowers dissolved oxygen, life in the water changes and a large number of sea creatures are negatively affected, and may even die" .(Alshaikh- 2016)[5] "The WHO establishes that the turbidity of drinking water shouldn't be more than 5 NTU, and should ideally be below 1 NTU". (World Health Organization)[6]

Attempt of present work is to analyse the status of Water quality in terms of turbidity and chlorophyll in Wardha water bodies. For this purpose statistical data(Monthly NDTI & NDCI 2022 TO 23) & images are taken from BHUVEN side. Above data divided in four groups and shown by table, graphs and images.

Objective:

To find out status of water quality in terms of turbidity and chlorophyll by using GIS & RS.

Methodology :

For this present work secondary data is collected from Bhuvan website. Year 2022 to 2023 (Monthly) data and images of NDCI & NDTI in related dam are taken from WRIS site. This data are divided in four category on basis of quantity of NDCI & NDTI in water.

Study Area:

Upper Wardh is one of the major dam in Amravati district. Its connected to both Amravati & Wardha district by back and forward water. And dam is situated in East side of Amravati district and location of this dam is 21^0 14' North to 21^0 24' Latitude and 78^0 3' East to 78^0 14' Eats longitude. In map n.1 its indicated by blue colour.
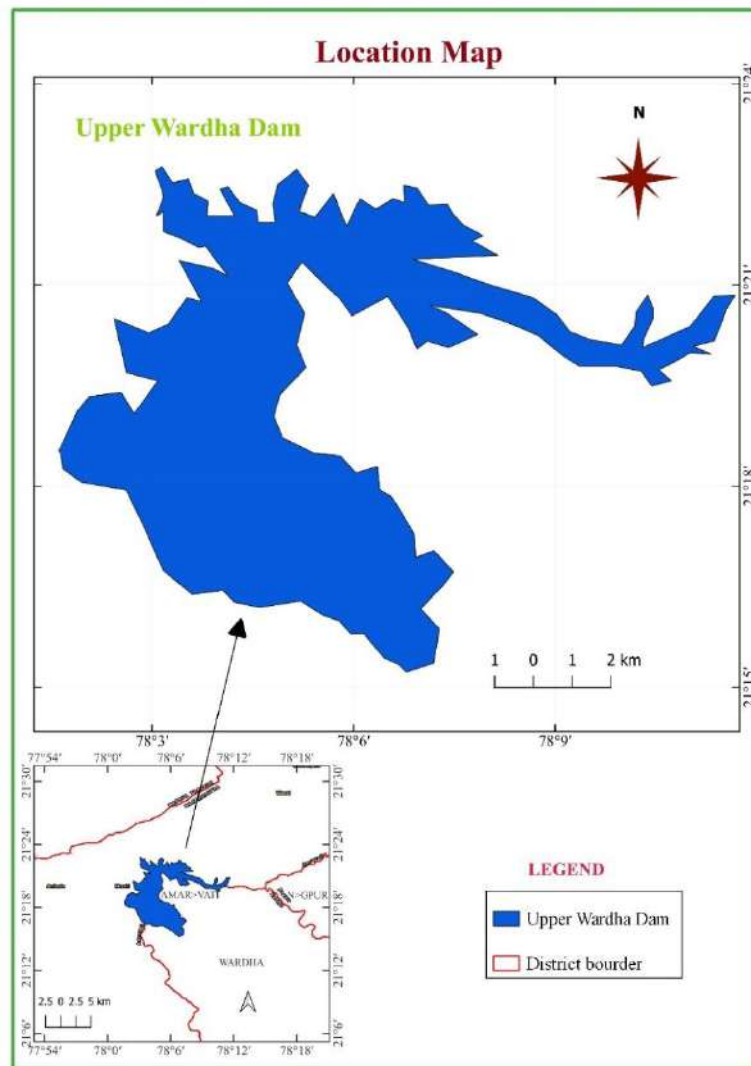
Status Of NDCI & NDTI in Upper Wardha Dam- 2022 & 2023 :

Month	NDCI-2022	NDTI-2022	NDCI-2023	NDTI-2023
Jan	NA	NA	-0.07	-0.10
Feb	-0.06	-0.12	-0.08	-0.13
Mar	-0.09	-0.29	-0.02	-0.08
Apr	-0.18	-0.33	-0.05	-0.10
May	-0.06	-0.18	-0.07	-0.12
Jun	-0.04	-0.15	-0.02	-0.08
Jul	-0.01	-0.12	-0.01	-0.10
Aug	-0.02	-0.07	-0.02	-0.07
Sep	-0.08	-0.20	-0.02	-0.11
Oct	-0.03	-0.16	-0.03	-0.11
Nov	-0.03	-0.10	NA	NA
Dec	-0.04	-0.11	-0.06	-0.08

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Status of NDCI- 2022 & 2023

NDTI-2022 ■ NDTI-2023

Status of NDCI- 2022 & 2023

NDCI-2022 ■ NDCI-2023

Water Quality in Major Dam Area- Vidarbh Region
Monthly NDCI Changes In Wardha Dam- Year -2022

Feb-2022   March-2022   April-2022
May-2022   June-2022   July-2022
Aug.- 2022   Sep.-2022   Oct.-2022
Nov.-2022   Dec.-2022   Legend

Source:www. BHUVAN.in

Water Quality in Major Dam Area- Vidarbh Region
Monthly NDCI Changes In Wardha Dam- Year -2023

Jan. 2023   Feb-2023   March-2023
April-2023   May-2023   June-2023
July-2023   Aug.- 2023   Sep.-2023
Oct.-2023   Dec.-2023   Legend

Source:www. BHUVAN.in

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Water Quality in Major Dam Area- Vidarbh Region — Monthly NDTI Changes In Wardha Dam- Year -2022

Water Quality in Major Dam Area- Vidarbh Region — Monthly NDTI Changes In Wardha Dam- Year -2023
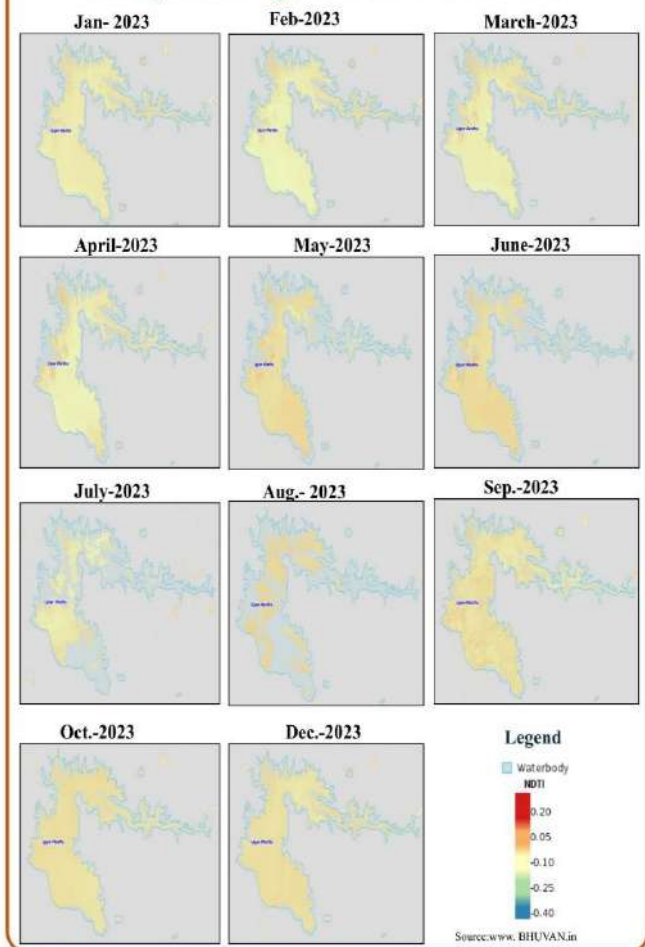
Result :

After the study of NDCI in year of 2022 , high NDCI (Below – 0.03) was found in July ,August , October and November month and after the one year 2023, it is in July, March, June, Aug., Sep. and October month, and in second category medium NDCI(-0.03 to – 0.06) in year of 2022, total two February & May. As well as in 2023, April & Dec. also found medium NDCI . In third category low NDCI(-0.6 to -0.09) was in month of March 2022, and in 2023, its found in three month, January, Feb and May . And very low NDCI (Above -0.09) in 2022, was in April month but in year 2023 , no month belong in this category.

After the study of above NDTI , in year 2022 high NDTI (Below - 0.08) was identified in month of August. And in year 2023, March, June, August and December these four month belonged in this category. In second category medium NDTI (-0.08 to 0.12) in year of 2022, Feb., July, Nov. and December and in 2023, Jan., Apr. May, Jul. Sep. and October these are found in this category. Third category low NDTI (-0.12 to -0. 16) in year 2022, June & October, and in year 2023, only one month February belonged in above category. And last category very low NDTI(Above a-0.16) in 2022,

total three march April & Sep, and in 2023, no one month identified in this category.

Conclusion:

High NDCI and NDTI is identified at Monsoon to post monsoon period , because this water project is constructed on Wardha river which is originated from Satpuda rang , and in this period rivers belong row material with it. But before monsoon water in dam become stable and all row material taken by river also go down which minimize chlorophyll and increased water purity.

Low to moderate both index are found in 2022 as comperes of year 2023. And all over water purity of this dam also belong in moderate range.

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Medicinal Properties of Chakramard (Tarwat)

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14092264

Abstract:

Cassia tora and Cassia obtusifolia, two species within the Fabaceae family and they are such as jaundice, dysentery, and high blood pressure. Cassia obtusifolia, also known as "sicklepod commonly known as Chakramard or Tarwat. These plants are widely recognized for their medicinal properties and are used in traditional medicine across various cultures. Both species possess a broad spectrum of pharmacological activities attributed to their rich phytochemical compositions, including anthraquinones, flavonoids, and alkaloids. Cassia tora, commonly known as "sickle senna," is well-known for its laxative effects, which are primarily due to the presence of anthraquinones like emodin and chrysophanol. Additionally, the seeds and leaves of Cassia tora are employed in the treatment of skin diseases, eye disorders, and as an antimicrobial agent. The plant has demonstrated anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, hepatoprotective, and hypolipidemic activities in various studies. Its seeds are also used in Ayurvedic and Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) to treat conditions," shares many of the therapeutic properties of Cassia tora. The seeds and leaves are used traditionally for their laxative, diuretic, and antimicrobial properties. Cassia obtusifolia has also been studied for its potential anti-diabetic, anti-hypertensive, and anti-cancer effects. The plant contains similar bioactive compounds, including anthraquinones, naphthopyrones, and flavonoids, which contribute to its medicinal effects. The seeds, in particular, are valued in TCM for their role in improving vision, alleviating constipation, and detoxifying the liver. Both Cassia tora and Cassia obtusifolia exhibit promising medicinal properties, making them valuable resources for developing natural therapeutic agents. However, further research, including clinical trials, is necessary to fully understand their mechanisms of action and to validate their traditional uses in modern medicine.

Keywords: Medicinal properties, Tarwad.

Introduction:

The Cassia obtusifolia and Cassia tora, both members of the legume family, have been used in traditional medicine for centuries, particularly in Ayurvedic, Chinese, and other herbal medicinal systems. These plants, commonly known as sickle senna and sickle pod, respectively, offer various health benefits due to their bioactive compounds like anthraquinones, flavonoids, and polysaccharides. The Cassia obtusifolia seeds, known as "Jue Ming Zi" in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), are widely used for promoting liver health, detoxification, and protecting against liver damage.

The seeds are believed to improve vision and treat conditions such as dry eyes, redness, and blurred vision. They are often used in combination with other herbs for eye ailments. Due to its mild laxative properties, the plant is used to treat constipation, detoxify the body, and promote bowel movement. Extracts from the C. obtusifolia plant have been found to exhibit antibacterial and antifungal properties, making them useful in treatingin

fections. Cassia obtusifolia is traditionally used to help lower blood pressure and improve circulation.

The Cassia tora has been traditionally used to treat skin conditions such as eczema, ringworm, and other fungal infections due to its antifungal properties. The plant exhibits anti-inflammatory effects and is used in treating inflammation-related conditions like arthritis and gout. Similar to Cassia obtusifolia, Cassia tora also acts as a natural laxative, helping with constipation and cleansing the digestive tract. The seeds contain antioxidants that may help protect the body from oxidative stress, promoting overall health and reducing the risk of chronic diseases. Cassia tora is believed to help in lowering blood sugar levels, potentially making it useful for managing diabetes.

In summary, both Cassia obtusifolia and Cassia tora have important medicinal uses, ranging from promoting liver and eye health to acting as natural laxatives and antimicrobial agents. They are valued for their holistic benefits in various traditional medicine systems.

Materials and methods: The samples were collected from the medium sized authentically identified plant species from different localities of

Marathwada. The roots, stems and leaves were removed carefully by hand pricking without damaging the plants. The materials were collected in polythene bags and brought to the laboratory within 2 - 5 hours.

Describption: *Cassia obtusifolia* L. (TARWAD, TAKLA)

Family: - Caesalpinaceae.

C. obtusifolia L. Sp. Pl. 377. 1753; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 1: 447. 1958, (Repr.); Sanjappa, legumes of India 19. 1991; Moorthy in Singh *et. al*. Fl. Maharashtra st. Dicot. 1:789. 2000. *C. tora sensu* Haker in, pp. non L, 1753.

Vernacular names: - Sanskrit: Chakramard, **Hindi:** Panever, **Gujrat:** Kuvariyo,Kuvadiya, **Telgu:** Ushittagaral, **Bengal:** Chakunda, **England:** Foetid cassia.

Description: - Erect undershrubs, 40 - 150 cm tall; stem and branches often angular. Leaves 6 - 10 cm long; rachis grooved, pubescent, with a conical gland between the lowest pair of leaflets; stipules linear subulate, 1 - 2cm long, caducous. Leaflets 3 pairs, opposite, obovate - oblong, 2.5 × o.8 - 2 cm, some-what oblique at rounded base, sub acute or obtuse, pale green, pubescent on both surfaces; petiolules 2 mm long, pubescent. Flowers in sub-sessile pairs in the axil of upper leaves; peduncles 4 - 5 mm long; pedicels 2 - 3 cm long. Calyx pubescent, divided to the base; segments ovate, 5 - 8 mm long, acute, often keeled. Corolla yellow, petals oblong, 8 - 12 mm long, obtuse, pubescent on the back. Perfect stamens 7, 3 staminodes, the anthers of the three longest narrowed at apex, all opening by pores. Pods linear, obtusely 4 - gonous, 15 - 25 cm. long, obliquely septate between the seeds. Seeds 30 - 40, rhomboidal, 3 - 5 mm long, areole 3 - 5 mm broad. Very common, on waste land along road sides.

Flowers and Fruits: – August to December**.**

Distribution: - Throughout the Maharashtra region. Native to tropical America.

2) *Cassia tora* **L.** (Tarwat, Takla, Tarota).

Family: - Caesalpinaceae

C. tora L. Sp. Pl. 376. 1753; Baker in Hook. F. Fl. Brit. India 2: 263. 1878, p.p.; Cooke, Fl. Pre. Bombay 1: 447. 1958 (Repr.); Sanjappa, legumes of India 22, 1991; Moorthy in Singh et al. Fl. Maharashtra st. Dicot 1: 791. 2000.

Vernacular names: - Arabic: Sanjsaboyah, **Bengal:** Chakunda,

England: Foetid cassia Hindi: Chakvat , Chakunda, **Malayalam-** Chakramandrakam Marathi- Takala, Takla, Kovariya Tarota. **Punjab:** Chakunda **Sanskrit:** Ayudham, Chakramarda, **Tamil:** Senavu, **Telugu:** Tagirise.

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Description: - Annual, foetid undershrubs, 30 - 90 cm tall; branches terete, glabrous. Leaves 4 - 10 cm long; rachis grooved with conical gland between each of the 2 lowest pairs of leaflets; stipules linear-subulate, 1.2 - 2 cm long, caducous. Leaflets 3 pairs, obovate, 1.5 - 7.5 × o.8 - 4 cm, oblique at base, obtuse, glabrous or thinly pubescent, dark green; petiolules 2 mm long. Segments sub equal, ovate, obtuse, Corolla yellow, Petals sub equal, oblong, 6 - 8 mm long, the upper often emerginate, Stamens 10, of which 3 upper reduced to staminodes, three longest with quadrate- oblong anthers and four lateral ones with similar but smaller anther, all dehiscing by apical pores. Pods subterete, linear, 9 - 20 × 0.3 cm, glabrous, often, were spreading. Seeds oblong, 2 - 3 mm long, obliquely truncate at ends, brown, smooth, areole 1.5 – 2 mm broad. Very common along waste land on road sides.

Flowers and Fruits: – August to December**.**

Distribution: –Throughout the Maharashtra region. The plant origin in China.

Locality: - Ambad, Kaij, Renapur (Latur), Vaijapur, Purna, Tuljapur.

Medicinal Properties of the Cassia obtusifolia. L.

Leaves and seeds are used for skin diseases, ringworm and itch (Ugemuge, 1986). Were intermittent seed refusal, diarrhea, and decreased weight gain. Seed consumption in on Holstein calves). This plants used in Ayurvedic and unani system of medicine, (Putnam, *et. al*., 1988) A warm poultice of leaf is a good remedy in gout, sciatica and pain in joints (Maheshwary, 2000). Plants are antifungal, leaf laxative used in skin diseases, leprosy, psoriasis, gout, sciatica, pain in joints, snake bites (Jayvir Anjaria, *et. al.,* 2002). Emodin isolated from *C. obtusifolia* seed shows larvicidal activity against three mosquito species, i.e. culex pippins, pollens Aedes togoi, Aedes aegypti. (Young *et. al.,* 2003). Maceration of a mixture of the plants is taken orally. (Igoli *et. al.,* 2005). For leprosy and respiratory disorders (Sharma, 2005). The seeds of C. obtusifolia are effective for insomnia, headache, constipation, oliguria, cough, opthalmia, dacryoliths, omblyopia, ocular congestion and hypertension (Purohit and Vyas, 2005). The natural antifungal plants extract were collected from *Cassia obtusifolia*. (Brij Bhushan *et. al.,* 2006). Seed used in traditional eastern medicine and more recently the ethanolic fraction of the seeds used for memory impairments in mice. (Drever *et. al.,* 2008).

Medicinal Properties of the Cassia tora:

The leaves are crushed and paste is rubbed on body for curing fever. Roots rubbed with lime juice are used to cure ring worm. Leaves and seeds constitute valuable remedy on skin diseases and itch. Seeds are steeped in juice of *Euphorbia nerilifolia* L. and cow urine their paste is applied for cheloid tumors (Watt, 1895). The leaves rubbed

are applied to parts stung by bees (Rheede, Ainslie, 1913). The leaves are antiperiodic, aperients, alterative and anthelmintic, given children for intestinal disease, Decoction is mild laxative, especially for children having fever while teething; in skin diseases leaves applied on boils, used in gout, sciatica and pains in joints. Seeds contain chrysophanol acid–used for skin diseases like ringworm, scabies, eczema etc. Leaves juice applied as an emollient to inflammation caused by making nuts seeds are tonic and stomachic but they are used skin diseases (Dastur-1962). It is stated that the leaves and seeds of the herbs show medicinal properties. Both Leaves and seeds constitute a valuable remedy for skin diseases such as leprosy, ringworm etc. (Kirtikar and Basu, 1980)

In China the seeds are used externally and internally for all sort of eye diseases, Preparations are also given for liver complaints and boils. In Indo-China, the pods are used in dysentery and in diseases of the eye. In Nigeria, the leaves are used as mild laxative. The seed is used in various Gold coast medicines chiefly as a purgative. In Madagascar and La Reunion, the root is considered bitter, tonic, stomachic. The leaves are used as an antiperiodic, aperients, the root is not an antidote to either snake venom or scorpion venom. (Kirtiker and Basu, 1980).

Leaves are purgative, used on ring worms and other skin disease. Seeds are used as a substitute for coffee and as mordant in dyeing (Ambasta, 1986). In West Africa the seeds are roasted and ground and are used as a coffee substitute. The leaves which are mucilaginous and have a disagreeable odour, are given in decoction as aperients to children who suffer from fever while teething fried in castor oil they are applied to ulcers, the seeds ground and mixed with buttermilk are used to allay irritation in itchy eruptions. The roots rubbed with lime juice are a good remedy for ringworm. The leaves are often employed for making warm poultices to hasten the suppuration of boils. The seeds are used in preparing a blue dye, generally fixed with lime water. A warm remedy in gout, sciatica, and pains in the joints, the leaves are used to adulterate senna, but are known by their wedge shaped and ciliated margins: Powell's punj; prod (Drury, 1990). Roots are used on abnormality of child birth, also help in fever and ringworm leaves for antiseptic on boils, cuts, bone rheumatism, stomach vermicide, wounds (Jain, 1981).

Leaves and seeds are acrid, thermogenic, laxative, depurative, antiperiodic, and are useful in ringworm, pruritus leprosy, skin diseases, hepatopathy, helminthiasis, flatulence, colic, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, constipation, opthalmopathy, cough, bronchitis, cardiac disorders

and hemorrhoids (Varier's, 1994). Both leaves and seeds Constitute a voluble remedy for skin diseases such as leprosy, ringworm etc. Both leaves and stem contain chrysophanic acid and therefore constitute a valuable remedy in skin diseases specially ringworm itch; seed steeped in the juice of *Euphorbia nerifolia* and then modern in to paste with cows urine is an application to cheloid tumors; also useful in leprosy, psoriasis, is ground with sour buttermilk and applied to the irritation of itch or eruptions. The root rubbed into paste with lime juice is said to be a specific for ringworm. The mucilaginous and foetid smelling leaves are gently aperients and prescribed in decoction in 2 one doses for children suffering from feverish attacks while teething boiled in castor oil they are applied to foul ulcers. (Variers,1997).

Leaves extraction is applied on ringworm and itch. Decoction of seeds is given three times a day for three days to cure malarial fever. Seed contains chrysophanic acid, anthraquinones, glucosides, glucobtusifolin and glucoaurantiobtusin nepthalenic lactones isotorolactone and classification. The leaves are laxative, leaves and seeds are used in skin diseases, ringworm, and eye diseases. Leaves used as germicide. In America – plants spasmolytic, antiviral, leaf and seeds in skin diseases. Seed paste is applied externally skin diseases. Seeds are given to the animals for inducing fat. (Maheshwari, 2000).

Cooked leaves taken as food at the time of scarcity Paste of 5 gm of leaves and seeds mixed with externally to cure skin diseases. Leaf ground with cure and apply on the affected part for a weak. (Maheshwary, 2000). The seeds are used for all sorts of eye diseases liver complain in blood poisoning and Diphtheria. Its leaves are also used as vegetable. The seeds are used for all sorts of eye diseases liver complains in blood poisoning and diphtheria. Its leaves are also used as vegetable (Pagare, 2007).

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Reforms in Indian Electoral Process: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Democratic ideals and increased openness, the Indian voting process has undergone considerable changes throughout time. This in-depth analytical study explores significant changes that have altered the Indian election system. The adoption of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) is one of the most important reforms. EVMs took the place of conventional paper ballots, lowering the possibility of fraud and providing faster, more precise results. By giving a paper record for each vote cast, voter verified paper audit trails (VVPATs) have further increased transparency. The implementation of electoral reforms has been significantly aided by the Election Commission of India (ECI). It has created strong codes of conduct for political parties and candidates during elections, tightened laws on campaign financing, and reduced the influence of money in politics. Voters have the ability to voice their disapproval with all candidates by choosing "None of the Above" (NOTA) on the ballot, which encourages political parties to select candidates who are more qualified. Despite the fact that these changes have considerably improved India's election system, issues like vote-buying, electoral fraud, and underrepresentation of marginalised people continue to exist. However, India's continued pursuit of election changes shows its dedication to bolstering its democratic base.

Keywords: NOTA, EVMs, ECI, Democracy, Election Commission of India

Introduction

Over the years, major changes have been made to India's election process to enhance inclusivity, fairness, and openness. The many innovations that have shaped the Indian election system are examined in depth in this analytical research. The adoption of *Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)* is one of the most important reforms. These technologies have taken the role of conventional paper ballots, lowered the possibility of booth capture and providing faster, more precise results. EVMs have also improved inclusivity by making voting accessible to people with disabilities. The *Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)* system's implementation is yet another significant step in India's election reforms. Voter physical confirmation of their vote is provided via VVPAT, increasing voter confidence in the electoral process. Cross-verification of electronic votes with paper records is possible, enhancing security. The *Indian Election Commission (ECI)* has been a key player in electoral reform. To limit the impact of money in governance, it has put in place stronger controls on campaign financing.

Election Commission Procedure (Design, Work, Feature) or Composition of Election Commission of India

The smooth running of elections at various levels is one of the key ways that the Election Commission of India (ECI) contributes to maintaining the nation's democratic foundation. Fundamental to ensuring free, fair, and transparent elections is its procedural structure [28]. Delimitation is the first step in the process, during which the ECI examines and redrafts electoral boundaries to guarantee proportional representation in light of population changes. By continuously updating voter data, it simultaneously maintains electoral rolls. To reduce errors and conflicts, this painstaking work entails the registration, deletion, and repair of voter information [2].

Figure 1: Campaigning and EVM for election conduction
[Source: 2]

The model code of conduct, a collection of rules controlling the conduct of political parties and candidates, is activated by the ECI with the publication of election dates [37]. By maintaining an even playing field for candidates, this code encourages fair competition. The crucial next step is the candidate nomination. Candidates are nominated by political parties, who require those running to submit nomination papers [38]. These nominations are meticulously examined by the ECI to ensure that all legal requirements have been met. The ECI takes on the role of a diligent watchdog once campaigns get underway. It keeps an eye on political activity to make sure that parties, candidates, and spending caps are followed. To assure the accuracy of the voting process on Election Day, the ECI monitors polling places, *Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), and Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)* devices. The commission is also charged with counting the votes and announcing the results afterward [35]. The ECI serves as an unbiased arbitrator in complaints or disputes and has the authority, when needed, to compel re-voting.

The ECI releases comprehensive results following the election, along with a list of the successful candidates. The commission is also essential in overseeing campaign expenditures to preserve accountability and openness. The robust and complex procedural framework of the Election Commission of India ensures the integrity and fairness of the nation's electoral process [39]. It demonstrates India's dedication to democracy and to holding free and fair elections.

Figure 2: EVM for election conduction
[Source: 15]

Design

In order to supervise and administer the nation's electoral process, the Election Commission of India (ECI) carefully plans and adheres to a detailed procedural framework [40]. This framework is necessary to guarantee the integrity, fairness, and accountability of elections at all levels.

The primary stage of the procedure is delimitation. Periodically, the ECI evaluates and

modifies the borders of electoral seats. To preserve equitable representation while accounting for population changes and altering demographics, this process is crucial. It makes sure that every vote counts equally in determining the results of elections. The ECI concentrates on electoral rolls at the same time [41]. It is crucial to keep voter lists accurate and current. The commission continuously updates these rolls through procedures including voter registration, the removal of duplicate or deceased registrants, and the correction of voter data. The goal is to reduce errors and anomalies that can jeopardise the validity of the electoral process.

The Model Code of Conduct is put into effect by the ECI when election dates are announced. Throughout the election season, this code acts as a moral compass for political parties and candidates. It establishes stringent rules for campaign behaviour, election speeches, and the use of public resources [29]. The ECI provides a level playing field by upholding the model code, barring the abuse of authority and resources for political benefit.

After choosing their candidates for the elections, political parties go through the candidate nomination procedure. These candidates must submit nomination papers, which the ECI will review. The nominations are painstakingly examined by the commission to ensure that all legal requirements have been completed, including the submission of required paperwork and affidavits about criminal histories and financial assets.

Election Commission Work

A democratic country's election commission, which is in charge of managing and supervising the electoral process, is a crucial organisation [43]. From small panchayat elections to the country's parliamentary elections, the Election Commission of India (ECI) is essential to the free, transparent, and fair conduct of elections in India. Each democratic country needs the Election Commission, which is in charge of managing and supervising the electoral process. In India, the Election Commission of India (ECI) is crucial in ensuring that elections at all levels of government, from local panchayat elections to the national parliamentary elections, are free, fair, and transparent. Election Agenda and Procedure is another important facet of the ECI's job. The election timetable, which includes the dates for nomination submission, voting, and result declaration, is made public by the commission [17]. Additionally, it makes certain that the Model Code of Conduct is in effect during the election process, directing political parties and candidates' behaviour and maintaining a level playing field [44]. Candidate nomination and the examination of nomination documents fall under the purview of the ECI. Candidates from different political parties submit

their nominations, and the ECI reviews them to ensure that they are eligible and in line with the law, including the submission of affidavits exposing criminal histories and financial resources.

The ECI is in control of the entire voting procedure on Election Day. This entails overseeing polling places, putting in place Electronic *Voting Machines (EVMs) and Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)* devices, and making sure that voters can cast their ballots freely [22].

The ECI is involved in results declaration and vote counting after the election. The election results, including a list of the victorious candidates, are announced by the commission, which also makes sure that the counting procedure is transparent and accurate. The ECI also has a significant impact on dispute resolution. The commission serves as an unbiased adjudicator in cases of election-related issues or complaints, conducting investigations and, if required, mandating re-voting to correct errors [16. The ECI additionally emphasises voter education and awareness. It runs voter education programmes to get people involved in the voting process. It also highlights how crucial it is to vote morally and make informed choices. The diverse work of the Election Commission of India is essential in sustaining the democratic values of the country. It guarantees that elections are held without difficulty, fairly, and transparently, giving people the chance to exercise their democratic rights and freely select their representatives.

Election Commission feature

The ECI's dedication to electoral integrity is one of its noteworthy characteristics. It aims to establish conditions where electoral procedures are free from fraud and unfair practices [45]. Several modifications have been made to the institution, such as the addition of electronic voting machines (EVMs) and the voter verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) system, which have greatly improved the voting process' accuracy and transparency. The efficiency of these protections, however, is being questioned because of worries about EVM tampering and vulnerabilities. The ECI's commitment to electoral integrity is one of its noteworthy characteristics [30]. It aims to establish conditions where electoral procedures are free from fraud and unfair practices. Numerous changes have been made to the institution, such as the addition of electronic voting machines (EVMs) and the voter verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) system, which have greatly improved the voting process' accuracy and transparency. The efficiency of these protections, however, is being questioned because of worries about EVM tampering and vulnerabilities.
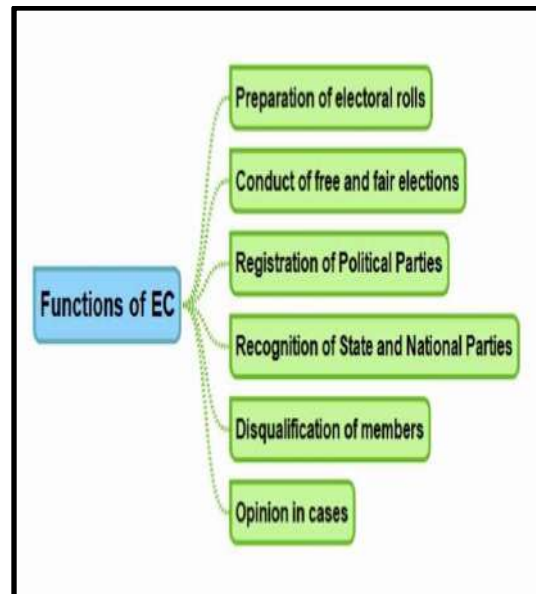
Figure 3: Functions of Election Commission
[Source: 12]

The ECI has additionally received accolades in the past for its objectivity in candidate nomination and scrutiny [15]. It carefully examines nomination documents to make sure that candidates are qualified and have no criminal histories. The effectiveness of this inspection has, however, come under fire, with claims that some applicants with criminal records slipped through the cracks. The ECI's role in dispute resolution is admirable and difficult at the same time. Maintaining the integrity of the electoral process depends on acting as an impartial arbitrator in cases involving elections. However, the commission has come under fire for taking too long to settle cases, which can reduce public trust in the fairness of the elections [20]. A strong democracy also depends on the ECI's work in voter education and awareness. It runs voter education initiatives with the intention of enticing residents to take an active role in the electoral process [21]. The efficiency of these initiatives has drawn criticism, nevertheless, due to the variable voter participation, particularly in marginalised communities.

The Changing Nature of the Election Commission

The Indian Election Commission has the major task of performing an unbiased and superintend control over the occurrence of elections in the country. The direct control which is exerted by the body has the vital task of taking effective responsibility during the exercising of the election franchise in a free and fair manner [14]. Even though the Election Commission is not a statutory body, it consists of a significant set of rules and regulations for validating its authority on the governing measures of India. Changes have been observed in the performance of work by the commission, where the transition from a single

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member body or a multi-member body can be considered for the system.

General Election	Year	Total Number of Seats	Total Number of Candidates	Total Electorate	Average No. of contestant Per seat	Percentage of voting#	Total Number of Polling Stations	Expenditure incurred (Rs. In crore)
First	1952	489	1,874	1,73,212,343	4.67	61	196,084	10.45
Second	1957	494	1,519	1,93,652,179	3.77	62	2,20,478	5.90
Third	1962	494	1,985	2,16,361,569	4.02	55	2,38,031	7.82
Fourth	1967	520	2,369	2,50,207,401	4.56	61	2,43,693	10.95
Fifth	1971	518	2,784	2,74,189,132	5.37	55	3,42,918	14.43
Sixth	1977	542	2,439	3,21,174,327	4.50	61	3,73,910	29.86
Seventh	1980	529/542**	4,629	3,56,205,329	8.75	57	4,36,813	37.07
Eighth	1984-85	541/542***	5,492	4,00,375,333	10.15	64	5,06,058	81.51
Ninth	1989	529/543****	6,160	4,98,906,129	11.64	62	5,80,798	154.22
Tenth	1991-92	534/543*****	8,749	5,11,533,598@	16.38	57	5,91,020@	359.10
Eleventh	1996	543	1,3952	5,92,572,288	25.69	58	7,67,462	597.34
Twelfth	1998	543	4,750	6,05,880,192	8.75	50	7,73,494	626.41

Figure 4: Information related to the vote conduction from 1952 to 1998
[Source: 22]

The President of India has the duty of deciding such an aspect, and the vital element governing the decision falls under the demand of work from the ends of The Indian Election Commission. Until 1989, the body had survived as a single member body, where the governing individual had only been the Chief Election Commissioner. The transition into the multi-member body had been initiated from 1989, and lasted till 1990. During such a phase, three Election Commissioners had been appointed by the President, namely Mr. R.V.S. Peri Sastri, Mr. S. S. Dhanoa and Mr. V. S. Siegal [46]. However, after 1990, the Indian Election Commission body again shifted back to a single member body. From 1993, the alteration was visible, and a multi-member Election Commission with three designated Chief Election Commissioners was visible [46]. With the construction of The Constitution Amendment Act, 1993 the transfer of The Indian Election Commission to hail as a multi member body had been established [11].

Reforms in Election Commission of India

The core task of the democracy aligns with the performance of elections in a smooth and viable manner in the nation, where every eligible individual has the potential of stating their view on the government of the nation [13]. The ability to provide a free and fair election is gravely important for upholding the rights of democracy, and delving in non-violent and peaceful protests. The electoral reforms occurring in the Indian subcontinent have

been seen to be faced with objective difficulties, where The Election Commissioner has quoted the issues. Redemptive measures have been taken into consideration by the governing bodies, such as the construction of Universal Adult Franchise, and the Multiparty System.

Universal Adult Franchise

With the inculcation of the Universal Adult Franchise, as per Article 326, one electoral roll has been established for every territorial constituency [20]. There will not be the exclusion of any eligible territorial constituency based on caste, creed, race, religion, sex, or any such factors. The liberty integrated into the system for the promotion of equal opportunity for Indian citizens of every gender to establish their vote has been the most prominent factor of the Universal Adult Franchise. Therefore, with the establishment of such a factor, each individual in India has equal democratic rights to cast their vote for electing their government.

Multiparty System

The Multiparty System in Indian governance takes into consideration the range of election parties, both regional and national, within their system [23]. In addition to such, the expansion of the independent candidates to stand in the election, also falls under the Multiparty System. With the presence of such a system, the stability of government in power at the particular time is challenged, which increases the potential of the governing members to strive harder to satisfy the people of the nation. Without a thrust from the oppressive force of parties, the development of measures by the ruling government party would not occur. In addition to such, the aspects of political defections have also been seen to occur by the presence of the Multiparty System [10]. This has been due to the fact that the changing of the political parties in an illegal manner can disrupt the flow of work, information, and the sharing of acute evidence which can disrupt the governing system.
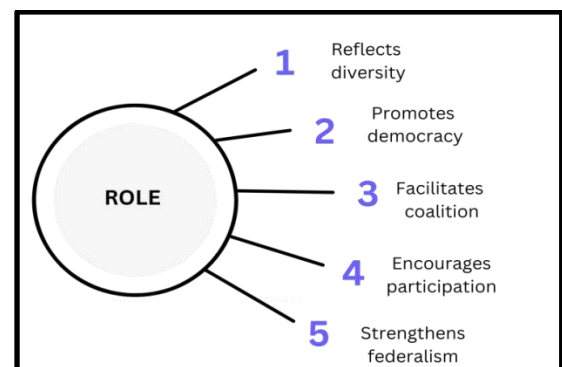

Figure 5: Role of Multiparty System
[Source: 6]

Another major disruption because of the presence of the Multiparty System has been identified to be the rise in cost for the conduction, campaign and promotion of the candidates or the

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parties [12]. Because of such a reform in the Election Commission, there has been a rise in the rate of political corruption, and the transition has been towards the parties which are financially affluent. Such a condition has been seen to disrupt the democratic establishment in the country, and political parties who are financially sound have been seen to turn into the governing bodies. The presence of electoral malpractices have also greatly increased in the legal architecture of the Indian community [7]. For instance, ranges of records which highlight the capturing of election booths by influential candidates, or the rigging of the election polls have been noted. Along with such, discrepancies during the conduction of elections such as the violence towards the voters, persuasion to choose a respective party and popular apathy in regards to the participation at the polls have also been identified [31]. The occurrence of such issues in the Multiparty System are to be strictly taken into consideration through effective measures of reforms in the established measures.

Election Commission Transparency

Any strong democracy must be built on transparency, and the Election Commission has a responsibility to defend this ideal [9]. The Election Commission of India (ECI) in India has frequently received praise for its initiatives to encourage electoral process openness. However, a rigorous analysis of its procedures identifies both impressive advancements and areas that demand closer inspection. With the adoption of technology, such as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and Voter Verified Paper Audit Trails (VVPATs), the ECI has made tremendous progress towards increasing transparency [18]. By providing a verifiable paper trail, these improvements have, in many respects, boosted the voting process' transparency. However, worries about these systems' susceptibility to tampering and hacking continue, highlighting the necessity of continual monitoring. Reporting on campaign finances is a crucial component of transparency. To shed light on the financial aspects of elections, political parties and candidates are required to disclose their sources of funding and campaign expenses. However, there has been uneven enforcement of these laws, allowing certain parties to break the law and do business using unreported cash.

Additionally, despite the ECI's efforts to promote greater transparency in candidate nominations, questions remain regarding the accuracy of the information provided by candidates, particularly in regards to their criminal histories and financial resources. To promote transparency in this area, stricter oversight and harsher punishments for incorrect declarations are required.

Background of Election Commission of India

In the years preceding India's independence, the requirement for a committed and impartial body to supervise elections became clear. The ECI held its first general elections in 1952 under the direction of Dr. Sukumar Sen, the country's first Chief Election Commissioner, which at the time was the largest-ever demonstration of political involvement in history [19]. The electoral landscape in India has been significantly shaped by the ECI. It has implemented a number of reforms, such as the adoption of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to increase vote efficiency and transparency.
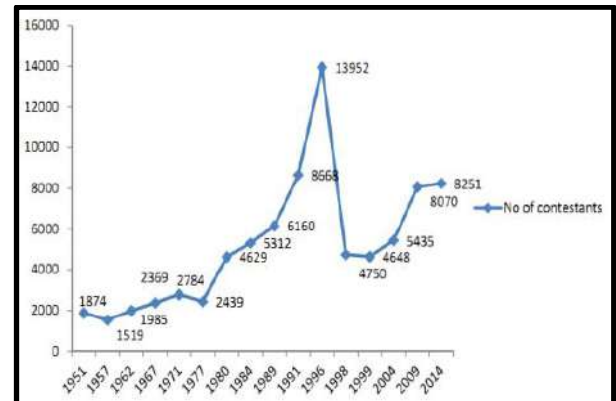
Figure 6: Number of election contestants from 1951 to 2014
[Source: 16]

Additionally, it has consistently fought to increase voter registration and guarantee free and impartial elections at all levels of government [8]. As a staunch defender of India's democratic values today, the Election Commission of India is dedicated to holding elections that accurately reflect the will of the people and maintain the democratic principles inherent in the Indian Constitution.

Indian Constitution in Brief

The electoral landscape in India has been significantly shaped by the ECI. It has implemented a number of reforms, such as the adoption of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) to increase vote efficiency and transparency. Additionally, it has consistently fought to increase voter registration and guarantee free and impartial elections at all levels of government. As a staunch defender of India's democratic values today, the Election Commission of India is dedicated to holding elections that accurately reflect the will of the people and maintain the democratic principles inherent in the Indian Constitution. According to the Indian Constitution, there is a separation of powers between the federal government and the states [6]. With a President serving as the head of state and a Prime Minister as the head of government, it integrates a parliamentary form of democracy.

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Figure 7: Snippet of the Indian constitution
[Source: 14]

The Constitution describes the duties, authority, and powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of government. The Indian Constitution's dedication to fundamental rights and freedoms is one of its most distinguishing traits [32]. Citizens are guaranteed a number of fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution, such as the right to equality, the freedom of speech and expression, the freedom of religion, and the right to life and personal liberty. These rights are upholdable in court and serve as the basis for individual liberties in India. *The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)* in the Constitution also serve as a roadmap for the government's efforts to advance social and economic justice, guarantee the welfare of all citizens, and lessen socioeconomic disparities [47]. The Constitution also includes clauses that support the rights of minorities, do away with untouchability, and advance the cultural and educational interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. A magnificent constitution, the Indian Constitution aims to create a democratic, secular, and inclusive India [34]. It is a pillar of Indian democracy and national identity since it supports the values of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity in addition to providing the framework for government.

Historical Background of Election Commission

The road India took to become the greatest democracy in the world is strongly related to the history of the Election Commission of India (ECI). During the years leading up to independence, it became clear that India needed a specialised, neutral organisation to supervise elections. When the Indian Constituent Assembly approved the Indian Constitution in 1947, it marked the first significant step towards the establishment of the ECI [5]. The

Constituent Assembly understood the value of having an impartial and trustworthy electoral body to guarantee free and fair elections. This provided the framework for the creation of the ECI. Dr. Sukumar Sen was chosen by the Indian government to serve as the first Chief Election Commissioner in 1948. During Dr. Sen's tenure, the ECI underwent a crucial stage in its development. The historical importance of the ECI goes beyond just holding elections [24]. It has been essential in influencing India's electoral landscape over time. For instance, the introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in the 1980s was a paradigm-shifting decision that improved election efficiency and transparency. The Election Commission of India is a strong organisation that is still growing and adapting to meet the demands of India's dynamic democracy [48]. Its development over time from a young institution in 1950 to a widely respected electoral authority is evidence of its unshakable dedication to democratic principles and the fair conduct of elections in the greatest democracy in the world.

Role of the Voter

The role of the voter is of significant importance as the recognition of the values help in the performance of a smooth and fluent election. The major role of the voter is to recognise the different candidates standing in the election, and different issues which are associated with the same [4]. Voters exercise their right to vote and select the representatives who will represent them in government. Voters directly affect the structure of government, policies, and the course of their country through participating in elections. Voters must make informed decisions, be informed about current events, and hold elected leaders accountable for their actions. Voting is a civic duty that ensures governments stay responsive to the needs and ambitions of the people they serve. Voting is not only a right. Voters play a crucial part in the operation of a healthy and thriving democracy since they have the ultimate authority in a democracy.
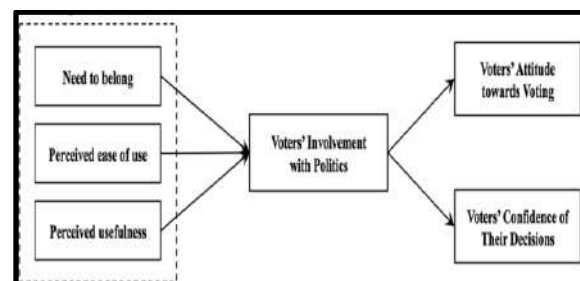
Figure 8: Role of voters in election conduction
[Source: 11]

On the other hand, the identification of the locality, and the exact location where the election polling would take place, is a vital role. The exact hours of operation for providing their vote to the society is also to be considered [25].

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Reforms to Bring Transparency

The establishment of reforms in the Election Commission needs to be attained by the Indian Government for raising the performance management of the nation, and for establishing the norms of democracy in a strategic manner [33]. The rise of transparency is of vehement importance as it allows in the generation of effective ruling measures, and the loyalty and trust of the citizens towards the country and its government drastically improves. In addition to such, the decrease in the political and electoral aberrations such as the capturing of election booths and polls, and the rise of illegal votes would also be presented [3]. Rates of satisfaction from the ends of the voters and the Indian citizens would be established with the inclusion of the reforms. Based on the *Public Interest Foundation & Others V. Union of India &Anr- Writ Petition (Civil) No. 536 of 2011*, the Supreme Court of India has focused on two chief elements in the election conduct for increasing the transparency of the nation [42]. The major reform has been identified as the element for the decrease in the occurrences of criminalization in politics; notions and the needed law reforms. In addition to such, the second reform has been towards the direct impact and 7 major consequences of candidates who fill false affidavits and their respective norms to check such practices.

Curbing criminalization of politics

The integration of strict laws for the diminishment of the criminal acts needs to be taken into consideration by the Election Commission for declining the frequency of criminalisation of the political system. The creation of fast-track courts are to be established in each state for hearing the cases against the politicians who contain criminal backgrounds [35].
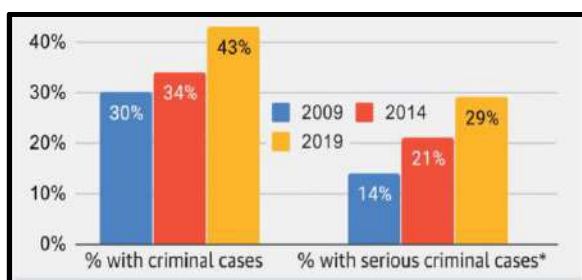
Figure 9: Extent of criminalisation of the political system for Lok Sabha candidates
[Source: 31]

With the assurance of speedy justice, the smooth performance of the elections can be proceeded with. Strict electoral reforms by the raising of public awareness are to be established within the society [1]. With the help of campaigns and public debates, the Election Commission can promote the measures to achieve a smooth and fluent election conduction. Once the citizens are aware of their right, a probable decrease in their election provision can be noted.

7 consequences of candidates filing false affidavits

Bringing in stricter rules for the candidates filing for false affidavits is to be taken into consideration by the Election Commission and the Government of India [27]. Under *Section 125A of the Representation of Peo*ple's Act 1951, the punishment towards such individuals have been identified. The severity of the punishment is to be dependent on the severity of the offence committed by the candidate. Under Section 8(1), the licence of the respective candidate is to be dissolved, and a total disqualification is to occur [26]. Under *Section 125A*, the extension of the term of imprisonment from six months to two years has been suggested, and a lump sum fine is to be imposed. The development of a comprehensive plan is of strict importance for developing the fluency of elections conducted in India.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that transparency and accountability have been boosted by the ECI's efforts to track election expenditures and demand that candidates reveal their financial assets. Additionally, the expansion of online services has improved accessibility for voter registration and information sharing. Citizens can check the status of their voter registration, find polling places and apply for voter ID cards online via the *National Voter's Service Portal (NVSP)*. The addition of the "None of the Above" (NOTA) option on the ballot is another noteworthy change. By giving voters the ability to express their unhappiness with all candidates, political parties are compelled to nominate candidates who are more qualified. However, issues like vote-buying, electoral fraud, and insufficient representation of disadvantaged groups still exist. However, India's continued pursuit of election changes shows its dedication to bolstering its democratic base. Overall, through the introduction of numerous reforms, such as EVMs, VVPAT, campaign financing laws, internet services, NOTA, and others, the Indian electoral process has dramatically changed. Even while more changes are currently being sought to address current issues, these reforms have together helped to create an electoral system that is more transparent, accountable, and inclusive.

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Literature & Climate Change: Narratives of Environmental Sustainability in Margaret Atwood's "The Year of the Flood"

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Abstract:

This research paper analyses the intersection of literature and climate change, zeroing in on Margaret Atwood's famous novel The Year of the Flood. Atwood aptly weaves the issue of environmental sustainability into the narrative of the novel, commenting on the age old human relationship with nature. Through the detailed analysis of themes, characters, and dystopian setting, this paper emphasises on the role of literature in turning people's attention towards environmental issues and promoting the dire need of paying attention seriously towards deteriorating human living condition in the present world and for the uplifting and making the living more sustainable.

Keywords: Climate Change, Environmental Sustainability, Eco-Fiction, Dystopian Literature

Introduction:
Literature and Climate Change:

Climate change is one of the most urgent issues of the present time, affecting various aspects of human life, including literature. The growing genre of "climate fiction" or "cli-fi" helps in exploring the impacts of climate change and its adverse impact, reflecting both the current anxieties and a warning for the future. Literature is a powerful tool to mould the public opinions and understanding of the ecological issues. It helps in kindling emotional responses and raising awareness and encouraging people for direct action on environmental issues.

Margaret Atwood and the Year of the Flood:

Margaret Atwood is a big name in the field of fiction-writing. She is known for her keen understanding of human nature and society. The Year of the Flood (2009) is the second book in her Madd Addam triplet, taking us into the dystopian world where the destruction of environment has led to the nearing end of human race. The novel critically remarks on the burning issues of environmental degradation, corporate greed for pelf and power, and the future plan for saving ecological instability. It is an important novel which helps us in understanding how literature can be used as a powerful medium for climate change and sustainability.

Environmental Issues and the Year of the Flood- Dystopian Setting as a Manifestation of Environmental Collapse:

The novel is set in a dystopian future where environmental degradation has reached harmful levels. The novelist portrays the crude picture of a world which is almost destroyed by the degenerating climatic conditions, unbearable pollution, and the grave aftermaths of extravagant corporate power. It drives our attention towards the gravity of environmental issues and guide us for stopping ourselves from robbing the nature. The novel critiques on the wrong environmental practices which we currently follows in our day to day life. It also highlights the frightful future of humanity if fails to follow sustainable practices.

Corporate World and its role in Environmental Destruction:

The writer has powerfully criticized the role of multinational companies and corporations in deepening environmental degradation. In The Year of the Flood, she has pointed out how the corporate world through their unchecked financial and political power, crosses any limit to gain profit by trampling the mother nature. The corporate world by joining hands with the political leaders exploits the natural resources, genetic modification, leading towards the complete collapse of ecosystems. The novelist subtly points out how the environmental policies are framed and dictated by the corporate world for their monitory gain. She advocates that it is not only our responsibility but also the responsibility of world leadership to protect this planet and make this world a heaven for all.

Religion and Environmentalism: God's Gardeners:

Religion has played a vital role in human life and in protecting nature. The novel highlights the significance of a religious group called "God's Gardeners." The God's Gardeners follow the principles of environmental sustainability and non-violence in their lives. They work as a force of humanity and nature against the destructive forces in

the world of the novel. It exemplifies the potential for a genuine relationship with nature. Here the writer has focused on the aspects of spirituality, nature, and environmentalism. She urges the world that the deep understanding of nature, spirituality, culture and worship of nature an essential requisite for the sustainable future of the coming generations.

Characters as Incarnations of Environmental campaign:

Toby and Ren: Survivors and Environmental Followers:

The protagonists of the novel, Toby and Ren, personify different characteristics of environmental bent of mind. Toby, a former God's Gardener, represents flexibility and adaptability in the situation of environmental crash. Ren, a young woman traversing through the post-apocalyptic destructed world, mirrors the flaws of future generations to the concerns of environmental negligence. Their journeys bring forth the significance of environmental schooling and the need for every person to take initiatives and active participation in raising sustainability.

The Antagonists: Representations of Environmental Devastation:

As there are some good forces of nature who are the saviors of nature, there are some evil forces and characters such as the callous corporate big guns and the violent Painballers who have led the world to the neither point of downfall. These enemies of the world are portrayed as the antagonism of sustainability, enthused by lust for power, greed for money and a disdain for the natural world in which they are living. Their activities and efforts serve as a complete contrast to the values and principles of God's Gardeners, solidifying the novel's criticism of present-day environmental practices.

Narrative Techniques and Environmental Messaging:

Use of Multiple Narrations:

Atwood uses a multiple narrative-perspective, showcasing the views of different characters. This technique helps in making the diverse search of the environmental themes, and different responses, views and actions of different individuals to the ecological crisis. The fluctuating views of the people also highlights the interlinks of human actions and their negative-positive impacts on the environment issues, reinforcing the novel's call for joint efforts and accountability for the betterment of our world.

Use of Symbolism and Metaphor in Environmental Storytelling:

Atwood uses rich symbolism and metaphor to convey her environmental messages. The title of the novel "Year of the Flood" itself is a metaphor for the catastrophic consequences of negligence of environmental problems. The drastic change in

organisms and natural landscapes serve as symbols of humanity's impudence and hostility with nature. Through these literary devices, Atwood takes the reader's attention to the ecological issues which are at the heart of the novel.

Literature as a Powerful Means of Environmental Promotion:

Role of Fiction in Environmental Discourse:

Fiction plays a pivotal role in bridging the gap between scientific discourse and public understanding. By incorporating environmental issues within powerful narratives, Atwood has made these multifaceted issues more accessible and emotionally reverberating. The present novel proves that literature can be a significant source of inspiration for the readers to articulate on their attachment and relationship with the environment and deliberate on the long-term consequences of their actions.

Promotion of Sustainable Practices through Storytelling:

Atwood's portrayal of sustainable living of humanity through the practices of God's Gardeners provides readers with a model for environmental responsibility. The novel urges to the readers and all the stakeholders to pay attentions to small everyday actions like saving water, reducing waste, conserving natural resources, and living in harmony with nature. Such actions by one and all can lead to important positive changes in our lives as well as the nature. Thus by elucidating these simple practices within the story, Atwood encourages readers to adopt more sustainable ways of life.

Conclusion:

Margaret Atwood's The Year of the Flood presents the crucial environmental challenges being faced by humanity and the possible ways to get rid of these problems and to make this world more sustainable. The novel "The Year of the Flood" serves as both a tale or warning and an urge to action by deploying dystopian narrative, complex characters, and rich symbolism and metaphors. This novel has the potential to shape environmental management, raise awareness, and inspire change. The present era envisages some drastic climate crisis hence the role of literature in advocating sustainability has become gradually important. Due to such conditions works like The Year of the Flood have become prominently conspicuous for both scholars and the general public.

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The Doping Crisis in Sports: Current Obstacles and Innovative Solutions

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Abstract:

The issue of doping in sports has reached a critical juncture, posing significant challenges to the integrity of athletic competition. This paper explores the multifaceted doping crisis, examining both the innovative solutions being developed to combat this pervasive problem and the obstacles that persist. Advances in detection technologies, education programs, and regulatory frameworks are highlighted as essential tools in the fight against doping. These innovations aim to promote fair play and protect athletes' health while addressing the evolving tactics used by those seeking an unfair advantage. However, challenges such as the globalization of sport, the varying regulations across countries, and the psychological pressures athletes face remain formidable barriers. By analyzing the interplay between these solutions and challenges, this paper seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape of doping in sports, ultimately suggesting pathways toward a more equitable and transparent athletic environment. Through collaboration and commitment, the sports community can work towards a future free from the shadow of doping.

Key Words: Doping, Athletes, Strychnine, Caffeine, Cocaine, Alcohol, Olympic, athlete etc.

Introduction:

The doping crisis in sports remains a significant challenge, undermining the integrity of competition and athlete health. Despite advances in testing and stricter regulations, the use of performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) persists, driven by the desire for competitive edge and financial rewards. This issue tarnishes the reputation of sports organizations, athletes, and governing bodies, casting doubt on the authenticity of athletic achievements. Innovative solutions, such as biological passports, advanced testing methods, and AI-based detection techniques, have emerged to counter these practices, but they are not without challenges. Financial constraints, legal loopholes, and the ever-evolving nature of doping substances create hurdles in achieving fair play. Additionally, a culture that often prioritizes winning over ethics complicates the fight against doping. This introduction explores the need for more effective strategies and collaboration between stakeholders to address the complex, evolving doping crisis in sports, aiming to restore integrity and trust in athletic competition.

Doping is defined as the use by an athlete or player of prohibited substances or methods in order to enhance his/her sport performance.

The doping crisis in sports poses a serious threat to the values of fairness and integrity that form the foundation of athletic competition. While anti-doping agencies have made strides with more sophisticated testing methods and global cooperation, athletes and their support teams continue to find new ways to evade detection. The challenge lies in keeping pace with advancements in PEDs, which can outstrip current testing capabilities. Furthermore, economic disparities between countries can lead to inconsistent enforcement and testing standards, creating loopholes that some athletes may exploit. Addressing these issues requires not only technical innovation but also a cultural shift towards prioritizing ethical conduct over winning at any cost.

Historical Background:

The doping crisis in sports has a long history, dating back to ancient times. The earliest known instances of performance enhancement can be traced to ancient Greece, where athletes consumed special diets and substances like

hallucinogenic mushrooms and herbal concoctions to gain a competitive edge in the Olympic Games. However, it was during the 19th and 20th centuries that doping began to emerge as a serious issue, particularly with the rise of modern sports and organized competitions.

The formation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in 1999 marked a significant milestone, as it established a standardized global approach to combat doping. Despite such efforts, high-profile cases like those involving cyclist Lance Armstrong and the Russian state-sponsored doping scandal in the 2010s highlighted the ongoing nature of the crisis. These incidents have shown that while progress has been made in detecting and deterring doping, the evolving nature of drug use in sports continues to pose challenges to maintaining a level playing field.

Current Obstacles of the Doping Crisis in Sports:

The doping crisis in sports continues to face numerous obstacles that hinder effective control and elimination of performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) from competitive sports. Some of the most pressing current challenges include:

1. Advancements in Doping Methods:
- As science and technology advance, so do the methods used by athletes to dope. The development of new substances, micro-dosing techniques, and gene doping can be difficult to detect with existing testing methods.
- Sophisticated masking agents and designer drugs are continuously being created, specifically designed to evade detection, keeping anti-doping agencies in a constant race against new developments.

2. Inconsistent Global Enforcement:
- Anti-doping enforcement varies greatly across countries and sports organizations. Some nations have more resources to invest in testing and enforcement, while others struggle with limited budgets and infrastructure.
- The inconsistency in testing standards and frequency can lead to disparities in how effectively doping is detected and sanctioned, providing opportunities for athletes in certain regions to evade detection more easily.

3. Legal Challenges and Rights of Athletes:
- Balancing the rights of athletes with the need for rigorous testing poses legal and ethical challenges. Athletes often challenge anti-doping rulings, arguing violations of privacy, human rights, or procedural fairness.

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- Lengthy appeals processes through sports arbitration courts, like the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), can delay sanctions and undermine the deterrence effect of anti-doping measures.

4. High Costs of Advanced Testing:
- The development and implementation of cutting-edge testing methods, such as biological passports and isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS), are expensive and require specialized equipment and training.
- These high costs make it difficult for smaller sporting bodies and developing nations to adopt the most advanced testing methods, leading to gaps in the anti-doping framework.

5. State-Sponsored Doping Programs:
- Instances of state-sponsored doping, such as those revealed in the Russian doping scandal, show how government-backed programs can subvert global anti-doping efforts. Such cases demonstrate the potential for systematic cover-ups and manipulation of testing processes.
- Addressing state-sponsored programs requires international cooperation, but political tensions and resistance to external oversight can make it difficult to achieve meaningful reforms.

6. Cultural Attitudes towards Doping:
- In some sports, there is a culture that implicitly or explicitly condones the use of PEDs, viewing it as a part of staying competitive. This can create peer pressure for athletes to conform to these practices.
- The normalization of doping behaviors in certain circles can undermine education efforts and discourage athletes from reporting peers who engage in doping.

7. Challenges in Detecting Emerging Substances:
- New performance-enhancing substances often emerge faster than testing agencies can develop detection methods. By the time testing protocols are updated, many athletes may have already used and benefited from these substances.
- The lag between the appearance of new doping agents and the ability to test for them makes it difficult for anti-doping organizations to maintain an effective deterrent.

8. Lack of Adequate Education and Prevention Programs:
- While testing is crucial, effective anti-doping programs also require strong educational initiatives that inform athletes about the health

risks, ethical considerations, and consequences of doping.

- Inadequate investment in education programs means that many athletes, particularly those at lower levels or in under-resourced regions, remain unaware of the dangers and rules surrounding doping.

9. Lack of Cooperation Between Stakeholders

- Effective anti-doping efforts require collaboration between sports governing bodies, national anti-doping agencies, law enforcement, and the scientific community.
- Differences in priorities, reluctance to share information, and competing interests can lead to a lack of coordination, allowing doping practices to slip through the cracks.

10. Resistance to Transparency and Accountability

- Some sports organizations and officials are reluctant to fully expose doping problems within their ranks, fearing damage to their reputations or financial interests.
- This resistance to transparency can lead to cover-ups or minimal sanctions for doping violations, undermining the credibility of anti-doping efforts and allowing a culture of impunity to persist.

These obstacles highlight the complexity of addressing the doping crisis in sports, where scientific, legal, economic, and cultural factors all intersect to create a challenging environment for ensuring fair competition. Overcoming these challenges will require sustained efforts, global cooperation, and a commitment to evolving anti-doping strategies.

Innovative Solutions of the Doping Crisis in Sports:

Addressing the doping crisis in sports requires creative and innovative solutions that can adapt to evolving tactics used by athletes and their support teams. Here are some key innovative approaches that are being explored and implemented to combat doping in sports:

1. Biological Passports:

The Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) monitors selected biological variables over time, rather than directly detecting banned substances. This allows for the identification of unusual changes in an athlete's body, which could suggest doping. ABPs can track parameters like blood values or hormone levels, making it difficult for athletes to

use substances such as EPO (erythropoietin) or steroids without triggering abnormal results.

This approach has become a cornerstone in many sports, providing a long-term view of an athlete's biological profile.

2. Advanced Genetic Testing and Gene Doping Detection:

With the emergence of gene doping—manipulating genes to enhance performance—new testing methods are being developed to detect changes in gene expression that result from such practices.

Techniques like PCR (polymerase chain reaction) and next-generation sequencing can identify unnatural gene alterations, making it possible to catch sophisticated forms of doping.

Research is ongoing to better understand how to differentiate between naturally high levels of performance markers and those artificially altered through gene doping.

3. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data Analysis:

AI and machine learning algorithms can analyze vast datasets of biological, performance, and behavioral data to identify patterns indicative of doping. By integrating data from various sources—such as competition results, training logs, and historical blood values—AI models can flag suspicious trends that warrant further investigation.

AI-driven analytics can help anti-doping agencies prioritize which athletes to test, making testing more efficient and targeted.

4. Development of New Testing Technologies:

Advances in mass spectrometry and isotope ratio mass spectrometry (IRMS) have improved the detection of synthetic substances, such as anabolic steroids, by identifying their distinct chemical signatures.

New methods, like dried blood spot (DBS) testing, allow for easier and less invasive collection of samples, enabling more frequent testing of athletes, especially in remote locations.

The development of portable and rapid testing devices can facilitate real-time detection at events, reducing the chances of athletes evading detection through short-term use of substances.

5. Enhanced Education and Awareness Programs:

Educating athletes, coaches, and sports staff about the risks and consequences of doping can create a culture that discourages the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

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Programs that focus on values-based education, emphasizing the importance of fair play and integrity, can help shift attitudes towards clean competition.

Tailored education initiatives, such as those addressing specific vulnerabilities of young or amateur athletes, can help prevent the spread of doping practices at the grassroots level.

6. Whistleblower Protection Programs:

Protecting and encouraging whistleblowers is crucial in uncovering doping practices, especially in cases where doping is systematically organized or covered up.

Programs like those by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and national anti-doping agencies offer protection and incentives to whistleblowers, ensuring their safety and confidentiality.

High-profile revelations, such as those involving state-sponsored doping programs, have highlighted the impact that whistleblowers can have in exposing widespread practices.

7. Collaborations between Anti-Doping Agencies and Law Enforcement:

Doping is often linked to organized crime and illegal drug distribution networks, making cooperation with law enforcement agencies essential.

Partnerships between anti-doping bodies, customs, and police can help identify trafficking networks and suppliers, targeting the source of PEDs rather than just the users.

By treating doping as not only a sports issue but also a criminal matter, authorities can address the broader ecosystem that supports illicit drug use in sports.

8. Digital Platforms for Reporting and Monitoring:

Apps and online platforms have been developed to help athletes ensure compliance with anti-doping rules, such as providing guidance on supplements and medications.

These platforms can also facilitate anonymous reporting of doping violations, creating a safer way for individuals to share information about suspicious activities.

Digital tools can help athletes navigate the complex world of banned substances, reducing the risk of unintentional doping.

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9. Research and Investment in Natural Performance Enhancement:

Focusing on legal methods for improving athletic performance, such as advances in sports nutrition, recovery technologies, and psychological training, can provide athletes with safe alternatives to doping.

Innovation in training techniques and recovery strategies, such as cryotherapy, altitude training, and sleep optimization, can help athletes achieve better results without resorting to banned substances.

Promoting these alternatives through research and education can reduce the perceived need for athletes to turn to doping for competitive advantage.

10. Transparent and Independent Testing Programs:

Ensuring that anti-doping efforts are conducted by independent bodies, free from influence by sports organizations, helps maintain integrity and transparency in testing.

Independent testing programs reduce the potential for conflicts of interest and increase the trust of athletes, sponsors, and fans in the fairness of competition.

Greater transparency in the publication of test results and anti-doping procedures can build public confidence in the fight against doping and discourage potential cheaters.

These innovative approaches provide a multi-faceted strategy to tackle the doping crisis, combining technological advancements with cultural change, education, and global cooperation. The ongoing challenge is to ensure that these solutions keep pace with the evolving tactics of those who seek to gain an unfair advantage in sports.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, addressing the doping crisis in sports requires a comprehensive and innovative approach that evolves alongside the tactics used by athletes and organizations involved in doping. Advances such as biological passports, AI-based detection, and cutting-edge testing methods offer promising solutions to detect and deter drug use. Collaboration between anti-doping agencies, law enforcement, and whistleblowers plays a crucial role in exposing organized doping networks. Equally important are education programs that promote clean competition and provide athletes with legal alternatives for performance enhancement. However, for these solutions to succeed, consistency

in enforcement and a global commitment to transparency and integrity are essential. Only through continued innovation, cooperation, and cultural change can the integrity of sports be fully restored and maintained for future generations.

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The Ambedkars Thought of Democracy

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Abstract:

The Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was born at on 14th April 1891. He was the fourteenth and last child of Ramji Sakpal and Bhimabai who belonged to Maher untouchable community. From the school age itself Ambedker had experienced crude caste behavior .He has to stand out of school for learning ,school authority not allowed him and to touch even water tank in school and school children were not mingling with him and barbers were not ready to cut his hears due to caste and untouchability .The caste discrimination was given very much pain to Ambedekar in the childhood age .However his strong will and dedication helped him for removing all the obstacles and complete his schooling and higher education .his father was a great source of inspiration for him to love learning and working hard. Democracy is another name of equality. Parliamentary democracy developed passion for liberty .it never made a nodding acquaintance with equality it tailed to realize the significance of equality and even Endeavour to strike a balance between liberty and equality with the result that liberty swallowed equality and has made democracy a name and farce Dr. Ambedkar vision of democracy was closely related to his ideal tof a good society. He did not leave room for ambiguity rearding the nature of this ideal. On many occasions. He stated that envisaged a good society as one based on liberty, equality, fraternity. Democracy, as he saw It., was both the end and the means of this ideal. It was the end because he ultimately considered democracy. As coterminous with the realization of liberty, equality and fraternity. At the same time. Democracy was also the means through which this ideal was to be attained.

Keywords: Economic democracy, Modern communication technology, Political democracy, social democracy.

Introduction:

Dr. Ambedkar notion of democratic government went back to the fundamental idea of government of the people. By the people and for the peoplebut democracy meant much more to him democratic government. It was a way of life Democracy is not merealy a form of government. It is primarily mode of associated living. Of conjoint communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellowmen Dr. Ambedkar conservative notions of that it was geared to social transformation and human progress. Conservative not*ons* of democracy such as idea that it is mainly a devive to prevent bad people from seizing power did not satisfy him. In one the most inspiring definitions of the term. He defined democracy as afrom and method of government whereby revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the people are brought about without bloodshed.

Dr. Ambedkar vision of democracy was inseparable from his commitment to socialism.

Sometimes he referred to this combined ideal as social democracy in a much wider sense than that in which the term is understood today the neglect of economic democracy was in his view. One of the chief causes of the failure of democracy. Social and economic democracies are Dr. Ambedkar passion for democracy was closely related to his commitment to rationality and the scientific outlook. At an obvious level. Rationality is necessary for democratic government since public debate is impossible in the absence of a shared adherence to common sense, Rational thinking is even more relevant if we adopt Dr. Ambedkar broad view of democracy as a state of liberty, equality and fraternity indeed.rationality isconducive if not indispensable to the realization of these ideals. As mentioned earlier. Dr. Ambedkar vision of democracy encompassed political, social d economic democracy as he saw it political democracy. Alone could not be expected to go very far. If glaring economic and social incqualities remained. Dr. Ambedkars diagnosis raised the

question of how the contradiction was to be removed sience he had diagnosis himself in the same speech from extra-constitutional methods .the answer presumably lied in democratic practice. However Dr.Ambedkar himself warned that the whole process of democratic practice in an unequal society was vulnerable to being derailed by vested interests. Thhere is an hint of a chicken-and-egg problem here what comes first .democracy or socialim Dr. Ambedkar had a visionary concerned on the face of it, there is little reason for optimism .Dr. vision of democracy and socialism has failed to materialize . Political democracy has survived. But economic democracy remains a dkstant goal and therefore. Democracy remains incomplete and socialism.

Dr. he right to information, the panchayati raj amendments,modern communication technology, transnational cooperation, to name a few the quality of Indian democracy is also gradually enhanced by a better representation of women in politics, wider opportunities for people involvement in local governance, and the spread of education among disadvantaged sections of the society. The most powerful and promising trend is the growing participation of the underprivileged in democratic processes. Dr. Ambedkar had a visionary conception of democracy. Which needs to be rediscovered today? But going beyond that, we must also enlarge this vision I the light of recent developments.While Dr. Ambedkar was far ahead of his time in stressing the link between political and economic democracy. He thought that in the absence of economic democracy, ordinary people would be powerless. Also he thought of political democracy was mainly in terms of electoral and parliamentary.

Processes In both respects his assessment was highly relevant at that time. This ability participate arises from the fact that economic privilege is not the only basis of advantage in democratic polities Money power certainly helps. But this advantage is not always decisive .Much depends also on organizational activism. The weight of numbers .and other strength of arguments the force of publicopinion, the use of communication skils and other sources of bargaining power. Aside from bargaining powe, social ethics can also come into play in a democracy where there is room for what Dr. Ambedkar called morality.

Prof. P. D. Hudekar

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Lis Activity and Library Proffessional Development

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Abstract:

The 21st century has clearly shown that the information technologies are changing and growing at a tremendous speed. The impact of various skills and various activities has influenced every facets of library profession providing new opportunities to library professional s for involvement in the knowledge based society. The information revolution and the knowledge that is available through professional activities like LIS Conferences, Seminars, and workshops along with knowledge available on web. This knowledge required for development of library profession.

Keywords: Conference, seminar, symposia, lIS activities.

Introduction:

Now a day's information professional must possess skills in selection of content management, knowledge and organization of information as well as research and information services. Librarian's job is also become competitive in competition with similar profession. It is necessary to acquire the excellent skill that is relevant to be competent in new era. The very purpose of Lib. Science is to promote the professionals so to manage the libraries fluently in this era.Library and Information Education is concerned with growth of library in society. School of Library and information science are responsibale to produce such library man power so that right information to the right people at right time can be provided.

India is one of the largest higher educational hub in the world. There are near about 700 Universities and more trhan 36000 affiliated colleges are serving in educational sector.These number is increasing day by day. Some of these are providing education in LIS but with lack of practical training which is poor condition. UGC has playing a vital role in promotion of career development for academic librarians to keep fluency with skills, knowledge and competencies to compete with new challenges of new era.Majorly running the activities of Academic staff colleges at various Universities providing training programmes to library personnel in university and colleges. Like Conferences, Seminars, workshops, Refresher courses, Orientation Courses and symposia.

Fundamental challenges:

- To introduce fundamental knowledge to globalize products, and services.
- To build the necessary activities of new man Power and staff
- To expose the staff for latest development which affect them properly.
- To broaden the vision of professionals by providing suitable chance for sharing ideas and experiences.

Necessity of LIS Activity:

- These activities are recognized activity that facilitates LIS professionals to discuss ideas, knowledge, and share experiences among information specialist.
- Online services force to face information architecture challenges.

Problems in Activity:

- minimum funds by University Grant Commission
- Indifference of college management.
- Emphasis on teaching of traditional aspect by no giving enough scope for IT and practical

Why required new skills:

- Information Explosion.
- New structural changes.
- To aware the staff changes coming in the work culture or to give transferable skills to make the staff more employable anywhere.
- One may have all the sills to do the job he currently holds, or because the job itself is changing.

Basic achievements of Activities:

- LIS Professionals must aware of the various LIS topics and damnation of the era.
- Having chance to discuss various problems with professionals and resource persons.
- Knowledge of new function of electronic resources.

Conclusion:

1. To make fluent and skilled professionals, it is suggested that imparting education of LIS organizations should regularly update.
2. LIS activities allow new ara of knowledge and eliminating removing irrelevancy of the area from the curriculum.
3. Prepare a road map to provide directions for future to provide most efficient and effect.

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Dr. Swapnil H. Dandade

सहकारी बँकांची कोरोनानंतरची झालेली आर्थिक वाटचाल: एक अभ्यास

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गोषवारा:

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सहकार्याने ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे आर्थिक जीवनमान उंचावण्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली आहे. त्यामुळे सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये कोरोना नंतर सहकारी बँकांना आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सक्षम करण्यासाठी शासनाने सर्वतोपरी मदत केली पाहिजे. सहकारी बँका हा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा महत्त्वाचा भाग मानला जातो कारण सहकारामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. सहकारी बँका ग्रामीण भागातील बचत गट छोटे उद्योग यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्जपुरवठा उपलब्ध करून देऊन सर्वसामान्यांचे जीवन उंचावण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत आलेली परंतु कोरोनाच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांना मोठा तोटा सहन करावा लागला आहे. सहकारी बँकांची होणारी उलाढाल ही कोरोना काळामध्ये कमी झाल्यामुळे सहकारी बँकांना आर्थिक तोटा सहन करावा लागला आहे तसेच सर्वसामान्यांना सावकारांच्या कडून कर्ज घेऊन स्वतःचे कुटुंब सांभाळण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा लागला आहे. कोरोना काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांचे अर्थकारण कोलमडलेले असून त्यांना त्यांच्या आर्थिक हालचाली कमी कराव्या लागल्या होत्या. परंतु सध्याच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांना केंद्र सरकारने मोठ्या प्रमाणात हातभार लावून त्यांना आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रवाहामध्ये आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत कारण त्यांच्या आधारावरती ग्रामीण भागातील लोक आपला उदरनिर्वाह करीत असतात. सहकारी बँका हा भारतासारख्या विकसनशील राष्ट्रातील अर्थकारण करणारा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. सहकारी बँका या समाजातील सर्वसामान्य लोकांच्या कल्याणासाठी आणि त्वरित सेवा उपलब्ध करून देण्याचे दृष्टिकोनातून चालवल्या जातात.

मुख्य शब्द: सहकारी बँका, कोरोना, आर्थिक परिस्थिती, ग्रामीण जीवन, रोजगार, कर्जपुरवठा, फायदा आणि तोटा, उलाढाल, उद्योग, बचत गट, अर्थकारण, सेवा इत्यादी.

प्रस्तावना:

भारतासारख्या विकसनशील आणि मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था स्वीकारलेल्या लोकशाही राष्ट्रांमध्ये सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहे. सहकारी बँका हा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा महत्त्वाचा भाग मानला जातो. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर ग्रामीण भागामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात सहकारी क्षेत्राने विशेषतः बँकांनी महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील सर्वसामान्य लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून विशेष प्रयत्न केले आहेत. विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागातील महिलांना छोटे उद्योग उभारण्यासाठी सहकारी बँकांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मदत केली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील अर्थकारण हे सहकारी बँकांच्या भोवती फिरते. सहकारी बँका या देशातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये आपली कामगिरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात करत आहेत. कोरोनाच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांना ग्रामीण भागामध्ये त्याचबरोबर शहरी भागातील काही वंचित घटकांना अर्थ पुरवठा करू न शकल्यामुळे बँकांना तोटा सहन करावा लागला आहे. सहकारी बँका या अर्थकारणाबरोबर सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या मूलभूत गरजा भागवण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातूनही विशेष प्रयत्न करीत असतात.

सहकारी बँका या सामाजिक जबाबदारी म्हणून मिळणाऱ्या आर्थिक ओलाढाली मधून शाळा कॉलेज महाविद्यालय गरीब लोक तसेच कमी उत्पन्न गटातील जनता यांना सेवा सवलती देण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातूनही प्रयत्न करीत असतात. त्यामुळे सहकारी बँका या कोरोनाच्या काळामध्ये गरजू लोकांना कर्ज पुरवठा करू न शकल्यामुळे आर्थिक उलाढाल कमी प्रमाणात झाले आहे.

संशोधनाची समस्या:

जगातील अनेक देशांनी टाळेबंदीचा मार्ग स्वीकारला परंतु आजाराची साथ पसरू नये ही महत्त्वाची सामाजिक जबाबदारी ही स्वीकारली होती. सहकारी बँकांना देशांमध्ये सामाजिक जबाबदारीतून अर्थकारण करण्याची एक मोठी संधी होती परंतु संसर्गजन्य विषाणूमुळे या संधींना फायद्यात रूपांतर करता आले नाही. कोरोना काळामध्ये या आजारावर उपाय म्हणून लस घेऊन लोकांना आपला आजार बरा करावा लागला अशा सर्व प्रकारच्या समस्यातून सामाजिक आर्थिक आणि मानसिक दुष्परिणाम लोकांच्या मनावर झाले होते. आर्थिक अडचणीमध्ये आलेली सर्वसामान्य जनता सहकारी बँकांनी पुढील काळामध्ये दूर करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून प्रयत्न करावेत. संकट निर्माण

झाल्यानंतरच सहकारी बँकांनी मदत करावी अशी सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका नसते परंतु कोरोनाच्या काळानंतर बँकांना अशा प्रकारची भूमिका पार पांडावी लागली आहे. सहकारी बँका आर्थिक क्षेत्रामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्वातंत्र्यानंतर काम करीत आलेले आहेत परंतु अचानक आलेल्या कोरोनाच्या संकटानंतर सर्वसामान्य जनतेला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले होते.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

सहकारी बँका आणि कोरोना काळानंतर सहकारी बँकांवर झालेले परिणाम याचा अभ्यास करीत असताना संशोधकांनी सहकारी बँकांची अर्थकारणातील भूमिका याचा सविस्तर अभ्यास करणे हा या संशोधनाचा मुख्य उद्देश ठेवलेला असून काही विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टे संशोधकांनी यामध्ये खालील प्रमाणे दिलेली आहेत.

१. सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका अभ्यास करणे.

२. सहकारी बँका आणि कोरोना यांचा सविस्तर अभ्यास करणे.

३. कोरोना काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांवर झालेल्या परिणामांचा सविस्तर अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाचे महत्त्व:

कोरोनानंतर सहकारी बँकांवर आलेले संकट कमी करून त्याचे संदीप रुपांतर करणे काळाची गरज आहे. सहकारी बँकांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून कोरोना ही आर्थिक उलाढाल थांबवण्यासाठी एक आकस्मित आलेली घटना किंवा आव्हानच होते त्यामुळे येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक आव्हानाला सामोरे जाण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सहकारी बँकांनी प्रयत्न करावे ही महत्त्वाची बाब आहे. सहकारी बँका या अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहेत विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रामध्ये 550 पेक्षा जादाच्या सहकारी बँका कार्यरत असून देशभरामध्ये 1500 पेक्षा जास्त बँका काम करीत आहेत. संपूर्ण जगामध्ये कोरोनाच्या विषाणूमुळे मोठे संकट सर्वसामान्य जनतेवर आले होते त्यामुळे संसर्गजन्य आजाराची साथ पसरून लोकांचे जनजीवन विस्कळीत झाले होते त्यासाठी सहकारी बँकांनी मोठी भूमिका पार पाडणे आवश्यक आहे.

संशोधनाची व्याप्ती:

सदरचे संशोधन करीत असताना संशोधकाने सहकारी बँकांची कोरोना नंतरची झालेली आर्थिक परिस्थिती याचा सविस्तर अभ्यास केला आहे. सदरच्या संशोधनाची व्याप्ती ही संपूर्ण जग ही आहे कारण कोरोना हा आजार संपूर्ण जगामध्ये पसरलेला होता परंतु संशोधकाने भारतातील सहकारी बँकांची कोरोना नंतरची झालेली वाटचाल याचा अभ्यास केला आहे त्यामुळे या संशोधनाची मर्यादित भारत ही व्याप्ती ठरवली आहे केली आहे.

संशोधनाची मर्यादा:

कोरोनाच्या काळानंतर सहकारी बँकांवर मोठे संकट निर्माण झाले होते त्यामुळे सदरचे संशोधन हे संशोधकाने करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. या संशोधनामध्ये संपूर्ण जगामध्ये कोरून आणि निर्माण केलेल्या परिस्थितीचा

मोनाली दीपक गानबोटे, डॉ. मंगेश सुभाष फुटाणे

अभ्यास आणि सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका याचाही अभ्यास करणे अपेक्षित आहे परंतु भारतातील सहकारी बँकांची भारतातील कोरोना नंतरची वाटचाल याचाच यामध्ये अभ्यास केला आहे त्यामुळे जरी संपूर्ण जगामध्ये कोरोना परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली असली तरीही संशोधकाने भारतातीलच कोरोना काळानंतरच्या सहकारी बँकांच्या वाटचालीचा अभ्यास केला आहे म्हणून ही एक मर्यादा दिसून येते.

संशोधनाचा कालावधी:

सहकारी बँकांची कोरोना नंतर झालेली वाटचाल याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी संशोधकाने २०२३-२४ मधील माहितीचा आढावा घेऊन सदरचे संशोधन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. यामध्ये संशोधकाने कोरोना काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांची असलेली आर्थिक परिस्थिती आणि सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये कोरोना मध्ये झालेल्या हालचालीवर सध्या बँकांनी आपली कोणत्या प्रकारची भूमिका मांडली आहे याचा सविस्तर यामध्ये अभ्यास केला आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

संपूर्ण जगामध्ये कोरून आणि ज्या ज्या प्रकारच्या समस्या निर्माण केल्या त्या त्या सर्व प्रकारच्या समस्यांची मांडणी करताना संशोधकाने अनेक प्रकारच्या दुय्यम संसाधनांचा वापर करून सदरचे संशोधन केले आहे. विशेषतः संशोधकाने सहकारी बँकांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती याचा अभ्यास केला आहे. यामध्ये संशोधकाने वर्तमानपत्र, मासिके, वार्षिक अंक, वार्षिक अहवाल, क्रमिक पुस्तके, संदर्भ पुस्तके, रिसर्च पेपर, रिसर्च आर्टिकल्स अशा अनेक दुय्यम संशोधनांचा वापर केला आहे.

संशोधन पद्धत:

कोरोनानंतर भारतातील सहकारी बँकांची निर्माण झालेली आर्थिक परिस्थिती याचा अभ्यास करीत असताना संशोधकांनी वर्णनात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा वापर करून सदरचे संशोधन केले आहे.

परिणाम आणि चर्चा:

सर्वसामान्य लोकांच्यासाठी सहकारी बँकांनी भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक मदत केली आहे. परंतु कोरोनाच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांच्या कडून कर्ज घेण्याचे लोकांनी कमी केल्यामुळे आर्थिक उलाढाल सहकारी बँकांनी कमी केली आणि त्यांचा आर्थिक फायदा झाला नाही. कोरोनाच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांना कोणत्याही प्रकारची सर्वसामान्य जनतेमधून मदत झाली नसल्यामुळे कोरोना काळामध्ये बँका आर्थिक अडचणीत होत्या परंतु त्यानंतर सहकारी बँकांनी आपली आर्थिक वाटचाल अत्यंत चांगल्या पद्धतीने करून सभासद ग्राहक यांना चांगल्या सेवा देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

काटकसर:

कोरोना या विषाणूच्या प्रसारामुळे सहकारी बँकांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागले होते परंतु त्यामध्ये नफा क्षमता आणि व्यवसाय वृद्धी या दोन घटकांना त्यांनी सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये सक्षम करण्याचा प्रयत्न करून काटकसरही सुरु केली आहे. सहकारी बँकांनी नफा

क्षमतेवर कोरोना काळानंतर विचार करून जास्तीत जास्त नफा मिळवून सर्वसामान्य जनतेला सामाजिक बांधिलकीतून सेवा पुरवण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरू केला आहे. दुसरा भाग म्हणजे सहकारी बँकांनी ग्रामीण भागातील व्यवसाय वृद्धी वाढवून बँकेचा नफाही वाढवला आणि त्याचबरोबर व्यवसायाचा विस्तारही करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. सहकारी बँकांनी आपल्या व्यवसायाचा विस्तार करून सर्वसामान्य जनतेला जास्तीत जास्त रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्यांचा उदरनिर्वाहाचा प्रश्नही सोडवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. विशेष म्हणजे सर्वसामान्य जनतेला काटकसर करण्यास सहकारी बँका मदत करतात आणि त्यांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात हातभार लावतात. खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना काटकसर करण्याची सवय सहकारी क्षेत्राने विशेषतः बँकांनी लावली आणि त्यामुळे सहकारी बँकांची सध्याची वाटचाल ही अत्यंत प्रामाणिक आणि सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोनातून आहे.

सहकारी बँकांची वाटचाल:

सहकारी बँकांनी काटकसरीची सवय निर्माण केल्यामुळे अचानक येणारे खर्च कोणत्याही घटकावर खर्च करताना आराखडा तयार करणे आणि वेळोवेळी व्याजाची रक्कम वसूल करून घेऊन अनावश्यक खर्च कमी केला आहे. खर्चिक जाहिराती सहकारी संस्थेने कमी केल्या आणि डिजिटल मार्केटिंग साठी कर्मचाऱ्यांचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करून घेणे आणि सामुदायिक रित्या बँकांना मदत करणे या दृष्टिकोनातून विश्वास निर्माण केला आहे. सहकारी बँकांनी दैनंदिन खर्चात बचत करून आवश्यक आहे अशा ठिकाणी जाणू जागृती निर्माण करून सहकारी क्षेत्राविषयी आस्था निर्माण केली आहे. सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये सहकारी बँकांनी कोरोना मध्ये झालेल्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी शाखांना आलेली वीज दिले पाणीपट्टी टेलिफोन बिल प्रवास खर्च झेरॉक्स खर्च इत्यादी खर्चात कपात करून नफा क्षमतेवर परिणामकारकपणे विशेष महत्त्व देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

व्यवसाय वाढवणे:

सध्याच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्पर्धात्मक आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये सहकारी बँकांनी आपला व्यवसाय वाढवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे तसेच सहकारी बँकांनी रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या अधीन राहून मोठे दक्षतापूर्वक प्रयत्न केले आहेत. भारतामध्ये ग्रामीण भागाबरोबर शहरी भागाला जास्तीत जास्त नफा मिळवून देणारा महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे सहकारी बँका आहे परंतु लॉकडाऊन नंतरच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांच्या कर्ज व्यवहारांमध्ये मोठी घट झाली आणि त्यानंतर बँकांनी यश मिळवण्यासाठी जास्तीत जास्त प्रयत्न केले आणि सध्या बँका अत्यंत चांगल्या पद्धतीने कार्यरत आहेत. व्यवसाय वाढवण्यासाठी सहकारी बँका खऱ्या अर्थाने अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका ग्रामीण भागाबरोबर शहरी भागातील विशेषतः झोपडपट्टीमध्ये महत्त्वाचा दुवा आहे. व्यवसाय मध्ये वाढ करण्यासाठी सहकारी क्षेत्राकडून कमी व्याजदराने कर्ज उपलब्ध करून घेऊन ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना रोजगार निर्मिती करणे आणि स्वतःच्या व्यवसायामध्ये वाढ करून घेणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

मोनाली दीपक गानबोटे, डॉ. मंगेश सुभाष फुटाणे

छोटे आणि मध्यम उद्योग:

सहकारी क्षेत्रातील बँकांनी कोरोना नंतर छोट्या आणि मध्यम आकाराच्या उद्योगांना अर्थसहाय्य मोठ्या प्रमाणात करून त्यांची गरज पूर्ण केली आहे तसेच त्यांनाही मिळणारा लाभ त्यांनी मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. छोट्या आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना सहकारी बँका तातडीने निर्णय घेऊन कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देतात आणि उद्योगांना ग्राहकांच्या कडून जास्तीत जास्त प्रभावीपणे नफा मिळवता येतो. सहकारी बँका या निर्णय क्षमता आणि प्रभावी उद्योजकता विकासातील कौशल्य वापरून प्रयत्न करण्याचा विचार करतात. उद्योजकता विकासातील सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका कार्यक्षमता वाढवणे आणि उद्योजकांना प्रोत्साहनात्मक कामगिरी करण्यासाठी कार्यशाळा आयोजित करून कमीत कमी व्याजदर आणि कर्ज उपलब्ध करून घेण्याचे दृष्टिकोनातून प्रयत्न करीत असतात आणि त्या प्रकारचा प्रयत्न सहकारी बँकांनी कोरोना नंतर केला आणि बँका यशस्वी झाले आहेत.

बँकांची कर्जवसुली:

सहकारी तत्त्वावर चालवल्या जाणाऱ्या बँका यांनी कोरोना नंतरच्या काळामध्ये सर्व लोकांच्याकडून कर्ज वसुली करून घेऊन बँका सध्या रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या नियमानुसार सुरळीतपणे काम करीत आहेत. सहकारी बँकांनी छोट्या आणि मध्यम आकाराच्या उद्योगांना कर्ज पुरवठा उपलब्ध करून त्यांच्याकडून योग्य वेळी योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून तसेच विशेषतः प्रशिक्षण देऊन कर्ज वसुली केली आहे त्यामुळे बँका आता कर्ज पुरवठा करण्यास सक्षम आहेत. कोरोना नंतर सहकारी बँकांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात लोकांना कर्ज पुरवठा करून त्यांच्याकडून जास्तीत जास्त फायदा मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे आणि त्यांची सामाजिक जबाबदारी म्हणून विकासात्मक भूमिका करण्यासाठीची विचारधारा मांडली आहे.

गुंतवणूक:

सहकारी बँकांना जास्तीत जास्त नफा मिळवून देणारा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा भाग म्हणजे गुंतवणूक हा आहे. बँका मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्ज वितरण करून राहिलेली रक्कम ही ठेव या स्वरूपात गुंतवणूक करतात आणि जास्तीत जास्त फायदा मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. यामध्ये सहकारी बँका या बॉण्ड्स, सरकारी रोखे, म्युच्युअल फंड्स इत्यादी मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूक केली जाते आणि मिळणाऱ्या परताव्यावर बारकाईने लक्ष ठेवणे व नुकसान होणार नाही अशा प्रकारच्या गुंतवणुकीबाबत योग्य निर्णय घेणे तसेच योग्य वेळी विशेष भूमिका पार पाडतात. ताळेबंदानंतर होणारे व्याजदरातील बदल विचारात घेऊन गुंतवणूक विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढवणे निर्णय क्षमता वाढवण्यासाठी तसेच योग्य पद्धतीचे प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांचे ज्ञान अद्यावत करते आणि झालेले बदल योग्य दिशेने गुंतवणुकीद्वारे प्रयत्नशील ठेवते.

निर्णय प्रक्रिया:

सहकारी बँका यांनी कोरोना नंतर कोणते निर्णय कोणत्या वेळेस घ्यावे यासाठीची एक व रचनात्मक पद्धत वापरून धाडसी निर्णय घेतले आणि सध्या सहकारी बँका या

कोरोना नंतर अत्यंत चांगल्या प्रकारचे अर्थकारण करीत आहेत. कोरोना काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांनी सर्वसामान्य लोकांना समाजाभिमुख जेवढी सेवा देता येईल तेवढी सेवा दिली आणि त्यानंतर सामाजिक जबाबदारी पार पाडले आहे. कोरोनाच्या काळामध्ये सहकारी बँकांना संचारबंदी जिल्हा बंदी शहर बंदी त्याचबरोबर वार्ड बंदी ही यामुळे मोठा तोटा झाला काही वेळा शाखा बंद ठेवाव्या लागल्या तसेच सुरू केलेल्या शाखांना दंडही आकारला गेला आणि त्यामुळे त्यांचा मोठा तोटा झाला त्यामुळे त्यांनी कोरोना नंतर धाडसी निर्णय घेऊन सध्या बँका सहकारी तत्त्वावर काम करीत आहेत. कोरोना नंतर सहकारी बँकांनी वाहन कर्ज प्रवास खर्चाची व्यवस्था कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या इच्छा याप्रमाणे वेतन या सर्व प्रकारच्या मर्यादा कमी करून त्यांना सेवेत सामावून घेतले आणि त्यानंतर त्यांना योग्य समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी ही प्रशिक्षण दिले अशा विविध प्रकारचे धाडसी निर्णय सहकारी बँकांनी घेतले. निर्णय क्षमता वाढवण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून कर्मचाऱ्यांची वैचारिक पातळी याचा विचार करून मनुष्यबळाची पुनर्रचना करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

व्यावसायिक परिणाम:

अनेक देशांमध्ये सर्व आर्थिक व्यवहार बंद आहेत. लॉकडाऊनच्या प्रत्येक दिवसासोबत उत्पन्नाची निर्मिती आणि परिणामी नागरिकांची क्रयशक्ती कमी होत आहे. पुढे, शेतीमाल, चांगली कापणी झाली तरी, प्रक्रिया केंद्राकडे आणि तेथून ग्राहकांपर्यंत नेणे अवघड जाते; इतर प्रकारच्या उद्योगांना प्रगतीपथावर असलेल्या कामाच्या वाढत्या साठ्याचा सामना करावा लागतो, कच्च्या मालाची तसेच तयार वस्तूंच्या यादीची किंमत, बंद आदरातिथ्य उद्योग, मागणी कमी होत असलेल्या सेवा क्षेत्र, प्रवासी वाहतूक आणि माल वाहतूक या दोन्हींवर प्रवास बंदी या प्रकरणात अत्यावश्यक बाबी वगळता नंतरच्या श्रेणीतील, अनेक देशांनी कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या हालचालींवर मर्यादा घालून आंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा बंद केल्या आहेत, विषाणूचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी/रोखण्यासाठी अनेक देशांनी वैयक्तिक प्रांतांच्या सीमा बंद केल्या आहेत आणि अशा अनेक घडामोडी ज्या अनिश्चित कालावधीसाठी थांबल्या आहेत.

सुरक्षितता वाढवणे:

सहकारी बँका यांनी कोरोना नंतर निर्माण झालेली आर्थिक परिस्थिती यावर मात करण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारचे कर्ज वसुली कर्ज देणे बचत याद्वारे प्रयत्न केले आणि सुरक्षित सहकारी बँका सध्या काम करीत आहे. सहकारी बँकांनी ग्राहकांना तसेच सभासदांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात सवलती देऊन त्यांना कर्ज घेण्यासाठी प्रवृत्ती केले आणि त्यांच्याकडून कर्ज वेळेवर वसूल करून घेतले आणि सध्या बँका आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सुरक्षित काम करीत आहेत. बँकांनी विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा ग्राहकांना दिले आहेत यामध्ये एटीएम ची सेवा ई बँकिंग ची सेवा कमी व्याजदराने कर्ज पुरवठा करणे अशा विविध

प्रकारच्या बँकिंग सेवा सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देऊन वित्तीय समावेशनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातूनही प्रयत्न केले आहेत.

वित्तीय समावेशन आणि सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका:

समाजातील कमी उत्पन्न गटातील लोकांना सहकारी तत्त्वावर चालवल्या जाणाऱ्या बँकामार्फत कमीत कमी व्याजदराने कर्जपुरवठा उपलब्ध करून विशेषतः बचत गटातील महिलांना छोटे आणि लहान उद्योग उभा करण्यासाठी मदत करणे काळाची गरज आहे. समाजातील गरीब कमी उत्पन्न गटातील लोक महिला मागास प्रवर्ग छोटे उद्योजक इत्यादी घटकांना कोरोनाच्या काळानंतर सहकारी बँकांनी मोठी मदत केल्यामुळे सहकारी बँका सेवा उपलब्ध करून देण्याबरोबर महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात.

समारोप:

कोरोना काळ आणि सहकारी बँक यांच्यामध्ये झालेली आर्थिक उलाढाल यांचा सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा वाटा आहे. सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये सहकारी बँकांनी कोरोना काळा नंतरच्या भूमिकेत बदल करून ग्राहक आणि सभासद यांना योग्य त्या प्रकारच्या सेवा उपलब्ध करून देऊन आर्थिक प्रगती साध्य केली आहे. कोरोना काळानंतर सहकारी बँकांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारली आणि कोरोनामध्ये झालेल्या अर्थकारणामुळे सहकारी बँकांना झालेला तोटा त्यांनी सध्या वसूल केला आहे. सहकारी बँकांनी संचालक ग्राहक सभासद यांना योग्य त्या प्रकारचे मार्गदर्शन करून कोरोना काळानंतर आर्थिक उलाढाल मोठ्या प्रमाणात करण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षण देऊन विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी बँका यशस्वी झाले आहेत. सर्वसामान्य ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना अर्थ पुरवठा करून कमी उत्पन्न गटातील लोकांना तसेच महिला बचत गटांना अर्थसहाय्य करून कोरोना नंतर सहकारी बँकांनी सामाजिक जबाबदारी पार पाडून योग्य त्या प्रकारची भूमिका घेतली आहे विशेषतः आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रवाहामध्ये आणण्यासाठी कोरोना काळानंतर ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना सहकारी बँकांनी अत्यंत महत्त्वाची मदत केली आहे. समतेवर आधारित लोकशाही संघटना स्थापन करण्यासाठी छोट्या साधनांनी हातमिळवणी केली. लोकसंख्येच्या विविध विभागांच्या व्यक्तिनिष्ठ गरजा पूर्ण करणाऱ्या अशा विविध प्रकारच्या संस्था नंतरच्या काही वर्षांत उदयास आल्या आणि विकसित झाल्या. या विविध सहकारी संस्थांचा उदय, वाढ, परस्परसंवाद आणि तुलनात्मक कामगिरी हे संबंधित क्षेत्रातील लोकांच्या संबंधात सतत सुधारणा आणि परिभाषित गरजा यांचा परिणाम आहे.

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14093665

गोषवारा:

भंडारा आणि नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील काही परिसरात काळविटांचे वास्तव्य आहे. शेतीच्या जमिनीसाठी गवताळप्रदेशात मानवी अतिक्रमणामुळे काळवीट आणि मानव यांच्यातील संघर्षाला सुरुवात होण्याची दाट शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. मानववंशीय दबाव आणि जमिनीच्या वापराच्या पद्धतीतील बदलामुळे काळवीटांचे वास्तव्य कमी होत चालले आहे. संशोधनाचा हा परिसर भंडारा व नागपूर या दोन जिल्ह्यांमिळून असून येथील प्रमुख पिक हे भात, चना, कापूस, गहू व इतरही कडधान्य आहेत. ज्याचे फार मोठे नुकसान या प्राण्यांमुळे होत आहे. यांच्या खुरांच्या खुणा, तुटलेली झाडे, खराब झालेली पिके, खाललेला पाला पाचोळा व याची जागोजागी दिसणारी विष्ठा दिवस रात्र शेतात यांच्या उपस्थितीचे प्रतेक्ष पुरावे देतात. कळपातील प्रबळ मादी जागेचे निरीक्षण करते आणि पिकांच्या शेतात सहज प्रवेश करते. या प्रक्रियेत नर मात्र मागे उभा राहतो आणि पिल्ल मध्य भागी राहतात. जे पिक अपरिपक्व आहेत त्यांचे नुकसान खाल्यामुळे होते. आणि पिकलेल्या पिकांचे नुकसान तुडवण्या मुळे होते. सदर संशोधनासाठी नागपूर आणि भंडारा जिल्ह्यातील सीमेवरील कालवीटांचे अस्तित्व असलेल्या एकूण १३ गावांची निवड करण्यात आली असून प्रत्येक गावातील १० कुटुंब असे एकूण १३० कुटुंबांशी प्रतेक्ष मुलाखतिद्वारे व प्रश्नावली मार्फत संपर्कसाधून प्रतिक्रिया नोंदविण्यात आल्या.

बिजशब्द: काळवीट, ब्ल्याक बक, खुर, कळप, कृष्णमृग, पिक नुकसान

फोटो न. १ भात शेतीत उभा असलेला विविध वयोगटातील काळवीटांचा मिश्र कळप फोटो – डॉ. रवि आर. पाठेकर

प्रस्तावना:

काळवीट किंवा कृष्णमृग हि हरणाची एक प्रमुख जात आहे. काळवीट कुरंग प्रकारातील असून ह्याचे शास्त्रीय नाव अंतीलोप सर्व्हिक्याप्रा आहे. हा पूर्णपणे भारतीय प्राणी आहे. काळवीट गुजरात आणि पंजाब पासून पूर्वेकडे बंगालपर्यंत आणि दक्षिणेकडे कन्याकुमारी पर्यंत हा आढळतो. पाकिस्तानातील काही भागात हा आढळतो. झुडपे अथवा पिके असलेल्या मैदानी प्रदेशात आणि मोठी गवताळ मैदाने असणारयाउघड्या रानात हा राहातो. डोंगराळ प्रदेशात आणि घनदाट जंगलात हा नसतो. काळविटाची डोक्यापर्यंत शरीराची लांबी सव्वा मीटर पर्यंत तर खांद्यापर्यंत उंची अडीच ते पावणे तीन फुट असते. नराची वरची बाजू, पार्श्व बाजू आणि पायांची बाहेरची बाजू गडद तपकिरी किंवा काळी असते मादीच्या पाठीच्या बाजूचा आणि डोक्याचा रंग पिवळसर करडा असतो दोघांचीही खालची बाजू, पायांची आतली बाजू आणि डोळया भोवतालचा भाग पांढरा असतो. वयाच्या वाढीबरोबरच काळविटाचा रंग जास्त गडद होत जातो. फक्त नर काळविटालाच शिंगे असून टी दोन फुटा पर्यंत लांब असतात. मादीला शिंगे नसतात. यांची दृष्टी अतिशय तीक्ष्ण असते. रंग पिळदार शिंगे, टपोरे आणि चंचल डोळे आणि सडपातळ व बाधेसूद शरीर यामुळे सगळ्या हरीणांमध्ये हा डौलदार व

सुंदर दिसतो. यांचे १५-५० जनांचे कळप असतात कधीकधी शेकडोंचेही असतात. एक वयस्क नर कळपाचा प्रमुख असतो. प्रत्येक लहान कळपा बरोबर एक नर असतो. माद्या अतिशय जागरूक असतात आणि धोक्याचा इशारा प्रथम त्याच देतात. तो मिळताच संपूर्ण कळप वेगाने धावत सुटून सुरक्षित ठिकाणी जातो. वायू वेगाने पळणारे असल्यामुळे चपळ शिकारी किंवा कुत्रेही त्याना पकडू शकत नाही. ते दिवस भर चारत असतात निरनिराळी धान्य आणि पाला यांचे मुख्य अन्न आहे.ताजी कोमल पाने, गवत, पिके, तृणधान्य, भाज्या, आणि झाडांच्या पानांवर राहतात. ते बराच काळ आहार घेतात आणि रसदार गवत, पिके आणि वनस्पतींचे कोमल कोंबांची निवड करतात जे त्याना त्यांच्या शरीरात पाण्याचे संतुलन राखण्यास मदत करतात. यांच्या कळपात वेगवेगळ्या वयोगटातील नर आणि माद्या असू शकतात तर दुसर म्हणजे एक नर व सर्व माद्याही असू शकतात, सर्व पुरुष सदस्यांचाही कळप असू शकतो, सर्व माद्यांचाही कळप असू शकतो व एकटा भटकणारा प्रौढ नर हि असू शकतो. संपूर्ण वर्षभर यांची विन चालू असते तरी प्रजोत्पादनाचा मुख्य काळ फेब्रुवारी किंवा मार्च असतो. मादी एक किंवा दोन पिल्लाना जन्म देते. याची आयुर्मर्यादा सरासरी १५ वर्ष असते. भारतीय संस्कृतीत याचे विशेष स्थान आहे. संस्कृत मध्ये याचा उल्लेख कृष्ण मृगाच्या रुपात आहे. हिंदू प्राचीन ग्रंथानुसार काळवीट कृष्णाचा रथ वाहताना दिसतो. हा प्राणी भारतीय वन्यजीव संरक्षण कायद्याच्या शेड्यूल १ मध्ये येतो त्यामुळे त्याच्या शिकारीवर पूर्णपणे बंदी आहे. भारतात हा प्राणी राजस्तान, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र आणि गुजरात मध्ये सापडतो. या प्राण्याचा वावर मुख्यत्वे भारतातील शुष्क प्रदेशातील ओसाड माळरानावर आहे.

अभ्यास पद्धती:

सदर संशोधनासाठी संशोधन क्षेत्राला सत्र २०१८-२०२४ या सहा वर्षात सलग भेटी देण्यात आल्यात व संशोधन प्रक्रियेसाठी भंडारा व नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील सीमेवरची ज्या ठिकाणी काळवीट या प्राण्याचे वास्तव्य आहे असे एकूण १३ गावांची प्रतेक्ष भेटीच्या आधारावर निवड करून प्रत्येक गावातील १० कुटुंब असे एकूण १३ गावातील १३० कुटुंबांचा प्रतेक्ष मुलाखतीद्वारे व प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यामातून संपर्क साधून पुरुष महिला तरुण व प्रौढ अश्या सर्व स्तरावरील नमुन्यांच्या प्रतिक्रिया नोंदविण्यात आल्यात व क्यामेरा व मोबाईल द्वारे चित्रीकरण सुधा करण्यात आलेत.

काळवीट प्राण्याची जीवन पद्धती व पुनरुत्पादन:

काळवीट हा एक हुशार सुंदर आणि सस्तन प्राणी आहे. हा प्राणी वातावरणानुसार व चाऱ्याच्या उपलब्दतेनुसार पलायन करतो. हा प्राणी दिवसा सक्रीय असून तो दिवसभर वेगवेगळ्या कळपात विभागून चरित असतो व रात्री मात्र सर्व प्राणी एकत्रित येऊन मोठ्या कळपात रात्र काढीत असतानाचे आम्हास पहावयास मिळाले. याची कारणे शोधली असता असे लक्षात आले कि

रात्रीच्या अंधारातील धोके कमी करण्यासाठी ह्यांनी हा युक्तिवाद शोधला असावा. मात्र दिवस उजाडला कि हे परत वेगवेगळ्या कळपात विखुरले जातात. आमच्या लक्षात असे आले कि दिवसा शेतावर काम करणारे लोक व त्यासोबत त्यांची पाळीव कुत्री सुधा असतात. उभ्या पिकात हे कळप दिसले कि लोक त्याना मोठा आवाज करून पळवून लावतात व कुत्री त्यांचा पाठलाग करतात त्या मुळे कदाचित हा प्राणी वेगवेगळ्या गटात दिवसा विखुरल्या जात असावा. यांचे पाय लांब व पातळ असल्या कारणाने व हा अतिशय वेगवान प्राणी असल्याने याना चिखलातून चालण्यास त्रास होतो त्या मुळे हा प्राणी जास्तकरून शेतशिवारातील मोकळी जागा अथवा शेतातील धुऱ्यांचा वापर तो अवागमनासाठी करित असतो. अशा वेळेस शेतातील धुऱ्यावरील पिके यांच्या पायाखाली तुडविल्या जात असल्यामुळे पिकांचे मोठे नुकसान होत असल्याचे निदर्शनात आले. हा प्राणी स्वताचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी जवळपास तासी ७०-८० किलोमीटर वेगाने धावतो अशा वेळेस यांच्या खुरांचा आवाज आपण स्पष्ट पणे एकू शकतो.

असे निदर्शनात आले कि यांच्या पुनरुत्पादनाचा कालावधी हा साधारणता मार्च-एप्रिल व आगस्ट-ओक्टोंबर अशा दोन कालावधीत असतो. मादीची लैंगिक परिपक्वता वयाच्या ८ महिन्या पर्यंत असते. परंतु दोन वर्षानंतरच ती लैंगिकतेची प्रक्रिया करण्यास सक्षम असते. नर मात्र सुमारे दीड वर्षानंतर लैंगिक दृष्ट्या परिपक्व होतात.याच कालावधीत आपणास दोन नारांमधील मादी साठी होणाऱ्या गंभीर झुंजी पहावयास मिळतात. प्रणय क्रियेत मान पुढे ढकलणे आणि ती उंच करणे डोके दुमडणे शेपूट हालाविणे नाक वरच्या दिशेने दाखवून तिच्या लघवीचा वास घेणे, मादीचा पाठलाग करणे ई. व्यवहारांचा समावेश होत असतो. मादी तिची शेपटी हालवून आणि पाय जमिनीवर आदळून तिची प्रणय क्रियेसाठी असलेली सहमती दर्शविते. हि संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया सहा तासापर्यंत टिकू शकते. संभोगानंतर मादी काही काळ स्थिर राहाते व त्यानंतर ती चरायला सुरवात करते. नर मात्र दुसऱ्या मादीशी प्रणय क्रियेसाठी परत मोकळा होतो. आम्हास असेही पहावयास मिळाले कि एका नराच्या कळपात अनेक माद्या असतात त्यातील एक जरी मादी दुसरीकडे गेली तर मात्र नर त्या मादीला स्वता आपल्या कळपात आणीत असतो. साधारणपणे सहा महिन्याच्या गर्भधारणेनंतर एका पिल्लाचा जन्म होतो. नर नवजात पिल्लाच्या डोक्यावर आणि मानेवर काळे टीपके असतात तर मादी नवजात पिवळ्या रंगाचे असते. साधारणता १०-१५ वर्ष यांचे ठराविक आयुर्मान असते.

नर त्यांच्या प्रदेशातील संसाधनांचा सक्रियपणे संरक्षण करीत असतात. जवळपास त्यांचा हा प्रदेश १-१२ हेक्टर पर्यंतचा असू शकतो. नर विष्ठा आणि मुत्र वापरून प्रदेश सुगंधाने चिन्हांकित करतो. इतर नरांना जागेत प्रवेश नसतो मात्र मादी चारा घेण्यासाठी या जागेत प्रवेश घेवू शकते. मात्र अशा वेळेस नर त्या मधीशी समागमन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करू शकतो.

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फोटो न. २ समागमनाच्या प्रक्रियेत काळवीट फोटो- डॉ. रवि आर. पाठेकर

कळपाची सामाजिक रचना: photographer – Dr. Ravi R. Pathekar

फोटो न.३ नर-माद्यांचा मिश्र कळप

फोटो.न.४ सर्व नर सदस्यांचा कळप

फोटो.न.५ सर्व मादी सदस्यांचा कळप

फोटो.न.६ एकटा प्रौढ नर

निरीक्षण व चर्चा:

या विषयाच्या अभ्यासासाठी आम्ही भंडारा व नागपूर जिल्ह्यातील एकूण १३ गावांचा व प्रत्येक गावातील १० कुटुंब असे एकूण १३० कुटुंबांशी प्रतेक्ष मुलाखती व प्रश्नावली च्या माध्यमातून प्रतिक्रिया नोंदाविन्यात आल्या. त्यात खात परिसर, कोदामेंढी, अरोली, मसला, तूमान, तरोडी, पारडी, निमखेडा, राजुर्ला, धर्मापुरी, रेवन्डा, चोखाळा, खापरखेडा ई. गावांचा समावेश आहे. या परिसरात आम्ही गेल्या सहा वर्षांपासून नियमित भेटी देवून परिसरातील लोकांशी प्रतेक्ष संपर्क साधून या संदर्भातील प्राथमिक माहिती गोळा केली. त्यांच्या म्हणण्या नुसार २०१८-१९ मधील या परिसरातील काळवीटांच्या संख्येच्या तुलनेत सत्र २०२२-२३ मध्ये बरीच वाढली

असल्याचे समजते व हे आम्ही सुद्धा प्रतेक्ष निरीक्षणात अनुभवले . सुरवातीला यांच्या काल्पांचा आकार हा लहान असून प्रत्येक कळपात साधारणता २५-३० सदस्यांचा समावेश असायचा मात्र आता यांच्या कळपात जवळपास ८०-१०० सदस्यांचा समावेश पहावयास मिळतो. जरी शासन दरबारी यांची संख्या जंगलात कमी होत असल्याचे नमूद असले तरी संशोधन क्षेत्राच्या परिसरात यांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढल्याचे चित्र दिसते. याचे कारण शोधले असता परिसरातील दुबार पिक पद्धती, पाण्याची मुबलक उपल्बदता व गवताळ मैदानांचा संकुचित आकार या मुळे येथील वातावरण यांच्या जीवन पद्धतीला पोषक ठरली असावी असा प्राथमिक अंदाज निघाला. या परिसरातील मुख्य पिक धान आणि अनेक प्रकारचे कड धान्य असून

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यांच्या वाढत्या संख्येमुळे जवळपास या परिसरातील लोकांनी तुळीचे पिक घेणेच बंद केले आहे असे काही ग्रामस्थांकडून प्रतेक्ष मुलाखतीतून कळले. त्यांच्या मते धुरयावर जेव्हा तुळीचे बीज रोवण्यात येते ते बीज उगविन्याआधीच यांच्या पायाच्या खुरांखाली येवून ब-याच प्रमाणात नष्ट होतात जे काही थोड्या प्रमाणात बीजे अंकुरित होतात ते कोवळे अंकुर हा प्राणी खावून नष्ट करतो. त्या मुळे तुळीचे पिक न घेता आम्ही तूळडाळ विकत घेवून वापरात आणतो असेही मत ग्रामस्थांतर्फे प्रकट करण्यात आले. हीच कथा या परिसरातील इतर कडधान्यांची सुधा आहे. म्हणून पिकांच्या सौराक्षनाठी आम्हाला रात्री आणि दिवसा पहारा देणे गरजेचे असते तेव्हा कसेबसे धानाचे व इतर कडधान्यांचे पिक हाती लागते असेही मते ग्रामस्थांतर्फे मांडण्यात आलीत.

एकंदरित मानव व वन्यजीव संघर्ष याचा विचार केला असता गावशेजारी शेती परिसरात या प्राण्यांच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणातील उपस्थितीमुळे काही जंगली हिंस्र पशु यांच्या शोधात मानवी वस्तीजवळ येण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. हे चित्र दीर्घकाळ पर्यंत असेच राहिले तर मात्र नजीकच्या काळात मानव व वन्यजीव संघर्ष वाढीस लागल्याचे चित्र हि आपणास पहावयास मिळू शकते यात तिळमात्रही शंका नाही. या साठी वेळीच शासकीय स्तरावरून याची दखल घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

या परिसरातील लोक या प्राण्यांच्या वाढत्या संख्येमुळे व ते करीत असलेल्या पिकांच्या नुकसानीमुळे निश्चितच परेशानीत आहेत मात्र याला कंटाळून कुठल्याही गावातून 'काळवीट शिकार' हा प्रकार गेल्या सहा वर्षात आम्हास एकदाही ऐकावयास मिळाले नाही. या वारून लक्षात येते कि लोकांचे नुकसान जरी होत असले तरी लोकांनी या प्राण्याला आपल्या जीवनात स्थान दिले आहे व हा प्राणी सुद्धा आपल्या अधिवासाच्या आजूबाजूला मानवी अस्तित्वाला स्वीकारून मानव व वन्यजीव सह-अस्तित्वाचे उत्तम उदाहरण जगासमोर आणीत आहे. याचे प्रतेक्ष दर्शी पुरावे म्हणून आम्ही स्वता असून त्याचे संपूर्ण छायाचित्रण सुद्धा आम्ही केले आहे.

शिफारशी:

1. मध्य प्रदेशातील टुरीया वन्यजीव अभयारण्याच्या परिसरातील आभ्यासावरून हि शिफारस करण्यात येते कि शासनातर्फे या परिसरातील लोकाना सुद्धा शेतशिवारातील सिमेलगत ध्वनी-यंत्राची सोय करण्यात यावी जेणेकरून यातून निघणा-या ध्वनी मुळे या प्राण्यांचे कळप शेतात प्रवेश करणार नाहीत.

2. वनविभाग व जिल्हा नियोजना अंतर्गत येणारा महसूल विभाग यांच्या संयुक्त प्रयत्नातून या परिसरातील शेतक-यांना या प्राण्यांपासून होणा-या पिकांच्या संरक्षणाकरीता संरक्षित तार कुंपणांची सोय करून देण्यात यावी.

3. सरकारी पडित जमिनीवर लोकांनी केलेले बेकायदेशीर अतिक्रमण हटवून त्यात गवताळी मैदाने तयार करण्यात यावी.

निष्कर्ष:

काळवीट हा प्राणी १९७२ च्या वन्यजीव संरक्षण कायद्याच्या अंतर्गत शेड्युल १ ची प्रजाती असल्याने व आय.सी.यु.एन. च्या यादीत हा प्राणी एन.टी. (NT) प्रकारात येत असल्यामुळे त्याची शिकार किवा त्याला इजा पोहचविता येत नाही. परिसरातील शेतजमिनी ह्या वनविभागाच्या अखत्यारीत येत नसल्यामुळे स्थानिक वनाधिकारी समस्या सोडविण्यास असमर्थ आहेत. अशा दुहेरी संकटात येथील शेतकरी वर्ग फसल्या गेला असलां तरी या प्राण्यानुळे शेतपिकांचे नुकसान होत आहे हे सत्य आम्ही नाकारू शकत नाही. अशा प्रसंगी शासन , विवध गैर-सरकारी संघटना व सामाजीतील विवध घटक या सर्व स्तरावर या समस्येच्या निराकरणासाठी पोटतिडकीने प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे.

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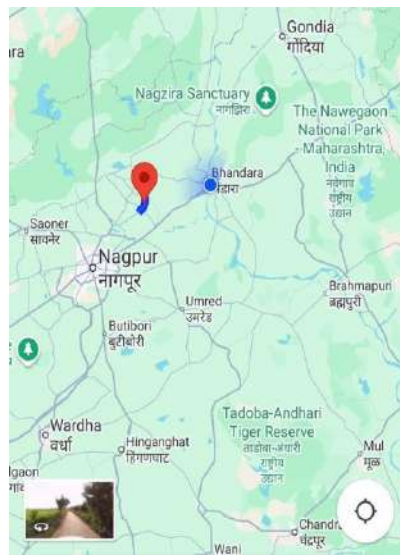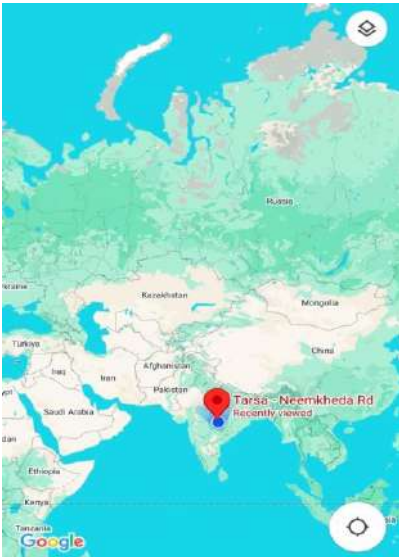
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Maharashtra 441106

संशोधन क्षेत्राचे स्याटेलाईट म्यापद्वारे घेतलेले छायाचित्रे

संदर्भ:

1. एम. के. रणजितसिंग (१९८९), भारतीय काळवीट, नटराज प्रकाशक, डेहराडून, भारत

2. एम. के. रणजितसिंग (१९८२) ठेवेलावदार न्याशनल पार्क, सौराष्ट्र, भारताच्या विशेष संदर्भासह भारतीय काळवीटाचे पर्यावरणशास्त्र आणि वर्तन

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सारांश:

बाराव्या शतकात भारतात कमालीची सामाजिक विषमता होती. यात मानवाला माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा अधिकार नव्हता त्याच काळात महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांनी आपल्या ज्ञानाच्या व कार्याच्या जोरावर सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. त्यात चातुर्वण्य व कर्मकांड आणि जातीयता विरुद्ध बंड पुकारून आपले कार्य समाज हितासाठी लावून समाजात समता निर्माण करण्यासाठी केले.स्त्रियांना समाजात हीन व शूद्रपनाची वागणूक दिली जात होती, तसेच स्त्री-पुरुष मध्ये जो भेदभाव होता तो नाकारून स्त्री-पुरुष समता निर्माण व्हावी यासाठी त्यांनी अथक परिश्रम केले. महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांनी बाराव्या शतकात कर्माचे महत्त्व सांगणारे विचार सांगून कर्म हे सत्यतेने व मेहनतीने आणि पूर्ण निष्ठेने करावे असा महान संदेश दिला त्याच बरोबर समाजात लोकशाहीचा पुरस्कार करण्यासाठी तत्कालीन संसद म्हणजे अनुभव मंटपाची स्थापना केली, तसेच समाजवादी विचारधारा समाजात पेरून जातीयभेद निर्मूलन,अंधश्रध्दा निर्मूलन, आंतरजातीय विवाहाला प्रोत्साहन, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, स्पृश्य-अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन अशा विविध सामाजिक समस्यांना हात घालून महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांनी सामाजिक क्रांती करण्याचे मोठे धाडस केले.

सूचक शब्द: महात्मा बसवेश्वर, सामाजिक व्यवस्था, समता, सामाजिक क्रांती, विषमता, संस्कार, शोषण, श्रम, अनुभव मंडप, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता, जातीय निर्मूलन.

प्रस्तावना:

भारतात हजारो वर्षांपासून विषमतेवर आधारित सामाजिक रचना करण्यात आली जाती व वर्ण आधारित समाज व्यवस्थेमुळे मानवाला माणूस म्हणून जगणे कठीण झाले होते अशा विषम सामाजिक व्यवस्थेला बदलण्याचे मोठे कार्य त्या काळात महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांनी केले. भारतीय संत परंपरेत यांनी आपल्या ज्ञानाने सामाजिक अनिष्ट रूढी परंपरा प्रथा आणि कुप्रथा नष्ट करण्यासाठी अहरत प्रयत्न केले त्यात अग्रणी समाज सुधारक संत म्हणून महात्मा बसवेश्वरांच्या उल्लेख करावा लागतो बाराव्या शतकात इसवी सन 1105 मध्ये कर्नाटक राज्यातील जिल्हा विजापूर इंगळे सर बागेवाडी या गावात महात्मा बसवेश्वरांच्या जन्म झाला त्यांच्या जन्म काढला विषयी अभ्यासकांत मतभेद असले तरी सामान्यतः त्यांचा जन्म वैशाखातील अक्षय तृतीयेला झाल्याचे मानले जाते. संत बसवेश्वरांचा जन्म अग्रहार ब्राह्मण कुटुंबात झाला असे असले तरी महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी समाजात विषमता निर्माण करणारी चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्था, कर्मकांड, अंधश्रध्दा, यज्ञयाग, पशुहत्या, अस्पृश्यता, अनेक देव देवतांचे पूजन यासारख्या गोष्टी भ्रामक असून त्यापासून लोकांची मुक्तता व्हावी

यासाठी त्यांनी लिंगायत धर्माची स्थापना केली. बाराव्या शतकात त्यांनी आपल्या जन्माची ओळख लपवून स्वतः अस्पृश्य जातीत जन्माला आलो असे मत मांडून अस्पृश्य तेविरुद्ध लढा देण्याचे कार्य करणाऱ्या महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी समाजातून जातीयता नष्ट करण्यासाठी अथक प्रयत्न केले. या शोधनिबंधात महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी केलेल्या सामाजिक क्रांती विषयीचे विचार अधोरेखित करण्यात आले आहेत.

1. चातुर्वर्ण्य व कर्मकांड विरुद्ध कार्य:

बाराव्या शतकाच्या सामाजिक व्यवस्थेत सगळीकडे धर्माच्या नावाखाली समाजातील दीनदुबळ्या, गोरगरीब लोकांचे आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मानसिक, शोषण उघडपणे होत होते. जातीभेद, वर्णभेद, लिंगभेदाने मनुष्यच मनुष्याचे शोषण करत होता आणि अशा या विषम परिस्थितीत धर्माच्या नावाने होणारे शोषण पाहून महात्मा बसवेश्वराचे मन अत्यंत दुःखी, विचलित होत होते. आपल्याच घरातील मोठ्या बहिणीला आणि स्वतःला मिळणारी वेगवेगळी वागणूक पाहून तसेच आपल्यातीलच काही लहान मुलांचा शूद्र म्हणून होत असलेला छळ पाहून त्यांच्या मनात अनेक प्रकारचे प्रश्न पडत असत आणि अशा

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वेळेस त्यांनी विचारलेल्या प्रश्नांना मोठ्या व्यक्तींनी दिलेले अर्थहीन, तर्कहीन उत्तरे त्यांना पटत नसत वयाच्या फक्त आठव्या वर्षी जेव्हा त्यांचा उपनयन संस्कार होत होता तेव्हा त्यांनी म्हटले की माझा उपनयन संस्कार होण्याअगोदर माझ्यापेक्षा वयाने मोठ्या असलेला बहिणीचा उपनयन संस्कार करावा त्यावेळी तेथे उपस्थित असलेल्या सर्व पंडितांनी स्त्री ही हिन व शूद्र असल्याकारणाने तिला उपनयनाचा अधिकार नाही. असे म्हटल्यावर महात्मा बसवेश्वर म्हणाले जर स्त्री सूद्र असेल तर मी तिच्या पोटी जन्म घेणारा कसा शुद्ध, पवित्र असू शकेल. स्त्री-पुरुषातील भेदभाव करणारा उपनयन संस्कार त्यावेळी त्यांनी नाकारला. आपल्या क्रांतिकारक परिवर्तनवादी विचारांचा त्रास आपल्या आई-वडिलांना होऊ नये म्हणून त्यांनी लहान वयातच गृहत्याग केला कारण त्या काळची परिस्थितीच तशी होती जो धर्मातील कर्मकांडाच्या विरोधात आवाज उठवत होता त्याला मूठभर असलेले, देवाधर्माच्या नावावर अधिपत्य गाजणारे विरोध करणाऱ्याचे जगणे कठीण करून वाळीत टाकीत असत , समाजाला अशा गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त करण्याकरिता महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी केलेला हा पहिला त्याग होता. कुंडल संगम येथील ईशान्य मुनिच्या आश्रमात आल्यावर त्यांनी विद्याभ्यास सुरू केला, धर्मशास्त्राचा अभ्यास करताना त्यांना धर्मग्रंथातील तर्कहीन तत्वज्ञान आणि प्रचलित समाजव्यवस्था यात तफावत लक्षात आली व त्यांनी समाज परिवर्तनाकरिता नव्या दिशेने चिंतन सुरू केले. मंदिरात एका विशिष्टच लोकांना मिळणारा प्रवेश, देवाधर्माच्या नावाखाली होणारा समाजातील लोकांचा शोषण थांबवण्यासाठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न सुरू केले. धर्म, पंथ, जात, वर्ण, वंश आणि लिंग अशा भेदांनी भिन्न भिन्न असलेल्या समाजाला एकसंघ करण्याकरिता त्यांनी समानतेचे प्रतिक असलेल्या इष्टलिंगाच्या स्वीकार केला. तोच लिंगायत धर्म होय.

2. कर्माचे महत्त्व सांगणारे विचार:

महात्मा बसवेश्वर आपल्या एका वचनात म्हणतात- ज्यांनी भिजवली घामाने ही काळी माती, आयुष्यभर कष्ट उपसले पोटासाठी, अखंड श्रमाने आपल्या देहास ज्याने राबविले, तन मन श्रमपुर्वक ज्याने झिजविले, त्याने केली खरी ईस्ट लिंग पूजा. तयाची झोपडी मज कैलासापरी. कथनी करणे असे एक, ज्याची तो असे जगतास जगद्गुरू परी पहावो, कुडल संगम देवा. यात त्यांनी श्रमाने कमवलेल्या धनाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट केले आहे. तसेच रिक्षावृत्ती ला विरोध करताना आपल्या एका वचना ते म्हणतात "फुटकी खापरी देखील घरी नरावी असे करा हो देवा, द्या हो देवा माझ्या हाती कुंडल संगम देवा". यात त्यांनी भिक्षावृत्तीचा कडाडून विरोध करून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने सत्य मार्गाने श्रम करूनच आपले पोट भरले पाहिजे मग तो संसारी असो अथवा संन्याशी असो त्यासाठी त्यांनी म्हटले

आहे की, "कायकच खरा कैलास आहे, परिश्रम हेच खरा परमेश्वर आहे, आपले काम खरी पूजा आहे"तेव्हा आपण आपले काम करताना सर्व काही विसरून जे काम सत्यतेने, मेहनतीने व पूर्ण निष्ठेने करावे असा महान संदेश त्यांनी दिला आहे.

3. अनुभव मंटप:

बीज्वल राजाची राजधानी कल्याण ला आल्यानंतर महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी लोकशाहीचा पुरस्कार करणारी संसद प्रणाली म्हणजेच अनुभव मंटपाची स्थापना केली. अनुभव मंटप म्हणजे 'सामाजिक, धार्मिक अनुभव मुक्तपणे व्यक्त करण्याची सभा होती' महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी अनुभव मंटपाच्या माध्यमातून उत्तम संघटन उभारून धार्मिक व सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी मोठे मोलाचे कार्य केले. या अनुभव मंटपात बसवेश्वर सोबत जी मंडळी जमली होती ती सर्व भारतातल्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशातून आलेली होती, वेगवेगळ्या जाती-जमातींचे वेगवेगळ्या परिस्थितीतून आलेले स्त्री-पुरुष होते, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना, गुजरात, मावळ, केरळ, काश्मीर, तामिळनाडू, अफगाणिस्तान पर्यंत अशा अनेक राज्य, प्रदेशातील मंडळी बसवेश्वरांच्या सभेभोवती एकत्र झालेली होती, या एकत्रित झालेल्या समूहाच्या माध्यमातून नव समाज निर्मितीचे चिंतन या ठिकाणी होत होते समाज परिवर्तनासाठी चिंतन मनन व योजना आखली जात होती या अनुभवमंटपाचीविशेषताम्हणजेयाच्यानिर्मितीत बसवन्ना, चेन्नबसवेश्वर, अल्लमप्रभुदेव, यासोबतच मादार चेन्नया व डोहर कक्कया यांच्याही मोठा वाटा होता.तसेच या सभेत स्त्रियांचा सहभाग होणे हीच त्या काळचा विचार करता फार मोठी गोष्ट होती. या अनुभव मंडपाच्या माध्यमातून भारतीय संसदेप्रमाणे समाजाचे संचालन करण्याचे, कायदे, नीतिनियम 'वचन' साहित्याच्या रूपाने प्रामुख्याने तयार होत असत या माध्यमातून सर्वांचे कल्याण साधू शकणारी नवी व्यवस्था उभी करण्याचा एक महत्त्वाचा प्रयोग महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांनी केला.

4. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेवर भर:

समाजाच्या प्रत्येक अवस्थेमध्ये सर्वाधिक दुर्लक्षित राहिलेल्या आणि अन्याय,अत्याचार व शोषणाची वाटेकरी झालेला घटक म्हणून 'स्त्री' चा उल्लेख करावा लागतो धर्माच्या नावाखाली तसेच तर्कहीन नीतिनियमाद्वारे स्त्रीला कर्मकांडात गुंतवून तिचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण व स्त्री-पुरुषात भेद करण्यात आला आहे याची जाणीव महात्मा बसवेश्वरांना लहानपणापासूनच होती म्हणूनच त्यांनी स्थापन केलेल्या अनुभव मंटपात पुरुषाप्रमाणे स्त्रियांनाही समान अधिकार दिला या अनुभव मंटपातील 770 सभासदांपैकी 69 सभासद ह्या स्त्रिया होत्या या मंटपाच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वानुसार स्त्री - पुरुष एकसमान असून त्यांच्या

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अधिकार व हक्कांमध्ये कोणताही भेद नाही तसेच स्त्रियांना स्वतःची आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक उन्नती करण्याचा व स्वतःच्या आवडीनुसार जीवन जगण्याचा, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक कार्यांमध्ये सहभागी होण्याच्या अधिकार बहाल करण्यात आला होता. एकूणच सर्व जातीत पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीने दुय्यम ठरविलेल्या स्त्रियांना त्यांच्यात आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करून आत्मनिर्भर बनवण्याचे, पुरुषाप्रमाणेच समान हक्क, अधिकार मिळवून देण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी केले.

5.   समाजवादी विचार:

समाजात श्रमाला प्रतिष्ठा मिळावी यासाठी आणि आवश्यक त्या गरजेनुसार संपत्तीचे वितरण व्हावे यासाठी त्यांनी 'दासोह' सिद्धांत मांडला. या सिद्धांतानुसार मनुष्याने कमवलेले धन स्वतःपुरतेच न वापरता समाज हितासाठी त्याच्या वापर करावा असा विचार महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांनी मांडला त्यांच्या या विचारामुळेच समाजात समरसता निर्माण होऊन व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या लोकांनी समभावाने कार्य केले त्यामुळे त्या काळात अनेक प्रकारचे व्यवसाय व उद्योगही निर्माण झाले. महात्मा बसवेश्वरांनी एहीक आणि परमार्थिक जीवनाचे साधन म्हणून कायकाला म्हणजेच श्रमाला महत्त्व दिले. ते म्हणतात कर्म हाच कैलास आहे न्याय मार्गानि संपत्ती निर्माण करावी व अतिरिक्त श्रमपती निर्माण करू नये यावरून त्यांच्या विचारातील समाजवादी तत्त्वे विशेषत्वाने लक्षात येते.

6.   आंतरजातीय विवाह प्रोत्साहन:

बाराव्या शतकात समाजव्यवस्था कशी होती हे आपण इतिहासात पाहतोच, तत्कालीन समाज व्यवस्थेला व राजसत्तेला हादरवून टाकणारा आंतरजातीय विवाह महात्मा बसवेश्वरांच्या पुढाकाराने घडून आला. मागास जातीतील संत हरळया यांच्या मुलगा 'शीलवंत' व मधुररस ब्राह्मण मंत्र्याची मुलगी 'कलावती' यांच्यात त्यांनी विवाह घडवून आणला ही घटनाच मोठी सामाजिक क्रांती कारक व धाडसाची होती.

समारोप:

महात्मा बसवेश्वरांचे एकूण जीवन तत्त्वज्ञान अंतरंग शुद्धी आणि बहिरंगसुध्दी अशा दोन्ही पातळीवर आहे, त्यांनी माणूस आणि माणुसकीला केंद्रबिंदू मानले त्यांनी आपले आयुष्य सदाचरण, श्रमाला प्रतिष्ठा असणाऱ्या जातीभेद रहित, कर्मकांड आणि अंधश्रध्दा रहित समताधिष्ठित समाज निर्मितीचे स्वप्न बघून त्याच्या पूर्ततेसाठी त्यांनी आपले आयुष्य पणाला लावले. आपल्या या चळवळीला व्यापक लोक चळवळ बनवून घराघरात वचनामृत पोहचवण्याचे कार्य केले. त्यांच्या विचारात समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुता, न्याय, अधिकार, सुशासन, नियंत्रण, व शिस्तप्रियता दिसून येते. आज आपल्या भारतीय समाजामध्ये विषमता, हिंसा, समाजामध्ये उच्च निच्चता,

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भेदभाव व जातीपातीचे राजकारण दिसून येते आणि याचे उच्चाटन करावयाचे झाल्यास महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांचे वरील विचार अंगीकारून या समस्येवर मात करता येईल. महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांचे विचार प्रत्येक माणसाला सामर्थ्यशील व समाज सुदृढ करू शकते. म्हणून आपल्या सत्तेचा वापर लोककल्याणाकरिता करणाऱ्या आदर्श प्रशासन नियंत्रक, समतेचे पुरस्कर्ते व अनुभव मंटपाच्या माध्यमातून लोकशाहीची स्थापना करणारे पहिले विचारवंत म्हणून संत, समाज सुधारक महात्मा बसवेश्वर यांचे नाव आदराने घेता येते.

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14093852

सारांश :

लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ म्हणजे प्रसारमाध्यमे, ज्याला समाजाचे पालक मानले जाते. ज्येष्ठ समाजशास्त्रज्ञ मॅकआयव्हर आणि पेज यांनी समाजाची व्याख्या करताना सांगितले की, 'समाज हे सामाजिक संबंधांचे जाळे आहे आणि प्रसारमाध्यमे या सामाजिक संबंधांना समाजासमोर मांडतात. याद्वारे समाज आपली सकारात्मक आणि नकारात्मक मांडणी स्पष्ट आरशात पाहून त्याची विविध रूपे समजून घेऊ शकतो. सोशल मीडियाचा समाजावर होणाऱ्या सकारात्मक परिणामांवर चर्चा करताना डॉ. संजीव भानवत म्हणाले की, माहितीचे योग्य लोकशाहीकरण सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमातूनच होऊ शकते, म्हणजेच सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोनातून समाजाचे परिवर्तन केवळ समाज माध्यमातूनच शक्य आहे प्रस्तुत शोधपत्रात लोकशाहीतील परिवर्तनात प्रसार माध्यमांची भूमिका यावर विचार व्यक्त करण्यात आलेले आहे.

मुख्यशब्द: भारतीय लोकशाही, सामाजिक प्रसारमाध्यमे, राजकीय संवाद, माध्यमाचा प्रभाव.

प्रस्तावना:

प्रसारमाध्यमांनी भारतीय लोकशाहीस भक्कम अशा पायावर उभे करण्यासाठी फार मोठी भूमिका बजावली आहे. कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ व न्यायमंडळ यांना लोकशाहीचे तीन स्तंभ मानले जातात. तर प्रसार माध्यमांना लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ मानले जाते. लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ म्हणजे प्रसार माध्यमे ही संकल्पना एडमंड बर्क व थॉमस मॅक्ले यांनी ब्रिटिश हाऊस ऑफ कॉमन्समध्ये सन १७८७ मध्ये सर्वप्रथम मांडली. तेव्हापासून ते आजपर्यंत प्रसार माध्यमांनी लोकशाहीस सुदृढ करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही आणि प्रसार माध्यमाचे वास्तव याचा अभ्यास करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. सध्याच्या स्थितीमध्ये प्रसारमाध्यम नवे तंत्र हे इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स मिडीयाचा वापर कसा केला? प्रसारमाध्यम लोकशाहीला पूरक आहे किंवा कसे? यासंदर्भातील आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेण्यात आला आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी ग्रंथालय, विश्लेषण, निरीक्षण आणि सर्वेक्षण पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.

गृहीतक:

प्रसार माध्यमे भारतीय समाजातील राजकीय लोकशाहीवर सकारात्मक प्रभाव टाकतात आणि समाजाच्या समृद्धीसाठी माध्यमांची जबाबदारी पार पाडतात.

उद्देश्य:

प्रसारमाध्यमे सध्या कोणत्या संदर्भात (विकास किंवा ज्ञान) समाजात परिवर्तन घडवत आहेत हे समजून घेणे. लोकशाहीतील परिवर्तनामध्ये समाज माध्यमाची भूमिका अभ्यासणे. समाज माध्यमांच्या भूतकाळातील आणि वर्तमानातील जबाबदाऱ्या लक्षात घेऊन त्याचे भविष्यातील कार्य समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. सध्याच्या काळात समाज माध्यमाची प्रासंगिकता काय आहे? लोकशाहीतील परिवर्तनामध्ये समाज माध्यमाची भूमिका काय आहे हे अभ्यासणे.

प्रसार माध्यमे :

'प्रसारमाध्यमे' या शब्दात 'प्रसार आणि माध्यमे' असे दोन शब्द आहेत. प्रसार याचा अर्थ दूरवर पोहचवणे. एखादी माहिती आपण एखाद्या माध्यमाच्या साहाय्याने दूरवर पोहचवू शकतो. एकाकडून दुसऱ्याला, दुसऱ्याकडून तिसऱ्याला असा बातमीचा प्रवास व्हायचा. २१ व्या शतकात माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानात झालेल्या क्रांतीनंतर नवीन समाज माध्यमे उदयास आली. त्यामध्ये फेसबुक, यु ट्यूब, ट्विटर, इन्स्टाग्राम आदी माध्यमांबरोबरच व्हॉट्सप, फेसबुक मेसेंजर, टेलिग्राम माध्यमांना आदी जलद संदेश प्रसार (मेसेजिंग) चा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर निवडणुकीच्या काळात केला जातो. या जलद संदेश वाहनामुळे इमेजेस,

ऑडिओ, व्हिडिओ तसेच लिखित मजकूर अशा सर्वच स्वरूपात संदेश तात्काळ निवडणुकीच्या काळात मोठ्या लोकसंख्येपर्यंत पोहोचवता येतो.

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्था आणि समाज माध्यमे:

आजच्या पत्रकारितेवर नजर टाकली तर जसं विकास आणि आधुनिकतेचे नवनवीन परिणाम प्रस्थापित होत आहेत, त्याचप्रमाणे प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या निःपक्षपातीपणात आणि बातम्या लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचे तंत्रज्ञान आणि निःपक्षपातीपणा यात अनेक बदल होत आहेत. सध्या मीडिया विश्वात तरुणाईची चमक खूप वाढली आहे, आता तरुण- तरुणी याकडे आपले उज्वल करिअर म्हणून पाहू लागले आहेत. चकाचक करिअर आणि नाव-प्रसिद्धीच्या हव्यासापोटी तरुणाई मोठ्या प्रमाणात याकडे आकर्षित झाली आहे, त्यामुळे हजारो तरुण पत्रकार बनण्याच्या इच्छेने माध्यमविश्वात येत आहेत. नियतकालिकं आणि वृत्तवाहिन्याही अस्तित्वात येत आहेत.

पण आज समाजाप्रती असलेली जबाबदारी पार पाडण्यात ते खूप मागे पडले आहेत, पण कुठेतरी सोशल मीडियाने मोठा हातभार लावला आहे, जसे की - अरब देशांतील लोकक्रांतीत नवीन माध्यमांनी मोठे योगदान दिले आहे. सरकारने वृत्तपत्रे आणि वाहिन्यांवर बंदी घातल्यानंतर तेथील जनता सोशल साइट्सच्या माध्यमातून एकमेकांशी जोडली गेली आणि जनक्रांतीला नवी दिशा मिळाली. भारतातही गेल्या काही दिवसांत झालेल्या आंदोलनांमध्ये नव्या माध्यमांनी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली आणि दुसरे म्हणजे आरुषी तलवारला न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी काढलेल्या मेणबत्ती मोर्चांपासून ते अण्णा हजारे आणि बाबा रामदेव यांच्या आंदोलनापर्यंत नव्या माध्यमांचा वापर करण्यात आला. यासाठी एकीकडे फेसबुकसारख्या सोशल साईटवर पेज तयार करून लोकांना आंदोलनाची वेळ आणि ठिकाणाची माहिती दिली जात होती, तर दुसरीकडे मोबाईल फोनवर एसएमएसद्वारे लोकांना माहिती दिली जात होती.

आता फेसबुक, ऑर्कुट आणि ट्विटर सारख्या सोशल साइट्सवर लोक राष्ट्रीय महत्त्वाच्या मुद्द्यांवर चर्चा करू लागले आहेत आणि अशी अनेक उदाहरणे आपल्यासमोर आहेत ज्यांनी सामान्य लोकांमध्ये जागरूकता आणली आहे. जर सुरुवातीच्या काळात पत्रकारिता हे एक ध्येय होते. सामाजिक भान अधिक जागृत व्हावे हा ज्याचा उद्देश होता, त्यानंतर सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी सारख्या तरुणांची संघर्ष पत्रकारिता देशाने पाहिली, ना भीती ना धमक्या कालच्या पत्रकारांचे लक्ष विचलित करू शकल्या. आर्थिक अडचणीतही त्यांची लेखणी डगमगली नाही, उलट द्विगुणित उत्साहाने इंग्रजांविरुद्ध आग ओकली. स्वातंत्र्याच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर संघर्ष करून लोकांमध्ये अहिंसेची भावना

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जागृत करणारे महात्मा गांधी. देशाचे, स्वतः एक चांगले लेखक होते.

आज माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाने हे युग एका नव्या उंचीवर गेले आहे. आज तुम्ही तुमच्या खोलीत चहा पिताना जगातील घडामोडी प्रत्यक्ष पाहू शकता. देशी- विदेशी बातम्यांच्या प्रदर्शनावरही तुम्ही तुमचे मत पाठवू शकता. या सगळ्याचे श्रेय केवळ प्रसारमाध्यमांनाच जाते. जो सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक परंपरा आणि परंपरांमधील गुंतागुंत दूर करून नवीन समाजाची स्थापना करत आहे. नैतिक मूल्यांसोबतच आपण सध्या होत असलेल्या बदलाचे बहुतांश श्रेय माध्यमांना जाते. आज लोकांच्या जीवनशैलीत आलेला बदल, सामाजिक समस्या, सामाजिक समस्यांबद्दलची लोकांची जागरुकता इत्यादी माध्यम बदलामुळेच घडत आहे. आजच्या युगात माणूस गरिबीत जगत असला तरी त्याला प्रत्येक चांगल्या गोष्टींची माहिती मिळते. माध्यमांद्वारे विविध पैलू समजून घेणे. लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ म्हणून प्रसारमाध्यमे समाजाला भक्कम स्थिती आणि दिशा देत आहेत. सार्वजनिक हिताचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी माध्यमे सरकारवर अंकुश ठेवून लोकशाही प्रक्रिया बळकट करण्याचे काम करत आहेत. सध्याच्या काळात वैज्ञानिक जाणिवेच्या विकासाबरोबरच इतर क्षेत्रांचाही विकास होत आहे, त्यामुळे शेती, कुटुंब कल्याण यासारख्या कार्यक्रमांना प्रोत्साहन दिले जात आहे. क्रीडांगणही प्रसारमाध्यमांपासून अस्पर्शित राहिलेले नाही. महत्त्वाच्या तथ्यांची माहिती आणि आरोग्याविषयी जागरुकतेचे श्रेय माध्यमांना जाते. ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंगच्या या युगात गेल्या दशकात निर्माण झालेली उपभोगवादी संस्कृती विकसित झाली आहे. त्याचे पडसाद आज जगभर उमटत आहेत आणि आपली माध्यमेही यापासून अस्पर्शित नाहीत.

आज वृत्तवाहिन्या फक्त त्या बातम्या दाखवण्यात जास्त रस घेतात ज्या प्रेक्षकांना पाहायला आवडतात. त्याचा आपल्या मनावर कितीही परिणाम झाला तरी चालेल. आज भारतातील ८० टक्के लोक मीडिया जे बोलतात ते सत्य मानतात. अशा स्थितीत लोकांच्या भावनांशी खेळणे म्हणजे माध्यमे आपल्या कर्तव्यापासून विचलित होत असल्याचे मानले जाईल. आज माध्यमे समाजाला सत्याचा आरसा दाखवू पाहत आहेत. अण्णांचे उपोषण असो वा दिल्लीची निर्भया घटना.

व्यावसायिक स्पर्धेच्या शर्यतीत आता सत्याचा विपर्यास करणे सर्रास झाले आहे. कालांतराने, बातम्या आणि जाहिराती प्रदर्शनात गुणवत्ता गमावतात. माध्यमांनी आपल्या नैतिक जबाबदारीचे भान राखले पाहिजे. त्यामुळे लोकशाहीत कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका आणि विधिमंडळ नीट चालत नसेल तर लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ असलेल्या प्रसारमाध्यमांनी सकारात्मक भूमिका बजावली पाहिजे हि आजची सर्वात मोठी चिंता आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाहीतील प्रसार माध्यमांची भूमिका:

१. मतदारांचे वर्तन प्रभावित करणे :

भारतात आज अभिव्यक्तीच्या साधनात फार बदल झाले आहेत. लोक फार मोठ्या संख्येने सोशल मिडियाचा वापर करतात. २००९ मध्ये झालेल्या लोकसभा निवडणूकीच्या वेळी केवळ १ कोटी ६० लाख लोकांनी सोशल मिडियाचा वापर केला असे एक सर्वेक्षण आहे. २०१४ च्या लोकसभा निवडणूकीच्या वेळी ८ कोटी लोक फेसबुकचा वापर करीत होते. त्यात सर्वाधिक तरुण होते. म्हणजे २००९ च्या तुलनेत २०१४ मध्ये चारपटीने वाढ झाली. ज्या राज्यात व मतदारसंघात शिक्षण व शहरीकरणाचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे तिथे समाज माध्यमांचा वापर अधिक होतो. भारतात सध्या (२०१८) ८३.७६ कोटी मतदार आहेत. त्यापैकी २०.९४ कोटी लोक सोशल मिडिया वापरात सक्रिय आहेत. डिजिटल लोकसंख्या असलेला हा सर्वात मोठा मतदार आहे. सर्वच राजकीय पक्ष या डिजिटल मतदारांना प्रभावित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. त्यासाठी फेसबुक, व्हॉट्स अॅप, ट्वूटर, ब्लॉग, मेसेजेस यांचा वापर केला जातो. मतदारांना वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने प्रभावित करणारी माहिती, व्हिडिओ, इमेजेस यावर टाकले जातात. त्यामुळे मतदारांचे वर्तन प्रभावित होण्यास मदत होते. २०१४ च्या लोकसभा व महाराष्ट्र विधानसभेच्या निवडणूकीत भारतीय जनता पक्ष व श्री नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी मतदारांचे वर्तन प्रभावित केल्याचे सिद्ध झाले आहे.

२०१४ मध्ये ट्विटर अकाऊंट असणे निवडणूकीच्या दृष्टीने काँग्रेसला किंवा राहुल गांधींना तेव्हा कदाचित आवश्यक वाटलेही नसेल, पण २०१९ मध्ये मात्र ते अजिबात परवडणारे नाही, ही बाब त्यांच्या लक्षात आल्याचे दिसते. सोशल मिडियाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून २०१४ आणि २०१९ च्या निवडणूकांतील फरक लक्षात घेण्यासाठी हे उदाहरण पुरेसे आहे.

२. तरुण मतदारांचे माध्यम :

भारतामध्ये अजूनही वृत्तपत्रांचे महत्त्व अबाधित आहे. लोकमत निर्मिती व अभिव्यक्तीच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी वर्तमान पत्र हे आवश्यक माध्यम आहे. भारतात १८ ते ३५ वयोगटातील तरुण मतदारांची संख्या एकूण मतदारांच्या अर्ध्याहून अधिक आहे. तरुणांमध्ये साध्यातला साधा अशिक्षित मजूर घ्या, की रिक्षा ड्रायव्हर घ्या, त्याच्या हातात आज मोबाईल आहेच. आणि त्या मोबाईलमध्ये व्हॉटसअप आणि युट्यूबही लागलेलं आहे. व्हॉटसअप व युट्यूब हे त्यांच्या आयुष्यातले मनोरंजनाचे मुख्य माध्यम झाले आहे. लिहिता-वाचता येत असो नसो, कानात वायर कोंबून ऑडिओ-व्हिडिओ दिवसभर ऐकणाऱ्या तरुणांची संख्या आज लाखांनी आहे. सुशिक्षित तरुणांची तर ती जीवनावश्यक गरजच बनली आहे. गेल्या पाच वर्षांत ग्रामीण भागात ज्या वेगाने मोबाईल फोन व इंटरनेट पोहोचले त्यामुळे तेथील तरुणही सोशल मिडियाच्या

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छत्रीखाली आला आहे. अशा बहुमताने असलेल्या मोबाईलधारी तरुण मतदाराला राजकीय पक्षांनी सोशल मिडियाच्या खिंडीत गाठले नसते तरच नवल होते. या माध्यमातून राजकीय पक्ष आपला विचार पोहचवण्याचं प्रयत्न करतात.

३. प्रसार माध्यमाचे नवे 'हाय टेक' आयाम:

निवडणूकीच्या काळात व्यासपीठावरून जाहीर सभा, चौक सभा हे प्रचाराचे महत्त्वाचे माध्यम असे. पण व्यासपीठ आणि वक्ता यांच्या दिमतीला आज व्हिडिओ आला आहे. २०१९ च्या लोकसभा निवडणूकीत 'ए, लाव रे, तो व्हिडिओ' हे परवलीचे वाक्य याच निवडणूकीत प्रथम ऐकायला मिळते आहे. पण प्रगत तंत्रज्ञानाचे वरदान असते तसे शापही असतात. डिजिटल व्हिडिओ आणि छायाचित्रे यांना एक धोकादायक किनार आहे. व्हिडिओ व छायाचित्रे हे सोयीप्रमाणे बदलून ते पेश करणे सहज शक्य असते. निवडणूक प्रचार ही तर सरळ सरळ लढाईच असते. 'एव्हरीथिंग इज फेअर इन वॉर' म्हणत एखादा नेता आपल्याला सोयीचे तेवढेच पुन्हा पुन्हा व्यासपीठावरून मतदारांना दाखवू लागला तर त्याला रोखायचे कसे, हा मोठा पेच आहे. आपल्याला समोर दिसणारा व्हिडिओ किंवा ऐकू येणारा ऑडिओ हा विश्वासार्ह आहे की नाही हे तपासून घ्यावे, त्यावर विचार करावा किंवा तो व्यापक संदर्भांच्या पटलावर पाहावा यासाठी आम मतदाराचे शिक्षण व बौद्धिक वय थोडे अधिक असायला हवे. पण भारतात मोबाईल व इंटरनेट वापरणारांची संख्या भरमसाट वाढणे हा निव्वळ संख्यात्मक विकास आहे.

४. प्रसार माध्यमाच्या बदलत्या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे निवडणूक प्रचारात बदल:

निवडणूकीच्या काळात इंटरनेट व सोशल मिडियाच्या माध्यमातून प्रचाराचे काम तुलनेने अधिक सोपे झाले आहे. लोकसभा मतदारसंघातील काही लाखातील मतदारांपर्यंत प्रत्यक्षपणे पोहोचणे सर्वच राजकीय पक्षांना अशक्य असते. अशा वेळेस व्हॉईस व व्हिडिओ मेसेजसह छोट्या मुलाखती, पक्षाची ध्येयधोरणे, जाहिरनामा, आगामी काळात करणार असलेली कामे यांची माहिती सहजतेने प्रत्येक मतदारापर्यंत पोहोचविणे आता शक्य आहे. सर्वच विधानसभा मतदारसंघातील प्रत्येक मतदाराचा मोबाईल क्रमांक मिळविण्याचे प्रयत्न बऱ्याच राजकीय पक्षांनी केलेले असल्याने किमान (९०%) नव्वद टक्के मतदारांपर्यंत प्रभावीपणे पक्षप्रचार होईल, असा विश्वास राजकीय पक्षांना वाटतो.

५. बूथनुसार होणारे मिडिया ग्रुप :

निवडणूकीच्या काळात प्रचाराचे नवे तंत्र बूथवार व्हॉटसअप ग्रुप करावेत व त्या ग्रुपचा अॅडमिन म्हणून संबंधित पक्षाचा कार्यकर्ता व पदाधिकाऱ्याने काम करावे,

असे प्रयत्न प्रथमच झाले आहेत. जगविख्यात 'टाइम' साप्ताहिकानेही भारतातील या ग्रुप्सची दखल घेतली आहे. सोशल मिडियाची कायमस्वरूपी मगरमिठी निवडणूक प्रचाराला कशा प्रकारे बसत आहे, याचे ते एक उदाहरण आहे. येत्या पंधरा दिवसात सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीचा प्रचार संपेल. पण संपता संपता सोशल मिडियाचे अनेक नवे आयाम तो मागे सोडून जाणार आहे.' अशी नवीन पद्धती विकसित झाली आहे.

६. पक्षनिहाय अँपद्वारेही माहितीचे संकलन :

निवडणुकीच्या काळात प्रचाराचे नवे तंत्र म्हणजे पक्षनिहाय स्वतंत्र अँप तयार करून मतदारांच्या तसेच कार्यकर्त्यांच्या नेटवर्कशीही सतत कनेक्ट राहण्याचा प्रयत्न होताना दिसतो. कोणतीही माहिती मागितली की, लगेचच कार्यकर्ते मोबाईलमधून ते पुरवित आहेत. पेपरलेस कारभार झाल्याने व प्रत्येकाकडे सर्व माहिती उपलब्ध असल्याने त्याचा चांगला परिणाम मतदारांपर्यंत पोहोचण्यात होईल, अशी अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली जात आहे. जगातली नावाजलेली स्टॅटिस्टा.कॉम (stastista.com) या संस्थेच्या आकडेवारीनुसार २०१९ मध्ये भारतात ३१३.६ दशलक्ष फेसबुक युजर्स आहेत. याच संस्थेच्या आकडेवारीनुसार आपल्या देशात साधारण ३७३.८८ दशलक्ष स्मार्टफोन युजर आहेत. फायनान्शीयल एक्सप्रेसने दिलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार देशात २०० दशलक्ष पेक्षा जास्त लोक व्हॉट्सअँपचा वापर करतात. व्हॉट्सअँप मेसेज इक्रप्टेड (Encrypted) राहतात. त्यामुळेच त्या मेसेजेसची वास्तविकता न तपासता अशे असंख्य मेसेज अफवांसह समाजात व्हायरल होतात. याचे अनेक वाईट परिणाम होतात. या घटना आपला सामाजिक सलोखा आणि देशातील शांतीसाठी धोकादायकही ठरु शकतात.

निष्कर्ष:

लोकशाहीच्या सशक्तीकरणासाठी प्रसार माध्यमे फार मोठे काम करू शकतात. सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार २७% लोक अशिक्षित आहे. म्हणजे ३२% लोकसंख्या परिणामसदृश्य आहे. तसेच दारिद्र्यरेषेखालील जीवन जगणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या ३७ कोटी इतकी आहे. या एवढ्या लोकसंख्येस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मिडिया किंवा प्रसार माध्यमांच्या सहाय्याने राजकीय शिक्षण दिल्यास ते भारतीय लोकशाहीस अधिक सुदृढ करतील. आज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मिडिया व प्रादेशिक वृत्तपत्रसृष्टीची गुणात्मक व संख्यात्मक वाढ झाली आहे. या वाढीचा फायदा मतदारांचे प्रबोधन करण्यासाठी प्रसार माध्यमे करू शकतात. निवडणूकीमध्ये आपला उमेदवार कसा आहे, उमेदवाराकडे किती व कशी संपत्ती त्याने मिळविली आहे, राजकीय पक्ष मतदारांना दिलेली आश्वासने पाळतात अथवा नाही, राजकीय पक्षांचे जाहिरनामे, लोकप्रतिनिधींचे वर्तन

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या सारख्या मुद्यांना व्यापक स्वरूपात प्रसिद्धी देवून जागरूक मतदारांची निर्मिती करण्याचे कार्य प्रसार माध्यमे करू शकतात. देशात असा समाज तयार झाल्यास भारतीय लोकशाही निश्चितच सुदृढ होईल. प्रसार माध्यमे भारतीय लोकशाही अधिक सुदृढ करण्यासाठी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावू शकतात. सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत सोशल मीडियाचा वापर करणे हेच मुळी एक राजकारण ठरते आहे, ती एक राजकीय कृती ठरते आहे, ती याचमुळे. अगदी वेळप्रसंगी एखादा संदेश प्रसारित करण्यासाठी इतर सर्व माध्यमांना बाजूला सारत, केवळ सोशल मीडिया याच माध्यमप्रकारांची निवड केली जाते, ही कृती होत असताना त्यामध्ये संदेश नव्हे, तर माध्यम म्हणून सोशल मीडिया व्यासपीठांचे वेगळेपण विचारात घेतले जाते. राजकीयदृष्ट्याही तसे करणे वा न करणे हे संबंधित राजकारणाला गती देणारे वा ती गती रोखणारे ठरू शकते.

इथेही 'मीडियम इज दी मेसेज चा मूलमंत्र तितकाच लागू होतो. वैयक्तिक पातळीवर, तुमची राजकीय मते नेमकी कोणती आहेत, ती कोणत्या बाजूला झुकलेली आहेत, तुम्ही नेमके कोण आहात हे जाहिरपणे सांगण्याची सुविधा फेसबुकसारख्या व्यासपीठांवरून उपलब्ध आहे. आपली स्वतःची इतरांना हवी तशी ओळख तयार करण्याची संधीही या सोशल मीडियाने तुमच्या-आमच्यासमोर आयती आणून ठेवली आहे. यापूर्वी अशी संधी अगदीच नव्हती असे नाही; मात्र त्यासाठी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या खटपटी सध्याच्या तुलनेत कित्येक पट खर्चिकही होत्या नि त्या तितक्याच वेळखाऊही होत्या. बरं, केवळ तेवढेच नाही. तुमची माध्यमकर्मींसोबतची ऊठबस, त्यांच्यासोबतची जवळीक हाही मुद्दा यापूर्वीच्या काळात महत्त्वाचा ठरत असे. आता तसे राहिलेले नाही. सोशल मीडियाच्या वेगळेपणाचा नि त्याच्या वैशिष्ट्यांचा महत्त्वाचा भाग म्हणून आपण सर्वांनीच हे मुद्दे हळूहळू स्वीकारलेही आहेत नि त्याचा आपल्याला हवा तसा वापरही सुरू केला आहे.

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14093905

सारांश:

　　या संशोधन पेपरमध्ये भिवंडी शहरातील कापड उद्योग या संशोधन पेपरमध्ये इतिहास, विकास, आणि आर्थिक या घटकांचा महत्त्वाचा सखोल अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे. भिवंडी हे भारतीय कापड उद्योगाचे एक महत्त्वाचे केंद्र आहे, जिथे विविध प्रकारचे कापड उत्पादन केले जाते, जसे की सुत, रेशीम, आणि सिंथेटिक कापड.या मध्ये कापड उद्योगाच्या ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमीची माहिती दिली आहे, जिथे स्थानिक आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये भिवंडीच्या उत्पादनांनी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावली आहे. उद्योगातील तंत्रज्ञान, कामगारांची स्थिती, आणि उत्पादन प्रक्रियेतील आव्हाने देखील चर्चिले आहेत.भिवंडीच्या कापड उद्योगामुळे स्थानिक अर्थव्यवस्थेला मिळालेल्या योगदानाचा आढावा घेतला आहे, तसेच रोजगारनिर्मिती, कौशल्य विकास, आणि सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव यांचे विवेचन केले आहे.एकूणच, हा पेपर भिवंडीच्या कापड उद्योगाची महत्त्वपूर्णता स्पष्ट करतो आणि त्याच्या भविष्यातील संभाव्य विकासाबाबत विचार मांडतो.

कीवर्ड्स: उद्योगाचा इतिहास, अर्थव्यवस्था, उत्पादन प्रक्रिया, स्थानिक बाजारपेठ, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार, रोजगार निर्मिती कामगार स्थिती, तंत्रज्ञान, कापडाचे प्रकार, कौशल्य विकास, कापड निर्यात, सामाजिक प्रभाव, औद्योगिक विकास

उददेश:

1. भिवंडीच्या कापड उद्योगाचे स्थानिक आणि क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील प्रभाव अभ्यासणे.
2. भिवंडीच्या कापड उत्पादनाची आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारात स्थिती आणि स्पर्धा यांचे विश्लेषण करणे.
3. कापड उद्योगाच्या भविष्यातील धोरणे, सरकारी समर्थन, आणि उद्योगाच्या वाढीसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या सुधारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. कापड उद्योगामुळे स्थानिक समुदायावर आणि समाजावरील रोजगार, जीवनमान, आणि सामाजिक बदल अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

　　भिवंडी शहरातील प्राथमिक आकडेवारी गोळा करत असताना प्रत्येक्षप्रश्नावलीच्या आधारे (प्राथमिक आकडेवारी) गोळा केली.दृतीय आकडेवारी मध्ये महानगरपालिका अधिकाऱ्यांकडून दृतीयआकडेवारी गोळा केली.

भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगाविषयी माहिती - भिवंडी हे महाराष्ट्रातील एक प्रमुख कापड उद्योग केंद्र आहे. येथे विविध प्रकारच्या कापडांचे उत्पादन केले जाते.विशेषतःसूती कापड, नायलॉन, आणि पॉलिस्टर यांसारख्या फॅब्रिक्स. भिवंडीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योग आहेत, जे कापडाच्या उत्पादनात गुंतलेले आहेत.

प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये:

उद्योगाचे इतिहास: भिवंडीचा कापड उद्योग १९ व्या शतकात सुरू झाला, आणि तो आपल्या समृद्ध कापड परंपरेसाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.

उत्पादन प्रकार: भिवंडीमध्ये विविध प्रकारचे कापड उत्पादित केले जाते, जसे की साडी, ड्रेस मटेरियल, झिपर, व इतर कापडांचे साहित्य.

लघु उद्योग: येथे अनेक लघु उद्योग आणि हस्तकला व्यवसाय चालतात, जे स्थानिक कापड उत्पादकांना प्रोत्साहन देतात.

साहाय्यक सुविधा:भिवंडीच्या आसपास विविध कच्चा माल पुरवठा करणारे मार्केट्स आणि यंत्रसामग्री उपलब्ध आहेत, ज्यामुळे उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत सोपी जाते.

बाजार: भिवंडीतील कापडाचे मोठे बाजार आहेत, जिथे व्यापारी आणि विक्रेते आपली उत्पादने विकतात.

आर्थिक महत्त्व: भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योग हा भारतातीलव्यापाराला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या बळकटी देण्याचे काम करतो.

भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल:

भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल विविध प्रकारचा असतो. प्रमुख कच्चा माल खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

1. **सूती कापड –**
   सूती कापड उत्पादनांसाठी कच्चा माल म्हणून कापसाचा वापर केलाजतो. भारतात कापसाची मोठ्याप्रमाणात लागवड केली जाते.

2. **सिंथेटिक फॅब्रिक्स-**
   पॉलिस्टर-कापडाच्या विविध प्रकारांसाठी वापरला जातो, विशेषतः फॅशनेबल कपड्यांमध्ये.
   नायलॉन-मजबूत आणि टिकाऊ असल्यामुळे वापरला जातो.

3. **रसायनं-**
   डायज-कापडाला रंग देण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या रंगद्रव्यांचा वापर केला जातो.
   फिनिशिंग एजंट्स-कापडाच्या गुणवत्तेला वाढवण्यासाठी आणि त्याला टिकाऊ बनवण्यासाठी लागणारे रसायन.

4. **धागा-**
   कात्री धागा-कापड तयार करण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या विविध प्रकारच्या धाग्यांचा समावेश आहे, जसे की सूत, नायलॉन, पॉलिस्टर इ.

5. **इतर साहित्य**
   जिपर, बटणे, लॅस, इत्यादी: विविध प्रकारच्या कपड्यांसाठी आवश्यक असलेले सहाय्यक साहित्य.

6. **यांत्रिकी उपकरणं**
   सिलाई मशीन: कापड तयार करण्यासाठी लागणारे मुख्य उपकरण.

7. **जल आणि ऊर्जा**
   पाण्याचा पुरवठा: उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत आवश्यक.
   ऊर्जा स्रोत: वीज, वायू इत्यादी.

भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगात या सर्व कच्च्या मालाचे महत्त्व आहे, जे उत्पादन प्रक्रियेतून उच्च गुणवत्ता आणि विविधता निर्माण करण्यास मदत करतात. भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगाची माहिती २०१५ ते २०२४ या कालखंडात विविध दृष्टिकोनांवर आधारित आहे. या कालावधीत उद्योगाने महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल आणि विकास अनुभवले आहेत. खालील माहिती काही प्रमुख मुद्दे आणि आकडेवारीवर आधारित आहे:

1. **उत्पादन आणि व्यवसाय विस्तार**

२०१५: भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगाची वार्षिक उलाढाल सुमारे ४,००० कोटी रुपये होती.

२०१८: उद्योगाने तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अद्यतनामुळे उत्पादन क्षमता १५-२०% वाढवली.

२०२२: कापड उत्पादनाची उलाढाल सुमारे ७,००० कोटी रुपये झाली.

विद्या गुरुनाथ कांबळे, प्राची सुनील हुकमाली

2. **रोजगार**

२०१५: कापड उद्योगात सुमारे २ लाख लोकांना थेट रोजगार मिळत होता.

२०२०: कोविड-१९ च्या परिणामामुळे रोजगारात ३०% घट झाली.

२०२३: उद्योगाच्या पुनरुज्जीवित होण्यामुळे रोजगाराची संख्या पुन्हा २.५ लाखांवर पोहोचली.

3. **तंत्रज्ञान**

२०१५-२०१८: पारंपारिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरात कमी होऊन आधुनिक मशिनरीचा वापर वाढला.

२०१९-२०२४: स्मार्ट टेक्नोलॉजी, जसे की IoT आणि ऑटोमेशन, उद्योगात समाविष्ट झाले.

निर्यात

२०१५: भिवंडीच्या कापड उद्योगाची निर्यात १०% होती.

२०१९: जागतिक बाजारपेठेत स्पर्धेच्या वाढीमुळे निर्यात १५% झाली.

२०२२: निर्यातात २५% वाढ झाली, विशेषतः यूएस आणि युरोपियन बाजारात.

4. **पर्यावरणीय आव्हाने**

२०१५-२०२०: पर्यावरणीय नियमांची अंमलबजावणी वाढली, ज्यामुळे अनेक कारखान्यांना अपडेट करावे लागले.

२०२१-२०२४: टिकाऊ उत्पादन प्रक्रियांचे अवलंब केले जाऊ लागले, ज्यामुळे कापड उत्पादनाच्या दृष्टीने पर्यावरणीय परिणाम कमी झाले.

5. **स्थानिक बाजारपेठ**

भिवंडीतील कापड बाजारात अनेक लघु उद्योग, हॉटेल्स, आणि ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म्सद्वारे खरेदी वाढली आहे.

6. **आव्हाने**

- **२०१५-२०१८:** स्पर्धात्मक बाजारात टिकून राहणे एक आव्हान होते.
- **२०१९-२०२०:** कोविड-१९ मुळे उत्पादन प्रक्रिया आणि पुरवठा साखळीवर परिणाम झाला.
- **२०२२-२०२४:** जागतिक आर्थिक परिस्थिती आणि कच्च्या मालाच्या किंमतींमध्ये चढ-उतारामुळे दबाव वाढला.

भिवंडी शहरातील कापड उद्योग समस्याः

आयात व निर्यात समस्या- आयात केलेल्या कापडांच्या तुलनेत स्थानिक उत्पादनाचे स्पर्धात्मक मूल्य कमी होणे, आणि निर्यात बाजारात प्रवेश मिळवण्याची अडचण

श्रमिक समस्या- कामगारांच्या कमी वेतनाच्या आणि कष्टदायक कामकाजाच्या परिस्थितीमुळे मनुष्यबळाची कमी होणे, कामगारांचे असंतोष, आणि कामकाजाच्या नियमांची अनुपालन कमी होणे,

पर्यावरणीय चिंता कापड उत्पादनाच्या प्रक्रियेत होणारे प्रदूषण, जल वायू आणि मातीच्या संसाधनांचे शोषण, आणि पर्यावरणीय नियमांचे उल्लंघन,

सुविधा नाणि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर- बीज, पाणी, आणि वाहतूक यासारख्या मूलभूत सुविधांची अपुरी असलेली स्थिती, जी उत्पादन कार्यक्षमतेवर आणि उद्योगाच्या विकासावर परिणाम करते.

मार्केटिंग आणि बेंडिंग समस्या- स्थानिक उद्योगांना त्यांच्या उत्पादनांचे विपणन, ब्रेडिंग, आणि बाजारपेठेत स्थान मिळवण्याच्या समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतोमार्केटिंग आणि ब्रेडिंग समस्याः स्थानिक उद्योगांना त्यांच्या उत्पादनांचे विपणन, ब्रेंडिंग, आणि बाजारपेठेत स्थान मिळवण्याच्या समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो

भिवंडी शहरातील कापड उद्योग महत्त्व:

आर्थिक योगदानः भिवंडीचा कापड उद्योग स्थानिक आणि क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेम मोठे योगदान देतो.

वाढती उत्पादन क्षमताः भिवंडीमध्ये विविध प्रकारच्या कापडाचे उत्पादन होते, ज्यामध्ये गारमेंट्स, यार्न, आणि फॅब्रिक्स यांचा समावेश आहे.

स्थानिक रोजगारः कापड उद्योगामुळे भिवंडीतील अनेक लोकांना रोजगार मिळतो.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारः भिवंडीच्या कापड उत्पादनाचा निर्यात बाजारात चांगला प्रभाव आहे. शहरातील कापड उत्पादने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विकली जातात.

उद्योगिक वाणिज्यिक विकासः कापड उद्योगामुळे भिवंडीमध्ये विविध उद्योगिक वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रांचे विकास आले आहे, ज्यामुळे शहराचा सामाजिक व औद्योगिक पातळीवर विकास झाला आहे.भिवंडीच्या कापड उद्योगाने स्थानिक आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठे योगदान दिले आहे.भांडवलाच्या गुंतवणुकीवर आधारलेले असे कापड उद्योगाचे नवीन स्वरूप उत्पादकांना विचारात पाडू लागले. उत्पादकांच्या विचारांना नवीन दिशा मिळाली, विविध कामांसाठी विविध यंत्रसामग्री व त्यासाठी होणारा जास्त गुंतवणूक असलेला धोका अंशात विभागणे या विचारांचा मेल वसल्याने यातून बाजारपेठांचा जन्मझाला. कापड उत्पादने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विकली जातात.

उद्योगिक वाणिज्यिक विकासः कापड उद्योगामुळे भिवंडीमध्ये विविध उद्योगिक वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रांचे विकास झाले आहे, ज्यामुळे शहराचा सामाजिक व औद्योगिक पातळीवर विकास झाला आहे.भिवंडीच्या कापड उद्योगाने स्थानिक आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठे योगदान दिले आहे.भांडवलाच्या गुंतवणुकीवर आधारलेले असे कापड उद्योगाचे नवीन स्वरूप उत्पादकांना विचारात पाडू लागले.उत्पादकांच्या विचारांनानवीन दिशा मिळाली, विविध कामांसाठी विविध यंत्रसामग्री व त्यासाठी होणारा जास्त गुंतवणूक असलेला धोका अंशात विभागणे या विचारांचा मेल बसल्याने यातून बाजारपेठांचा जन्म

विद्या गुरुनाथ कांबळे, प्राची सुनील हुकमाली

झाला.कृत्रिम धागा व कापसाचे अथवा इतर धागे यांचे मिश्रण करून तयार केलेल्या मिश्रण धाग्यांच्या कापडाला 1967 नंतरच्याकालात उत्तम बाजारपेठ मिळू लागल्यामुळे उत्तम प्रतीचे यंत्र असणाऱ्या गिरणींना पुन्हा अर्ज व्यवस्था आली.

भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगासमोरील समस्यांचे समाधान करण्यासाठी खालील उपाययोजना:-

१. तंत्रज्ञान सुधारणा

आधुनिक मशीनरी: नवीन तंत्रज्ञान आणि मशिनरीचा वापर करून उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे.

ऑटोमेशन: उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत ऑटोमेशनचा समावेश करून कामकाज सुलभ करणे.

२. कौशल्य विकास

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम: कामगारांसाठी नियमित प्रशिक्षण आणि कार्यशाळा आयोजित करणे, ज्यामुळे त्यांची कौशल्ये वाढतील.

युवांना संधी: नव्या पिढीला उद्योगामध्ये आकर्षित करण्यासाठी कौशल्य विकास कार्यक्रम.

३. पर्यावरणीय टिकाव

सतत उत्पादन प्रक्रिया: टिकाऊ कच्चा माल आणि उत्पादन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे.

पुनर्वापर: कापड उत्पादनाच्या कचऱ्याचा पुनर्वापर करणे आणि रिसायकलिंगच्या पद्धती वापरणे.

४. बाजारपेठेतील प्रवेश

ऑनलाइन प्लॅटफॉर्म: स्थानिक उत्पादकांना ऑनलाइन विक्रीच्या मार्गांद्वारे जागतिक बाजारपेठेत प्रवेश मिळवून देणे.

निर्यात तत्त्वे: निर्यात प्रमाणपत्रे आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेतील प्रवेशासाठी मार्गदर्शन.

५. वित्तीय सहाय्य

सरकारी अनुदान: कापड उद्योगाला प्रोत्साहन देणारे अनुदान आणि वित्तीय सहाय्य मिळविणे.

सहकारी संघटनं: स्थानिक उत्पादकांसाठी सहकारी संघटनांच्या माध्यमातून कर्ज सुलभ करणे.

६. नियामक सुधारणा

सरकारी धोरणे: उद्योगाच्या विकासासाठी अनुकूल धोरणे तयार करणे.

कायदेशीर मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे: उद्योगाला मदत करणाऱ्या नियमांचे सुलभ कार्यान्वयन.

७. स्थानिक व जागतिक नेटवर्किंग

संपर्क स्थापन: इतर उद्योग, तज्ञ, आणि संशोधन संस्थांबरोबर संपर्क साधून ज्ञानाचा आदान-प्रदान.

फेस्टिव्हल्स आणि प्रदर्शनं: स्थानिक आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय कापड प्रदर्शनांमध्ये सहभाग.

यामध्ये उल्लेख केलेले उपाययोजना भिवंडीतील कापड उद्योगाच्या समस्यांचे समाधान करण्यात महत्त्वाची

भूमिका निभावू शकतात, ज्यामुळे उद्योगाला स्थिरता, टिकाऊपणा, आणि वाढ मिळवता येईल.

निष्कर्ष:

भिवंडी कापड उद्योगात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगार निर्मिती होते. लाखो कामगार या उद्योगात प्रत्यक्ष किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे सामील आहेत.भिवंडीमध्ये पॉवरलूम्सच्या संख्येने मोठे योगदान दिले आहे.येथील उद्योगात हातमागाऐवजी पॉवरलूम्सचा अधिक वापर केला जातो.कापड उद्योगासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल (कापूस, सूत इत्यादी) विविध भागातून आयात केला जातो.त्यामुळे उद्योगाला विविध राज्यांमधील बाजारपेठांशी जोडण्याची संधी मिळते.जरी भिवंडीचा कापड उद्योग मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कार्यरत असला तरी, त्यात सुधारणा व नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाची गरज आहे.कापड उद्योगामुळे जल व वायू प्रदूषणाचे काही आव्हाने देखील निर्माण होतात.भिवंडीमध्ये आलेल्या कापड उद्योगावरील संकटे हे केवल त्या कापड उद्योग मालकावर नव्हे तर पूर्ण तेथील काम करणाऱ्या मजूर मजुरांवर होते काम करणाऱ्या मजुरांचे वेतन वेळेवर मिळत नव्हते त्यामुळे त्यांचे जीवन हे कोरमडून गेले व त्यांना त्यांच्या कुटुंबाचे उदाहरनिर्वाह करता येत नव्हते तर कामगार दुसऱ्या राज्यातून आलेल्या असल्यामुळे त्यांना परत आपल्या राज्यात जाण्यासाठी देखील पैसे नव्हते नोटाबंदीच्या काळात सर्व उद्योगांमध्ये हे कोरमाडून पडले होते.

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विद्या गुरुनाथ कांबळे, प्राची सुनील हुकमाली

प्राचीन कालीन जलव्यवस्थापन

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14094027

सारांश:

सिंधु संस्कृतीपासून आपण पाहिले तर जलव्यवस्थापनाचे स्त्रोत विहीरी, तलाव, धरणे, पाटबंधारे, कालवे काढुन शेतीला व नगराला, जनावारांना पाणीपुरवठा करण्याचे तंत्र चांगलेच अवगत होते. अशा प्रकारे प्राचीन काळापासुन शेती हा लोकांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय होता राजाला कर ही मोठया प्रमाणात शेतीतुनच मिळत असे शेतकरी सुखी तर राजा सुखी. राज्याची सुबकता ही कृषीवरच आधारीत होती. म्हणुन प्राचीन काळी जलसिंचनाच्या विविध योजना आखल्या गेल्या होत्या.

कीवर्ड्स: हडप्पा मोहेंजोंदडो, चन्दुदडो, रंगपुर, लोथल इ.

प्रस्तावना:

मानवाला ज्या प्रमाणे जीवन जगण्यासाठी अन्नाची गरज भासते अगदी त्याचप्रमाणे मानवाला पाणी आवश्यक असते म्हणुनच पाण्याला जीवन म्हणले आहे. ढगातून जमिनीवर सर्वत्र पडणारे पाणी हे रंगरुपाने व चवीने सारखेच असते. पंरतू ते पाणी जमीनीत मुरल्यानंतर जमीनीच्या अंतर्भागातील रसाने पाण्याची चव पुर्णपणे बदलते. जमीनीतील क्षाराप्रमाणे पाण्याचे गुणधर्म बदलतात. विशेषत: विहिरीतील पाण्यात गोड, मचूळ, खारट, तुरट इ. विविधता दिसून येते.

प्राचीन काळापासुन आपण पाहिले तर मनुष्य वस्त्या हया नदीच्या किनाऱ्यावरती विराजमान आहेत. नंतर मनुष्य आपल्या सोयीनुसार त्या पाण्याचा वापर पिण्यासाठी दैनंदिन गरजेसाठी, शेतीसाठी वापरू लागला, प्राचीन काळी सिंधू संस्कृतीत हडप्पा मोहेंजोंदडो, चन्दुदडो, रंगपुर, लोथल इ. शहरे नदीच्या किनाऱ्यावर आढळतात. त्याचबरोबर मोहेजोंदडो येथे तर तेथील नागरिकांनी पाण्याचे उत्तम नियोजन केल्याचे दिसून येते. तेथे विहिरीची संख्या जास्त प्रमाणात सापडल्या आहे आज त्या भग्न अवशेषात आहेत. पुढे मौर्यकाळात शुंग, सातवाहन गुस, राष्ट्रकुट, चालुक्य इ. प्राचीन काळात पाण्याचे नियोजन उत्तम प्रकारे झाले आहे. पाणीपुरवठयासाठी या शासकांनी विहिरी, तलाव, कालवे, नदयावर बांध घातले होते.

मौर्यकालीन जलव्यवस्थापन:

भारताच्या इतिहासामध्ये मौर्य साम्राज्याचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. मौर्य साम्राज्याच्या स्थापनेमुळे एका युगाची समाप्ती होऊन दुसऱ्या युगाच्या प्रारंभ झालेला आढळतो. व्ही. ए स्मिथच्या मते, "मौर्यांच्या आगमनामुळे इतिहासाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रकाशांची ज्वलंत किरणे पसरु लागतात. मौर्यांनी बलाढय अशा साम्राज्यांची निर्मीती करून शासन व्यवस्थेला सुध्दा सुसुत्रता बहाल करून सुसंघटित शासनव्यवस्था निर्माण केली".

मौर्य शासकांनी साम्राज्याच्या विस्ताराबरोबर प्रजेच्या कल्याणाकडे ही पुर्ण लक्ष दिले होते. कौटिल्याने स्पष्ट केले होते की "राजा स्वता:ला प्रजेचा ऋणी समजायचा लोककल्याणकारी कार्य करुनच मौर्य शासकांनी जनतेसाठी दळणवळणाच्या सोयी, सुविधा, वृक्षे, धर्मशाळा आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे जलव्यवस्थापन होय म्हणतात ना शेतकरी सुखी तर राजा सुखी "मौयांनी कृषीक्षेत्रात विकास करण्याकरिता शेतीला पाण्याखाली आनण्याकरिता नदयावर बांध घातले, तलावाची निर्मीती करून गहु, मक्का, तांदुळ इ. पिके घेतली.[१]

शेतीच्या प्रगतीसाठी राज्याकडुन आवश्यक ती खबरदारी घेतली जाई. शेतीला पाणी मुबलक मिळावे म्हणुन मौर्याच्या सौराष्ट्रामधील प्रांतीय शासक 'पुष्यगुप्त' याने पर्वती नदीवर बांध घालून 'सुदर्शन' नावाच्या

तलावाची निर्मिती केली होती. हे आपणास रुद्रदामनच्या जुनागढच्या शिलालेखावरुन स्पष्ट होते.२ त्यानंतर सम्राट अशोकाने इ.स पुर्व ३०४-इ. स पुर्व २३२ त्यामध्ये सुधारणा केल्या. याच तलावाचे पाणी त्याने सिंचनासाठी वापरले. शेतकऱ्यांना सिंचनाची उत्तम सोय करुन दिली. त्या तलावाची रचना व पाणी सोडण्याची व्यवस्था आजच्या इतकीच आधुनिक होती. इ. स.पूर्व ४ थ्या शतकात चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य याचे गुरु चाणक्य यांनी अर्थशास्त्र हा ग्रंथ लिहिला या ग्रंथात त्यांनी नगररचना, यांत्रिकीतंत्र, नियोजनबद्ध जलव्यवस्थापन योजना आजही प्रत्यक्ष वापरात आहेत. कौटिल्याने आपल्या ग्रंथात धरणे कशी बांधावी, बांधण्याचे नियम, बागायती जमिनीचे महत्व, शेतीसाठी पाट व कालव्याचा पाण्यचा वापर, पाणी व जमीन यांचे व्यवस्थापन पाहून इ. चा सविस्तर अभ्यास केला.

कौटिल्याने शेती हा राज्याच्या जीवनाधार असल्याने तो सुजलाम-सुफलाम व्हावी म्हणुन सर्व तोपरी प्रयत्न करने आवश्यक आहे असे म्हटले यावरुन लक्षात येते मौर्य काळात पाण्याचे नियोजन कसे झाले.३ मौर्य काळात शासकांनी मोठया प्रमाणात धरणांची निर्मिती केली. नदीवर बांध घातले आणि अनेक प्रकारच्या सिंचनाच्या योजना राज्यात आणल्या. त्यांची सिंचन व्यवस्था पाहून प्रांतीय गर्व्हनरांनी ही त्याच्या भागात बांध घातले त्याचेच उदा. वर गिरनार चे दिले आहे. यांच्या काळात राजाकडून भूमीचे मापण केले जाई, आणि त्यासाठी कर्मचारी नियुक्त केले होते.

या कर्मचाऱ्याच्या मार्फत बांधावरील पाणी शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीसाठी दिले जाई. मौर्यकाळात सिंचनाचे अनेक साधने होते त्यात नदी, तलाव, विहिरी याच्यातुन पर्यायी सिंचन होत होते.४

मौर्यांच्या काळात ज्या शेतकऱ्याच्या शेतीला पाणी पुरवठा केला जाई त्या शेतकऱ्याकडुन त्याच्या उत्पन्नाच्या एक तृतीयांशपर्यतच्या कर घेतला जाई.५ अशोकाच्या काळात अशोकाच्या सुभेदार तुत्तास्प याने या तलावाच्या बांधकामात सुधारणा केली. पुढे याच तलावाची अतिवृष्टी, महापुरामुळे व वादळामुळे या तलावास भगदड पडले होते.तेव्हा शकराजा महाक्षत्रय रुद्रदामन याने या तलावाची मलमपट्टी करुन तो पुन्हा दुरुस्त् केला. याचा उल्लेख जुनागडाच्या शिलालेखात केला आहे. सातवाहनाच्या काळात ही जलव्यवस्थापनेकडे लक्ष दिले होते सातवाहन शासन सम्राट वेदश्री यांनी ही तलाव बांधुन त्यावर उद्यान

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निर्माण केल्याचा उल्लेख लेण्यातील शिलालेखात आहे. दक्षिण भारतातील चोलांनी कावेरी नदीवर बांध घालुन पाणी अडविले आणि तेच पाणी सिंचनासाठी वापरले.

वाकाटक राजा देवसेन यांच्या हिस्सेबोराळ शिलालेखावरुन समजते की, त्याने वाशिम जवळच चंद्रसरोवराची निर्मिती केली. त्याचे नाव सुदर्शन ठेवले. वाकाटक राजा व्दितीय पृथ्वीसेन याने इ.स ७५८ मध्ये माहूरझरी येथे 'पृथ्वीसमुद्र' या जलाशयाची निर्मिती केली होती. नांदेड जिल्हयात कंधार राष्ट्रकुटाची काही काळ राजधानी राहीलेले ठिकाण आहे. राष्ट्रकुट राजा सम्राट कृष्ण पहिला याने या ठिकाणी किल्ला व जलाशयाची निर्मिती एकाच वेळी केली. कृष्ण तिसऱ्याचा काळात किल्याला व जलाशयाला दगडी तटबंदी उभारुन मजबुत केले. या तलावाला नाव 'जलतुंग समुद्र' असे दिले.६

प्राचीन काळात जेथे-जेथे नगरांची निर्मिती केली जाई तेथे मोठमोठे जलाशय निर्माण केले जाण्याची परंपरा आढळते. नगराला पाणीपुरवठा व्हावा या पाठीमागचा मुळ उद्देश आहे. नदयाच्या काठावर नगरे बसविले जात असत हे आपण सिंधु संस्कृतीच्या काळापासुन पाहतो. प्राचीन काळात जलव्यवस्थापन हे घाट बांधुन पाण्याची व्यवस्था केली जाई हे घाट नदयाच्या पात्रात नैसर्गिकरित्या मोठमोठे खड्डे तयार होऊन पाण्याचे साठे तयार होत त्याला डोह म्हणत या डोहातील पाणी बारामहिने वापरता येते. तेव्हा या डोहाच्या काठावर पाण्यापर्यंत जाण्यासाठी दगडी पायऱ्या प्राचीन काळी बांधल्या जात त्यालाच घाट म्हणत. याच घाटाच्या जिर्णोध्दार अहिल्यादेवी होळकरांनी केला.

बंधारे व धरणे प्राचीने काळी बांधली जात सुरवातीला बंधारे बांधण्यासाठी मातीचा वापर करत पण पुढे सुधारणा झाल्यानंतर माती व दगडाचा वापर केला जाऊ लागला. कुंड हे पण प्राचीन काळी जलव्यवस्थापनाचा स्त्रोत होता. कुंडाची निर्मिती तीर्थस्थानाच्या ठिकाणी स्नानासाठी बांधलेला मोठया आकाराचा उथळ हौद म्हणजे कुंड होय. सर्वांत प्राचीन कुंड हा मोहोंजोदडो येथील उत्खननात मिळाला. तसेच धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद) तालुक्यातील 'तेर' येथे महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वांत प्राचीन कुंड आहे. हा कुंड विटांनी बांधलेला आहे.

'आड' म्हणजे पायऱ्या नसलेल्या जलाचा संग्रह होय. आड ही वास्तु मर्यादित पाण्याच्या उपयोगासाठी बांधली जाते. 'बारव' हा पण जलसाठयाचाच एक प्रकार

आहे बारवात चारही बाजुने उतरण्यासाठी पायऱ्या असतात
व अशा प्रकारे प्राचीन काळातील पाण्याचे जलव्यवस्थापन
हे उत्कृष्ट पध्दतीने केले जाई.

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चक्रधर स्वामी: जीवन व तत्त्वज्ञान

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14094122

सारांश:

महानुभाव पंथाचे संस्थापक, थोर समाजसुधार आणि तत्त्वज्ञ श्री चक्रधर स्वामी यांची जयंती नुकतीच साजरी करण्यात आली. महानुभाव धर्मीयांच्या श्रद्धेनुसार श्री चक्रधर स्वामींना ईश्वरांच्या पंचावतारांपैकी पाचवा अवतार मानले जाते. लीळाचरित्र या मराठीतील पहिल्या चरित्रग्रंथाचे ते नायक म्हणून इतिहासात त्यांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. वैदिक परंपरेला नाकारून सर्वांना मोक्षाचा समान अधिकार देणारे श्री चक्रधर स्वामी हे महाराष्ट्रातील पहिले ज्ञात समाज सुधारक होत. श्री चक्रधर स्वामी हे खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकशिक्षक होते त्यांचे जीवन व तत्वज्ञान समाजाला आजही मार्गदर्शक आहे. प्रस्तुत लेखामध्ये श्री चक्रधर स्वामी यांच्या जीवनाचा व तत्त्वज्ञानाचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेतला आहे.

मुख्य शब्द: श्री चक्रधर, महानुभवापंथ, महानुभवापंथ, चक्रधरस्वामी

प्रास्ताविक:

श्री चक्रधर ज्यांना चक्रधार, सर्वज्ञ श्री चक्रधर स्वामी किंवा कुंवर हरिपालदेव म्हणूनही ओळखले जाते ते एक भारतीय हिंदू संत आणि तत्त्वज्ञ होते, जे कृष्णधर्माच्या महानुभाव पंथाचे संस्थापक होते. श्री चक्रधराने देव कृष्णाच्या उपासनेचा पुरस्कार केला आणि भक्तीवर आधारित वेगळ्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा उपदेश केला. ते हिंदू धर्मातील द्वैत तत्त्वज्ञानाचे प्रतिपादक होते.

श्री चक्रधराने जातीभेद मानला नाही, आणि फक्त गृहस्थ आणि एकांतात म्हणजे संन्यासी असा फरक केला. तसेच संन्यास घेण्याचा अधिकार स्त्रियांनाही आहे असे प्रतिपादन केले.

काही स्रोतांचा असा दावा आहे की चक्रपाणी प्रभू आणि गोविंदा प्रभू हे महानुभाव सिद्धांताचे प्रवर्तक आहेत आणि चक्रधर हे पहिले प्रेषित आहेत ज्यांनी महानुभाव पंथाला भक्ती तत्वज्ञानाची शाळा म्हणून पद्धतशीर केले व सर्वसामान्य लोकापर्यंत पोहोचविले.

श्री चक्रधरांना त्यांचे शिष्य कृष्णाचा अवतार मानतात. भाद्रपद शुक्ल द्वितीयेच्या तिथीला त्यांचा अवतार दिन साजरा केला जातो.

श्री चक्रधर स्वामींचा जीवन वृत्तांत:

श्री चक्रधराचा जन्म गुजरातमधील भरूच किंवा भडोच येथे एका गुजराती सामवेदी ब्राह्मण कुटुंबात शके ११४२ मध्ये भाद्रपद महिन्याच्या शुक्लपक्षाच्या रविवारी झाला. तर काही संशोधकांच्या मते चक्रधर स्वामींचा जन्म सन ११९४ मध्ये भाद्रपद शुद्ध प्रतिपदेला झाला. लीळाचरित्र या त्यांच्या चरित्रानुसार, ते गुजरातच्या एका शाही मंत्र्याचा मुलगा होते. त्यांचे वडील विशाळदेव हे भडोचचा राजा मल्लदेव याचे प्रधान होते. त्यांच्या आईचे नाव माल्हणदेवी (माल्हाईसा) होते. सर्वज्ञ श्रीचक्रधरांचे जन्मनाव हरिपाळदेव असे होते.

तारुण्यात आल्यावर हरिपाळदेव यांचा विवाह कमळादेवी (कमळाईसा) यांच्याबरोबर झाला. याच काळात त्यांनी युद्धांतही पराक्रम गाजवला. पुढे हरिपाळदेवांना आजारी लोकांची सेवा करायचा छंद लागला. बरेचदा ते राजवाडा सोडून आजारी लोकांबरोबर वेळ घालवू लागले. पुढे त्यांची प्रकृती अचानक खालवली व त्यांचा मृत्यू झाला. परंतु स्मशानात सरणावर ठेवल्यावर हरिपाळदेव जिवंत असल्याचे आढळून आले. महानुभावीयांच्या श्रद्धेनुसार यावेळी श्रीकृष्णाने त्यांच्या शरीरात प्रवेश करून अवतार

धारण केला. पंचावतारातील तिसरा अवतार श्रीचांगदेव राऊळ यांचा त्याच सुमारास मृत्यू झाला होता. काही मतांनुसार त्यांच्या आत्म्याने हरिपाळदेवांच्या शरीरात प्रवेश केला. हरिपाळदेवांच्या शरीरात प्रविष्ट होणारा आत्मा स्वतंत्र ईश्वरी आत्मा होता असे महानुभाव्य तत्त्वज्ञानामध्ये मानले जाते. या घटनेनंतर चक्रधरांचे आयुष्य पूर्वीप्रमाणेच सुरू झाले. कालौघात त्यांना एक पुत्रही झाला. त्यांचे आजारी लोकांना सेवा देणे मात्र तसेच सुरू राहिले. एक दिवस काही रुग्णांना फारच खर्च लागल्यामुळे त्यांना उसने घ्यावे लागले. त्यांनी देणेक-यांचे पैसे जोपर्यंत देणार नाही तोपर्यंत अन्नप्राशन करणार नाही अशी शपथ घेतली. त्यांच्या पत्नीने त्यांना या कारणासाठी दागिने देण्यास नकार दिला. शेवटी त्यांच्या वडिलांनी त्यांच्या नकळत देणेक-यांचे पैसे परत केले. या घटनेमुळे हरिपाळदेव यांना औदासीन्याने ग्रासले. लौकिक प्रपंचातून त्यांचे मन उडाले. त्यांनी राजविलासी भोग, संसार-सुख यांचा त्याग करून लोकसेवा करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. व त्यांनी लहान वयातच संन्यास घेण्याचे निश्चित केले आणि रामटेकला तीर्थयात्रेसाठी आपले घर सोडले. त्यांच्या वडिलांनी त्यांच्याबरोबर सैन्याची एक तुकडी ही पाठवली पण संन्यासाचा दृढनिश्चय केलेल्या चक्रधरांनी शेवटी अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील देऊळवाडा येथे काजळेश्वराच्या मंदिरात मुक्कामास असतांना त्यांचे सैनिक निद्राधीन झाल्याचे पाहून आपली राजवस्त्रे तिथेच काढून ठेवून दोन वस्त्रांनिशी ते तिथून निघून गेले. त्यांच्या प्रवासादरम्यान, त्यांनी आधुनिक काळातील अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील रिधापूर किंवा ऋद्धिपूर येथे त्यांचे गुरू गोविंद प्रभू यांच्याकडून दीक्षा घेतली. बारा वर्षे ते तपस्वी म्हणून विंध्य पर्वताच्या जंगलात राहिले. प्रबोधन झाल्यावर त्यांनी *महानुभाव तत्वज्ञान या* नव्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा उपदेश सर्वसामान्यांना करायला सुरुवात केली.

या काळात त्यांनी महाराष्ट्रभर एकट्यानेच भटकंती केली. आंध्र प्रदेशाच्या काही भागातही त्यांनी भ्रमण केले. यावेळेपर्यंत चक्रधरांना फारसा शिष्यपरिवार लाभला नव्हता. वरंगळ येथील एका घोड्याच्या व्यापा-याने आपल्या हंसांबा नामक मुलीचे चक्रधरांसोबत लग्नही लावून दिले. तिथे काही दिवस राहून ते परत संन्यस्त झाले.

गोंडवनातील आदिवासींच्या सहवासातही ते काही दिवस राहिले. या काळात चक्रधरांना तुरळक शिष्य लाभले,

डॉ. रेश्मा आझाद पाटील

त्यांपैकी वडनेरचे रामदेव दादोस हे प्रमुख होते. त्यांच्यामार्फतच पुढे चक्रधरांना नागदेव, आबाइसा, महादाइसा, उमाइसा इत्यादी शिष्यपरिवार मिळाला.

या भ्रमंतीच्या काळात चक्रधर यांची मेहकर येथे बाणेश्वराच्या मंदिरात बोणेबाईंची भेट झाली. बोणेबाईंना देवकी व स्वतः श्रीकृष्ण बनवून त्यांनी मेहकर येथे गोकुळाष्टमी साजरी केली. बोणेबाईंबरोबर त्यांनी लोणारची यात्राही केली. नंतर एके दिवशी सिंहस्थ यात्रेच्या निमित्ताने ते बोणेबाईंबरोबर त्र्यंबकेश्वरला जाण्यास निघाले. वाटेत पैठण येथे त्यांनी त्र्यंबकेश्वरास जाण्याचा बेत रद्द करून पैठण येथेच विधिवत संन्यासाची दीक्षा घेतली. ही घटना शके ११८९ मध्ये घडली. ऋद्धिपुरापासून सुरू झालेले चक्रधरांचे एकाकी भ्रमण पैठण येथे संपले. यानंतरच्या काळात त्यांनी प्रकटपणे समाज व धर्मसुधारणेचे त्यांचे कार्य सुरू केले. एकाकी भ्रमणाच्या काळात चक्रधरांनी लोकजीवन प्रत्यक्ष पाहिले. त्या काळातील सामाजिक व धार्मिक परिस्थितीचे अवलोकन केले. त्यांच्या पुढील ज्ञानदानाच्या कार्यांची पूर्वतयारीच या काळात झाली. त्यांची मातृभाषा गुजराती असली तरी त्यांचे मराठीवर उत्तम प्रभुत्व होते. श्री चक्रधर समाजातील सर्व घटकांमध्ये वावरले. त्यांनी त्यांचे तत्त्वज्ञान लोकांमध्ये त्यांच्याच भाषेत प्रभावीपणे मांडले. लीलाचरित्र पुष्टी *करते* की ते गुजराती आणि मराठीसह अस्खलित संस्कृत देखील बोलत होते. अर्थाने भरलेली सूत्रीय भाषा त्यांनी संक्षिप्त शैलीत वापरली. आपल्या शिष्यांनी मराठीतच लिहावे असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. म्हणूनच श्री चक्रधर आणि महानुभाव संप्रदायाची शिकवण मराठी साहित्यात आढळते

श्री चक्रधर स्वामींचे कार्यः

चक्रधर स्वामी सामाजिक समतेचे आद्यप्रवर्तक होते. बाराव्या शतकात महानुभाव पंथाचे प्रवर्तक श्री चक्रधर स्वामी यांनी केलेल्या सामाजिक परिवर्तनाने धर्मशास्त्र व साहित्याची दारे समाजातील उपेक्षितांसाठी खुली झाली. त्यामुळे श्री चक्रधर स्वामींकडेच सामाजिक समतेच्या आद्यप्रवर्तकाचा पहिला मान जातो. त्या काळानंतर हातामध्ये समाजाची सूत्रे असणाऱ्यांनी चक्रधरांच्या विचार व स्वार्थाआड येऊ पाहणाऱ्या सर्वसमावेशक विचारांना सर्वसामान्यांपासून हेतुपुरस्सर दूर ठेवले, असा आरोप होता. चक्रधर स्वामींचे समतेचे तत्त्वज्ञानही उपेक्षित ठेवले गेले. हा त्रास जो चक्रधर

स्वामींच्या आधुनिक विचारांना झाला, तोच महात्मा फुले, सावित्रीबाई, रयतेचा राजा श्री शाहू महाराज, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर या प्रवाहाविरुद्ध पोहणाऱ्या महापुरुषांनाही झाला. तीच प्रथा आजही सामाजिक व साहित्यिक क्षेत्रात दिसून येत आहे, असे काहींचे मत आहे. चक्रधरांची धर्मक्रांती ही सनातन्यांच्या डोळ्यांत एक झणझणीत अंजन होते, असे म्हणले जाते. व ते खरेही आहे. श्री चक्रधरांनी आपल्या तत्त्वज्ञानावर आधारित महानुभाव पंथ सुरू केला यादव काळात, सुमारे १३ व्या शतकात महानुभाव हा अत्यंत लोकप्रिय पंथ होता. श्री चक्रधर स्वामींचे तत्त्वज्ञान व कार्य यातून या पंथाची भरभराट झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

महानुभाव पंथचे प्रवर्तन:

'महान अनुभवोस्तेजा बलं वा यस्य सः महानुभावः" या दृष्टीने मोठा तेजाने युक्त असलेल्या लोकांचा मार्ग, तो महानुभाव पंथ, असे म्हणले जाते. वि.भि. कोलते यांच्या मते या संप्रदायाचे मूळचे नाव 'परमार्ग' असे असून महानुभाव पंथ हे नाव प्रथम एकनाथांनी वापरले असल्याचे शं. गो. तुळपुळे म्हणतात. (लोकशिक्षण, वर्ष ७, अंक ४/५) समाजात चातुर्वर्ण्याची मिरासदारी वाढलेली असण्याच्या काळात सर्वज्ञ श्री चक्रधर स्वामींनी वैदिक तत्त्वज्ञानाला बाजूला करून, ज्ञान आणि भक्ती यांचा समन्वय करून आपल्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा प्रसार केला आणि सर्वच देवतांचे प्रस्थ कमी केले. देवतांच्या पूजेचा निषेध केला आणि चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्थेवर हल्ला चढविला. आपल्या पंथात त्यांनी स्त्रिया, शूद्र, सकलजाती, बहुजन सर्वांनाच दीक्षा घेण्याची सोय ठेवली. संपूर्ण अहिंसा आणि कडकडीत वैराग्य यांचे पालन आपल्या संप्रदायात अपरिहार्य मानले. धर्माचे रहस्य आपल्या बोलीभाषेत सांगणाऱ्या बौद्ध आणि जैन संप्रदायांप्रमाणो जनभाषेत आपले तत्त्वज्ञान सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. म्हणूनच श्री चक्रधर स्वामी हे खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकशिक्षक ठरतात. श्री चक्रधरस्वामी आणि पुढे इतर संतांनी केलेला लोकभाषेचा पुरस्कार हे या काळातील एक मोठे सांस्कृतिक कार्य होते.

महानुभाव पंथ महाराष्ट्रात उगम पावलेला असला तरी त्याचा प्रसार उत्तर भारतात पंजाब आणि काश्मीरपर्यंत झाला. उत्तरेकडे या संप्रदायाला जयकृष्णी पंथ म्हणले जाते. आजही उत्तर भारतात या संप्रदायाचे आश्रम व महंत आहेत.

डॉ. रेश्मा आझाद पाटील

या संप्रदायाच्या समाजावादी व चातुर्वर्ण्यविरोधी विचारसरणीमुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात अनुयायी लाभले.

महानुभाव संप्रदायाचे प्रवर्तक व अवतारस्वरूप श्री चक्रधरस्वामी यांनी बाराव्या तेराव्या शतकात आपल्या संप्रदायाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाची वैशिष्ट्ये सूत्ररूपाने 'सूत्रपाठ' या ग्रंथात सांगितली. या ग्रंथावरील भाष्ये अनेक महानुभाव संतकवींनी व भाष्यकारांनी केली. हा इतिहासही महानुभाव साहित्याचे वेगळपण सिद्ध करणारा आहे. याच भाष्यलेखनमालिकेतील केशीराजबासांचा 'स्थळपोथी' हा ग्रंथ होय. या संप्रदायातील अनेक भाष्यकार संस्कृतज्ञ विद्वान आणि त्यांनी आपले भाष्यग्रंथ स्वामींच्या आदेशानुसार लोकभाषा मराठीतून लिहिले आहे.

जातिभेदला विरोध, स्त्री- पुरुष समानता याचा पुरस्कार महानुभाव पंथाने केला. गेली साडेसातशे वर्षे हा पंथ महाराष्ट्रात, मध्य प्रदेशात व पंजाबमध्ये अस्तित्वात आहे. जिथे जिथे परमेश्वर अवतारांचा संबंध आला अश्या जागांना महानुभाव पंथीय "स्थान" म्हणतात. अशी स्थाने भारतात १,६५० ठिकाणी आहेत. स्थानांव्यतिरिक्त ईतरही मंदिरे मुंबई, दिल्ली व अमृतसर या ठिकाणी आढळतात. या पंथाचे मुख्य ओळख म्हणजे ते जातीभेद मानीत नाहीत. ते कृष्णभक्त आहेत आणि कृष्णाचे पाच अवतार झाले असे मानतात. ते भक्तिमार्गी असून काही नियम पाळतात. त्यातील प्रमुख चार नियम म्हणजे शरणागती, प्रसाद सेवा, मूर्तिध्यान वा मूर्तिज्ञान आणि नामस्मरण हे होत. यतिधर्म (संन्यास) व गृहस्थधर्म या दोहोवर त्यांचा भर आहे. स्त्रियांना मठांत संन्यासिनी म्हणून जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. ते अहिंसा, शाकाहार, सात्विक जीवन, भिक्षा मागणे व देशभ्रमण या गोष्टी काटेकोरपणे पाळतात. त्यांनी सांकेतिक अश्या तेरा लिप्या देखिल तयार केल्या आहेत त्यातील सकळ लिपी प्रामुख्याने वापरली जाते. मराठी भाषेवर महानुभावांचे फार मोठे उपकार आहेत; तसेच त्यांनी भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानात मोलाची भर घातली आहे. त्यांचे सूत्रपाठ, सातिग्रंथ, आख्यान काव्य, साधना ग्रंथ, टीकाग्रंथ आणि भाष्यग्रंथ अत्यंत मोलाचे आहेत. सोळाव्या शतकात महानुभाव पंथाचा प्रसार पंजाबमध्ये झाला. कृष्णराज नावाचे महानुभाव पंथाचे संन्यासी यांनी तिथे महानुभाव पंथाचा प्रचार-प्रसार केला . ते पुढे कृष्णमुनी म्हणून प्रसिद्धीस आले. त्यांचा हा संप्रदाय जयकृष्ण पंथ म्हणून पंजाबमध्ये प्रसिद्ध आहे. मराठीत लिहिलेले सूत्रपाठ

हिंदी अथवा पंजाबी मातृभाषा असलेले अनुयायी अद्यापही वाचतात

श्री चक्रधर स्वामी यांचे तत्त्वज्ञान:

श्री चक्रधराचे तत्त्वज्ञान संन्यास आणि त्याग यावर केंद्रित होते. अहिंसा, ब्रह्मचर्य, तपस्वी/ तपश्या (*संन्यास*) आणि भक्ती या त्यांच्या चार शिकवणी आहेत. त्यांनी देवाचे विविध पैलू पूजेसाठी विहित केले: नाव, रूप, क्रियाकलाप, कर्म, स्थान, वचन (श्रुती), स्मृती म्हणजे आठवणी या विविध पैलू द्वारे देवाची भक्ती करता येते आणि देवाच्या अवताराचा आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करता येतो त्यासाठी जातीपातीचे व स्त्री पुरुष अशा भेदभावाचे काहीच अवचित नाही हे लोकांना पटवून दिले. त्यांनी "पंच कृष्ण" म्हणजे देवाची पाच रूपे सर्वोच्च मानली: दत्तात्रेय, कृष्ण, चक्रपाणी, गोविंद प्रभू आणि स्वतः श्री चक्रधर स्वामी. अशी ही पाच रुपये महानुभाव पंथीयांना आजही वंदनीय आहेत.

श्री चक्रधरांच्या प्रमाणे भगवंताचे स्मरण करून भक्ती साधता येते. मोक्षप्राप्ती इच्छिणाऱ्याने आपला देश, गाव आणि आपल्या नातेसंबंधांचा त्याग करून आपले प्राण भगवंताला अर्पण केले पाहिजेत. त्यांनी आपल्या शिष्याला कधी, कुठे, कशी, किती भिक्षा मागावी हेही शिकवले. त्यांच्या शिकवणीचा मुख्य विषय होता, "शरीर नव्हे तर आत्म्याला अनुभवा". परमार्थाचे जीवन जगून आणि कठोर तपस्या करीत असताना, भक्ताने "देव माझा आहे आणि मी देवाचा आहे" या तत्त्वानुसार जगले पाहिजे. त्याच्या आचारसंहितेचा गाभा त्याच्या अनुयायांच्या फायद्यासाठी खालील ओळीत सारांशित केला आहे: "डोके जरी कापले गेले तरी शरीराने देवाची पूजा करावी".

कठोर शाकाहार शिकवण्याबरोबरच, महानुभाव संप्रदाय मद्यपान करण्यास मनाई करतो आणि अहिंसा शिकवतो. महानुभाव संप्रदाय हे शिकवतो की कृष्ण हा परम देव आहे; इतर देवता त्याच्या शक्ती आहेत. महानुभाव संप्रदायाच्या धर्मग्रंथांनुसार, निर्वाण (मोक्ष) हे केवळ कृष्णाला एकटे परम म्हणून जाणून आणि त्याची उपासना करूनच प्राप्त होऊ शकते आणि एखाद्याने अनेकविध उपासना करणे आणि परम शक्तींमध्ये नकळत गुंतून जाणे सोडले पाहिजे, हे तुलनेने एक म्हणून स्पष्ट केले जाऊ शकते. " एको हम द्वितीयो नासी" ही वेद युक्ती येथे प्रमाण मानली आहे. चातुर्वर्ण व्यवस्थेला जरी चक्रधरांचा विरोध असला

तरी वैदिक तत्त्वज्ञान त्यांनी पूर्णपणे नाकारलेले नाही तर परमात्म्याच्या श्रीकृष्ण रूपाची एकनिष्ठ भक्ती व उपासनेला महानुभाव संप्रदायामध्ये महत्त्व दिले आहे. केवळ सृष्टीवर प्रेम करून समाधानी नसावे तर निर्मात्यावर ही प्रेम करावे. त्या परमनिर्मात्याच्या अनेक रूपांचा आदर करावा भक्ती मात्र एका परमात्म्याचीच करावी भक्त व भगवान यांच्यामध्ये भेद आहे. आत्म्याने परमात्म्याची प्राप्ती करून घेण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील असावे हे महानुभावांचे मुख्य तत्त्वज्ञान आहे. जे चक्रधरांनी सर्वसामान्य लोकांपर्यंत त्यांच्याच भाषेत पोहोचविले. चक्रधरांनी सांगितलेले तत्त्वज्ञान त्यांच्या सूत्रपाठ या ग्रंथामध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहे.

व्यक्तीचे श्रेष्ठत्व जन्माने नव्हे, तर त्याच्यातील तत्त्वज्ञानातून ठरते, असे सांगणारा महानुभाव हा एकच पंथ असून, येथे सर्व माणसे समान आहेत, असे काही विद्वान मानतात. त्यांच्या मते दंभ निर्माण होतात तेव्हा धर्मात अपप्रवृत्ती येतात. प्रत्यक्ष असणे व दिसणे यातील भेद संपतो, तेव्हा दंभ संपतो. त्याचवेळी समाजात परिवर्तन घडू शकते. महानुभाव पंथ हा सर्वांना सामावून घेणारा पंथ आहे. येथे सर्व समान आहेत. त्यामुळे सर्व जाती-धर्माचे लोक येथे दिसतात. येथे जातिभेद नाही, तर केवळ तत्त्वज्ञान आहे. धर्मासाठी आम्ही नाही, तर धर्म आमच्यासाठी आहे. तो साध्य नाही, तर साधन आहे. हीच पंथाची शिकवण आहे. इ. स. १२ व्या शतकात मानवतेला लागलेला भेदाभेदांचा कलंक दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न श्री चक्रधर स्वामींनी महानुभाव पंथाच्या माध्यमातून केला. महानुभाव संप्रदाय हा अहिंसावादी असून अहिंसा परमो धर्मः हे त्याचे एक महत्त्वाचे तत्त्व आहे

सूत्रपाठ: मराठीतील पहिला शास्त्रीय धर्मग्रंथ:

सूत्रपाठ ज्याला सिद्धांतसूत्रपाठ असेही संबोधले जाते महानुभावांचे तत्त्वज्ञान विवेचन करणारा ग्रंथ असून. या ग्रंथास महानुभावांमध्ये "शास्त्ररूप परमेश्वर" म्हणले जाते. महानुभाव पंथाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा तो पाया आहे. शब्दयोजनेतील मितव्यय (अल्पाक्षरता) आणि आशयघनता हे सूत्रपाठाचे खास वैशिष्ट्य. सूत्रपाठाचे मराठीतील स्थान अनन्यसाधारण, अद्वितीय आहे. अथपासून इतिपर्यंत सूत्रबद्ध असा हा एकच ग्रंथ आहे म्हणूनच सूत्रपाठ ही महानुभावांची गीता ठरली आहे.

डॉ. रेश्मा आझाद पाटील

महानुभाव पंथाचे संस्थापक श्रीचक्रधर स्वामी निरूपीत तत्त्वज्ञान यात आले आहे. श्रीचक्रधरांनी आपल्या परिभ्रमणाच्या काळात अनेकदा भक्तांना, शिष्यांना उद्देशून वेळप्रसंगी निमित्त करुन उपदेश केला, निरूपण केले. निरूपणातील हा उपदेश अतिशय मोजक्या शब्दात पण सूत्ररूपाने आला आहे. निरूपणातील महत्त्वाच्या, ठळक, आशयगर्भ विधानांना सूत्र म्हटले जाऊ लागले. जशी बसवेश्वरांची 'वचने' तशी चक्रधरांची 'सूत्रे'. म्हाइंभटाने संकलित केलेल्या लीळाचरित्रातून श्रीचक्रधर चरित्र आले आहे. यातील लीळांमध्ये, प्रसंगामध्ये श्रीचक्रधरांच्या तोंडची तत्त्वज्ञानपर, आचारधर्मपर, वर्तन नियमन करणारी वचने आली आहेत. ही श्रीचक्रधरमुखीची वचने निवडून नागदेवाचार्यांसारख्या अधिकारी पुरुषांकडून त्यातली सत्यापसत्यता पडताळून, त्यांचे वर्गीकरण करुन, परस्पर अन्वय जोडून केशिराजबास यांनी सूत्रपाठ सिद्ध केला आहे.

शके १२१२ - १२१३ च्या सुमारास केशिराजबासांनी सूत्रपाठाचे लेखन केले. म्हणजेच या ग्रंथाची रचना इ. स. १२९० मध्ये झाली असे आपणास म्हणता येते. या ग्रंथात एकूण १२५५ सूत्र आहेत. श्रीचक्रधर स्वामी म्हणजे महानुभावांसाठी प्रत्यक्ष परमेश्वर अवतार. म्हणून ईश्वरमुखीची सूत्र त्यांना प्राणाहून प्रिय आणि पवित्र होत. श्रीचक्रधरांच्या पश्चात महानुभावांना 'वचनरुप ईश्वर' जवळ असावा वाटणे स्वाभाविक आहे. या स्वाभाविकतेतूनच सूत्रपाठाची निर्मिती झाली. इतकं महत्त्वपूर्ण काम करणारी नागदेवाचार्य सोडल्यास केशिराजबासाइतकी अधिकारी व्यक्ती त्यावेळी तरी पंथात दुसरी कोणी नव्हती. त्यांच्या धारणाशक्तीवर आणि कर्तृत्वावर स्वतः नागदेवाचार्यांना विश्वास होता. कारण केशिराजबास प्रत्यक्ष नागदेवाचार्यांचेच शिष्य. नागदेवाचार्यांनी केलेल्या 'माझे शास्त्र पंडिता केसोदयांसी चर्चा करितां उजळे' या विधानावरुन केशिराजबासांची पात्रता लक्षात येते. केशिराजबासांनी सूत्रपाठाची निर्मिती नागदेवाचार्यांच्या संमतीने आणि त्यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली केली. स्मृतिस्थळातील 'मग केसोबासीं भटोबासांते पुसपुसों अनुक्रमे प्रकरणान्वयो लाविला: जे जयाचें नाम तें तया (प्रकरण) ठेविले:' या स्मृतीवरुन ते आपल्या लक्षात येते. श्रीचक्रधरांच्या चरित्रसंदर्भाने असो की सूत्रसंदर्भाने असो 'पुसोपुसो' नोंद करण्याची, पडताळून पाहण्याची महानुभावांची संशोधक वृत्ती लीळाचरित्राप्रमाणे सूत्रपाठ

डॉ. रेश्मा आझाद पाटील

निर्मितीच्या वेळीही जागरूक होती. 'सूत्रपाठ' हा ग्रंथ महानुभाव पंथाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचा पाया आहे. म्हणूनच महानुभाव पंथीयांनी त्याची कसोशीने व निष्ठापूर्वक जपणूक केली. सूत्रपाठाचं महत्त्व सांगताना ह. ना. नेने 'रामदासी लोकांना जसा *दासबोध* तसा महानुभावांना *सूत्रपाठ* असे म्हणतात. सूत्रपाठाला ' महानुभावांचे वेद' असंही म्हटलं जातं. यावरुन त्याचं महत्त्व आपल्या लक्षात येते. *सूत्रपाठातील* साडेबाराशेपेक्षा जास्त असलेल्या सूत्रांची विभागणी सोळा प्रकरणात केली आहे. पूर्वी, पंचकृष्ण, पंचनाम, अन्यव्यावृत्ती, युगकर्म, विद्यामार्ग, संहार, संसरण, उद्धरण, असतीपरी, महावाक्य, निर्वचन, आचार, आचारमालिका, विचार, विचारमालिका हे ते प्रकरण होत. यापैकी आचारमालिका आणि विचारमालिका या दोन प्रकरणाचे संकलन परसरामबास आणि रामेश्वरबास यांनी केले आहे.

आजही महानुभाव पंथात महावाक्य, आचारमालिका, विचारमालिका या प्रकरणाचे निरोपण सोहळे होतात हे विशेष. दिनचर्येतही पंथीय संन्यासी, उपदेशी साधक *सूत्रपाठाची* पारायणे, नित्यपठण करतात. अनेक पंथीय विद्वानांनी संपूर्ण *सूत्रपाठ* मुखोद्गत केल्याचे आढळून येते. *सूत्रपाठाचा* विषय तात्विक असला तरी अनेक सूत्र वाङ्मयीन दृष्ट्या सुंदर आहेत. अल्पाक्षरत्व हे सूत्राचं मुख्य लक्षण सूत्रपाठातील सर्वच सूत्रातून दिसून येतं. सूत्रपाठातील काही सूत्रांचे दोन भाग पडतात. एक भाग वचनरूप असतो, तर दुसरा वचनार्थरूप म्हणजे स्पष्टीकरणात्मक असतो. *सूत्रपाठातील* वचनांचा अर्थ कसा जाणून घ्यावा हेही श्रीचक्रधरांनी 'अर्थु तो प्रकरणवसें' या सूत्रातून सांगून ठेवले आहे.

ज्यापद्धतीने सूत्रपाठाची निर्मिती लीळाचरित्रातून झाली त्याचप्रमाणे *सूत्रपाठ* पुढील सर्व तात्विक ग्रंथाचे मूळ ठरले. सूत्राचा अर्थ लावणारे चोवीस पक्ष, लापिका, वेगवेगळे पाठ हे सर्व निर्माण झाले. तात्पर्य,श्रीचक्रधरोक्त *सूत्रपाठ* हा महानुभाव पंथाच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाचाच नव्हे तर त्यांच्या सर्व भावी साहित्याचा पाया ठरला.

काही उल्लेखनीय सूत्रे:
- भक्त वियोगीं नुरे (ईश्वरवियोगाने भक्त जिवंत राहु शकत नाही)

- जवं जवं जाणता : तवं तवं नेणता (जसजशी ज्ञानप्राप्ती तसतसे आपण काहीच जाणत नाही अशी जाणीव, ज्ञान अगाध)
- हाती गुढरिला निका दिसे : जोगी मुंडिला निका दिसे (शृंगारलेला हत्ती सुंदर, मुंडण केलेला योगी सुंदर)
- आचारे तेयाचा धर्म (प्राप्त परिस्थितीमध्ये जे करणे योग्य आहे तोच त्यावेळचा धर्म असतो व त्याचेच अनुसरण करावे.)
- जन्मजीवित परमेश्वरा देयावे (आपले जीवन परमेश्वराला अर्पण करावे)

समारोप:

      महानुभाव पंथाचे प्रवर्तक चक्रधर हे होत. ऋद्धिपूरच्या गोविंदप्रभू या परमेश्वरावताराचे ते शिष्य. त्यांचे मूळचे नाव हरपाळदेव असून त्यांच्या मृत शरीरात चांगदेव राऊळ यांनी प्रवेश करून नवीन अवतार धारण केला अशी कल्पना आहे. नागदेवाचार्य हे चक्रधरांचे पट्टशिष्य व पंथाचे पहिले आचार्य. चक्रधरांच्या वैदिक धर्माहून आणि लोकरूढीहून वेगळ्या शिकवणीमुळे तत्कालीन सनातनी लब्धप्रतिष्ठितांकडून त्यांना विरोध झाला व त्यांना नाहीसे करण्याचे प्रयत्न झाले. तरी महानुभाव पंथाची वृद्धी होत राहिली. श्री चक्रधर स्वामी यांनी केलेल्या सामाजिक परिवर्तनाने धर्मशास्त्र व साहित्याची दारे समाजातील उपेक्षितांसाठी खुली झाली. त्यामुळे श्री चक्रधर स्वामींकडेच सामाजिक समतेच्या आद्यप्रवर्तकाचा पहिला मान जातो. त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांनी लोकभाषेतून लोकांना शिक्षण दिले म्हणून लोकशिक्षकाचा मान ही त्यांच्याकडेच जातो.

निष्कर्ष:

1. श्री चक्रधर स्वामी हे सामाजिक समतेचे आद्यप्रवर्तक होते.
2. श्री चक्रधर स्वामींनी लोक भाषेमध्ये आपले तत्त्वज्ञान सर्वसामान्य पर्यंत पोहोचविले.
3. जातीभेदाला विरोध व स्त्री - पुरुष समानता यांचा पुरस्कार श्री चक्रधर स्वामींनी केला.
4. सर्व जातीधर्मांतील लोकांना व पुरुषाप्रमाणे स्त्रीलाही भक्तीचा, संन्यासाचा व मुक्तीचा ही अधिकार आहे. असे श्री चक्रधर स्वामींनी समाजाला पटवून दिले.

5. लोकांना त्यांनी त्यांच्याच भाषेतून सूत्ररूपाने उपदेश दिला त्यामुळे श्री चक्रधर स्वामी खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकशिक्षक ठरतात.

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डॉ. रेश्मा आझ्झाद पाटील

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सारांश:

कोणत्याही देशाच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासासाठी त्या देशातील लोकसंख्या आकार व लोकसंख्येची रचना माहीत असणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच त्या देशातील आर्थिक नियोजन करणे शक्य होते. देशातील साधनसामग्रीचा पुरेपूर उपयोग, आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग वाढवणे व लोकांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सुधारणे. हे लोकसंख्या विषयी धोरणाचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट असते. कोणत्याही देशाची लोकसंख्या ही युक्ततम असणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. पण जेव्हा लोकसंख्या वाढ अतिरिक्त होते. तेव्हा लोकसंख्यावाढीचा आर्थिक विकासावर विपरीत परिणाम होत असतो, पण लोकसंख्या गुणात्मक रित्या कार्यप्रवण असेल तर ती आर्थिक विकासात मदत करत असते. लोकसंख्याविषयक धोरणाचे परिमाणात्मक व गुणात्मक असे दोन पैलू असतात. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला आळा घालने. हा परिणामात्मक पैलू तर देशातील लोक निरोगी, कार्यक्षम, सभ्य व सुसंस्कृत असणे हा गुणात्मक पैलू होय. लोकसंख्या विषयक धोरण आखण्याकरिता त्याच्यात उपलब्ध असलेल्या लोकसंख्येचा अभ्यास केला जातो. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला आळा घालण्याकरिता जन्मदर कमी करणे हा एकमेव उपाय होय. कारण मृत्यूदरात वाढ करणे हा उपाय होऊ शकत नाही. जन्मदर कमी करण्याकरता कुटुंब नियोजनाची मोहीम सुरू करण्यात येते. लोकसंख्येच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा करण्याकरिता शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण व आरोग्याच्या सोयी उपलब्ध करून द्यायच्या असतात आणि त्या सर्व बाबींची तरतूद लोकसंख्याविषयक धोरणात केलेली असते.

बीजशब्द: लोकसंख्याधोरण, पंचवार्षिक योजना, जन्मदर, मृत्युदर, जनगणना, लोकसंख्येचा आकार, दशवार्षिक, वृद्धीदर

प्रस्तावना:

भारत स्वतंत्र झालाआणि देशाला विकासाच्या मार्गावर आणण्यासाठी शर्तीचे प्रयत्न करावे लागणार होते. त्या अगोदर या देशात राहणारे नागरिकांचे जीवनमान सुधारणे यांच्या जीवनावश्यक गरजा भागवणे. ही महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न समोर उभे होते. तसा भारतातील लोकसंख्या विषयक धोरणाचा खूप मोठा इतिहास आहे. जगामध्ये भारत हा लोकसंख्याधोरण लागू करणारा पहिला देश आहे. सन १९४० मध्ये पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी राष्ट्रीय योजना समिती बनवली होती. या समितीने कुटुंब नियोजन, बालमृत्यूची संख्या कमी करणे, नसबंदी कार्यक्रम राबवणे यासाठी कुटुंब नियोजन व आरोग्य केंद्राची स्थापना करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर आरोग्य सर्वेक्षण आणि विकास समिती म्हणजे १९४६ मध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या बोर समितीने आपल्या निष्कर्षात स्पष्ट केले की, जर रोगांवर व दुष्काळावर नियंत्रण ठेवून सामाजिक आरोग्य चांगले केल्यास लोकसंख्या वाढीला प्रोत्साहन मिळेल. त्यासाठी जन्मदरावर प्रभावी नियंत्रण ठेवणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी कठोर उपाय योजना करणे आवश्यक आहे.

लोकसंख्या वाढीचा आर्थिक विकासावरील विपरीत परिणाम होत असतो, पण लोकसंख्या गुणात्मकरीत्या कार्यप्रवण असेल तर ती लोकसंख्या आर्थिक विकासात मदत करत असते. म्हणजेच एखाद्या खंडाची, देशाची, लोकसंख्या गुणात्मकरीत्या कशी आहे यावर त्या भागाचा आर्थिक विकास अवलंबून असतो. यासाठी त्या भागाने लोकसंख्या धोरण महत्त्वाचे असते. लोकसंख्या विषयक धोरण म्हणजे जन्मदर कमी करण्याच्या मार्गाने लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर कमी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने केंद्र शासनाकडून किंवा घटक राज्याच्या शासनाकडून हेतूपूर्वक आखले जाणारे आणि कार्यवाहीत आणले जाणारे धोरण होय. भारतात प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये लोकसंख्या विषयक धोरणामध्ये कमी अधिक प्रमाणात भर दिल्याचे दिसून येते.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये:

- पंचवार्षिक योजना निहाय लोकसंख्याधोरण अभ्यासणे.

• लोकसंख्या धोरणाचा अभ्यास करून निष्कर्ष मांडणे .

संशोधन पध्दती:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी उपयोगात आणलेली संशोधन पध्दती ही प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम स्वरुपाची आहे. विविध प्रकारची ग्रंथ यांच्या आधारे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी तथ्ये गोळा केली आहेत.

पहिली पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९५१-५६)

पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये कुटुंबनियोजन व लोकसंख्या नियोजनाला अत्यंत महत्त्व देऊन अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार लोकसंख्येला एका स्तरावर स्थिर ठेवण्यासाठी जन्मदरावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. या योजनेच्या काळात कुटुंब नियोजनासाठी फक्त ६५ लाखाची तरतूद करण्यात आली होती. परंतु त्या रुपयातून फक्त १८.५ लाख रुपये खर्च करण्यात आले. कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रम शहरी भागापुरताच मर्यादित राहिला त्यामुळे ही योजना फक्त प्रयोगात्मक म्हटल्या जाऊ शकते. ही योजना लोकसंख्येवर फार प्रभाव पाडू शकली नाही.

दुसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९५६ ते १९६१)

दुसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये पहिल्या योजनेत झालेल्या चुका दुरुस्त करून नियोजनाचे आराखडे आखले. कुटुंब नियोजन आरोग्य केंद्राची स्थापना फक्त शहरी भागापुरतीच मर्यादित न ठेवता ग्रामीण भागात सुध्दा याचा प्रसार व प्रचार करण्यास प्राधान्य देण्यात आले. या योजनेत लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणासाठी खर्चात वाढ करण्यात आली. ५ कोटी रुपये खर्च करण्याचे ठरवण्यात आले. पण या योजनेतही खर्च ठरल्यापेक्षा कमीच झाला. या योजनेचा विचार करता फक्त २.५ कोटी रुपये खर्च झाले. १९५६ मध्ये केंद्रीय कुटुंब नियोजन परिषदेची स्थापना करण्यात आली मुंबई, कलकत्ता, त्रिवेंद्रम व दिल्लीमध्ये लोकसंख्या संशोधन केंद्राची स्थापना करण्यात आली. ५० हजार लोकसंख्येमागे एक आरोग्य केंद्राची स्थापना करण्यात आली. हे उद्दिष्ट पूर्ण करण्यासाठी शहरी भागात ५०० व ग्रामीण भागात २००० कुटुंब नियोजन केंद्राची स्थापना करण्याचे ठरवले होते. पहिल्या योजनेपेक्षा दुसऱ्या योजनेत कुटुंब नियोजन संबंधी अधिक गांभीर्याने लक्ष देण्यात आले.

तिसरी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९६१-१९६६)

तिसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रमाच्या अंतर्गत सर्व जिल्हा व तालुका स्तरावर दवाखाने आणि प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र मध्ये नसबंदीची सोय उपलब्ध करून देण्याची व्यवस्था केली, तर महाराष्ट्र सरकारने ग्रामीण भागामध्ये पुन्हा नसबंदी शिबिराच्या आयोजन केले. यापूर्वीच्या दोन पंचवार्षिक योजनातील लोकसंख्या धोरणांमध्ये नेते, पुढाऱ्यांनी या नियोजनाला विरोध केला होता, परंतु तिसऱ्या योजनेत मात्र या पुढाऱ्याने सुध्दा या कार्यक्रमाला मान्यता दिली. त्या योजनेत २७ कोटी रुपये खर्च मंजूर करण्यात आला आणि आवश्यकतेनुसार तो ५० कोटी पर्यंत वाढवण्याचे ठरवले यामधून २५.५ कोटी रुपये खर्च झाले. या योजनेच्या शेवटी

प्रा. डॉ. प्रविण भास्करराव हाडे

पर्यंत ३६७६ ग्रामीण कुटुंब नियोजन केंद्र , ७०८१ ग्रामीण उपकेंद्र व १३८१ शहरी कुटुंब नियोजन व कल्याण केंद्राची स्थापना करण्यात आली. राज्य सरकारांना कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रमाच्या यशानुसार केंद्रातील सहाय्यता मिळत होती.

वार्षिक योजना (१९६६-६९)

पहिल्या तीन पंचवार्षिक योजनांमुळे कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रमासाठी चांगले वातावरण तयार झाले होते. त्याचाच परिणाम होऊन या वार्षिक योजनांमध्ये ७४ लाख व्यक्तींनी नसबंदी केली व २१ लाख महिलांनी या कुटुंब नियोजनास पाठिंबा दर्शवला.

चौथी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९६९-७४)

चौथ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत कुटुंबनियोजनाचा मूलभूत उद्देश जन्मदर हजारी दरवर्षी ४० पासून योजनेच्या शेवटपर्यंत ३२ प्रति हजार करणे व १९७८ पर्यंत २५ वर आणण्याचे लक्ष ठेवण्यात आले होते, हे उद्दिष्ट गाठण्यासाठी शासनाने पुढील साधनांवर भर दिला. जीवनाची एक पध्दत म्हणून कुटुंबनियोजनास मान्यता, वयक्तिक आदर्श म्हणून छोटे कुटुंब ही कल्पना स्वीकारणे, सर्व विवाहित तरुण जोडप्याना कुटुंब नियोजनाची माहिती असणे आणि कुटुंबियांना कुटुंब नियोजनाच्या साधने व संबंधित सेवा सर्व संबंधितांना सहज उपलब्ध करून देणे.

या योजनेमध्ये आरोग्य मंत्रालयाच्या अंतर्गत कुटुंब नियोजनाच्या स्वतंत्र विभाग नेमण्यात आला तेव्हापासून मोठ्या दुकानात निरोध विकल्या जाऊ लागेल. याचाच भाग म्हणून मुदालियर कमिटी ने योन शिक्षा मेडिकल कॉलेजमध्ये अनिवार्य करण्यात आली. २६ मार्च १९७२ मध्ये झालेल्या सोशल सायंटिस्ट सेमिनार मध्ये या प्रकारच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रचार व प्रसारावर भर देण्यात आला. या सर्व कार्यावरून चौथी पंचवार्षिक योजना महत्वपूर्ण समजण्यात येते.

पाचवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९७५- ७९)

भारतामध्ये १५ जून १९७५ ते १९७७ पर्यंतचा काल लोकसंख्या धोरणाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून एक इतिहासिक काळ सिध्द झाला. कुटुंबनियोजनाच्या बाबतीत मागच्या २९ वर्षात न झालेले प्रगती या कालावधीत घडून आली. भारतामध्ये ज्या दाम्पत्यांना तीन व त्यापेक्षा जास्त अपत्य असतील त्यांची निर्बीजीकरण करणे. यासाठी महाराष्ट्रात सर्वप्रथम ऑगस्ट १९७६ मध्ये कायदा करण्यात आला. असा कायदा तयार करणार महाराष्ट्र हे पहिले राज्य ठरले. जे महाराष्ट्र बिल या नावाने ओळखल्या जाते. पण या कायद्याला केंद्राने मान्यता दिली नाही.

आणीबाणीच्या काळातील लोकसंख्या धोरण (१९७५-१९७७)

आणीबाणीच्या जाहीर झालेल्या त्या परिस्थितीचा फायदा घेऊन शासकीय बदलाचा वापर करून सक्तीने शस्त्रक्रिया घडवून आणण्यात आल्या. १९७६ -७७ मध्ये

शस्त्रक्रियेची लक्ष ४३ लाख ठरविण्यात आले. प्रत्यक्षात ८२ लाख शस्त्रक्रिया झाल्या. लक्ष पूर्ण करण्यासाठी शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांवर सक्ती करण्यात आली. काही कुटुंब नियोजन टीमचे खून करण्यात आले. आणीबाणी संपल्यानंतर कुटुंबनियोजन कार्यक्रमाचे नाव बदलून कुटुंबकल्याण कार्यक्रम करण्यात आले.

१९७६ लोकसंख्या विषयक धोरणाची वैशिष्ट्ये:

1. कायद्याने मुलीचे लग्नाचे वय १८ व मुलाचे वय २१ वर्ष ठरवणे.
2. सर्व घटक राज्यात स्त्रियांमध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व्हावा म्हणून शासनाने कार्यक्रम आखून कार्यवाही करणे.
3. गरीब कुटुंबांना कुटुंब नियोजनात प्रवृत्त करण्यासाठी पैशाच्या स्वरूपात बक्षिसे देऊन त्यांना प्रेरणा देणे.

पुढे जनता पक्षाचे सरकार आले त्यांनी कुटुंब नियोजन ची सक्ती न करता लोकांनी खुशीने कुटुंबनियोजन करावे असे आवाहन करण्यात आले.

सहावी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८०-८५)

सहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत लोकसंख्या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्टे

1. जननदर प्रति हजार प्रतिवर्षी सन १९७८ मध्ये ३३ होता तो सन १९९५ पर्यंत २१ पर्यंत आणणे.
2. प्रति हजार प्रतिवर्षी सन १९७८ मध्ये सर्वसाधारण मृत्यू दर १४ होता तो ९ पर्यंत खाली आणणे व बालकांच्या मृत्यू दर १२९ वरून ६० पर्यंत खाली आणणे.
3. कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रमात सन १९७८ मधील २२ टक्के जननक्षम कुटुंबाचा अंतर्भाव होता. अशा कुटुंबाची टक्केवारी सन २००० मध्ये ६० टक्के पर्यंत वाढविणे.

सहावी पंचवार्षिक योजना लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण विषयी इतर योजनांचा विचार करता फारशी प्रभावशाली झाली नाही. कारण राज्यकर्त्यांनी सुद्धा त्यावरचे नियंत्रण कमी केले होते.

सातवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९८५-१९९०)

सातव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रमासाठी ३२५६ कोटी रुपयांची तरतूद करण्यात आली होती. या योजनेत कुटुंब नियोजन परिणामकारक होण्याच्या दृष्टीने बालमृत्यूदरात मोठी घट घडवून आणण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. कारण बाल मृत्यू दर मोठा असल्याने ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील विशेषता गरीब कुटुंबत बालकांची संख्या अधिक ठेवतात, म्हणजे निदान यातील काही मुले तरी जगतील अशी लोकांची धारणा असते. त्याचा दुष्ट परिणाम म्हणजे थोडा का होईना पण वार्षिक लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर सन १९८१ मधील २.२२ टक्क्यांवरून सन १९९१ मध्ये २.११ टक्क्यापर्यंत

खाली आणला गेला होता व ही चांगल्या सुरुवातीची चिन्हे होती.

आठवी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९९१-१९९७)

देशामध्ये आठव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या काळात राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषदेने लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणासाठी लोकसंख्या धोरण निश्चित केले.

1. कुटुंब कल्याण कार्यक्रमाच्या यशस्वीतेसाठी देशात सर्व धर्मांचा समावेश असलेली एक सर्वमान्य राष्ट्रीय धोरण तयार करण्यात यावे.
2. कुटुंब कल्याण कार्यक्रमांतर्गत सोयी व सुविधांची गुणवत्ता वाढ करण्यात यावी.
3. १९८१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ज्या ९० जिल्ह्यात जन्मदर प्रति हजार ३९ होता. त्यावर विशेष लक्ष ठेवल्या जावे.
4. नवीन गर्भनिरोधकांचा विकास केल्या जावा.

या लोकसंख्या धोरणाच्या यशस्वीतेसाठी सर्वांनी प्रयत्न केले.

नववी पंचवार्षिक योजना (१९९७- २००२)

नवव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत स्त्रियांना विशेष अधिकार देण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. लोकसंख्या धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून जन्म निरोधक विधीला विवाहित बोर्डाच्या इच्छेनुसार मान्यता देण्यात आली. त्यावर सक्ती करण्यात आली नाही. मागच्या तीन दशकात लोकसंख्या वृद्धी दर जवळपास २ टक्के पेक्षा वर राहिला ज्याला (१९९६-२०११) पर्यंत १.५६ % करण्याचे लक्ष ठेवले गेले.

नवव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये लोकसंख्या धोरणाच्या सगळ्यात महत्त्वाचा निर्णय म्हणजे १९९६-९७ मध्ये विशेष उद्दिष्ट दृष्टिकोन पूर्णपणे बंद करण्यात आला. कारण यात खूपच सक्तीच्या माध्यमातून लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण केल्या जात होते. पण त्यानंतरच्या काळात मात्र लोकसंख्या धोरणाला राजकीय दबावापासून दूर ठेवण्यात आले.

नवीन लोकसंख्या धोरण - २०००

१५ फेब्रुवारी २००० ला भारत सरकारने नवीन लोकसंख्या धोरण जाहीर केले. या नवीन धोरणाची ३ उद्दिष्टे आहेत. या नवीन धोरणाची अगदी तात्कालीन उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे दुर्लक्षित क्षेत्रामध्ये पर्यास प्रमाणात गर्भनिरोधक, स्वास्थ सुरक्षा रचना व याकरता पुरेशा कर्मचाऱ्यांची व्यवस्था करणे ही होय. या धोरणाचे मध्यकालीन उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे इसवी सन २०१० पर्यंत एकूण प्रजननता दर हा २:१ या प्रतिस्थापन पातळीपर्यंत आणणे हे होय. या नवीन लोकसंख्या धोरणाचे दीर्घकालीन उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे २०४५ पर्यंत स्थिर लोकसंख्येचे लक्ष गाठणे होय.

कुटुंब नियोजनाला प्रोत्साहित करणारी उपाययोजना:

1. नवीन धोरणात बालविवाह विरोधी कायदा व प्रसुती पूर्व लिंग परीक्षण विरोधी कायद्याची अमलबजावणी करणे.

प्रा. डॉ. प्रविण भास्करराव हाडे

2. ज्यांना दोन किंवा तीन अपत्य असून कुटुंब नियोजन शस्त्रक्रिया केली आहे. अशा दारिद्रय रेषेखालील राहणाऱ्या लोकांना ५०० रुपयाची आरोग्य विम्याची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येईल.

3. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रात ☐म्बुलन्स ची सोय उपलब्ध करून देण्याकरिता उदार अटींवर कर्ज व आर्थिक मदत देण्यात येईल.

4. कुटुंबनियोजन करणाऱ्या जोडप्यांना सरकार पुरस्कार देईल.

दहावी पंचवार्षिक योजना (२००२-२००७)

दहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये बालमृत्यू, मातामृत्यू कमी करण्यावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला. मागच्या नऊ पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या यश अपयशाचा विचार करूनच दहावी पंचवार्षिक योजना आखण्यात आली यामध्ये २००७ पर्यंत प्रति हजार जिवंत जन्मलेल्या बालकात बालमृत्यू ४५ पर्यंत कमी करणे २०१२ पर्यंत तो दर २८ पर्यंत कमी करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. वर्ष २००७ पर्यंत माता मृत्यूदरात २ टक्क्यापर्यंत घट करणे. तसेच २००१ ते २०११ मधील दर्शकीय वृद्धीदर कमी करून १६.२ करण्याचे लक्ष ठेवण्यात आले.

अकरावी पंचवार्षिक योजना (२००७-२०१२)

अकराव्या योजनेमध्ये लोकसंख्याधोरण थोड्या वेगळ्या पद्धतीने हाताळण्यात आले. लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणा खेरीज लोकसंख्येच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर भर देण्यात आला.

अकराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेची लोकसंख्या संबंधित उद्दिष्टे:

1. वर्ष २०१२ पर्यंत साक्षरतेचा दर ८० % पर्यंत वाढविणे.

2. दर हजार जणांना मागे अर्भकाचा मृत्यूचे प्रमाण २८ पर्यंत खाली आणण्याचे या योजनेत ठरविले आहे.

3. अकराव्या योजनेच्या शेवट पर्यंत बाळंतपणातील मातांच्या दगावण्याचे प्रमाण हजार जणांना मागे एक पर्यंत खाली आणणे योजनेत अभिप्रेत आहे.

4. हजार पुरुषामागील स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण आज भारतात ९३३ इतके आहे. ते २०११ -१२ पर्यंत ९३५ व २०१६-१७ पर्यंत अजून वाढविण्याचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

बाराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजना (२०१२ -२०१७)

बाराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत पुढील लोकसंख्या धोरणाची उद्दिष्टे ठेवण्यात आली आहेत. लोकसंख्या वृद्धीचा दर कमी करणे, लिंग समानता साधणे, माता-मृत्यू दर कमी करणे, बालमृत्यू दर कमी करणे, लोकसंख्या शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य सेवा सुधारणे, कुटुंबनियोजन सेवा विस्तारित करणे, लोकसंख्या धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी राज्यांच्या सहकार्याने काम करणे. ही उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी योजनेत अनेक उपाययोजना केल्या आहेत, भारत सरकारने २०१२ ते २०१७ या कालावधीत लोकसंख्या धोरणाच्या अंमलबजावणीवर खालील खर्च

प्रा. डॉ. प्रविण भास्करराव हाडे

केला, लोकसंख्या शिक्षण आणि जागरूकता कार्यक्रम रुपये १०४४ कोटी, कुटुंब नियोजन कार्यक्रम रुपये ४०६६ कोटी, माता आणि बालकल्याण कार्यक्रम रुपये १०३५१ कोटी, आरोग्य सेवा सुधारणा रुपये २०३३९ कोटी, लोकसंख्या धोरण संशोधन आणि मूल्यांकन रुपये १५० कोटी खर्च करण्यात आला आहे.

तेरावी पंचवार्षिक योजना (२०१७ - २०२२)

भारत सरकारने २०१७ ते २०२२ या कालावधीसाठी लोकसंख्या धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने अनेक योजना आणि उपक्रम हाती घेतले आहेत. या धोरणाचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट लोकसंख्या वृद्धीचा दर कमी करणे आणि लोकसंख्येची गुणवत्ता वाढवणे आहे.

वरील सर्व पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणाच्या बाबतीत विचार करता त्या पद्धतीने हे नियोजन सुरू झाले. या धोरणाला राजकीय पाठिंबा चांगला मिळाला पण वेगवेगळ्या धर्मसंस्थांचा व सामान्य जनतेचा योग्य सहभाग न मिळाल्याने पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातून लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणाला अपेक्षित इतके यश मिळाले नाही.

निष्कर्ष:

भारताची लोकसंख्या इतर देशाचा विचार करता पूर्वी पासूनच जास्त राहली आहे. अशा या देशात स्वतंत्रत्तर काळात पंचवार्षिक योजनांची प्रक्रिया सुरू झाली, त्यात लोकसंख्या या घटकाला त्याचे संभाव्य धोके लक्षात घेऊन योग्य ती स्थान देण्याची गरज होती. लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणासाठी कठोर उपाय योजना करणे गरजेच होते. पण तेवढेशे महत्त्व त्याला देण्यात आले नाही. भारतात नंतरच्या काळात लोकसंख्या वाढत गेली. भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीमुळे आर्थिक विकासावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने लोकसंख्या बाबत अभ्यास झाला पाहिजे. त्यातच २०२१ ची जनगणना अजून घेण्यात न आल्याने त्याचेही परिणाम आपल्याला नियोजनासाठी येणाऱ्या काळात भोगावे लागतील. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता. नवीन जनगणना घेऊन लोकसंख्या धोरणाची आखणी करावी व त्या माध्यमातून लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण आणावे. यामध्ये शासनासोबतच स्वयंसेवी संस्था,स्वयंसेवकांचा व जनतेचाही सक्रिय सहभाग असने महत्त्वाचे आहे तरच येणाऱ्या काळात लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण आणता येऊन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था बळकट बनवता येईल. तरच आपले जागतिक महासत्ता बनण्याचे स्वप्न पूर्ण होऊ शकेल.

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भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य आणि युवक

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14094328

सारांश:

संपूर्ण जगात आज लोकशाही हा अत्यंत लोकप्रिय शासनाचा प्रकार मानला गेला आहे. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण जगात आज लोकशाहीला प्राधान्य मिळाले आहे. भारताला संविधानिक दृष्ट्या लोकशाहीचा प्रवास सुरू करून 75 वर्षे पूर्ण झाले आहेत. भारतीय लोकशाहीला 75 वर्षांपासून आपल्या नागरिकांच्या सक्रिय सहभागामुळे टिकून आहे. या 75 वर्षांमध्ये भारतीय लोकशाही समोर अनेक आव्हाने उभी टाकली आहेत. भारत हा युवकांचा देश असून, भारतीय लोकशाहीत युवकांची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे.भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य हे जागृत लोकांच्या खांद्यावर आहे. लोकशाही उघडपणे उलथून टाकली जात नसली तरी गेल्या दशकामध्ये लोकशाही संस्था आणि त्यास उत्तरदायी असणाऱ्या यंत्रणा जाणीवपूर्वक कमकुवत करण्यात येत आहे. देशात द्वेषपूर्ण संस्कृती जाणीवपूर्वक निर्माण केली जात आहे. त्यामुळे विविध समस्यांना घेऊन ध्रुवीकरण केले जात आहे. आज पर्यंत लोकशाही समोरील विविध आव्हानांचा सामना यशस्वी करण्यात आला आहे. तरीपण भारतीय लोकशाही यशस्वीपणे टिकून राहील की नाही, भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य कायम राहील की नाही याची जबाबदारी आता युवकांच्या खांद्यावर आहे. युवक हा भारतीय लोकशाहीचा महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक असून भारतीय लोकशाहीत भर भक्कमपणे मजबूतरित्या उभी करायची असेल वा टिकवून ठेवायची असेल तर युवकांची भूमिका खूप महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. म्हणून युवकांनी भारतीय लोकशाही कडे लक्ष वेधून भारतीय राजकारणात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावून भारतीय लोकशाहीला पुन्हा नव्याने मजबूत करण्याचे कार्य करावे. लोकशाहीमध्ये युवक हा महत्त्वाचा घटक असून युवकांच्या ठिकाणी लोकशाही पेलण्याचे सामर्थ्य आवश्यक आहे. आणि आज भारतीय लोकशाही समोर अनेक आव्हाने उभी ठाकली असून ते पेलण्याची क्षमता भारतीय युवकांकडे आहे. त्यासाठी आपल्यातील सुयोग नेतृत्व क्षमता विकसित केल्यास देशासमोरील आव्हाने ते सहज सोडवू शकतील आणि भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य मजबूतपणे उभे करू शकतील अशी सार्थ अपेक्षा आहे.

सूचक शब्द: भारतीय, लोकशाही, भवितव्य, युवक, आव्हाने, राजकारण, नेतृत्व.

प्रस्तावना:

आधुनिक युग हे लोकशाहीचे युग मानले जाते. जगातील बहुतांश देशांनी लोकशाहीचा स्वीकार केला. म्हणून लोकशाही शब्द सर्वव्यापी झाला आहे. याला भारत देश सुद्धा अपवाद नाही. 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. विविध देशातील संविधानाचा अभ्यास करून भारतीय संविधान तयार करण्यात आले. कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ व न्यायमंडळ हे भारतीय लोकशाहीचे आधारस्तंभ आहेत. 26 जानेवारी 1950 या दिवशी संविधानकर्त्यांनी भारतीयांसाठी निर्माण केलेली संविधान लागू करण्यात आले. त्याचबरोबर येथे संसदीय शासन व्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार होऊन विभिन्न लोकशाही संस्थांद्वारे राज्यकारभारास सुरुवात झाली. आज 75 वर्षात सुद्धा भारतीय लोकशाही व्यवस्था म्हणून भारतीय राष्ट्र उभे राहिले काय? आज भारतीय लोकशाहीला अनेक आव्हानांना तोंड देऊन खडतर परावास करावा लागत आहे. म्हणजे भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य धोक्यात येत आहे.

म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाहीला बळकटी आणण्याची जबाबदारी आता युवकांवर आहे .म्हणून युवकांनी पुढे आल्याशिवाय भारतीय लोकशाहीची भवितव्य मजबूत व विकसित होणार नाही. आज भारतीय लोकशाही गेल्या 75 वर्षापासून आपल्या नागरिकांच्या सक्रिय सहभागामुळे टिकून आहे. 25 नोव्हेंबर 1949 ला डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी संविधान सभेत समारोपिय भाषण केले. त्यात ते म्हणतात या देशाची लोकशाही सामान्य माणसाच्या श्रमिक, कष्टकरी, शेतमजूर, शेतकरी कामगार, शोषित, वंचित, उपेक्षित समाज घटकांच्या कर्तव्यामुळे टिकाव धरून आहे. व आज राष्ट्र भविष्याकडे पाहत असताना लोकशाही मूल्य आणि संस्थांना आकार देण्यासाठी आणि बळकटी आणण्यासाठी युवकांची भूमिका अधिकाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. परंतु भारतीय लोकशाहीत लोकसंख्येचा एक महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग असूनही सक्रिय लोकशाहीच्या सहभागाचा प्रश्न येतो. तेव्हा भारतीय युवकांना अनेक आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो. लोकशाहीच्या कार्यपद्धती राजकीय पक्ष आणि

धोरण निर्धारण प्रक्रियेबद्दल जागरूकता नसल्याने अनेक युवक राजकीय प्रक्रियेपासून दूर राहणेच पसंत करतात. त्यांच्यात राजकारणाप्रती उदासीनता आणि लोकशाहीच्या अंमलबजावणी बाबत शंका वाटत असल्यामुळे अनेकदा युवकांना लोकशाही प्रक्रियेत सक्रियपणे भाग घेता येत नाही. भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये घराणेशाही, वयोवृद्ध आणि प्रस्थापित राजकारणांच्या वर्चस्वामुळे येथील युवक राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होण्याऐवजी अलिप्त राहतो कारण त्यांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाला यामुळे मर्यादा येतात. सामाजिक, आर्थिक घटक गरिबी, दारिद्र्य, शिक्षणाचा अभाव, मर्यादित प्रवेश युवकांना राजकारणात सक्रियपणे सहभागी होण्यापासून आणि नेतृत्वाची भूमिका करण्यापासून रोखू शकतात.

भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य घडविण्यासाठी भारतीय युवकांच्या आशा, आकांक्षा आणि चिंता समजून घेणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. आज भारतीय युवक हा दर्जेदार शिक्षण, कौशल्य विकास आणि रोजगार निर्मितीची आकांक्षा बाळगतो. तो सर्वांना समान संधी देणारी, बेरोजगारी कमी करणारी आणि उत्पन्नातील असमानता दूर करणारी, सर्वसमावेशक अर्थव्यवस्थेचा शोध घेताना दिसतो. आज युवकांना दर्जेदार शिक्षण, परवडणारी आरोग्य सेवा, व्यापक सामाजिक कल्याण यात सुधारित प्रवेश पाहिजेत. म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाही बळकट करावयाची असेल तर युवकांच्या क्षमतेचा योग्य उपयोग करून त्यांना नाविन्यपूर्ण संधी प्रदान करणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणजे भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य हे युवकांनी तांत्रिक प्रगती, राजकीय सहभाग, सामाजिक, आर्थिक गतीशीलता, जागतिक ट्रेंड आणि युवकांचा लोकशाहीतील सहभाग यावर अवलंबून आहे.

भारत देश हा प्राचीन संस्कृती व तरुण लोकशाही असलेला देश आहे .आज जगात भारत देश हा युवकांचा देश म्हणून गणला जातो. आपल्या देशाकडे सर्वोत्तम संपदा उपलब्ध आहे. युवा पिढी ही कुठल्याही देशाची ऊर्जा असते. युवक जागृत असेल तर देश जागृत असतो. इतिहासाकडे वळून पाहिले तर कोणत्याही देशाच्या क्रांतीच्या केंद्रस्थानी युवकच असतात. युवक हे शक्तीचे, क्रांतीचे, ऊर्जेचे व शौर्याचे प्रत्येक असतात. जगातील कोणताही महत्त्वाचा बदल हा युवकांमुळेच होतो. पण आज देशात विविध प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे देशातील लोकशाही बाबत प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण झाले आहेत. आज भारतासमोर गरिबी, शिक्षण, बेकारी, दहशतवाद, प्रांतवाद जातीवाद, भाषावाद, भ्रष्टाचार, धर्मवाद अशा अनेक समस्या आवासून उभ्या आहेत. आज आपले सामाजिक जीवन हे जात-पात, प्रांत वादाकडे, धर्मवादाकडे झुकत चालले आहे. म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य बळकट करण्यासाठी अशा युवकांची गरज आहे, की जे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता व प्रगतीच्या दृष्टीने या विविध समस्यांचा सामना करतील. अर्थात

डॉ. लक्ष्मण एफ. शिराळे

भारतीय लोकशाहीची भवितव्य हे जागृत युवकांच्या खांद्यावर आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे:

1. भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य समजून घेण्यासाठी लोकशाहीचेअध्ययन करणे.
2. भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य समजून घेण्यासाठी भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हानांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. लोकशाहीमध्ये प्रसार माध्यमांचा होणारा गैरवापर याचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. भारतीय लोकशाहीत युवकांच्या भूमिकेचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन विषयाची व्याप्ती:

संशोधनात वस्तुनिष्ठता आणण्यासाठी व संशोधकास वास्तवापर्यंत पोहोचवण्यासाठी शोधनिबंधात संशोधनाचे कार्यक्षेत्र निश्चित करणे आवश्यक असते. प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयासाठी भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्याचा विचार करून त्यात युवकांची भूमिका किती महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे याचे अध्ययन करण्यात आले आहे. प्रस्तुत विषयाची व्याप्ती ही जगात भारतीय लोकशाही सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही असून भारत हा युवकांचा देश असून आज भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य किती कठीण आहे आणि भौतव्य युवकांच्या खांद्यावर आज कशा पद्धतीने येऊन ठेपले आहे याचे अध्ययन करण्यात आले आहे.

गृहीतके:

1. सद्यस्थितीत भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य धोक्यात आहे.
2. भारतीय लोकशाही समोर धार्मिकतेचे आव्हान गंभीर स्वरूपा धारण करत आहे त्यातून असहिष्णुता वाढताना दिसत आहे.
3. सद्यस्थितीत सत्तेच्या राजकारणाला अवास्तव महत्त्व वाढले असून त्यात युवकांना संधी मिळत नाही असे दिसून येत आहे.
4. प्रसार माध्यमांचा गैरवापर व फेक न्युज चे प्रमाण वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येतआहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम साधनांचा अवलंब केला आहे. लोकशाही संदर्भात विवेचन असणारे विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या वाटचालीच्या संदर्भात विविध मासिक, नामवंत लेखकांनी लिहिलेले तसेच वर्तमानपत्रातील संपादकीय लेख, बातम्या यांचा आधार घेऊन वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धतीने सदर शोध निबंध सादर केला आहे.

लोकशाही व भारत:

लोकशाही व्यवस्थेची कल्पना फार प्राचीन काळापासून चालत आलेली आहे. तर भारत आज जगातील सर्वात मोठा लोकशाही प्रधान शासन व्यवस्था असलेला देश आहे. लोकशाहीचा इंग्रजी पर्यायी वाचक शब्द Democracy

आहे. या शब्दाचे मराठीत लोकशाही असे भाषांतर केले जाते. Democracy ग्रीक भाषेतील Demos आणि kratia या दोन शब्दापासून Democracy हा शब्द बनला आहे. Demos चा अर्थ जनता किंवा लोक असा होतो. Kratia चा अर्थ शक्ती असा करण्यात येतो. जनतेची शक्ती, जनतेचे शासन म्हणजे लोकशाही असे प्राचीन काळी मानले जात असे. जवळजवळ 2400 वर्षांपूर्वी इसवी सन पूर्व 422 मध्ये विचारवंत क्लेऑन याने "जे लोकांनी, लोकांसाठी व लोकांमार्फत असते ते सर्व म्हणजे लोकशाही" असे म्हटले आहे. आधुनिक काळात हीच लोकशाहीची व्याख्या अब्राहम लिंकनने केली अब्राहम लिंकनच्या मते लोकांचे लोकांनी आणि लोकांकरिता चालविलेले शासन म्हणजे लोकशाही होय.लोकशाही म्हणजे लोकांचे शासन, लोकांच्या मालकीचे शासन होय. लोकशाही हा शासन पद्धतीचा असा प्रकार आहे. ज्यामध्ये राज्यांवर राज्य करण्याची कायदेशीर सत्ता समाजाच्या विशिष्ट वर्गाच्या हाती नसते. तर समाजातील सर्व लोकांच्या मध्ये ती वसत असते. खरी लोकशाही निर्माण होण्यासाठी लोक जागरूक हवे. लोकशाहीत लोकांची शासनव्यवस्थेला मिळणारी अधिमान्यता ही खरी सक्रिय सहकार्य देणारी व परिणामकारक हवी तरच लोकशाही प्रस्थापित होऊ शकेल. भारतात लोकशाही केवळ बहुमतानुसार चालविता येत नाही. ते संविधानानुसार व कायद्यानुसार चालवावी लागते. आज भारताचे संविधान हे जगातील सर्वात मोठे संविधान असून कायद्यानुसार राज्य चालविले जाते. लोकशाही शासन पद्धती यशस्वी होण्यासाठी लोकशाही समाज निर्माण व्हावयास हवा. कारण निव्वळ लोकशाही यंत्रणा निर्माण करून लोकशाही निर्माण होत नाही. निवडणुका, कायदेमंडळ, कार्यकारी मंडळ या गोष्टी तांत्रिक स्वरूपाच्या आहे. केवळ निवडणुका होतात म्हणजे लोकशाही साकार होत नाही. लोकशाहीसाठी लोकशाही यंत्रणे बरोबरच लोकशाही समाजही हवा.

भारतीय लोकशाही पुढील आव्हाने:

ब्रिटिशांचे राज्य भारतावर असताना भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचे ध्येय साकार करण्यासाठी हा संबंध देश एकात्म झाला होता पण हे ध्येय पदरात पडल्यानंतर मात्र या देशात अनेक संकुचित अस्थिरता उसळून आल्या स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतीय जनतेस जी राष्ट्रीयत्वाची प्रखर भावना होती ती भावना स्वातंत्र्यानंतर राहिली नाही त्यामुळे भारतीय लोकशाही समोर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर समस्या आव्हाने निर्माण झालेले आहेत एकूणच भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्याविषयी चिंता निर्माण झाली आहे यात मात्र युवा व युवा पिढी भरडली जात आहे

1. राजकारणाचे गुन्हेगारीकरण

आज देशातील प्रत्येक निवडणुकीत सर्वच राजकीय पक्ष गुन्हेगारी पार्श्वभूमी असलेल्या लोकांना उमेदवारी देतात त्यापैकी अनेक जण निर्वाचित होतात. निवडणुकांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पैसा खर्च केला जातो. त्यामुळे काय या पैशाची निवडक प्रक्रियेतील प्रस्थ वाढले

डॉ. लक्ष्मण एफ. शिराळे

आहे. स्टीफन कोचानक यांनी भारतीय राजकारणाचे वर्णन "ब्रिफकेस पॉलिटिक्स" असे केले होते. त्यानंतर ब्रीफकेसची जागा सुटकेस मी घेतली, पुढे पेटी, त्याच्याही पुढे खोका या भाषेत आर्थिक व्यवहार केले जाऊ लागले. निवडणूक प्रक्रियेत वाढलेला हिंसाचार हा सुद्धा गुन्हेगारांना राजकारणात ताठ मानेने वावरण्यास कारणीभूत झाला आहे. थोडक्यात भारतात राजकारणाचे गुन्हेगारीकरण झपाट्याने होत आहे. आणि ते भारतीय लोकशाही समोर येईल मोठे आव्हान ठरले आहे.

2. प्रादेशिकतावाद

भारतीय लोकशाहीत प्रादेशिकतावाद वाढीस लावण्यासाठी भाषा भौगोलिकता इतिहास, संस्कृती आर्थिक व राजकीय मुद्दे कारणीभूत आहेत. प्रादेशिकतावाद म्हणजे एका मोठ्या घटका राज्यांमध्ये भौगोलिक ऐतिहासिक सांस्कृतिक व इतर कारणांमुळे प्रादेशिक भावना जागृत होऊन स्वतंत्र पथक राज्याची मागणी करणे होय. विकासाच्या प्रादेशिक असमतोलामुळे काही प्रादेशिक घटक वेगळ्या राज्याची मागणी करताना दिसत आहेत. उदाहरणार्थ महाराष्ट्रातून वेगवेगळ्या विदर्भाची मागणी आज अप्रगत राज्यात दारिद्र रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येचा आकार प्रचंड मोठा आहे. त्यामुळे स्वाभाविकता अप्रगत राज्यात असंतोष वाढत आहे.

3. भाषावाद

भारत बहुभाषिक प्रदेश आहे. भारतात भाषेच्या आधारावर घटक राज्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. पण अजूनही भाषेचा प्रश्न सुटलेला नाही. हिंदी ही राष्ट्रभाषा मानवी असली, तरी दक्षिणेकडील राज्य हिंदी भाषेला प्रखर विरोध करताना दिसतात. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीपासून चाललेला हा भाषावाद अजूनही संपलेला नाही. प्रत्येकाला आपल्या भाषेचा अभिमान आहे आज प्रादेशिक भाषाभिमान निर्माण झाला आहे.

4. जातीयवाद

भारतीय लोकशाही व राजकारणावर जातीयतेचा फार मोठा प्रभाव पडला आहे. भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेवर जाती व्यवस्थेचे प्राबल्य आहे. भारतीय समाज वर्णव्यवस्थेवर आधारलेला आहे. प्रत्येक धर्माच्या अनुयायांमध्ये या देशात अनेक जाती-उपजाती आहेत. भारतीय समाज लोकशाही प्रणित समतेवर करण्यामध्ये जात आड येते. भारतीय राजकारणाला जातीची कीड लागलेली आहे. आज देशात वरचढ जातीचे राजकारण सुरू आहे. निवडणुकांमध्ये जातीच्या आधारे मते मागण्याची संख्या मोठी आहे. त्यातून जातीयता भक्कम होण्यास मदत होते.

5. आर्थिक असमानता आणि दारिद्र्य

लोकशाहीमध्ये आर्थिक असमानता, दारिद्र्य, बेकारी व उपासमार यामुळे शासन पद्धती अस्थिर होते. भारतात लोकशाही यशस्वी करावयाची असेल तर, आपणाला राजकीय लोकशाहीबरोबरच आर्थिक व सामाजिक लोकशाही प्रस्थापित करावी लागेल असा इशारा

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी दिला होता. लोकशाहीचा विचार करता भारतीय लोकशाही दारिद्र्यामुळे प्रभावित झाली आहे. गरीब जनता निवडणूक लढवू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे श्रीमंत लोक निवडणूक लढवितात. आणि केवळ मतदान करणे एवढेच गरीब मतदारांच्या हातात आहे. भारताचा राजकीय पक्षातील श्रीमंत लोक गरिबांची मते विकत घेतात. त्यामुळे खऱ्या लोक मताचे प्रतिबिंब भारतीय लोकशाही दिसत नाही.

6. फुटीरतावादी चळवळी

प्रादेशिक हितसंबंधांना धरून उभ्या राहिलेल्या प्रत्येक चळवळीला फुटीरतावादी व राष्ट्रद्रोही ठरवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अनेक भागात फुटीरतावादी चळवळी निर्माण झाल्या होत्या पण त्यांना सत्तेत योग्य वाटा मिळाल्यानंतर त्या शांत झाल्या परंतु आजही जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये फुटीरतावादी चळवळ दिसून येतात.

7. धर्माचे राजकारण

धर्म हे समाजाला एकत्र ठेवण्याचे काम करतो पण भारतात मात्र उलट आहे. येथे धर्म संघटनापेक्षा विघटनात्मक शक्ती म्हणून कार्य करताना आढळतो. एवढ्या धर्मांधतेच्या राजकारणामुळे देशाचे तुकडे झाले तरी त्यापासून या देशाने काही शिकल्याचे दिसत नाही. खरे तर भारत हा धर्माधिष्ठित राष्ट्र नसून धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र आहे स्वतंत्र भारताने स्वतःसाठी धर्मनिरपेक्ष संविधानाची निवड केली आहे पण आज धर्माचा राजकारणासाठी वापर केला जात आहे त्यामुळे जमातवादी राजकारण निर्माण झाले आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही समोर त्यामुळे मोठी अडचण निर्माण झाली आहे.

8. भ्रष्टाचार

आज देशातल्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात भ्रष्टाचार आहे. भ्रष्टाचाराचा भारतीय राजकारणात कॅन्सर पेक्षाही झपाट्याने प्रसार झाला आहे. रोज नवीन क्षेत्रात भ्रष्टाचाराची प्रकरण बाहेर येताना दिसतात. आज अनेक नेत्यांच्या व मंत्र्यांच्या भ्रष्टाचाराची प्रकरणे सत्ताधाऱ्यांच्या स्वार्थासाठी विश्व टांगली जात आहे.

9. नक्षलवाद

नक्षलवाद ही भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील फार मोठे आव्हान आहे. नक्षलवादाची भौगोलिक व विध्वंसक व्यापली फार मोठी आहे .समाजातील विषम परिस्थितीसाठी शोषित समुदायास शोषक समाजाच्या विरोधात संघटित करून त्यांच्यावर आपला विचार लादणे ही नक्षलवादी चळवळीची विचारधारा आहे.

10. अल्पसंख्यांक

प्रत्येक देशामध्ये धर्म, वंश, भाषा, संस्कृती इत्यादी कारणावरून अल्पसंख्यांक आणि बहुसंख्यांक सामाजिक घटक निर्माण होतात. अल्पसंख्यांकांना त्यांच्या हितसंबंधाची दखल घेऊन राष्ट्रीय विकासाच्या प्रवाहात समाविष्ट करणे लोकशाहीची गरज आहे. अल्पसंख्यांकांच्या हितसंबंधाची उपेक्षा होत असेल तर त्यांच्यात विघटनाची भावना निर्माण होते ही लोकशाहीसाठी घातक आहे.

डॉ. लक्ष्मण एफ. शिराळे

11. महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान

महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान ही या देशातील मानसिक गुलामगिरी आहे. त्यामुळे देशाच्या राजकीय क्षेत्रात सुद्धा महिलांना दुय्यम स्थान वाटायला आल्याचे भारतीय लोकशाहीत दिसून येते. पुरुषप्रधान मनःस्थितेने ग्रस्त असलेले सर्वच राजकीय पक्ष यास कारणीभूत आहेत.

12. सत्तेचा गैरवापर आणि विरोधकाचे दमन

लोकशाहीत सुशासन चर्चाद्वारे यशस्वी करता येते. लोकशाहीत विरोधकाचा सन्मान केला पाहिजे. कारण विरोधी पक्ष हा उद्याचा स्तरावर पक्ष असू शकतो. परंतु भारतीय राजकारणात विरोधी पक्ष आणि विरोधक यांचा सन्मान होण्याऐवजी सत्ताधारी पक्ष सत्तेचा राजकारणात विरोधी पक्षाला शत्रू समजून सत्तेचा गैरवापर करताना दिसतो. त्यामुळे हे भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हान आहे.

13. अभिजन वर्गाची वर्तणूक

अभिजन लोकशाहीचा मार्गदर्शक असतो. परंतु भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये अतिरेकी धर्माधिष्ठित संघटनांकडून बुद्धिजीवी लोकांच्या हत्या घडवून आणल्या जातात. म्हणून अभिजन वर्गाची वर्तणूक हे भारतीय लोकशाहीसमोरील एक आव्हान आहे.

14. बहुमतांसाठी भावनांचा काळाबाजार

भारतीय मानव समाज हा वास्तवात विवेकापेक्षा भावनांवर जगत आहे. इतरांना हिन लेखण्याची प्रवृत्ती आहे. बहुमतासाठी राजकीय पक्ष निवडणुकीत भावनांचा काळाबाजार करतात. म्हणून बहुमतांसाठी भावनांचा काळाबाजार हे लोकशाही समोरील आव्हान आहे.

प्रसार माध्यमांचा गैरवापर व फेक न्यूज

लोकशाही शासनात अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य जपण्यासाठी प्रसार माध्यमे हा चौथा पाया आहे .तेव्हा प्रसार माध्यमाला आपल्या बाजूला वळवण्यासाठी सत्ताधारी आणि विरोधी पक्ष अनैतिक मार्गाचा वापर करतात. एवढेच नाही तर राजकीय पक्ष प्रसारमाध्यमाच्या साह्याने चुकीच्या बातम्या पसरवून समाज विघटन व राष्ट्रद्रोही मानसिकता तयार करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करतात. तसेच फेक न्यूज मुळे लोकांची राजकीय पक्ष व प्रसार माध्यमावरची विश्वासार्हता कमी होत आहे. हे भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील मोठे आव्हान आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील या सर्व आव्हानांचा विचार करता भारतीय लोकशाहीची भिस्त आता युवकांवर येऊन पडली आहे. अर्थात भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य हे युवकांच्या खांद्यावर आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाही आणि युवक

संपूर्ण देशभरात राज्यकारभाराचे निराशा जनक चित्र असले तरी आशेला काहीच जागा नाही असे म्हणता येणार नाही. या काळ्याकुट्ट ढगांच्या काही रुपेरी कडाही आहे. या देशाला या परिस्थितीतून बाहेर काढून भारतीय लोकशाहीला प्रगल्भ करण्याचे काम युवक करू शकतात. म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य हे युवकांवर अवलंबून आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतरच्या पहिल्या पिढीने लोकशाहीच्या यशासाठी प्रामाणिकपणे प्रयत्न केले. मात्र

नंतरची पिढी या सर्व गोष्टी सोयीस्करपणे विसरली. त्यामुळे लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य हे आव्हानात्मक बनले आहे. मात्र या सर्व परिस्थितीशी मुकाबला करण्याची क्षमता आजच्या युवकांमध्ये आहे. भारत हा युवकांचा देश असून जवळपास 60 टक्के लोकसंख्या युवा वर्गाची आहे. भारतीय लोकशाहीत या युवकांनी योग्य भूमिका बजावणे काळाची गरज आहे. तरच भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य उज्वल आहे .त्यात

1. सामाजिक समतेसाठी प्रयत्न

लोकांनी राजकारणात सक्रिय भाग घेतल्यानंतर सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. सामाजिक समता म्हणजे नागरिकांमध्ये धर्म, वंश,जात, पंथ, लिंग, स्थान यावरून कोणताही भेदभाव होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय संविधानाने दिलेल्या दर्जाची व संधीची समानता प्राप्त कशी करता येईल यासाठी प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न करावा.

2. सक्रिय राजकारणात प्रवेश

आज भारतीय राजकारणात अविश्वासाचे वातावरण असल्यामुळे राज्यकर्त्यांवर आपण टीका करून मोकळे होतो. राजकारणातील घाणेरडेपणा लक्षात घेऊन युवकांनी आता लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्यासाठी राजकारणात सहभागी झाले पाहिजे. लोकशाहीतील मूल्यांवर विश्वास ठेवून वाटचाल केली पाहिजे. लोकांचे लोकशाहीचे प्रशिक्षण लोकशाही राबविण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होऊन प्राप्त होते. याचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. युवकांनी राजकारणाबाबत उदासीन राहणे योग्य नाही. कारण निर्णय प्रक्रिया राजकीय नेते घेत असतात. सत्तेच्या विकेंद्रीकरणासाठी प्रयत्न लोकशाहीत महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत असताना युवकांनी समाजाच्या शेवटच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन तेथील राजकारण, अर्थकारण, समाजकारण, शिक्षण याबाबतचा निर्णय घेताना गांधीजींच्या सत्ता विकेंद्रीकरणाच्या तत्त्वाचा अंगीकार करून आदर्श ग्रामस्वराज्याचा प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

सक्रिय राजकारणात प्रवेशाचे स्तर/ क्षेत्र
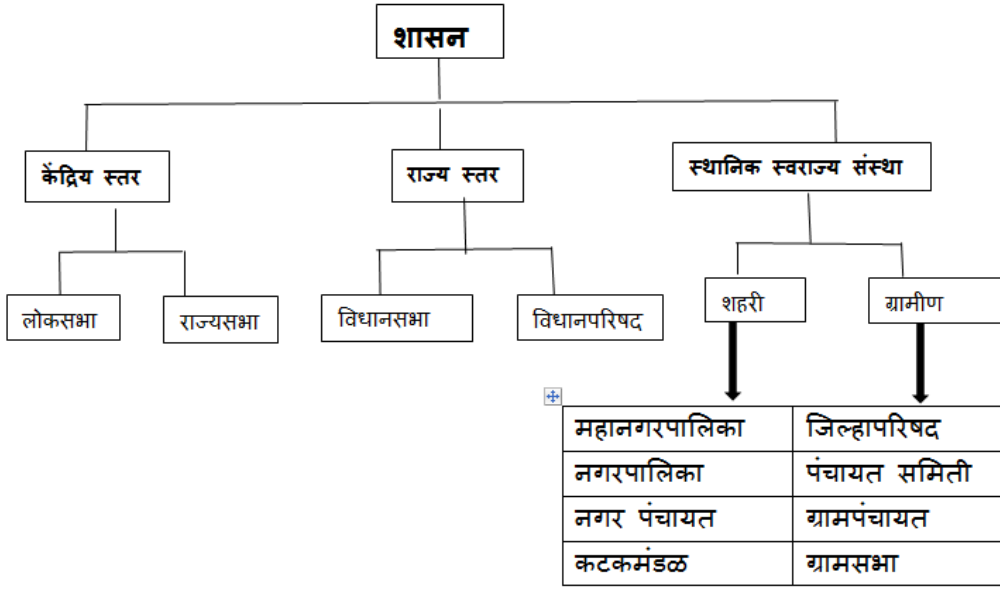
3. धर्मनिरपेक्ष तत्त्वांचा अंगीकार

भारत हे धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य आहे. संविधानाने सर्व धर्म समान मानले आहे. त्यामुळे धर्माच्या नावावर राजकारण करणाऱ्यांना युवकांनी साथ देऊ नये. सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या मनात धर्माधिष्ठित राजकारणा ऐवजी विकासाचे राजकारण कसे निर्माण होईल यासाठी जागृती होणे गरजेचे आहे. हीच भूमिका युवकांनी बजावणे आवश्यक आहे.

4. सार्वजनिक जबाबदारीची जाणीव

लोकशाहीमध्ये राज्यकारभार हा अधिकाधिक लोकाभिमुख होत जातो. त्यातून जनतेत सार्वजनिक जबाबदारीची जाणीव निर्माण करून त्यानुसार युवकांनी आचरण केले पाहिजे.

5. धर्म व जाती विरहित राजकारण

भारतात व्यक्तीच्या व समूहाच्या आयुष्यात जातीला महत्त्व असल्यामुळे राजकीय क्षेत्रात जातीला मध्यवर्ती स्थान मिळाले. राजकीय नेते जनतेच्या धार्मिक भावना भडकावून सत्ता मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. जात व धर्मयुक्त राजकारण या देशात सुरू आहे. युवकांनी सक्रिय राजकारणात येताना जात धर्म बाजूला ठेवून आम्ही सर्व भारतीय आहोत हा विचार घेऊन कार्य केले पाहिजे. आज प्रत्येक ठिकाणी धर्म व जातीची नोंद होते. ती थांबवण्यासाठी युवकांनी पुढाकार घेतला पाहिजे.

6. भाषिक अस्मिता

विविधता भाषिक निष्ठा आणि भाषिक अस्मिता साठी उग्ररूप लढे लढण्याची तयारी या तीनही दृष्ट्या भारतीय राजकारणाला भाषा या घटकांनी प्रभावित केले

डॉ. लक्ष्मण एफ. शिराळे

आहे. मात्र भारतासारख्या बहुभाषिक असलेल्या राष्ट्राची एकच राष्ट्रभाषा असणे शक्य नाही व आवश्यकही नाही. हे सर्वप्रथम लक्षात घ्यायला हवे. हा देश नेहमीच बहुभाषिक होता तेव्हा भाषिक विविधता आणि एकेका भाषेचे प्रांतिक पातळीवर झालेले सीमांकन भारताच्या भाषिक रचनेच्या वैशिष्ट्याची भान युवकांनी ठेवून इथल्या भाषिक अस्मितांचा राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या संदर्भात विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.

7. आर्थिक विषमता नष्ट करणे

कमालीच्या आर्थिक विषमतेमुळे आज भारतीय समाज दोन वर्गात विभक्त झाला आहे. दिवसेंदिवस यातील अंतर वाढत आहे. देशातील राजकीय जीवन निरोगी, उदारमतवादी व सुनिश्चित होण्यावरही भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य अवलंबून आहे. त्यासाठी आर्थिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे. आपण सर्व भारतीय आहोत ही भावना निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे. आपल्या देशाने समाजवादाचे उद्दिष्ट स्वीकारलेले आहे. समाजवादाचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य होण्याच्या दृष्टीने जाणीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण व शहरी यातील दरी दूर करण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधींच्या "खेड्याकडे चला" या विचारांचा अंगीकार करणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास करण्यासाठी युवकांनी पुढे येणे आवश्यक आहे. आजही ग्रामीण भागातील युवकांनी शहराकडे लक्ष न देता ग्रामीण भागातच व्यवसाय सुरू करून व परिसराचा विकास करण्याचा संकल्प केला पाहिजे. तेव्हाच आर्थिक समता प्रस्थापित होण्यास मदत होईल. त्यामुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य मजबूत होईल.

8. चारित्र्य संवर्धन

जेव्हा सेवा संकल्प बनते तेव्हा आदर्श नागरिक निर्माण करते. मात्र जेव्हा सेवा मजबुरी बनते तर ती भ्रष्टाचार नागरिक निर्माण करते. त्यासाठी चारित्र्यसंवर्धन करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी युवकांनी चारित्र्य जपण्याचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. देशातील भ्रष्टाचार थांबवण्यास आपण यशस्वी झालो तर देश नक्कीच महासत्ता होण्यास वेळ लागणार नाही. यासाठी युवकांनी संकल्पित होणे आवश्यक आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

1. भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य अबाधित ठेवून ते वृद्धिंगत करण्यासाठी युवकांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका घ्यावी
2. भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हाने रोखण्यासाठी भारतीय राजकारणात युवकांना संधी देण्यात यावी.
3. भारतीय राजकारणातील घाणेरडेपणा रोखण्यासाठी युवकांनी लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्यासाठी राजकारणात सहभागी झाले पाहिजे.
4. युवकांनी लोकशाहीच्या मूल्यावर विश्वास ठेवून वाटचाल केली तर भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य अबाधित राहील.

डॉ. लक्ष्मण एफ. शिराळे

5. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्यासाठी युवकांनी धर्म व जाती विरहित राजकारण कसे होईल यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करून आम्ही सर्व भारतीय आहोत हा विचार घेऊन कार्य केले पाहिजे.
6. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या भवितव्यासाठी युवकांनी आपल्यातील सुयोग्य नेतृत्व क्षमता विकसित केली पाहिजे.

समारोप:

लोकशाही देशात युवक हा महत्त्वाचा व जबाबदार घटक आहे. युवकांच्या ठिकाणी लोकशाही पेलण्याचे सामर्थ्य निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी गुणवत्ता सिद्ध करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. आज सुदैवाने भारतीय लोकशाही समोर असणारी आव्हाने पेलण्यास भारतीय युवकांकडे क्षमता आहे. त्यांनी क्षमता लक्षात घेऊन आव्हानांचा विचार केल्यास व आपल्यातील सुयोग्य नेतृत्व क्षमता विकसित केल्यास देशासमोरील आव्हाने तो सहज सोडवू शकतील. थोडक्यात भारत हा युवकांचा देश असून भारतीय लोकशाहीचे भवितव्य सुजान युवकांवरच अवलंबून आहे.

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नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० आणि शालेय क्रीडा प्रशिक्षण

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14094422

गोषवारा:

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० हे शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत सर्वसमावेशक बदल व भारतातील शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत अमुलाग्र बदल घडून आणण्यासाठी नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाची निर्मिती केल्याचे दिसून येते. या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट शालेय शिक्षणासोबत कला गुणांना प्रोत्साहन आणि कौशल्यपूर्ण शिक्षण यांची सांगड घालण्याचे प्रयत्न या नवीन शिक्षण २०२० या मध्ये केले आहेत. कौशल्य शिक्षण अनुभवात्मक, तंत्रज्ञान व बहुविद्याशाखीय शिक्षण या आधारे विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकासाची भूमिका नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून घेण्यात आली आहे. शालेय शिक्षण केवळ पाठ्यपुस्तक अभ्यासक्रम या पुरते मर्यादित न ठेवता क्रीडा प्रकार व मैदानी खेळ शरीर तंदुरुस्त ठेवण्याचे साधन राहिले नसून गुणवत्ता पूर्ण खेळाडू घडवण्याची गरज आहे. पाठ्यपुस्तक अभ्यासक्रम ज्या प्रमाणे व्यावसायिक आणि उपयोजित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे त्याच प्रमाणे गुणवत्तापूर्ण खेळाडू घडवण्यासाठी शालेय क्रीडा प्रकारांना देखील महत्व मिळणे गरजेचे आहे.

कळ शब्द: शालेय क्रीडा प्रशिक्षण, फिट इंडिया, धोरण अंमलबजावणी, क्रीडा धोरण, प्रशिक्षण.

प्रस्तावना:

भारतातील नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP 2020) चे उद्दिष्ट देशाच्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत सुधारणा करून एक समग्र, लवचिक आणि बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टीकोन शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत लागू करणे आहे. यात क्रीडा शिक्षण आणि खेळ यांच्या एकात्मतेवर भर देण्यात आला आहे. पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रमांमध्ये विज्ञान, शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि भावनिक आरोग्यामध्ये त्यांचे महत्त्व ओळखून या अंमलबजावणी सुरु झाली आहे. धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट बहुविद्याशाखीय स्वरुपात ठेवून विद्यार्थ्यांची सर्वपरीने तयारी करणे, कौशल्यपूर्ण शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे, कला गुणांना प्रोत्साहन देणे इत्यादी, पण जुन्या शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत आणि नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० मध्ये आत्ता सद्य स्थितीला तरी फारसा फरक दिसून येत नाही, जैसे थे ची परिस्थिती कायम दिसून येते. कला गुण व क्रीडा शिक्षणासाठी स्वतंत्र विभाग आणि उत्कृष्ट केंद्रांच्या स्थापने गरज दिसून येते नव्हे तर उपलब्ध साधनांच्या जोरावर पायाभूत सुविधा किमान मिळणे गरजेचे आहे.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण:

भारताचे नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण भारतातील शिक्षण क्षेत्रात अमुलाग्र बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी घेतलेला महत्वाचा निर्णय आहे. शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील वेगवेगळ्या विद्याशाखांच्या बांधलेल्या चौकटीतून बाहेर काढून आंतरविद्याशाखीय स्वरूप देण्यात आल्याचे दिसून येते. आंतरविद्याशाखीय संकल्पनेनुसार एकाच वेळी वाणिज्य आणि कला विषयांचा अभ्यास करून शिक्षण घेता येईल आणि शिक्षणातील न्यूनगंड बाहेर काढता येईल. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यावहारिक जीवनात कौशल्य व मुल्यांचा उपयोग करता येईल. जुन्या शैक्षणिक रचणे नुसार १०॰ + २ अशी रचना होती आणि नवीन धोरणा नुसार ५ + ३ + ३ + ४ अशी रचना असून ५ वर्षे पायाभूत स्तर, ३ वर्षे पुर्वाध्ययन स्तर, ३ वर्षे पूर्वमाध्यमिक स्तर, ४ वर्षे माध्यमिक स्तर अशी रचना आहे.
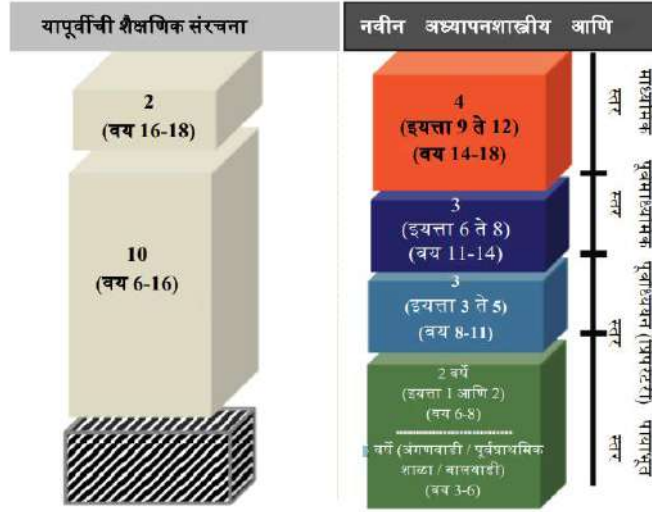
स्त्रोत - राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण 2020

शालेय शिक्षणात क्रीडा विषयक मुद्दे:

भारताच्या नवीन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण धोरण २०२० नुसार शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत आमुलाग्र बदल करण्यात आले त्या नुसार पाठ्यपुस्तकातील अभ्यास क्रमाप्रमाणे शालेय क्रीडा घटकामध्ये देखील अंशतः बदल करण्यात आलेले दिसून येतात परंतु प्रत्यक्षदर्शी याची अंमलबजावणी प्रभावीपणे झालेली दिसून येत नाही. शालेय क्रीडा अभ्यासक्रम स्थिती पाहता २००३ साली क्रीडा केंद्र उभारण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला आणि गेल्या २० वर्षांपासून सरकारला आपले उद्दिष्ट पूर्ण करता आले नाही! असे मा. क्रीडा मंत्री महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांनी सभागृहात बोलल्याचे दिसून येते. पूर्वी शालेय शिक्षणात खेळासाठी एक तास होता परंतु, नवीन शिक्षण धोरण २०२० नुसार पाठ्यपुस्तक अभ्यासक्रमासाठी जे विशेष स्थान आहे त्याच प्रमाणे खेळ तासिका (Sports Hour) ला देखील तेवढ्याच प्रमाणात महत्व मिळावे यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत.

शालेय क्रीडा शिक्षणात खेळाची स्थिती:

खेळ तासिका आणि शालेय शारीरिक शिक्षणाची स्थिती भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत फारशी चांगली दिसून येत नाही. आजही बहुतांश शाळांमध्ये केवळ शासनाच्या धोरणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना नाममात्र मैदानात खेळण्यासाठी दिले जाते, यामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात अव्यवस्थित पण दिसून येते. अपुरे मनुष्यबळ जसेकी शारीरिक शिक्षण शिक्षकांना विविध खेळांचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी शिक्षकांना सक्ती केली जाते पण सत्य परिस्थिती अशी दिसून येते की, क्रीडा शिक्षकांना विशिष्ट खेळाचे ज्ञान आणि कौशल्य दिसून येत

नाही यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनात खेळ विषयक मुल्ये जागवली तर जातात पण यामध्ये साधने आणि कौशल्य विकासाच्या अभावामुळे शालेय क्रीडा शिक्षण अपूर्ण राहते कारण, क्रीडा शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षण यांमध्ये काही अडचणी दिसून येतात त्या उणिवा खालीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

- साधनसामग्रीचा अभाव - अनेक शाळांमध्ये क्रीडा साधनांची कमी असते, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य प्रशिक्षण घेता येत नाही.

- क्रीडा शिक्षणाला तुलनेने कमी महत्त्व - शालेय शिक्षणात क्रीडा शिक्षणाला जितके महत्त्व दिले पाहिजे तितके साधले जात नाही, त्यामुळे विद्यार्थी व पालक शारीरिक शिक्षण आणि खेळाकडे जास्त लक्ष देत नाहीत.

- शिक्षकांची अनुपस्थिती - अनेक शाळांमध्ये क्रीडा शिक्षक किंवा प्रशिक्षक नसतात, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन मिळत नाही.

- खेळ तासिका (Sports Hour) कमतरता - शालेय वेळापत्रकात क्रीडा शिक्षणासाठी कमी वेळ असतो, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांचा क्रीडा स्पर्धांमध्ये सहभाग कमी होतो.

- मानसिक दडपण - परीक्षांच्या दबावामुळे विद्यार्थी क्रीडाकडे कमी लक्ष देतात, ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक विकासात अडथळे येतात.

- संघटनात्मक आव्हाने - क्रीडा स्पर्धांचे आयोजन, व्यवस्थापन आणि सहभाग यामध्ये अडचणी असतात,

ऋषिकेश वासुदेव कुंभार, डॉ. संजय शत्रुघन लांडगे

ज्यामुळे क्रीडा शिक्षण प्रभावी पार पडल्या जात नाहीत,

● संधीची कमतरता - क्रीडा स्पर्धांमध्ये भाग घेण्यासाठी योग्य संधी उपलब्ध नसल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रेरणा कमी होते.

या उणिवा दूर करणे आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून शालेय क्रीडा शिक्षणाला अधिक महत्त्व मिळेल आणि विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होईल. या उणिवा दूर करण्यासाठी काही उपयोजना पुढीलप्रमाणे.

● स्वतंत्र क्रीडा अभ्यासक्रम निर्मिती - शालेय पाठ्यपुस्तक अभ्यासक्रमाप्रमाणे स्वतंत्र क्रीडा अभ्यासक्रमाची निर्मिती करून खेळाला विशिष्ट दर्जा प्राप्त करून देण्यास मदत होईल व उच्च दर्जाचे खेळाडू लाभतील.

● क्रीडा शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व - क्रीडा शिक्षणाला शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात महत्त्व देणे आणि विद्यार्थ्यांना शारीरिक शिक्षणासाठी प्रेरित करणे आणि याचे महत्त्व विद्यार्थी आणि पालक या दोघांनाही पटवून देण्याची गरज आहे.

● क्रीडा प्रशिक्षकांची नियुक्ती - प्रत्येक शाळेत योग्य प्रमाणात क्रीडा प्रशिक्षक नियुक्त करणे, जे विद्यार्थ्यांना कौशल्यपूर्ण मार्गदर्शन आणि प्रशिक्षण देऊ शकतील,

● वेळापत्रकात बदल - शालेय वेळापत्रकात क्रीडा शिक्षणासाठी अधिक वेळ देणे ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना नियमितपणे शारीरिक गतीविधीमध्ये भाग घेता येईल.

● मानसिक स्वास्थ्याचे महत्व - विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिक स्वास्थ्यावर लक्ष देणे आणि त्यांना क्रीडेत भाग घेण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे तसेच योग्य वेळी मानसिक स्वाथ्य आणि योग्य चिकित्सा उपलब्ध करून देणे.

● स्पर्धांचे आयोजन - विविध स्तरांवर क्रीडा स्पर्धांचे आयोजन करणे, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या कौशल्यांचा विकास करता येईल.

● जागरूकता कार्यक्रम - खेळाचे फायदे आणि महत्त्व याबाबत जागरूकता वाढवण्यासाठी कार्यशाळा आणि सेमिनार आयोजित करणे.

● सामुदायिक सहभाग - स्थानिक, राष्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रीडा संघटनांसोबत भागीदारी करून विद्यार्थ्यांना संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.

राज्य सरकार व केंद्र सरकार कडून राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या योजना:

खेळाच्या कौशल्यपूर्ण विकास आणि प्रशिक्षण देऊन उच्च दर्जाचे खेळाडू घडवण्यासाठी सरकार वेळोवेळी सरकारने काही विशेष पाऊले उचलल्याचे दिसून येतो. विविध योजना, विविध क्रीडा विषयक कार्यक्रम राबवताना सरकारे दिसून येतात,

सरकारद्वारे सुरु करण्यात आलेल्या क्रीडा विशेष कौशल्य विकास प्रबोधिनी.

अ) केंद्र सरकार:

● भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण Sports Authority of India (SAI)

● लक्ष्मीबाई नॅशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ फिजिकल एज्युकेशन, ग्वाल्हेर (शैक्षणिक) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior.

● राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय National Sports University, Imphal

● नेताजी सुभाष नॅशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ स्पोर्ट्स (NSNIS) (शैक्षणिक) इत्यादी.

SAI च्या क्रीडा प्रोत्साहन योजना - वरील व्यतिरिक्त, खालील क्रीडा प्रोत्साहन योजना देखील **SAI** द्वारे त्यांच्या प्रादेशिक केंद्रांद्वारे प्रतिभावान खेळाडूंना शोधण्यासाठी आणि त्यांचे पालनपोषण करण्यासाठी त्यांना क्रीडा पायाभूत सुविधा, क्रीडा उपकरणे, स्पर्धा प्रदर्शन आणि वैज्ञानिक प्रशिक्षण इत्यादींच्या बाबतीत आवश्यक सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जात आहेत.

● सेंटर्स ऑफ एक्सलन्स स्कीम

● **SAI** प्रशिक्षण केंद्रे (STC) योजना

● स्पेशल एरिया गेम्स (एसएजी) योजना

● राष्ट्रीय क्रीडा प्रतिभा स्पर्धा (NSTC) योजना

● आर्मी बॉईज स्पोर्ट्स कंपनीज (ABSC) योजना

● या आणि खेळा योजना

● राष्ट्रीय क्रीडा अकादमी [NSA] योजना

● फिट इंडिया ए खेलो इंडिया

ब) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार:

केंद्र सरकार प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र सरकार देखील प्रतिभावान खेळाडूंच्या खेळाला मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रोत्साहन देताना दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार कडून महाराष्ट्र राज्य क्रीडा प्रबोधिनी तसेच जिल्हा आणि तालुका स्तरावर

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निवासी व अनिवासी क्रीडा संकुले उभारण्यात आलेली दिसून येतात. महाराष्ट्राचे क्रीडा धोरण पुढील काही ठळक मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे पाहता येईल.

- क्रीडा विषयक पायाभूत सुविधांची निर्मिती - क्रीडा आरक्षण, खेळ साहित्यास प्रोत्साहन, क्रीडा संकुलांची निर्मिती व विकास आणि विविध स्तरातून निधी उपलब्ध करून देणे,
- आंतरराष्ट्रीय खेळाडू घडवणे व प्रोत्साहन - क्रीडा प्रबोधिनी तसेच विशेष स्तरावर क्रीडा सुविधा देणे, कौशल्य विकास शिबीर, आदिवासी क्रीडा स्पर्धा, ग्रामीण क्रीडा स्पर्धा, पायका क्रीडा स्पर्धा.
- खेळाडू प्रोत्साहन गौरव पुरस्कार - शासकीय - निमशासकीय सेवेत थेट नियुक्ती, खेळाडूंना मानधन इ.
- क्रीडा वातावरण निर्मिती
- क्रीडा महोत्सव आयोजन
- तांत्रिक मनुष्यबळ विकास
- साहसी क्रीडा प्रकार उत्तेजन

महाराष्ट्रातील राजकीय पक्षाचे क्रीडा विषयक धोरणे:

महाराष्ट्रातील खेळाचे वातावरण विकसनशील दिसून येते. वेळोवेळी सत्तेत असलेल्या राजकीय पक्षाने - सरकारांने कमी अधिक प्रमाणात क्रीडा धोरण व खेळाचा दर्जा वाढवण्यासाठी कामे केलेली दिसून येतात, परंतु राज्याच्या विकासासाठी क्रीडा धोरणासाठी काम करणे हे संबंधित सरकारचे कर्तव्य असते, शिक्षण आणि रोजगार याच घटकांवरून प्रगतीचा आढावा घेतलेला दिसून येतो. खेळाला पाठ्यपुस्तकाच्या तुलनेत कायमच दुय्यम स्थान दिल्याचे दिसून येते. विकासाच्या मुद्द्यावर सत्तेवर येण्यापूर्वी क्वचितच काही पक्ष आपले क्रीडा धोरणाविषयक धोरणे स्पष्ट करताना दिसून येतात त्यापैकी महाराष्ट्रात फक्त महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना याच राजकीय पक्षाच्या विकासाच्या ब्लू प्रिंट मध्ये क्रीडा विषयक विचार मांडलेले दिसून येतात ते पुढील प्रमाणे.

- रोजच्या व्यवहारांमध्ये व्यायामाचा अंतर्भाव होण्यासाठी शहराची तशी रचना.
- प्राथमिक शाळेकडून आरोग्य चाचणी.
- राज्यात भरपूर क्रिडांगणे - ५००० क्रिडांगणांपासून सुरूवात.
- प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातए शक्यतो तालुक्यात किमान १ क्रीडा निकेतन.

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- प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात विविध खेळ प्रकारासाठी क्रीडा अकादमी - महाराष्ट्रात किमान १०.
- क्रीडा प्रशिक्षक तयार करण्यासाठी महाविद्यालये.

स्पष्टीकरण:

नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० हा शासनच्या महत्वाच्या निर्णय निर्णय दिसून येतो. विविध शिक्षण तज्ञाकडून याचे कमी - अधिक प्रमाणात समर्थन व टीकाही केलेल्या दिसून येतात. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण कौशल्यपूर्ण विकास कार्यक्रम व विद्यार्थ्यांचा बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टीकोन करण्यासाठी अधिक भर दिलेला दिसून येतो. NEP 2020 च्या अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित क्रीडा उपक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी योग्य प्रकारे होईल का? याबद्दल चिंता व्यक्त केली जात आहे. स्थानिक स्तरावर याची अंमलबजावणी करताना अनेक अडथळे येऊ शकतात. क्रीडा शिक्षणासाठी योग्य प्रशिक्षकांची कमतरता आणि क्रीडा सुविधांची असुविधा यामुळे अंमलबजावणीस अडचणी येऊ शकतात. क्रीडा आणि पाठ्यपुस्तक अभ्यास यामध्ये योग्य समतोल साधणे आवश्यक आहे. केवळ पाठ्यपुस्तक अभ्यासक्रमाकडे लक्ष देणे खेळाच्या प्रगतीवर परिणाम करू शकते. क्रीडा क्षेत्रात येणारे आर्थिक गुंतवणूक आणि सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन यांमध्ये विसंगती असू शकते, ज्यामुळे गरीब वर्गातील विद्यार्थ्यांना क्रीडा शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहावे लागू शकते त्यामुळे आणखीन प्रभावीपणे क्रीडा धोरणावर भर घालणे आणि खेळ विषयक निर्णय व अंमलबजावणी Special category मध्ये टाकण्याची गरज आहे. एकूणच राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० मध्ये खेळाला महत्त्व देत असली तरी, त्याच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी अनेक आव्हाने समोर आहेत ज्यावर लक्ष देणे आवश्यक आहे.

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मिरची उत्पादनाचे अर्थशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

कु. वैशाली चिंतामणराव फुटाणे

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, एम कॉम. बीएड. सेट,

प्रा. डॉ. बीपी आढाऊ, मार्गदर्शक, तक्षशिला महाविद्यालय, अमरावती

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14094572

सारांश:

मिरची ही प्रामुख्याने हिरवी मिरची विक्रीसाठी किंवा सुकून लाल मिरची यासाठी पिकविण्यात येते. अध्ययन क्षेत्रातील शेतकऱ्यांकडून मिरचीचे उत्पादन हे प्रामुख्याने हिरवी मिरची विक्रीसाठीच करण्यात येते. कारण लाल मिरचीच्या तुलनेत हिरव्या मिरचीचा बाजारपेठेत सदैव मागणी असते. याच उद्देशाने शेतकऱ्यांकडून सुद्धा हिरव्या मिरचीचे पीक बाजार पेठेतील पुरवठ्यासाठी करण्यात येते.

संशोधिकेने प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील वरुड व मोर्शी या तालुक्यावर केंद्रित केलेले असून अध्ययनासाठी प्रत्येक तालुक्यातून ५० मिरची उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांची निवड करून प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीच्या माध्यमातून मिरची उत्पादन व व्यवस्थापन याविषयीची माहिती संकलित केलेली आहे. संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे उत्पादनाच्या अर्थशास्त्र व व्यवस्थापन याविषयीचे निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आलेले आहेत. संशोधिकीने प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हे अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील वरुड व मोर्शी तालुक्यातील प्रत्येकी ५० शेतकरी निवडून पूर्ण केलेले आहे. या संशोधनासाठी सन २०२३-२४ या शेतकरी वर्षामधील माहितीचे संकलन केलेले आहे. माहिती संकलनासाठी प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करून प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीमधून माहिती संकलित केलेली आहे. सारणीयन ही विश्लेषण पद्धती वापरण्यात आलेली आहे.

अध्ययनातील ३४% ते ८३% शेतकरी संशोधिकेच्या अर्थशास्त्र विषयक विधानांना सहमत असून ५% ते ५४% असहमत आहे. १२% ते ३६% संभ्रमात दिसून आले. अध्ययनातील ४७% ते ९०% शेतकरी संशोधिकेच्या व्यवस्थापन विषयक विधानांना सहमत असून ५% ते २५% असहमत आहे तर ३% ते ३४% संभ्रमात आहेत. संशोधिकेने अध्ययनामध्ये मांडलेले दोन्ही गृहीतके स्वीकारण्यात येत आहे.

कीवर्ड: मिरची उत्पादक, मिरची पीक व्यवस्थापन, मिरची पीकाचे अर्थशास्त्र, किड नियंत्रण.

प्रस्तावना:

मिरची ही प्रामुख्याने हिरवी मिरची विक्रीसाठी किंवा सुकून लाल मिरची यासाठी पिकविण्यात येते. अध्ययन क्षेत्रातील शेतकऱ्यांकडून मिरचीचे उत्पादन हे प्रामुख्याने हिरवी मिरची विक्रीसाठीच करण्यात येते. कारण लाल मिरचीच्या तुलनेत हिरव्या मिरचीचा बाजारपेठेत सदैव मागणी असते. याच उद्देशाने शेतकऱ्यांकडून सुद्धा हिरव्या मिरचीचे पीक बाजारपेठेतील पुरवठ्यासाठी करण्यात येते.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे शेतकऱ्यांच्या हिरवी मिरची या पिकाभोवतीच करण्यात आलेले आहे व हिरवी मिरचीचे उत्पादन, उत्पादनामधील अडचणी, खर्च व व्यवस्थापन यावर प्रकाश टाकणारे आहे. संशोधिकेने प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील वरुड व मोर्शी या तालुक्यावर केंद्रित केलेले असून अध्ययनासाठी प्रत्येक तालुक्यातून ५० मिरची उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांची निवड करून प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीच्या माध्यमातून मिरची उत्पादन व व्यवस्थापन याविषयीची माहिती संकलित केलेली आहे. संकलित माहितीच्या आधारे उत्पादनाच्या अर्थशास्त्र व व्यवस्थापन याविषयीचे निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आलेले आहेत.

उद्दिष्टे:

1. हिरवी मिरची पिकवणीच्या अर्थशास्त्राचे अध्ययन करणे.
2. हिरवी मिरची पिकाच्या व्यवस्थापनावर प्रकाश टाकणे.

गृहीतके

1. हिरवी मिरची पिकवणे शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फायदेशीर आहे.
2. हिरवी मिरचीचे व्यवस्थापन अनुभवातून शक्य आहे.

वाड: मयावलोकन

1. **जोरावार आर.एम. आणि सहकारी (२०१८)** - यांनी अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील मिरची उत्पादनाचे अध्ययन केलेले असून यामध्ये मिरची उत्पादकांना येणारा खर्च व उत्पन्न याचे प्रमाण १:१.५१ असल्याचे दिसून आले. या बाजारपेठेतील शेतकऱ्यांनी प्रामुख्याने उत्पादित माल बाजारपेठेतील घाऊक व्यापाऱ्यांना विकला असून ९२३ रू. प्रतिक्विंटल मिळाल्याचे दिसून येते.

2. **जगताप पी.पी.आणि सहकारी (२०१२)** - यांनी देशातील हिरवी मिरची उत्पादनाचे अर्थशास्त्र अध्ययन केलेले असून त्यासाठी अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील अचलपूर तहसील मधील ८० शेतकऱ्यांची निवड केलेली आहे. यांच्या उत्पादनामधील विविध घटकांच्या खर्चाचे अध्ययन केलेले असून याचे अर्थशास्त्र मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. मिरची पिकाखालील क्षेत्र वाढल्यास होणारा खर्च वाढत असला तरीही यामधून मिळणारा नफा अधिक दिसून आला. लहान क्षेत्रावर मिरची उत्पादन घेणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणाऱ्या नफ्याचे प्रमाण १:१.४८ असून मोठ्या शेतकऱ्यांसाठी १:१.५६ दिसून आले. मिरची या पिकाचे उत्पन्न शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फायद्याचे असल्याचे निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आले आहे.

3. **बी. राजा मधु शकेल आणि सहकारी (२०२१)** - यांनी तेलंगणामधील खम्मम जिल्ह्यातील मिरची उत्पादनाच्या अर्थशास्त्राचे अध्ययन केले असून, यासाठी १२० शेतकऱ्यांची निवड करण्यात आलेली आहे. या शेतकऱ्यांकडून संकलित करण्यात आलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे शेतकऱ्यांना येणार उत्पादन खर्च व परतावा यावर प्रकाश टाकला आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी १ एक रुपया खर्च केल्यास १ रुपया ३४ पैसे मिळतात. शेतकऱ्यांच्या

हिरवी मिरची हे पीक फायद्याचे असल्याचे निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आले आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

संशोधिकीने प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हे अमरावती जिल्ह्यातील वरुड व मोर्शी तालुक्यातील प्रत्येकी ५० शेतकरी निवडून पूर्ण केलेले आहे. या संशोधनासाठी सन २०२३-२४ या शेतकरी वर्षांमधील माहितीचे संकलन केलेले आहे. माहिती संकलनासाठी प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करून प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीमधून माहिती संकलित केलेली आहे.

सारणीयन ही विश्लेषण पद्धती वापरण्यात आलेली आहे.

परिणाम चर्चा:

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनामध्ये एकूण १०० शेतकऱ्यांची माहिती संकलित केलेली असून या शेतकऱ्यांच्या मिरची उत्पादनाचे अर्थशास्त्र व व्यवस्थापन याविषयीचे अभिप्राय दिलेले असून यांची मांडणी विश्लेषणासह केलेली आहे.

प्रत्येक सारणी मध्ये कंसात दिलेल्या आकडे शेकडा प्रमाण दर्शवितात.

सारणी क्रमांक १. हिरवी मिरची उत्पादनाच्या अर्थशास्त्राच्या अध्ययनामध्ये शेतकऱ्यांकडून मिळालेल्या प्रतिसादाची मांडणी करण्यात आलेली आहे.

सारणी क्र. १ मिरची उत्पादनाच्या अर्थशास्त्राचे अध्ययन

अ. क्र.	प्रश्नांचा तपशील	होय	सांगता येत नाही	नाही
१	दरवर्षी पिकाखालील क्षेत्र आपण कमी अधिक करता का?	६६ (६६)	१२ (१२)	२२ (२२)
२	दरवर्षी आपण त्याच क्षेत्रावर मिरची लागवड करता का	३४ (३४)	१७ (१७)	४९ (४९)
३	शेतकऱ्यांनी ज्या हिरवी मिरचीच्या वाणांना बाजारात अधिक भाव मिळतो त्याचीच लागवड करावी?	६९ (६९)	१४ (१४)	१७ (१७)
४	हिरवी मिरचीच्या विशिष्ट वाणांनाच बाजारात नियमित मागणी आहे	७२ (७२)	२२ (२२)	०६ (०६)
५	लागवडीची वेळ बाजारातील मागणीनुसार बदलता काय	८३ (८३)	१२ (१२)	०५ (०५)
६	वाणांबद्दल कृषी विद्यापीठातील तज्ज्ञांचा सल्ला घेता काय	४७ (४७)	३६ (३६)	१७ (१७)
७	कृषी विद्यापीठाने त्यांच्या प्रक्षेत्रावर लावलेले वाण आपल्या शेतात पिकवता काय	३४ (३४)	१२ (१२)	५४ (५४)
८	किडीच्या प्रादुर्भावाला बळी न पडणाऱ्या वाणांविषयी आपणास माहिती आहे काय?	७४ (७४)	१३ (१३)	१३ (१३)

शेतकऱ्यांनी क्षेत्र कमी अधिक करता काय? या विधानाला सहमती देताना ६६ % होय तर २२% नाही असे अभिप्राय दिलेले आहे. दरवर्षी एकाच क्षेत्रावर हिरवी मिरचीचे पीक घेतो या विधानाला ३४% नी सहमती तर ४९% नी असहमती दर्शविली आहे. आम्ही अधिक भाव

कु. वैशाली चिंतामणराव फुटाणे

असणाऱ्या वाणांना पसंती देतो असे विधान ६९% शेतकऱ्यांनी केले असून १७% असहमती दर्शवितात. हिरवी मिरचीच्या विशिष्ट वाणांनाच बाजारात अधिक भाव मिळतो या विधानाला ७२% सहमत असून ०६% असहमत असल्याचे दिसून येतात. लागवडीची वेळ बाजारातील

मागणीच्या कालावधीनुसार करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो हे विधान ८५% शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वीकारले असून ०५% असहमती दर्शवितात. हिरवी मिरचीच्या वाणांची निवड करताना कृषी विद्यापीठाच्या शास्त्रज्ञांची सल्लामसलत करतो असे मत ४७% नी व्यक्त केले तर१७% असहमती दर्शवितात. यांच्या मते शास्त्रज्ञांपेक्षा बाजारातील अनुभव अधिक महत्त्वाचा आहे. कृषी विद्यापीठाच्या क्षेत्रावर पिकविण्यात येणारे वाण आम्ही लागवड करतो या विधानाला ३४% सहमत तर ५४% असहमत आहे. केडीच्या प्रादुर्भावाला अधिक बळी न पडणाऱ्या वाणांची

आम्हाला माहिती आहे असे मत ७४% शेतकऱ्यांनी व्यक्त केले तर १३% याविषयी नकारार्थी आहेत.

अध्ययनातील एकूण १०० शेतकऱ्यांपैकी १२% ते ३६% शेतकरी वरील विधानांवर आपले स्पष्ट अभिप्राय नोंदवू शकले नाहीत.

वरील सारणी वरून असा निष्कर्ष मांडण्यात येतो की, अध्ययनातील ३४% ते ८३% शेतकरी संशोधिकेच्या अर्थशास्त्र विषयक विधानांना सहमत असून ५% ते ५४% असहमत आहे. १२% ते ३६% संभ्रमात दिसून आले. खालील सारणीत अध्ययनाचे शेतकऱ्यांचे हिरवी मिरची व्यवस्थापना विषयीचे अभिप्राय दिलेले आहेत.

सारणी क्रमांक 2 हिरवी मिरची पिकाचे व्यवस्थापन

अ.क्र.	प्रश्नांचा तपशील	होय	सांगता येत नाही	नाही
१	आपणास प्रती हेक्टर १०० क्विंटल पेक्षा अधिक मिरची होते काय?	७० (७०)	१० (१०)	२० (२०)
२	हिरवी मिरचीला बाजारात नियमित मागणी असते काय?	८५ (८५)	०८ (०८)	०७ (०७)
३	लाल मिरची पेक्षा हिरवी मिरची विकणे परवडते.	६५ (६५)	२५ (२५)	१० (१०)
४	जेवणामधील हिरवी मिरची अविभाज्य घटक असल्यामुळे प्रत्येक घरात हिरवी मिरची फायदे केले जाते.	९० (९०)	०३ (०३)	०७ (०७)
५	हिरवी मिरची विकल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्याला नियमित पैसा मिळत राहतो.	८८ (८८)	०६ (०६)	०६ (०६)
६	हिरवी मिरची हे बारमाही पीक असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्याला नियमित पैसा देणारे पीक आहे.	८६ (८६)	०९ (०९)	०५ (०५)
७	हिरवी मिरचीला ओलीत इतर पिकांच्या तुलनेत कमी लागते	७८ (७८)	१४ (१४)	०८ (०८)
८	हिरवी मिरची चे अर्थशास्त्र हे शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फायद्याचे आहे	६० (६०)	१५ (१५)	२५ (२५)
९	हिरवी मिरचीच्या विक्री मधून मिळणारा पैसा व पिकाच्या उत्पादनावर होणारा खर्च याची तुलना केली असता किमान ४०% नफा मिळतो	५५ (५५)	३३ (३३)	१२ (१२)
१०	शेतकऱ्यांनी ज्या हिरवी मिरचीच्या वाणांना बाजारात अधिक भाव मिळतो त्याचीच लागवड करावी.	६९ (६९)	१४ (१४)	१७ (१७)
११	इतर पिकांच्या तुलनेत हिरवी मिरचीवर कीटकांचा प्रादुर्भाव कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते	४७ (४७)	३४ (३४)	१९ (१९)
१२	साठवलेल्या मिरचीला हवा तो भाव घेणे शक्य आहे	८४ (८४)	०७ (०७)	०९ (०९)

वरील सारणी एकूण १२ प्रश्नांचा समावेश करण्यात आला असून काही प्रश्न अर्थशास्त्र व व्यवस्थापन या दृष्टीने आवश्यक असल्यामुळे या सारणी सुद्धा आलेले आहेत.

सारणीच्या अवलोकनावरून खालील अभिप्राय नोंदवण्यात आलेले आहेत.

प्रति हेक्टरी १०० क्विंटल पेक्षा हिरवी मिरचीचे उत्पादन अधिक होते या विधानाला ७०% शेतकरी सहमत

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असून २०% असहमत आहे. हिरवी मिरचीला बाजारात बाराही महिने सारखेच मागणी असते हे विधान ८५% शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वीकारले असून ७% असहमती दर्शवितात. लाल मिरचीच्या तुलनेत हिरवी मिरची विकणे परवडते असे विधान ६५% स्वीकारलेले असून १०% वरील विधानाला असहमती दर्शवितात.

विदर्भातील प्रत्येक कुटुंबामध्ये आहारामधील हिरवी मिरची हा अविभाज्य घटक आहे असे ९०% करांना वाटते तर ०७% शेतकरी या विधानाला असहमती दर्शवितात. हिरवी मिरची हे पीक शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेती व्यवस्थापनामध्ये नियमित पैसा देणारे पीक आहे असे मत ८८% नी व्यक्त केले असून ०६% या विधानाला असहमती दर्शवितात. जे शेतकरी बाराही महिने हिरवी मिरचीचे पीक घेतात त्यांना शेतीतील खर्चासाठी पैशाचा स्रोत निर्माण होतो हे विधान ८६% शेतकरी स्वीकारतात तर ५% अस्विकृती दर्शवितात. हिरवी मिरची साठी इतर बागायती पिकांच्या तुलनेत ओलित कमी लागते असे मत ७८% शेतकऱ्यांनी व्यक्त केले असून ०८% शेतकरी या विधानाशी असहमत आहे. हिरवी मिरची हे व्यवस्थापनामध्ये नेहमीच फायद्याचे पीक आहे असे ६०% शेतकऱ्यांना वाटते तर २५% असहमती दर्शवितात. यांच्या मते या पिकाचा फायदा किडीचा प्रादुर्भाव व बाजारातील भाव, मालाचा दर्जा यावर अवलंबून असतो. इतर पिकांच्या तुलनेत सर्वाधिक ६०% नफा देणारे अल्प कालावधी पीक असल्यामुळे हे पीक घेणे परवडते. हे विधान ५५% शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वीकारले असून १२% असहमत आहे. हिरवी मिरचीच्या विपणनाचे अध्ययन करून सर्वाधिक पसंती असणाऱ्या वाणालाच आम्ही लागवडीत प्राधान्य देतो असे मत ६९% शेतकऱ्यांनी व्यक्त केले असून १७% असहमत आहेत. ज्या वाणावर कीटकांचा प्रादुर्भाव कमी होतो त्याचे व्यवस्थापन सोयीचे आहे असे मत ४७% शेतकऱ्यांना वाटते तर १९% शेतकरी या विधानाला असहमती दर्शवितात. त्यांच्या मते किडीचा प्रादुर्भाव हा वाणावर न येता पिकावर येतो म्हणून वाणाला विशेष महत्त्व देण्याची गरज नाही. साठवण केलेल्या मिरचीला अधिक भाव मिळतो हे विधान ८४% शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वीकारले असून ०९% शेतकरी साठवणीचे व्यवस्थापन व बाजार यावर हे अवलंबून असते असे मत व्यक्त करतात.

अध्ययनामधील ३% ते ३४% वरील १२ विधानांचा आपला स्पष्ट अभिप्राय नोंदवू शकले नाहीत. वरील चर्चेवरून असा निष्कर्ष काढण्यात येतो की, अध्ययनातील ४७% ते ९०% शेतकरी संशोधिकेच्या

व्यवस्थापन विषयक विधानांना सहमत असून ५% ते २५% असहमत आहे तर ३% ते ३४% संभ्रमात आहेत.

संशोधिकेने अध्ययनामध्ये मांडलेले दोनही गृहीतके स्वीकारण्यात येत आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

1. अध्ययनातील ३४% ते ८३% शेतकरी संशोधिकेच्या अर्थशास्त्र विषयक विधानांना सहमत असून ५% ते ५४% असहमत आहे. १२% ते ३६% संभ्रमात दिसून आले.

2. अध्ययनातील ४७% ते ९०% शेतकरी व्यवस्थापन विषयक विधानांना सहमत असून ५% ते २५% असहमत आहेत तर ३% ते ३४% संभ्रमात आहे.

3. संशोधिकेने अध्ययनात मांडलेले दोनही गृहीतके स्वीकारण्यात येत आहे.

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आदिवासी गर्भवती महिलाओं की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का अध्ययन

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14094720

सारांश :

पुरुष और महिला सामाजिक गठन के परस्पर पूरक तत्व हैं और इन दो तत्वों के कारण ही जब हम सामाजिक जीवन पर नजर डालते हैं तो पाते हैं कि इन दोनों तत्वों में से पुरुष तत्व पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र हैं | लेकिन दूसरा पहलू यह भी है कि जब एक महिला की ओर देखा जाता है तो उसके जीवन में विकास की प्रक्रिया में लगातार बाधाएं आती रहती हैं और इस बाधा के कारण महिला का जीवन कहीं न कही सीमित हो गया हैं | इसलिए यह देखना आवश्यक है कि विभिन्न युगों मे महिलाओं की स्थिती क्या थी | मानव विकास में महिलाओं का योगदान कितना और कैसा है, किस बिंदू पर पुरुषो और महिलाओं के बीच संतुलन बिगडा और संतुलन बिगडने से समाज, स्वयं पुरुषों और महिलाओं को कितनी हानि हुई, इसका अध्ययन करना भी आवश्यक है | पहले नारी की स्थिती सचमुच दयनीय थी, वह अन्याय और अत्याचार से पीडित थी | हालाकि यह सब हो रहा है, लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि 19 वी सदी तक महिलाएँ इन सभी अन्यायों और अत्याचारों से बेखबर थी | लेकिन स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान ने महिलाओं के जीवन में बदलाव लाने का प्रयास किया और समय-समय पर महिलाओं के जीवन में सुधार को गति मिलती रही |

बीज शब्द : आदिवासी, स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक स्थिती, कुपोषण, शिक्षण, अत्याचार, परिश्रम

प्रस्तावना :

देश के स्वस्थ नागरिक देश की पूंजी है | कहावत है कि – 'अच्छा स्वास्थ्य ही अच्छे सेहत की कुंजी होती है | स्वास्थ्य मनुष्य स्वस्थ समाज निर्माण करता है जो देश के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकास की सिढी होती है |

विश्व स्वास्थ संगठन के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य का अर्थ मात्र रोगों का अभाव नही है, वरन् स्वस्थ शारीरिक, मानसिक तथा सामाजिक तंदुरुस्ती की सकारात्मक अवस्था है | अत: देश की मजबूजी के लिये प्रत्येक नागरिक को शारीरिक रुप से स्वस्थ होना आवश्यक है | स्वस्थ व्यक्ति उचित व्यवहार करके सामाजिक समायोजन करता है | स्वास्थ के दृष्टि से महिलाओं का स्वास्थ अपेक्षा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है क्योंकि महिलाओ पर बेटे, बहन, पत्नी और माँ के रुप में अनेक दायित्व होते है | स्वस्थ महिला स्वस्थ बच्चों को जन्म देती है | बच्चों का सही तरह से पालन पोषण करती है | इस प्रकार एक स्वस्थ समाज व्यवस्था के निर्माण में महिलाओं का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है |

किसी भी देश की प्रगती वहा वास्तव्य करने वाली जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर निर्भर करती है | भारत देश के बारे में विचार किये तो यहाँ अनेक जाती और उपजातियाँ है | देश के प्रत्येक प्रांत में विविध आदिवासी जनजातियाँ है | विज्ञान ने इतनी प्रगती की है कि मानव आज चांद पर पहुँच गया है | आज 21 वी सदी में हम जी रहे है कुछ ही दिनों में एक विकसित राष्ट्र का स्वप्न देश रहे है फिर भी देश में गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, कुपोषण, अज्ञानता इत्यादि समस्याँए मुँह फाडे खडी है | राज्य मं आदिवासी क्षेत्र में अज्ञानता, गरीबी, अंधश्रध्दा, रुढी, परम्परा आदि के कारण कुपोषण एक गंभीर समस्या है |

आदिवासी का अर्थ है, अपने समाज मे आदिकाल से किसी क्षेत्र में बसे हुये लोग अथवा जिन्हें हम जंगलवासी कहते है | वही लोग आज Tribe कहकर पहचाने जाते है | आदिवासी जमात साधारणत: जंगल, दुर्गम स्थान, पहाडी क्षेत्र और सुसंस्कृत समाज से दूर रहते है | आधुनिक समाज

से संपर्क न होने के कारण उनकी अपनी विशिष्ट रुढी परम्पराएँ और संस्कृती आदिवासियों में दिखाई देती है |

परिभाषा :

गिलिन व गिलीन के अनुसार – एक विशिष्ट भूप्रदेश में रहनेवाला, समान भाषा बोलनेवाला, समाज सांस्कृतिक जीवन जगने वाले स्थानिक समूह के समुदाय को आदिवासी समाज कहते है |

आदिवासी जनसंख्या में महाराष्ट्र भारत में छठवे क्रमांक पर है | सन 2011 के जनगणना के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में आदिवासी जनसंख्या 85.66 लाख है | महाराष्ट्र के 15 जिलों मे कुल 46 आदिवासी जमाती है | महाराष्ट्र में गोंड, कोरकू, भिल्ल, महादेव, कोळी, कोकणा, कोलम इत्यादी अनेक आदिवासी जाती दिखाई देती है | सबसे अधिक आदिवासी ठाणे जिले के मोखाडा में 90.75% है, विक्रम गड में 90.35% है और विदर्भ में अमरावती जिले के चिखलदरा में 75.85% और धारणी में 75.45%, गडचिरोली के भामरागड में 80.87%, एटापल्ली में 80.71, नागपूर जिले के रामटेक और पारशिवनी में 32.82%, भंडारा जिले में 20.16%, गोंदिया जिले में 16.18% आदिवासी रहते है

आदिवासी महिलाओं की जीवन पध्दती अन्य महिलाओं से भिन्न है | आदिवासी महिलाये अधिक परिश्रम करती है | महिलाओं की प्रसूती घर में ही की जाती है | अज्ञानता, असुविधा, अस्वच्छता के कारण कई बार माता-शिशु मृत्यू होती है | आदिवासी महिलाये पुरुषो के समान तंबाकू खाती और शराब पीती है | महिलाओं में पोषक घटको का अभाव होने के कारण रक्तक्षय से पीडीत दिखाई देती हैं | उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार की सरकारी योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलता तथा वे योजनाएं उन तक पहुँचती ही नही | अस्वस्थ महिलाएँ अस्वस्थ बालक को जन्म देती है | जन्म के बाद अस्वस्थ माता का सिर्फ दूध मिलने से और पूरक आहार न मिलने के कारण रोगप्रतिकारक शक्ति कम होती है | परिणामत: बालक कुपोषित होते है |

गर्भवती और गर्भस्थ शिशु का स्वास्थ्य :

गर्भवती महिला और गर्भस्थ शिशु के स्वास्थ्य का आहार से गहरा संबंध है | गर्भ का पोषण स्वास्थ्य और वृध्दि गर्भवती के आहार पर निर्भर होता है | इसलिए इस अवस्था में सामान्य महिला से अधिक मात्रा में पोषक आहार मिलने से महिला का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता हैं जिससे गर्भ का

विकास योग्य प्रकार से होता है | यदि गर्भावस्था में माता अपर्यास भोजन ग्रहण करती है तो शिशु का पूर्ण विकास नही होता और गर्भवती रक्तक्षय रोग से ग्रस्त होती है परिणामत: कम वजन के शिशु को जन्म देती है |

डॉ. डोडीक के अनुसार :

गर्भावस्था में आहार के परिणाम भविष्य में 50 वर्षो के बाद भी दिखाई देते है |

गर्भवती महिलांओं के स्वास्थ्य पर पोषण का परिणाम होता है | यदि गर्भवती महिला को योग्य पोषक आहार नही मिला तो उसे भी स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अनेक समस्याएँ निर्माण होती है | जैसे – कमजोरी, रक्तक्षय, गर्भपात, रक्तदाब बढना, समय से पहले प्रसूती होना, हमेशा बीमार रहने वाले और कमजोर शरीरयष्टी के बालकों को जन्म देना इत्यादी |

अपूर्ण और अपोषक भोजन ही आदिवासीयों के स्वास्थ्य समस्या का मुख्य कारण है, इसके अलावा परम्परांगत धार्मिक श्रध्दा, रुढी परंपरा, वैद्यकीय सुविधाएँ न मिलना, गरीबी आदि कारणों से आदिवासी समाज में स्वास्थ्यविषयक समस्याएँ निर्माण होती है | बालमृत्यू और मातामृत्यू प्रमाण यह अन्य देश की तुलना में देश में अधिक दिखाई देती है | इसलिए भंडारा जिले के आदिवासी गर्भवती महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य समस्या का प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध में किया गया है |

उद्देश्य :

1) भंडारा जिले के आदिवासी गर्भवती महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कारणों को जानना |
2) आदिवासी महिलाओं की आर्थिक, सामाजिक समस्या का अध्ययन करना |
3) आदिवासी समाज की रुढी परम्परा और अंधश्रध्दा का अध्ययन करना |
4) आदिवासी क्षेत्र में सरकारी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वय की जानना |

अध्ययन पध्दती :

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध में वाचनालय से उपलब्ध होने वाले दुय्यम स्त्रोत से संदर्भग्रंथ किताबे, मासिक और इंटरनेट पर उपलब्ध साहित्य की सहायता से जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है |

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निष्कर्ष :

1) भंडारा जिला महाराष्ट्र में बेहद गरीब जिलों में से एक हे | इसके 51.28% प्रतिशत परिवार गरीबी रेखा के निचे जीत है | गरीबी, बेकारी का नतीजा है जिससे स्वास्थ्य की समस्याएं प्रभावित है | वास्तविक स्थिती इससे भी कई गुणा बदतर है | आँकडो की जाँच की जाऐ तो हर साल यहाँ 100 से 150 बच्चे भूख से मौत के मुँह में जाते है | सन 1993 में यहा पहली बार कुपोषण से बालमृत्यू की घटनाए उजागर हुई |

2) भंडारा जिले की साकोली और लाखनी तहसिल मे 40 हजार की आबादी है | कुल आबादी का 80% हिस्सा गोंड, बोरक, कोरकू, राजगोंड जनजाती का है | जिसमे से 27% खेती करता है | यह खेती पूर्णत: मानसून पर निर्भर करती है | जंगलों से ढका होने के कारण आजीविका का मुख्य साधान जंगल है |

3) यहाँ की 60% आबादी भूमिहीन है बाकी 40% आबादी में से ज्यादातर के पास 1 से 2 एकड पथरीली जमीन है अत: इन आदिवासीयों के लिए 'रोटी' सबसे बडा सवाल है | रोटी को यहाँ के लोग दो भागो में बाँटते है एक दिवाली से बारीश तक और दूसरा बारीश से दिवाली तक | दिसंबर माह में उन्हें चना और गेहूँ के खेतो में काम करने का अवसर मिल जाता है | लेकिन जनवारी के तिसरे सप्ताह तक सारे काम खत्म होने पर काम की तलाश में दूसरे इलाको की तरफ भटकते है | इस दौरान खासकर भूखे बच्चे यहाँ वहाँ भटकने से बीमार पडते है | जब वे दिवाली के बाद गाँव लौटते है तब उनके पेट बडे और हाथ पाँव सुखी लकडी की तरह दिखाई देते है |

4) इस क्षेत्र में सबसे अधिक माता-शिशु मृत्यु दर बरसात के मौसम में अधिक पायी गयी है क्योंकि बरसात के कारण गोंड आदिवासी काम के लिए घर से बाहर नही निकल पाते इसलिए उनको भोजन की समस्या उत्पन्न होती है | जो महिलाए कम उम्र में गर्भवती बनती है उन्हे भी बरसात के मौसम में पर्याप्त भोजन और डॉक्टरी इलाज का खर्च नही जुटा पाने से मातामृत्यू दर में इजाफा होता है |

5) आदिवासी क्षेत्र की महिलाएं गर्भ के आठवे महिने में भी 5-6 घंटे काम करती है | और आहार के रुप में कुटकी का पेय और रात में जरा सा उबला ज्वार खाकर सोती है | अधिक कार्य और कम आहार के कारण कम उम्र की माताए कमजोरी से शरीर में दूध की कमी के कारण बच्चे को भी कुपोषित बना देती है | ऐसी माताएँ प्रसव के 5 दिन बाद ही काम पर लौटती है | उनके खुन में हिमोग्लोबीन की कमी के कारण ज्यादातर माताएं एनिमिया की शिकार होती है |

6) आदिवासी लोक अशिक्षा और अज्ञानता के कारण कुपोषण को चीटी की बीमारी कहते है | जंगल क्षेत्र में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ केंद्र की सुविधा अपूर्ण होने के कारण यहां के लोक गंभीर बिमारी के मरीज को यहां से 15 कि.मी. दूर साकोली के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ केंद्र में भेजा जाता है | यहाँ भी अव्यवस्था के कारण मरीज को धारणी के उपजिला चिकित्सालय में भेजा जाता है | साकोली से करीब 30 कि.मी. दूर पालांदूर, मचारना, गोंडेगांव के मरीज उपजिला चिकित्सालय पहुँचते है, तब यहां मशिनरी सुविधाएँ होने के बावजूद अकसर तांत्रिक खराबी के कारण और बिजली न होने पर, जनरेटर की सुविधा होती है परंतु जनरेटर में डीजल नही होता है | नतीजन अधिकतर मरीज मौत से लडते-लडते उपचार तक मौत के मुँह में चले जाते है | इस अध्ययन से ज्ञात होता है की सरकार सुविधाएं प्रदान करती तो है लेकीन वास्तव में मरीज के लिए उसका विशेष लाभ नही होता है |

7) आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कुपोषण का प्रमुख कारण गरीबी, धन का अभाव होने के कारण कुछ लोग पर्याप्त भोजन जैसे पौष्टीक आहार खरीद नही पाते और कुछ तो केवल अनाज से लोग मुश्किल से पेट भरते है | अज्ञानता और निरक्षरता के कारण संतुलित भोजन की जानकारी नही होने की वजह से बच्चो पौष्टीक आहार नही देते, अकसर महिलाएं बचा हुआ रुखा सुखा खाना खाती है जो उनके लिएं अपर्याप्त होता है | इस कारण वे स्वयं तो रोगग्रस्त होती ही है साथ ही साथ अपने परिवार के सदस्यों को भी कुपोषण का शिकार बना देते है |

उपाययोजना :

आज आवश्यक है की आदिवासी महिलाओं के स्वास्थ को सुनिश्चित करने हेतू प्रभावी और कारगर उपाय अपनाए जाए |

1) अंधश्रध्दा, अज्ञानता, निर्मूलन कर के प्रबोधन के द्वारा पौष्टिक आहार का महत्व बताना |

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2) सरकारी उपाया योजना संबंधित जानकारी देकर उसका लाभ लाभार्थी को मिलने के लिये जनजागृती निर्माण करना |

3) नक्षलवाद भी एक बहोतबडी समस्या है इससे सरकारी योजना आदिवायो तक पहुचँ ने मे दिक्तो का सामना करना पडता है |

4) जंगलसंपत्ती के ठेकेदारी पध्दती के कारण आदिवासीयों की भुखमरी होती है | इसके लिए सरकार ने ध्यान देना चाहिए |

5) आदिवासी क्षेत्र में स्वातंत्र स्वास्थ केंद्र की स्थापना करना चाहिए | वहाँ आरोग्य तज्ञा, महिला डॉक्टर और अनुभवी नर्सों की नियुक्ती करनी चाहिए |

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7) www.visfot.com/old१२/index.php?news=६६८

8) http://hi.wikipedia.org/s/phj

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बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे योगदान

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14095039

सारांश:

आज जागतिकीकरणामुळे प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रचंड स्पर्धा वाढलेली आहे आपल्या जीवनातील मूलभूत गरजा भागवतांना या गरजांचे स्वरूप बदललेले दिसते. एका बाजूला विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला केवळ मानव जातीलाच नव्हे तर सर्व सृष्टीतील चराचराला भेड सावणाऱ्या समस्या प्रकर्षाने समोर येत आहे. औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे मानवी जीवनशैली बदललेली आहे मनुष्याच्या प्रयत्नांना वेगवान गती प्राप्त झाली परंतु यामधून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या आनंद सुख समाधानाची फळे चाखण्याचा काळ जवळ आला असताना मात्र या आनंद सुखाचा उपभोग त्याला घेता येत नाही शिवाय आपल्या मूलभूत गरजा कमीत कमी वेळ व कमीत कमी परिश्रम खर्ची पाडून त्या जास्तीत जास्त लाभदायक कशा होतील यासाठी सर्वत्र मानवाची धडपड चाललेली दिसून येते (सं.) फास्ट लाईफ स्टाईल मुळे आपली दिनचर्या व खाण्यापिण्याच्या सवयी झोपण्याच्या वेळा स्वतःच्या सोयीनुसार आपण बदलल्या आहेत कुठल्याही गोष्टीचे पूर्व नियोजन व व्यवस्थापन याविषयी पूर्णपणे तो अनभिज्ञ आहे. मानवाला भेडसावणाऱ्या ह्या समस्यांवर कटाक्षाने लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे "शिक्षणांनी होणारा बदल हा स्थायी स्वरूपाचा असतो"(सं.1)त्यामुळे असा प्रकारचा बदल घडवण्याकरिता गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाचे अध्ययन पूरक ठरेल.

बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या:

जसजशी तंत्रज्ञानाने प्रगती केली तसतसे बदल मानवी जीवनपद्धतीत होताना दिसतात "समाज जीवनाला आवश्यक असणाऱ्या निष्ठा ,सांस्कृतिक सहिष्णुता ,प्रेमाची शिकवण ,त्याग याविषयीच्या शिक्षणाचे बिजारोपण कुटुंबातून होते". (सं.2) अशा प्रकारची मूल्य संस्कृती आज नष्ट होताना दिसत आहे मानवाच्या बदलत्या सवयीमुळे अनेक समस्या आज उद्भवत आहे त्या पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

मानसिक ताणतणावाचे प्रमाण वाढले

सुपरफास्ट जीवनशैलीमुळे व्यक्तीच्या प्रत्येक गोष्टीत स्पर्धा तर वाढलीच पण त्याच्या प्रत्येक बाबतीतअपेक्षा सुद्धा वाढल्या आहे. त्यातून आरोग्याच्या तक्रारी वाढवून मनावर एक प्रकारचा ताण निर्माण झाला आहे. यातूनच व्यक्ती मानसिक आरोग्याच्या समस्येला बळी पडत आहे उच्च रक्तदाब ,मधुमेह, डिप्रेशन, ऍसिडिटी ,दमा ,रक्तक्षय पोटाचे विकार,अशा आरोग्य समस्या पुढ्यात येत आहे लहान मुलांपासून वृद्धावस्थेपर्यंत सर्वांना मास पेशींमध्ये ताण निर्माण झाल्यामुळे सर्व मानसिक आरोग्य समस्येला बळी पडताना दिसत आहे चिंता ,काळजी, निद्रानाश यामुळे जीवघेण्या आजारांना बळी पडत आहे

बदलत्या जीवनशैलीच्या परिणामामुळे मानसिक आरोग्याची समस्या ही जागतिक स्वरूपाची समस्या बनली आहे.

आहार व आरोग्य समस्या –

अपुरी झोप व कामाचा ताण तणाव यामुळे बीपी ,शुगर ,दमा ,मानेचे विकार ,कमरेचे विकार ,हाडाचे विकार ,वाढता कोलेस्टेरॉल ,नसांचे आजार, ह्या जीवघेण्या आरोग्य समस्या मध्ये वाढ झाली आहे असे म्हणतात की "जागतिक स्तराच्या मानाने भारतीय जनता आरोग्याबाबत सजग नाही समतोल आहाराबाबत पूर्णपणे अज्ञानी आहे व मधुमेहाच्या बाबतीत भारत प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे" (सं 3)

धकाधकीच्या काळात कोणता आहार घ्यावा हे माणसाला कळून सुद्धा वेळेअभावी चुकीच्या आहार तो घेत आहे वेळेवर मिळेल ते रेडिमेट पदार्थ उदा. पिझ्झा ,बर्गर ,पाणीपुरी ,भेलपुरी इतर चटपटीत पदार्थ सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक सोडा घेणे नशे नशा करणे शिवाय कार्यालयीन ठिकाणी अतिरिक्त चहा ,कॉफीपिण्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे अतिशय घातक अशा जीवन पद्धतीचा अवलंब मानव करत आहे या सर्व गोष्टींचा त्याच्या आरोग्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे.

कौटुंबिक जीवन पद्धतीतील आदर्श जीवन मूल्यांचा ऱ्हास होत आहे .

एकत्रित राहणे एकमेकांविषयी सहकार्य व प्रेमाची भावना असणे समूहाने एकसंघपणे कार्य करणे सूर्योदयापूर्वी उठणे सूर्यास्ता आधी जेवण करणे अध्यात्मिक चिंतनाने मनशांती मिळवणे या सर्व मूल्यांचा ऱ्हास होताना दिसत आहे.

वेळेचे योग्य नियोजन नसल्यामुळे मानसिक ताणतणावग्रस्त परिस्थितीला सामोरे जावं लागत आहे व्यायाम, योगा मेडिटेशन याकडे दुर्लक्ष होतांना दिसते.

टीव्ही, व्हाट्सअप, इंटरनेट, फेसबुक, मीडियाचा अतिरिक्त वापर वाढत चालला आहे त्यामुळे रात्री रात्रीपर्यंतची जागरण वाढले झोपण्याच्या वेळा जेवनाच्या वेळा बदलल्या आहेत.

बदलत्या जीवनशैली मधील बेकारी आणि बेरोजगारी या समस्यांमुळे मोठा युवा वर्ग नैराश्य तसेच व्यसनाधीन झाला आहे .

स्त्रियांवर नोकरी व घर अशा दोन्ही जबाबदाऱ्या सांभाळताना अतिरिक्त ताणतणांवांमुळे त्यांच्या मानसिक व शारीरिक आरोग्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे कुटुंब व नोकरी व्यवस्थापन करताना आरोग्य समस्यांना सामोरे जावं लागतं.

किशोरवयीन मुलींना असुरक्षिततेची समस्या आज निर्माण झाली आहे शिवाय पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीच्या अनुकरणा मुळे जीवनशैलीत अनेक बदल झाले आहे रात्री रात्री पाट्र्या करणे डान्स क्लब ला जाणे विदेशी संस्कृती अनुसरून पेहराव करणे या गोष्टींवर अधिक भर दिला गेल्यामुळे आजचा युवा वर्ग वेगळयाच वळणावर जात आहे गुन्हेगारीचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे.

गर्भावस्थेतील माता मृत्यू व बालमृत्यू ह्या समस्यांचेही प्रमाण आज वाढले आहे ॲनिमिया आणि कुपोषण ह्या तर जागतिक स्वरूपाच्या समस्या आजच्या जीवनशैलीमध्ये बनलेल्या दिसत आहे.

बाल विकास संस्कार व संस्कृतीचे शिक्षण नाही त्यामुळे बालवयापासूनच मुलांच्या जीवनाला वेगळे वळण मिळत आहे.

असे गंभीर परिणाम बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे आज आपल्या पुढ्यात आले आहे.

समस्या सोडवणुकीसाठी गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयाची उपयुक्तता

"अंकुराला वेळोवेळी खाद्य मिळाल्यास त्याचा एक सुंदर वृक्ष तयार होतो तसे मानवी अंकुराची जोपासना केल्यास सुंदर व्यक्तिमत्व घडवून ते समाजाचा आधार बनते" (सं.4) अशा व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा मानव रुपी वटवृक्ष घडवण्यात गृह अर्थशास्त्र या अध्ययन विषयाची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरत आहे.

गृह अर्थशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून आहार व आरोग्याबाबत जागरूकता –

आहार व आरोग्य हे गृह अर्थशास्त्रामधील सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण विषय आहे सुदृढ आरोग्या करिता कोणता संतुलित आहार घेणे योग्य आहे ,कोणत्या अवस्थेत कोणता आहार घ्यावा ,आरोग्य समस्येनुसार आहार आयोजन कसे करावे व अन्नभेसळ, अन्न संरक्षण या महत्त्वपूर्ण बाबींचे अध्ययन गृहअर्थशास्त्रात होते जीवनशैली बदलल्यामुळे उद्भवणाऱ्या आजारांना रोखण्यासाठी समतोल आहार कशा पद्धतीने घ्यावा तसेच कोणत्या पदार्थांमध्ये कोणती अन्नघटक समाविष्ट आहे याची माहिती आपल्याला होते. "आरोग्य म्हणजे रोगांचा अभाव हे चुकीचे आहे तर युनोने आरोग्य म्हणजे शारीरिक ,मानसिक व सामाजिक स्वास्थ्याची पूर्ण अवस्था "(सं.5) अशी जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने केलेल्या व्याख्येची उकल या विषयाच्या अध्ययनाने होते पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीमधील स्निग्ध पदार्थ, प्रोटीन्स ,यांचे अति सेवन, अधिक चरबी युक्त पदार्थांचा वापर व बेकरी पदार्थ सकाळच्या नाश्त्याला वापरणे आणि शीतपेयाचे प्रमाण अधिक असणे चीज मैद्याचा वापर अधिक करणे या गोष्टीमुळे आरोग्य कसे धोक्यात येते याची गमक या विषयांमध्ये सापडते.

महिला विकास हा गृह अर्थशास्त्राचा केंद्रबिंदू आहे --

स्त्री जीवनात सुधारणा घडवून त्यांचं भविष्य सुनिश्चित करण्याचं कार्य गृह अर्थशास्त्र करते आधुनिक जीवनशैलीत संसार रथाची दोन्ही चाक भरभक्कम असणं आवश्यक आहे वाढत्या महागाईत कुटुंबाचा आधार असणाऱ्या स्त्रीला व्यवस्थापन विषयक ज्ञान देऊन शारीरिक व मानसिक दृष्टीने उत्साह देणारे सहकार्य या विषयातून घडते विविध कला कौशल्यांचा विकास करण्यासाठी भरत कला, वस्त्रकला, इंटेरियर डेकोरेशन ,पुष्परचना, रंग योजना ,वास्तुकला यातील उपयुक्त बाबी महिलांकरिता महत्त्वाच्या ठरतात पाककलेमध्ये निपुणता असल्यास आपण आपल्या कुटुंबाच्या बरोबर संपूर्ण संस्कृतीचा भार पेलू शकतो ही शिकवण गृहिणीला करूनदेणे तसेच महिलांना आर्थिक दृष्टीने स्वावलंबन प्राप्त करून देणारा हा विषय आहे.

स्वयंरोजगारापती जागरूक करण्यासाठी गृह अर्थशास्त्राच्या उपयुक्त शाखा--

बेरोजगारी ही सुशिक्षित युवक युवतींना भेडसावणारी एक गंभीर समस्या आहे बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमध्ये महागाई एवढी वाढली आहे की उद्योगाला पूरक स्वयंरोजगाराची गरज आज भासत आहे महिलांना स्वयंरोजगाराच्या वाटा या विषयातून मिळतात ,"अनेक गोष्टींचे संघटन म्हणजे स्वयंरोजगार होय" (संदर्भ 6) अन्न उद्योग ,वस्त्र उद्योग ,बालवाडी, पाळणाघर, कौटुंबिक सल्ला केंद्र, विस्तार अधिकारी, इंटेरियर डिझायनर, डेकोरेशन पुष्परचनाकार, ग्राहक सल्लागार ,ग्रामसेविका, असे विविध

प्रा. सीमा व्ही. काळणे (सोनोने)

स्वयंरोजगाराचे कौशल्य आत्मसात करण्यासाठी गृह अर्थशास्त्र उपयुक्त ठरते आपल्याला स्वयंरोजगारातून स्वावलंबन कसे प्राप्त होईल हे शिकवणारा हा विषय आहे.

बाल, युवा, वृद्ध विकासास गृह अर्थशास्त्राची महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका --

गृह अर्थशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून सामुदायिक पोषण शिक्षण दिले जाते आहार, आरोग्य ,शिक्षणाबरोबरच परिसर स्वच्छता अन्न संरक्षण अन्नभेसळ ,किशोरावस्था त्यातील समस्या व उपाय वृद्धावस्था समस्या व उपाय बाल विकास व्यक्तिमत्व विकास या विषयाचा समावेश यात होतो सर्व प्रकारच्या समुदायास असे शिक्षण मिळाल्यास राष्ट्रीय स्वरूपाच्या समस्यांवर आपण मात करू शकतो आज "ग्लोबलायझेशनमुळे बदललेली सर्वच परिस्थिती नैसर्गिक व सामाजिक भौगोलिक आर्थिक समस्यांना सामोरे जाण्याची समस्या ही पोषण शिक्षणातून निर्माण होते"(सं. 7) बाल, युवा व वृद्ध हया मनुष्य जीवनातील महत्वपूर्ण अवस्था असतात राष्ट्राच्या विकासासाठी त्या महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभावतात म्हणूनच त्यांचा विकास होणे ही आजच्या काळाची गरज आहे.

गर्भ अवस्थेत महिलांना महत्त्वपूर्ण समुपदेशन ---

गृहअर्थशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून गर्भवती मातांना आहार ,आरोग्य तसेच लसीकरण ,बालसंगोपन गर्भसंस्कार या विषयासंदर्भात माहिती देणे आवश्यक असते तसेच या अवस्थेमध्ये होणारे आजार व महिलांच्या मनावर होणारे ताणतणाव व्यवस्थापन यावर माहिती मिळते "मातृत्व ही स्त्रीला मिळालेली देणगी आहे जीवनाला नवी उभारी आणणारे मातृत्व मिळण्याकरिता स्त्रीला गर्भावस्थेत खूप काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे" (सं.8)आधुनिक काळात फिगर मेंटेन च्या नावाखाली मातृत्व प्राप्त होऊ नये म्हणून स्त्रीया अनेक मार्गांचा अवलंब करतात यामुळे जीवनात अनेक समस्यांना त्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे हे टाळण्यासाठी कौटुंबिक संबंध हा गृह अर्थशास्त्राचा विषय मार्गदर्शक ठरतो व्यवस्थापन विषयक ज्ञान या माध्यमातून आपल्याला मिळते गृह अर्थशास्त्रामध्ये वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन ,गृह व्यवस्थापन, मानवीय व अमानवीय साधनसंपत्तीचे व्यवस्थापन , नियोजन व नियंत्रण, मूल्यांकन या बाबीं चे प्रशिक्षण मिळते जीवनशैलीतील समस्यांवर मात करण्यासाठी योगा मेडिटेशन, व्यायाम याचा वापर करून निरोगी जीवनशैलीचा अनुभव आपल्याला घेता येईल.

ग्राहक तसेच इतर सरकारी योजनांविषयी जागरूकता घडवून आणणारा हा विषय आहे याच्या माध्यमातून अन्न भेसळ तसेच ग्राहक संरक्षण कायदा याची माहिती सर्वांपर्यंत पोहोचविता येते यामध्ये बचत गट आरोग्य संघटना तसेच इतर सरकारी योजना विस्तार शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून जनतेपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे कार्य घडून येते.

समारोप

आज बदलत्या जीवनशैलीचे चित्र न्याहाळले असता समाजातील स्त्री किशोरवयीन मुले ,मुली ,युवा, **प्रा. सीमा व्ही. काळणे (सोनोने)**

बालक असे महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक अनेक समस्यांनी वेढले गेले आहेत जेव्हा समाजातील एखादा महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक समाजात बदल घडवण्याची प्रचंड सामर्थ्य ज्यामध्ये आहे त्याला समस्यांनी जर घेरले तर त्याची मनोधैर्य खच्चीकरण होईल आत्मविश्वास कमी होईल निराशेकडे त्याची वाटचाल होईल याचा परिणाम त्याच्या सामर्थ्याचा ना कुटुंबाला उपयोग ना राष्ट्र विकासाकरिता उपयोग घेता येईल गृह अर्थशास्त्र विषयात समाजाला समस्यांपासून वाचवणारी अनेक विषय अंतर्भूत आहे ह्या अध्ययनामुळे आधुनिक जीवनशैलीमध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यांचा प्रतिकार व्यक्ती करू शकेल कारण ह्याच माध्यमातून त्याला कळून चुकले की आरोग्यपूर्ण निरोगी जीवनशैली असलेले जीवनच अधिक सोयीस्कर व चांगले जीवन आहे असे निरोगी व सुदृढ जीवनशैलीचे विचार त्याने अंगी करावे हाच या संशोधन विषया मागील उद्देश आहे.

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राजस्थान में सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में पंचायतीराज की भूमिका

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14095180

सारांश :

स्थानीय स्वशासन स्थानीय आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति हेतु कार्यरत सर्वोच्च संस्था मानी जाती है। शासन तथा संसाधनों का स्थानीय निकायों जैसे नगर पालिकाओ, पंचायती-राज संस्थाओ इत्यादि को हस्तान्तरण करके कोई भी राज्य किसी भी लक्ष्यों को सामूहिक जवाबदेही तथा सामुदायिक सदस्यों की योग्यता से आसानी से प्राप्त कर सकता है। सशक्त स्थानीय सरकारे अपनी स्थानीय परिस्थितियो के अनुसार कार्यक्रम लागु करके वांछित लक्ष्यों को जल्दी प्राप्त कर पाती है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक चर्चा का मुद्दा रहे इन सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में आ रही चुनौतियों को स्थानीय सरकारों द्वारा आसानी से निस्तारित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप तथा राजस्थान जैसे भोगोलिक क्षेत्र जो की विविधतापूर्ण भौगोलिकी, जलवायुवीयिकी & जन्सान्खियकी परिस्थितिया रखते है। इन क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय आवश्यकताओ तथा स्थानीय संसाधनो को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही सतत विकास के इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति की जा सकती है। अंतः इस सन्दर्भ में स्थानीय सरकारों जैसे पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ तथा सामुदायिक सहयोग की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य भी वर्तमान में राजस्थान में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के क्रियान्वन की स्थिति तथा इन लक्ष्यों के प्राप्ति की दिशा में पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ द्वारा किये जा रहे प्रयासों की समीक्षा करना हैं।

प्रमुख शब्द: स्थानीय शासन, सतत विकास लक्ष्य, सरकारी कार्यक्रम, पंचायतीराज संस्थाए.

प्रस्तावना :

भारत एक ग्रामीण देश है जहां की अधिकांश जनसंख्या गावों में निवास करती है। वर्तमान आंकड़ों के आधार पर भारत में आज भी 68.86 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गावों में रहती है अतः जब तक गावों का विकास नही होगा तब तक भारत देश का विकास सम्भव नही है। गावों में आज भी मानव संसाधन का अपार भण्डार है जिसका उपयोग करके गावों का विकास वहां के लोगों द्वारा किया जा सकता है अतः ग्राम पंचायते ही देश के ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उपर्युक्त माध्यम है। पंचायतों की स्थापना का मुख्य उद्देश्य ही गावों का सम्पूर्ण विकास करना है। गावों में सफाई, स्वच्छता, बिजली, शुद्ध पेयजल, सड़के, चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ, शिक्षा, वृक्षारोपण, मनोरंजन के साधन कृषि हेतु लघु सिचाई परियोजनाएं, कृषि आधारित उद्योग, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, आवास एवं रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाओं आदि का क्रियान्वयन करना है जिससें गावों का सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके। इस शोध पत्र में राजस्थान में सतत् विकास के लक्ष्यों और पंचायती राज के योगदान की भूमिका को बतलाया है। चुकिं राजस्थान भारत का एक पिछड़ा राज्य है जहां तीन-चोथाई जनसंख्या गावों में निवास करती है। अतः इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में पंचायतो का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

सतत् विकास लक्ष्य

पर्यावरण तथा विकास पर विश्व आयोग के अन्तर्गत बटलैण्ड कमीशन द्वारा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार "आने वाली पीढ़ी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पुरा करने की क्षमता से समझौता किये बिना वर्तमान पीढ़ी की आवश्याकताओं को पुरा करने हेतु किया गया विकास ही सतत् विकास है"। सतत् विकास लक्ष्य एक वैश्विक प्रयास है जिसका प्रमुख उदेश्य सभी के लिये एक बेहतर भविष्य की प्राप्ति करना है। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी विकसित, विकासशील और कम विकसित देशो के लिये सितम्बर 2015 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के शिखर सम्मेलन में 193 सदस्य देशो ने सतत् विकास लक्ष्य (SDG) को अपनाया जो कि 1 जनवरी 2016 से प्रभावी हुआ। इसका प्रमुख एजेण्डा ट्रान्सफोर्मिंग अवर वर्ल्ड: द 2030 एजेण्डा फोर सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेन्ट है। इसका उद्देश्य विकास के समस्त आयामों में सभी लोगो व क्षेत्रो को सम्मिलित करना चाहिए तथा इसका निर्माण सभी की भागीदारी विशेषकर समाज के सबसे कमजोर और अपेक्षित रहने वाले लोगो के माध्यम से करना चाहिए। भारत देश भी गत पाँच वर्षों से सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों की एक श्रखंला चला रहा है। राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर सरकार ने विकास कार्य को आगे बढाने के लिए SDG को एक मार्गदर्शिक के रूप में अपनाया है। सभी राज्यों में भी इसे क्रियान्वित किया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने भी राज्य के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए पूर्णतिया प्रतिबद्ध एवं समर्पित होकर सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों को 2030 तक प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने प्रयासो में गति प्रदान की है चुकिं राजस्थान एक ग्रामीण आबादी वाला राज्य है यहां की कुल जनसंख्या में से 75.10 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गावों में निवास करती है इसलिए गावों में इन लक्ष्यों को पूरा करना आवश्यक है ताकि विकास निचले स्तर तक हो सके। सतत् विकास के एजेण्डो के तहत् 169 लक्ष्यों और 304 संकेतको के साथ 17 सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों (SDG) को अपनाने का संकल्प लिया है।

राजस्थान और पंचायतीराज

ऐतिहासिक स्रोतो के आधार पर हम यह कह सकते है कि राजस्थान में पंचायते प्राचीन समय से ही मौजूद रही है। राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में सन् 1928 में ग्राम पंचायत अधिनियम पारित कर ग्राम पंचायतो को वैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया गया। उसके बाद इन संस्थाओं के लिए कई अधिनियम पारित किये गये जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 02 अक्टूम्बर 1959 में राजस्थान देश का पहला राज्य बना जहां पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का गठन देश के तात्कालिन प्रधानमंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू द्वारा किया गया। इस प्रकार राजस्थान देश में पंचायती राज की त्रिस्तरीय व्यवस्था को लागू करने वाला अग्रणी राज्य था। पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को और अधिक अधिकार एवं शक्तियां देने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र सरकार ने 73वें संविधान में संशोधन कर इन्हे और अधिक मजबूती प्रदान की। 24 अप्रैल, 1993, पंचायती राज के लिए भारतीय इतिहास में एतिहासिक दिन है जब पंचायती राज संस्थाओ को प्रशासन के तृतीय स्तर के रूप सवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया गया था, ताकि ग्राम पंचायतों को स्वायत इकाईयों के रूप् में कार्य करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए उन्हे पर्याप्त शक्तियां एवं अधिकार प्रदान कर राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतो को पूरा किया जा सके।

राजस्थान सरकार ने भी ''राजस्थान पंचायती राज अधिनियम 1994'' को पारित करके एक नये पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की स्थापना की। बाद में राजस्थान पंचायती राज नियम 1996 में बड़ा संशोधन करते हुए पंचायती राज को और अधिक शक्तियाँ, कार्य एवं उत्तरदायित्व सौपे गये।

संबंधित साहित्य की समीक्षा

सरकार का वो स्तर जो नागरिको के सर्वाधिक नजदीक तथा स्थानीय पर्यावरण की गुणवता की रक्षा में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहे स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों की सतत विकास को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका हो सकती है।(बोस्वोर्थ 1993)

दुनियाभर में स्थानीय सरकारे सेवा वितरण के कार्य में लगी हुई है । केंद्र सरकारे एवं राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसियो द्वारा शुरू की गयी पहलों के प्रभावी क्रियान्वन की सुनिश्चित करने में स्थानीय सरकारे सर्वाधिक निर्णायक भूमिका में होती है। (अबिओरो, टूने & अडीफीओ, हम्मीद 2014)

पंचायते प्रशासन की सबसे आधारभूत इकाई है जो कार्यकर्मो के क्रियान्वन तथा विकेंद्रीकृत निति निर्माण में प्रमुख भूमिका रखती है। केंद्र सरकार तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारे अब तेजी से विभिन्न योजनाओ तथा गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियांवन में पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं की सहायता मांग रही है। (एच, वानी & नाथ, रविन्द्र 2017)

स्थानीय सरकारों द्वारा सतत विकास के लिए किये गये निवेश दीर्घकालिक लाभ पैदा करते है।अंतः पब्लिक-प्राइवेट भागीदारी से तथा स्थानीय सरकारों के सहयोग के कई फायदे जैसे पर्यावरण सुरक्षा,प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का क्षरण रोकना,आर्थिक संसाधानो की बचत इत्यादि प्राप्त किये जा सकते है। जिससे सतत विकास के प्रमुख सिद्धांत "थिंक ग्लोबली एक्ट लोकली" को प्राप्त किया जा सकते है। (युसूफ, अबुबकर ऑवल 2019)

3. उद्देश्य

राजस्थान भारत का एक पिछड़ा राज्य है जहां की अधिकांश जनसंख्या गावों में निवास करती है इन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में अशिक्षा, गरीबी, निम्न जीवन स्तर, रोजगार की कमी आदि और भी कई समस्याएं है। सतत् विकास लक्ष्य में इन्ही समस्याओं के निदान हेतु ग्रामीण स्तर पर पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं को महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका सौपी गई है। इस शोध पत्र को लिखने का प्रमुख उद्देश्य सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों के कुछ एजेन्डो जो कि आज राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास के साथ अतिव्यापित है उनको बतलाना और इनके क्रियान्वन में पंचायतीराज की भूमिका को स्पष्ट करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त इन चयनित सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के क्रियान्वन में राजस्थान के प्रदर्शन के स्तर का पता करना तथा भारत और उच्च स्तरीय प्रदर्शनकारी राज्यों के साथ राजस्थान की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करना है।

शोध-प्रविधि

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य वर्णात्मक प्रकृति का होने के साथ-साथ पुर्णतः द्वितीयक स्रोतों पर आधारित है। इन द्वितीयक आंकड़ो का संग्रहण राज्य, केंद्र सरकार तथा विभिन्न संस्थाओ द्वारा सम्बंधित विषय पर जारी रिपोर्टों, पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध जानकारी द्वारा किया गया है। शोध का कार्य क्षेत्र राजस्थान राज्य होने के साथ ही उसका सतत विकास के प्रमुख सात लक्ष्य जो राजस्थान राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की मुख्य समस्या है तथा जिनके क्रियान्वन में पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ की भूमिका प्रमुख हो जाती है में भारत और उच्च स्तरीय प्रदर्शनकारी राज्यों के साथ प्रदर्शन का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत करना है।

राजस्थान का सतत विकास लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में प्रदर्शन

सतत् विकास के एजेंडा के तहत् 17 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को अपनाया गया है। जिनकी प्राप्ति में राजस्थान सरकार निरंतर प्रयासरत है। परन्तु यहाँ उन सात सतत विकास लक्ष्यों क्रमश: SDG-1, SDG-2, SDG-3, SDG-4, SDG-5, SDG-6, SDG-10 में ही राजस्थान के प्रदर्शन का स्तर दर्शाया गया है जिनके क्रियान्वन में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ की भूमिका रहती है तथा ये लक्ष्य ग्रामीण विकास के विभिन्न आयामों से भी अतिव्यापित होते है। निम्न तालिकाओ द्वारा उन चयनित सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में राजस्थान के प्रदर्शन स्तर के साथ-साथ भारत और सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य के साथ तुलनात्मक स्थिति को भी बताया गया है।

SDG-1 गरीबी का अंत

धर्मेन्द्र नाथ

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर (1st रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018 (1.0)	59	14th	तमिलनाडु-76	54
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20 (2.0)	56	11th	तमिलनाडु -72	50
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	63	18th	तमिलनाडु -86	60
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24 (4.0)	82	06th	तमिलनाडु -92	72

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

SDG-2 भूखमरी समाप्त करना

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर (1st रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018(1.0)	45	24th	गोवा-80	48
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20 (2.0)	35	21th	गोवा -76	35
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	52	15th	केरल-80	47
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24(4.0)	64	12th	केरल-84	52

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

SDG-3 आरोग्य एवं कल्याण

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर (1st रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018(1.0)	49	20th	केरल-92	52
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20(2.0)	58	17th	केरल-82	61
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	70	16th	गुजरात-86	74
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24(4.0)	73	17th	गुजरात-90	77

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

SDG-4 गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर (1st रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018(1.0)	59	7th	केरल-87	58
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20(2.0)	56	20th	हिमाचल प्रदेश-81	58
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	63	13th	केरल-80	57
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24(4.0)	82	15th	केरल-82	61

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

SDG-5 लैंगिक समानता

धर्मेन्द्र नाथ

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर(1ᵃ रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018(1.0)	37	18th	केरल-50	36
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20(2.0)	39	14th	हिमाचल प्रदेश-52	42
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	39	25th	छत्तीसगढ़-64	48
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24(4.0)	52	13th	नागालैंड-74	49

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

SDG-6 शुद्ध जल एवं स्वच्छता

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर (1ᵃ रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018(1.0)	43	25th	गुजरात-100	63
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20(2.0)	75	24th	आंध्र प्रदेश-96	88
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	54	28th	गोवा-100	83
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24(4.0)	60	28th	गोवा-100	89

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

SDG-10 असमानताओ में कमी लाना

सूचकांक वर्ष	राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन		सर्वोच्च प्रदर्शनकारी राज्य का स्कोर (1ᵃ रैंक)	भारत का स्कोर
	स्कोर	रैंक		
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2018(1.0)	79	11th	मेघालय-100	71
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2019-20(2.0)	70	10th	तेलंगाना-94	64
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2020-21(3.0)	45	27th	मेघालय-88	67
SDG INDIA INDEX REPORT 2023-24(4.0)	49	27th	गोवा-87	65

स्त्रोत:- SDG INDIA सूचकांक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2018, 2019-20, 2020-21 एवं 2023-24

राजस्थान में सतत विकास लक्ष्य और पंचायतीराज

गरीबी मुक्त और आजीविका में वृद्धि

राज्य के गावों में रोजगार के नये-नये स्त्रोतो को बढावा, लोगो में कौशल प्रशिक्षण, उधमिता का विकास, भूमि उत्पादकता तथा सिचाई में सुधार, उन्नत बीज वितरण, जैव उर्वरक, नई तकनीको की पहचान, कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रो में प्रशिक्षण देना जिससे लोगों की आजीविका में वृद्धि और उन्हे गरीबी से मुक्त किया जा सके। पंचायतीराज को इनसे सम्बधित समितियों, कार्यकर्ताओं को विभिन्न कार्य सौपे जाने चाहिए जिससे रोजगार में वृद्धि हो सके और गाँव का सर्वांगीण विकास किया जा सके। गरीबी से मुक्ति लक्ष्य में SDG सूचकांक रिपोर्ट में राजस्थान का स्कोर बढता रहा है जारी नवीनतम रिपोर्ट 2023-2024 में राज्य फ्रंट रनर की स्थिति में आ गया है। अतः राज्य इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में आगे बढ रहा है। इसका प्रमुख कारण पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की समितियों से सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही मनरेगा और JSY योजनाओं का ग्रामीण लोगो को लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है। महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारण्टी योजना में वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 तक कुल 50.97 लाख परिवारो को वर्ष में 100 दिन रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया गया है अतः इस लक्ष्य में राजस्थान आगे बढ रहा है।

भूखमरी से मुक्ती एवं स्वस्थ्य गांव

सतत् विकास के इस लक्ष्य के अंतर्गत गावों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओ पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है। गावों में सर्वाधिक महिलाओं, किशोरियों, माताओं व 5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चो में शारीरिक समस्याएं देखी जाती है। इस हेतु पंचायती राज की विभिन्न समितियों, कार्यकर्ताओ को विवाह, गर्भावस्था उम्र, बच्चों एवं माताओं का पूर्ण

धर्मेन्द्र नाथ

टीकाकरण वृद्ध, बच्चों एवं महिलाओं में पोषणता, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आदि से संबंधित बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए तथा इन समस्याओं को दुर करना चाहिए। SDG सूचकांक की जारी रिपोर्ट के आधार SDG-2 &SDG-3 में राजस्थान की स्थिति औसत ही रही है। नवीनतम रिपोर्ट 2023-2024 में राजस्थान का SDG-2 में स्कोर 64 तथा SDG-3 में स्कोर 73 अंक है जो कि ज्यादा बेहतर स्थिति नही दर्शाता है। इसका प्रमुख कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का अभाव है, वहां के लोगों में पोषकता और कार्यक्षमता की कमी है।

गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा

शिक्षा अनेक राष्ट्रीय और व्यक्तिगत कल्याण में सुधार का माध्यम है। हर तरह से शिक्षा विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंशदायी कारकों में से एक है। शिक्षा स्वयं व्यक्ति और दुनिया के लोगो के प्रति समझ को समृद्ध करती है। शिक्षा लोगो की रचनात्मकता को बढाती है। अतः शिक्षा मानवीय विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। राज्य सरकार शिक्षा के बेहतर विकास एवं शैक्षिक आधारभूत संरचना प्रदान करके लोगों की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के लिए अथक प्रयास कर रही है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में शिक्षा को बढावा देने के लिए पंचायती राज को कार्यक्रमों, योजनाओं के सुचारू संचालन और लक्ष्य प्राप्ति हेतु कई कार्य सौपे गये है। गावों में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों का नामाकंन, निशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तक वितरण, बाल वाटिका, समग्र एवं समावेशी शिक्षा पर बल दिया जा रहा है। पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा विद्यार्थियों के नामांकन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चुकि राजस्थान में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र साक्षरता दर 61.44 प्रतिशत ही है जिनमें महिलाओं में केवल 45.80 प्रतिशत है जो कि बहुत कम है। गावों में कई तरह की व्यावसायिक शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रो की स्थापना की जाये हालाकि सरकार ने कई योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की है जिसका लाभ पंचायती राज संस्थाए सभी तक पहुचाए। SDG सूचकांक की रिपोर्ट 2023-2024 में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा में राजस्थान का स्कोर 82 अंक है जो कि फ्रंट रनर श्रेणी में है। आज राज्य में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है चुकि किसी भी लक्ष्य एवं उदेश्य को तभी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जब जनता प्रगतिशील हो और प्रोत्साहन एवं पूर्ण सहयोग करे।

समान लैंगिक विकास और असमानताओ में कमी

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा गावों में महिलाओं और लडकियों के साथ होने वाले अपराधों को कम करना, बालिकाओं की शिक्षा को बढावा, 0-5 वर्ष तक की बालिकाओं को पौष्टिक आहार तथा महिलाओं को समान वेतन अधिकार देना चाहिए। ग्राम पंचायत सभा में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना, गर्भवती महिलाओं, 5 वर्ष से कम उम्र की बालिकाओं और किशोरियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण पौष्टिक भोजन उपलब्ध करवाना चाहिए। पंचायती राज की विभिन्न संस्थाओं एवं समितियों को

धर्मेन्द्र नाथ

महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर व स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए कई कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए। SDG सूचकांक 2023 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार SDG-5 में राजस्थान का स्कोर बहुत ही कम 52 रहा जो कि बेहतर प्रदर्शन नही है। इसका प्रमुख कारण महिलाओं में साक्षरता की कमी है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राज्य की ग्रामीण साक्षरता दर 61.44 प्रतिशत है जिनमें से महिला साक्षरता दर 45.80 प्रतिशत ही है। अतः सतत् विकास लक्ष्य में महिलाओं की शिक्षा, पोषणता, कार्यभागिता को बढावा दिया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट बिन्दुओं में से शिक्षा और लैंगिक समानता में राजस्थान की श्रेणी निम्न है जिसका प्रमुख कारण महिलाओं में आज भी जागरूकता की कमी है।

SDG सूचकांक 2023 की रिपोर्ट में SDG-10 में राजस्थान का स्कोर 49 ही है जो की एस्पिरेंट श्रेणी है। राजस्थान में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी सामाजिक भेदभाव तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्या है जिससे सामाजिक असमानता की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है। वर्तमान में मनरेगा में SC&ST समुदायों के सक्रीय कामगारों की संख्या क्रमशः 20.74% & 21.96% ही है । अतः पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ द्वारा इन समूहों की भागीदारी पर जोर देना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार को भी पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ में महिला आरक्षण में वृद्धि हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए।

स्वच्छ और आत्मनिर्भर ढांचा

विकास तभी सम्भव है जब आत्मनिर्भर एवं बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित हो। इसके लिए गांवो में पानी, बिजली, सड़को, खेल के मैदानो, विद्यालयों, सिंचाई के लिए जल प्रबंधन, जैविक खेती, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, आगनंबाड़ी केन्द्रों और शौचालयों की उपयुक्त सुविधा उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। पंचायतीराज को इनसे संबंधित सभी इकाईयों, कार्यसमितियों को सशक्त करना चाहिए साथ ही गावों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए इन सभी बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए। वर्ष 2023-24 की SDG सूचकांक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजस्थान ने शुद्ध जल एवं स्वच्छता में 60 अंक प्राप्त किया जो कि अच्छा निर्वाहक राज्य को नहीं दर्शाता है। आज विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से बजट का सर्वाधिक भाग आधारभूत ढांचों के विकास पर व्यय किया जा रहा है। हालाकि पहले स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है कि पंचायती राज को लागू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का विकास है। शिक्षा, रोजगार, स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, कृषि निर्माण आदि क्षेत्रो में विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई योजनाएं बनाई गई है जिनको पंचायती राज के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में क्रियान्वित भी किया गया है इसके बावजूद राजस्थान का SDG सूचकांक स्कोर वर्ष 2019-20 की रिपोर्ट में 54 अंक था जो वर्ष 2023 की रिपोर्ट में स्कोर 60 हो गया है लेकिन अभी भी राजस्थान परफॉर्मर श्रेणी में बना हुआ है। पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ द्वारा प्रत्येक गाँव में जल जीवन मिशन का प्रभावी क्रियान्वन कर घरेलू नल कनेक्शन में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए तथा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत

ओडीएफ गाँवो में वृद्धि में भी पंचायतीराज की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। गाँवो के स्कूलों में टॉयलेट तथा शुद्ध पेयजल हेतु भी पंचायतो को अतिरिक्त बजट का आवंटन किया जाना चाहिये।

नवीनतम सूचकांक रिपोर्ट 2023-24 के अनुसार SDG-1,SDG-3&SDG-4 में राजस्थान फ्रंट रनर की बेहतर स्थिति में है जबकि SDG-2,SDG-5&SDG-6 में राजस्थान परफॉर्मर की स्थिति में है जो की अच्छा प्रदर्शन माना जा सकता है। SDG-10 में राजस्थान एसिपरेंट राज्य की स्थिति में है जो की निम्न श्रेणी है। राजस्थान इन किसी भी लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में अचीवर श्रेणी में नही रहा है। तालिका में सतत् विकास लक्ष्य के इन नौ बिन्दुओं से स्पष्ट होता है कि गरीबी मुक्त में राजस्थान का स्कोर वर्षवार बढता जा रहा है जिसका प्रमुख कारण पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में रोजगारन्मुख योजनाओं का सही क्रियान्वयन एवं इन योजनाओ में अधाकधिक लोगो का पंजीकरण है जिससे उन्हे मनरेगा और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अजिवीका मिशन योजनाओ का सम्पूर्ण लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है। तालिका में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा में राजस्थान का स्कोर अच्छा है जिसका प्रमुख कारण पंचायतीराज की विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो में शिक्षा से संबंधित योजनाओं, बालिका शिक्षा को बढावा, विद्यालय में पंजीकरण और समग्र एवं समावेशी शिक्षा पर बल देना जिसका परिणाम यह है कि राजस्थान इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में एक अच्छा परफॉर्मर राज्य है। आगे तालिका में कई लक्ष्य के वर्षवार विवरण में बहुत उतार-चढाव देखा गया है जिसका प्रमुख कारण ग्रामीण महिलाओं में पोषणता की कमी, स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी योजनाओं का पूर्ण लाभ प्राप्त न होना, शुद्ध पेयजल एवं पोषणयुक्त भोजन पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त न होना आदि कई समस्याएं है अतः इन लक्ष्यो में राजस्थान का स्कोर कम ही रहा है। राज्य में महिलाओं की साक्षरता का स्तर निम्न है उसमें भी ग्रामीण साक्षरता का प्रतिशत मात्र 45.80 ही है जो बहुत ही कम है अतः महिलाओं का सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर भी निम्न है।

निष्कर्ष

राजस्थान राज्य एक ग्रामीण राज्य है जहां की अधिकांश जनसंख्या का जीवन स्तर निम्न है। उनके पास जीविकोपार्जन का साधन नही है चुकिं उन्हे केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजनाओं का पूर्ण लाभ प्राप्त नही हो रहा है। हालाकि आज भी पंचायती राज की विभिन्न संस्थाए ग्रामीण स्तर योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है लेकिन लोगों में शिक्षा, अज्ञानता और सक्रीय भागीदारी की कमी है जिससे उनका जीवन स्तर आज भी निम्न है। पंचायतीराज संस्थाओ के समक्ष भी संगठनात्मक, अपर्याप्त वितीय संसाधनों, अकुशल नेतृत्व जैसी कई चुनौतिया है जिससे राज्य और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में सहायक योजनाओ का प्रभावी क्रियान्वन में बाधा उत्पन होती है जिससे सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की सूचकांक रिपोर्ट के कई संकेतको की प्राप्ति में राजस्थान का प्रदर्शन

निम्न रहा है। अतः सक्रीय नागरिक भागीदारी को बढ़ाने के साथ पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था को भी ज्यादा लोकतान्त्रिक, प्रतिनिध्यात्मक, लक्ष्योन्मुखीत & संतुलनकारी बनाते हुए सतत विकास लक्ष्यों जो की ग्रामीण विकास के साथ भी अतिव्यासि हो रहे है की आसानी से तय समय सीमा में प्राप्ति की जा सकती है सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी क्रियान्वन तथा पंचायतीराज कार्मिको में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए भी शीर्ष संस्थानों द्वारा एस.डी.जी. पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यकर्मो का भी समय समय पर आयोजन किया जाना चाहिए। इन्ही को ध्यान में रखते हुए सतत् विकास के विभिन्न लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने का राज्य सरकार का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2030 तक सार्वभौमिकता का सिद्धांत 'कोई पीछे ना रहे' को प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। राजस्थान सरकार भी राज्य में सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को वर्ष 2030 तक प्राप्त करने के प्रतिबद्ध एवं समर्पित होकर विभिन्न पहलों एवं गतिविधियों का क्रियान्वयन द्वारा अपने प्रयासों को गति प्रदान कर रही है।

इसी उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केंद्रीय पंचायती राज मंत्रालय द्वारा भी 2030 तक सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को पंचायती राज संस्थाओं द्वारा जमीनी स्तर तक स्थानीकृत करने के लिए 9 थीमों के अंतर्गत समस्त 17 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों को एकीकृत कर एक मिशन मोड अपनाया है। मंत्रालय द्वारा इस थीमगत दृष्टिकोण को अपनाकर एसडीजी के स्थानीयकरण की दिशा में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की क्षमता और प्रशिक्षण के पुनः उन्मुखीकरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान को भी नया रूप दिया है जिसके माध्यम से निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों और अन्य हित धारकों की डिजिटल साक्षरता एवं अन्य उपायों द्वारा क्षमता निर्माण पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ताकि स्थानीय नियोजन में भागीदारी, लोकतांत्रिक निर्णय निर्माण, पारदर्शिता तथा उत्तरदायित्व के माध्यम से सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए पंचायत की क्षमता में वृद्धि हो सके।

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धर्मेन्द्र नाथ

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे मापन करणे

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14095483

प्रस्तावना :

मानवी जीवनात भावनेला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे अन्नपदार्थात मिठाचे स्थान असते. त्याचप्रमाणे आपल्या जीवनात भावनेचे महत्व आहे. भावना विरहीत जीवन म्हणजे रंग व छटा नसलेले एखादे वस्त्रच होय. लोक एकमेकांच्या जवळ येतात ते एकमेकांबद्दल असलेल्या आपुलकीमुळे-भावनेमुळे आणि एकमेकांपासून दुरावले जातात ते भावना दुखावल्यामुळे. आपले अनेक निर्णय बाबी भावनांशी संबंधित असतात. सैनिक रणांगनावर हसत-हसत देशासाठी आपल्या प्राणाची बलीदान देतात त्यामागे असते ती केवळ देशवासियांसाठी केलेली त्यागाची, समर्पणाची भावना होय. आई-वडिल वात्सल्यापोटी आपल्या अपत्याची काळजी घेतात त्यांच्या असंख्य चूकांना पांघरून घालतात. ते केवळ त्यांच्यावरील प्रेमापोटी. सौंदर्याला भावनांची जोड असते. भावना मनुष्याला उच्च पातळीवर नेऊन ठेवतात. भावनेला मानवी जीवन अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान दिले जाते. भावनांमुळेच व्यक्तीला कार्याची प्रेरणा मिळते एकूणच राग, आनंद, दुःख, सुख, स्वाधान इ. भावना आपल्या जीवनात चैतन्य प्रदान करतात.

बीज शब्द : भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता, भावनांचे व्यवस्थापन, विलंबित लोभ, वैधता, विश्वासनीयता

भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेची व्याख्या :

सलोवे आणि मेयर यांच्या मते :

"व्यक्तिमत्व प्रगती साधण्यासाठी भावनांचे संवेदन, विचारांना दिशा देणे, भावना ओळखणे व भावना हाताळणे या क्षमता म्हणजे भावनिक बुध्दिमान होय."

ऑरिस्टॉटल यांच्या मते :

"राग प्रत्येकाला येतो, रागावणे सोपे आहे. परंतु योग्य व्यक्तीवर रागावणे, योग्य प्रमाणात रागावणे, योग्यवेळी रागावणे, योग्य हेतूने रागावणे, योग्य मार्गाने रागावणे हे मात्र सकळ आहे. यालाच भावनेचे व्यवस्थापन असेही म्हणतात."

संशोधनाचा उद्देश :-

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांच्या भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाची गरज :

पूर्वीच्या काळापेक्षा आजच्या आधुनिक जगात भावनिकतेची कुचंबना होतांना दिसून येत आहे. भारताचा विचार केल्यास पहिले एकत्र कुटुंब पध्दती होती. त्यात

बालकाचा विकास सहज होत होता. पणजी-पणजोबा, आजोबा-आजी, मामा-मामी, काका-काकू यांचे चार-चार, पाच-पाच भाऊ-बहिण असायचे त्यामुळे बालकाचा भावनिक विकास चांगल्या प्रकारे होत होता आणि भारतीय संस्कृती अशी आहे. आपोआपच बालकाचा शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनिक विकास एकत्र कुटुंबात होत होता. आजच्या जागतिक युगात जरी तांत्रिक प्रगती झालेली असली तरी, व्यक्ती भावनांपासून दूर दूर जातांना दिसून येत आहे. विभक्त कुटुंबामध्ये वाढतांना दिसून येत आहे. यामुळे बालकामध्ये भावनिक कोंडमारा होतांना दिसून येत आहे यासाठी भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचा विकास होणे गरजेचे, प्रचार व प्रसार होणे गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी संशोधकाने महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांचा भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचा अभ्यास करणे ठरविले आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्व :-

भावनिकदृष्ट्या विचार केल्यास व्यक्तीही भावनिकदृष्ट्या कमकुवत होतांना दिसून येत आहे. आधुनिक जगात नैराश्य, हताशा, दुःख, निराशा, आत्महत्या यांचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. यामुळे व्यक्तीच्या भावना व्यक्ती व्यक्त

करत नसल्यामुळे भावनिक कोंडमारा होतांना दिसून येत आहे व वेगवेगळ्या समस्यांना व्यक्ती सामोरे जातांना दिसून येत आहे. यासाठी या जगात संशोधन करतांना बुध्दिमत्तेपेक्षा भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेविषयी संशोधन होणे गरजेचे आहे. कोविड काळात जगातील अनेक व्यक्तीचे मानसिक व भावनिक संतुलन बिघडले आणि कोविडच्या भितीमुळे अनेक व्यक्तींचा मृत्यु झाला. महाराष्ट्रात मुलांना कोंडमारा होऊन दोन वर्षात 3 हजार मुलांनी आत्महत्या केल्या. त्यात ज्या मुलांचे आई-वडिल कोरोनाने मृत्यु झाले अशा मुलांनी आई-वडिलांच्या विरहामुळे आत्महत्या केल्या म्हणून मित्रांनो मला एक सांगावेसे वाटते की, आपली भावनिकता सांभाळणे महत्वाचे आहे. भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे महत्व विद्यार्थी-पालक वेगवेगळ्या स्वयंसेवी संस्था, आध्यात्मिक संस्था यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचणे गरजेचे आहे आणि बुध्दिमत्तेचे महत्व पटवून देणे गरजेचे आहे आणि बुध्दिमत्तेचे महत्व पटवून देणे गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी कुटुंब, मित्र परिवार, सहकारी, शेजारी-पाजारी यांना भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता काय आहे हे सांगणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. सर्व जाती धर्मातील लोकांपर्यंत समजावून सांगणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण एखाद्या व्यक्तीला मानसिक, भावनिक विकृती निर्माण झाली तर आपल्या भारतात साधु बाबा, भगत, एखादे अघोरी विधी करणाऱ्यांकडे येतात आणि तो मानसिक आजार वाढत जातो व व्यक्ती अजून दगावत असते यासाठी भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे महत्व सर्वांपर्यंत पोहचणे गरजेचे आहे.

संशोधनाचे साहित्य :-

अनुकूल हायडे, संजीत पेठे, उपिन्दर धार यांची भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता चाचणी. पेपर पेन्सील मॅन्युअल

Validity –

भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेच्या चाचणीची वैधता 0.93 आहे.

Scoring –

Anukool Hude, Sanjyot Pethe, Upinder Dhar) यांची भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता चाचणी

भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता चाचणीची माहिती :-

भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता ही चाचणी अनुकूल हुडे, संज्योत पेठे, उपिन्दर धार यांनी तयार केली. ही चाचणी 2002 मध्ये तयार करण्यात आली. जागतिक गुण चाचणी म्हणून ही चाचणी ओळखली जाते. या चाचणीत 10 घटक महत्वाचे मानले जातात. 1) आत्म जागरूकता, 2) सहानुभूती, 3) स्वतःची प्रेरणा, 4) भावनिक स्थिरता, 5) संबंधाचे व्यवस्थापन, 6) सचोटी, 7) आत्मविश्वास, 8) मूल्य अभिमुखता, 9) वचनबध्दता, 10) परोपकारी वर्तन इ. घटक महत्त्वाचे मानले जातात.

या प्रश्नावलीत एकूण 34 प्रश्न आहेत. प्रश्न सोडवतांना 5 पर्याय दिलेले आहेत. ते पाच पर्याय पुढील प्रमाणे –

1) पूर्णतया सहमत

2) सहमत

3) अनिश्चित

4) असहमत

5) पूर्णतः असहमत

या चाचणीचे संशोधन जे आहे ते सुसंगत आहे.

Reliability :

भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता ही चाचणी 2005 मोजमापासाठी वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या 106 वस्तू असलेले स्केल विकसित केले. त्याद्वारे सांख्यिकीय केल्यानंतर 84 बाबी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण असल्याचे आढळले आणि उर्वरित बाबी वगळण्यात आल्या. स्प्लिट हा विश्वासर्हता गुणांक मोजून 200 सहभागींच्या नमुन्याद्वारे भावनिक बुध्दिमत्ता स्केलच्या विश्वसनीयता ही 0.88 दिसून येते.

Raw Scores	
High	85 and above
Normal	52 – 84
Low	51 - below

पाच पर्याय दिलेले आहेत. त्या पाच पर्यायांचा प्रासांक पुढील प्रमाणे –

1. पूर्णतः सहमत	5
2. सहमत	4
3. अनिश्चित	3

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4. असहमत	2
5. पूर्णत: असहमत	1

नमुना निवड :-

अ. क्र.	महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी / विद्यार्थिनी	एकूण संख्या
1	विद्यार्थी (Boys)	50
2	विद्यार्थिनी (Girls)	50

संशोधनाचे विश्लेषण :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांचे भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे मापन करण्यात आले. यात 50 मुले व 50 मुलींचा भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला. ही चाचणी हायडे, पेठे, धार यांची आहे. संशोधनाची खालील प्रमाणे टक्केवारी (%) काढण्यात आली.

महाविद्यालयीन एकूण मुले-मुली

अ. क्र.	महाविद्यालयातील मुले-मुली	स्तर	टक्केवारी
1	25	उच्च	25 %
2	63	मध्य	63 %
3	12	निम्न	12 %
	एकूण		100 %

आलेख

महाविद्यालयीन एकूण मुले-मुली
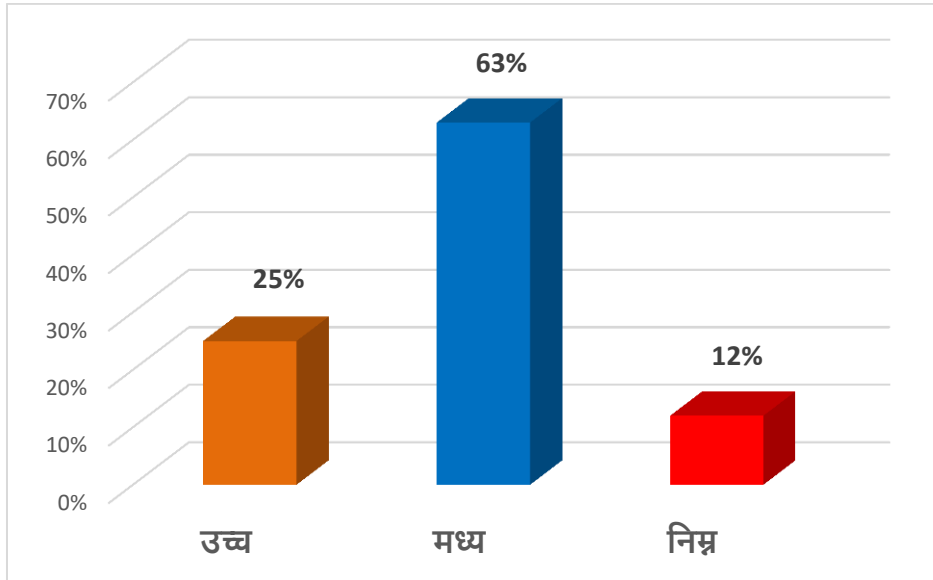
महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थ्यांची भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे मापन केले असता एकूण मुले-मुली उच्च भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे 25 % आहेत, मध्यम बुध्दिमत्तेचे 63 % आहेत तर निम्न बुध्दिमत्तेचे 12 % आहेत.

महाविद्यालयीन एकूण मुले

अ. क्र.	महाविद्यालयातील मुले	स्तर	टक्केवारी
1	05	उच्च	10 %
2	36	मध्य	72 %
3	09	निम्न	18 %
	एकूण		100 %

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आलेख

महाविद्यालयीन एकूण मुले
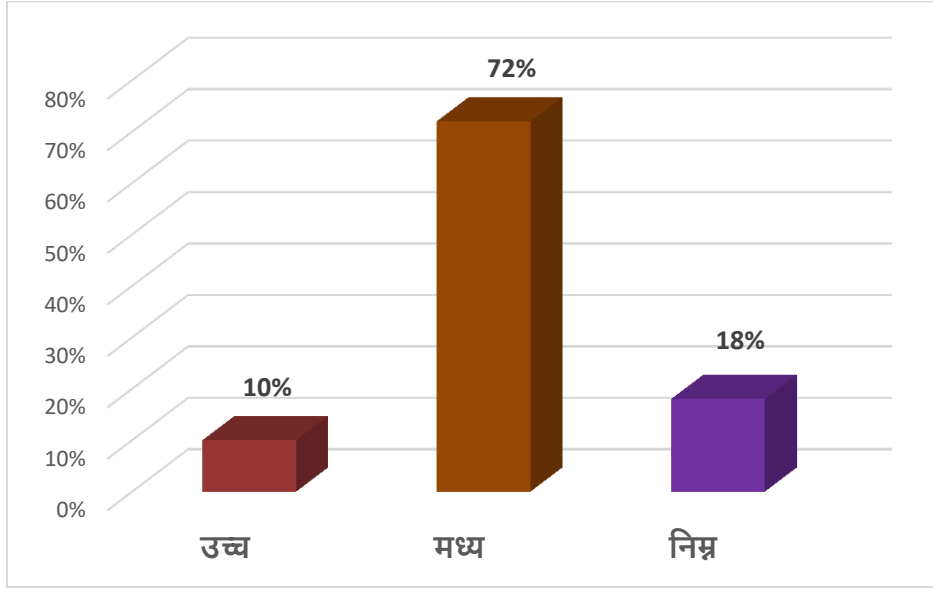
महाविद्यालयातील मुलांचे भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे मापन केले असता उच्च भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे 10 % आहेत, मध्यम बुध्दिमत्तेचे 72 % आहेत तर निम्न बुध्दिमत्तेचे 18 % मुले आहेत.

महाविद्यालयीन एकूण मुली

अ. क्र.	महाविद्यालयातील मुली	स्तर	टक्केवारी
1	20	उच्च	40 %
2	27	मध्य	54 %
3	03	निम्न	06 %
	एकूण		100 %

आलेख

महाविद्यालयीन एकूण मुली
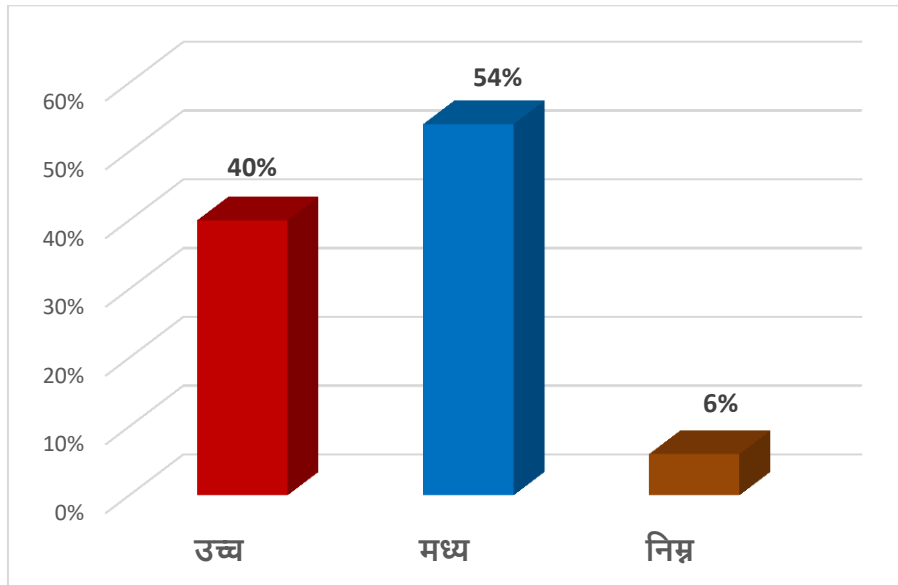
महाविद्यालयातील मुलींचे भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे मापन केले असता उच्च भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे 40 % आहेत, मध्यम बुध्दिमत्तेचे 54 % आहेत तर निम्न बुध्दिमत्तेचे 06 % मुले आहेत.

प्रा. डॉ. छाया व्ही. ठिंगळे

निष्कर्ष :-

1. महाविद्यालयीन मुले-मुली मध्यम भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे आहेत.

2. महाविद्यालयीन मुली मुलांपेक्षा भावनिक उच्च बुध्दिमत्तेच्या आहेत.

3. महाविद्यालयीन मुले मध्यम भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेचे आहेत.

4. महाविद्यालयीन मुली मध्यम भावनिक बुध्दिमत्तेच्या आहेत.

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प्रा. डॉ. छाया व्ही. ठिंगळे

समान नागरी कायदा आवश्यकता, परिणाम व विरोध : एक अध्ययन

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[2] एम. ए. राज्यशास्त्र, नेट पीएच.डी, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, विदर्भ महाविद्यालय, बुलढाणा

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14095704

सारांश:-

    देशामध्ये गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून समान नागरी कायद्याची जोरदार चर्चा होताना दिसून येत आहे. त्याचे कारण म्हणजे सरकारने समान नागरी कायदा लागू करण्यासंदर्भात सुरू केलेल्या हालचाली. भारतीय संविधानातील मार्गदर्शक तत्वामध्ये समान नागरी कायद्या संदर्भात कलम 44 अंतर्भूत आहे. त्याचाच आधार घेवून समान नागरी कायदा लागू करण्याची चाचपणी होत आहे. भारत हे धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र असून देखीलही येथील नागरी कायदे हे धर्मावर आधारित आहेत. हिंदू, शिख, जैन व बौद्ध यांच्यासाठी. हिंदू नागरी कायदा, मुस्लिम धर्मासाठी मुस्लिम वैयक्तिक कायदा, तर ख्रिश्चन व पारसी धर्मियांसाठी स्वतंत्र कायदे अस्तित्वात आहेत. त्यामुळे येथील एकात्मता व समानतेच्या तत्वाला तिलांजली वाहल्या सारखे आहे. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण देशामध्ये एकच समान नागरी कायदा असावा अशी मागणी जोर धरताना दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर आपल्या धार्मिक अधिकारांवर गदा येवू शकते असे काहींची धारणा असल्याने त्याला विरोधही होताना दिसून येतो.

बीज शब्द :- समानता, नागरी, कायदा, समान

प्रस्तावना:-

    कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचा गाडा हा तेथील कायद्याच्या आधारावर वाटचाल करीत असतो. जगामधील जवळपास सर्वच देशामध्ये प्रामुख्याने दोन प्रकारचे कायदे असतात त्यामध्ये फौजदारी कायदे व नागरी कायदे. फौजदारी कायद्यांमध्ये दरोडा, मारामारी, हत्या यासारख्या गुन्हेगारी संदर्भातील कायदे असतात की जे सर्व नागरिकांसाठी समान असतात. अशा गुन्ह्यामध्ये कोणताही विशेष किंवा वैयक्तिक निकष न लावता सर्वांसाठी एकच प्रकारच्या शिक्षेची किंवा दंडाची तरतूद असते. तर नागरी कायद्यांमध्ये विवाह, घटस्फोट, संपत्ती, वारसा, दत्तक यासंदर्भात कायदे असून यामध्ये शिक्षेपेक्षा तोडगा यावर भर देण्यात आलेला असतो. हे कायदे करताना कोणत्याही धर्माच्या अथवा पंथांच्या चालिरिती, प्रथा, परंपरा, सांस्कृतिक वारसा यांना बाधा पोहचणार नाही याची काळजी घेण्यात आलेली असते. भारतासारख्या मोठ्या देशामध्ये विविध धर्म, पंथ जाती आहेत त्यामुळे येथील चालीरिती, प्रथा, परंपरा निश्चितच वेगवेगळ्या आहेत. तसेच येथील भौगोलिक रचना एकसारखी नसल्यामुळे येथील सांस्कृतिक रचनाही वेगवेगळी दिसून येते. त्यामुळे येथील नागरी कायद्यामध्ये एकसमानता दिसून येत नाही. येथे अनेक प्रकारचे वैयक्तिक कायदे अस्तित्वात आहेत. या वैयक्तिक कायद्यामुळे येथील नागरिकांना एकसारख्या दोन वेगळ्या निवड्यांमध्ये समान न्याय मिळत नाही. तसेच दोन वेगवेगळ्या धर्मातील लोकांचा निवडा करताना या वैयक्तिक कायद्यामुळे अडचणी निर्माण होवून न्यायव्यवस्थेवर ताण पडतो. म्हणूनच नागरिक म्हणून देशातील सर्वांना समान न्याय मिळावा यासाठी या अशा नागरी कायद्यामध्ये सुधारणा करून एकरूप नागरी कायदा अर्थातच समान नागरी कायदा असावा अशी अनेक नागरिक, राजकारणी, कायदेपंडित यांची मागणी आहे. तर काहींचा अशा कायद्याला विरोधही आहे. भारतासारख्या धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्रामध्ये अशा प्रकारच्या कायद्याची आवश्यकता किती प्रमाणात आहे? त्याचे परिणाम काय होतील ? त्याला विरोधाची कारणे काय आहे आहेत ? याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधा मध्ये घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये:-

1) समान नागरी कायद्याची आवश्यकता अभ्यासणे.
2) समान नागरी कायद्यामुळे होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

3) समान नागरी कायद्याला होणाऱ्या विरोधाची कारणे अभ्यासणे.

गृहितके:-

1. समान नागरी कायद्यामुळे देशात राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण होण्यास मदत होते.
2. समान नागरी कायद्यामुळे लैंगिक समानता प्रस्थापित होण्यासाठी मदत होते.
3. नागरिकांमध्ये धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार नष्ट होण्याची भीती दिसून येते.

विषय प्रवेश :-

भारतामध्ये सध्या अनेक प्रकारचे वैयक्तिक कायदे अस्तित्वात आहेत. हे कायदे धर्मावर आधारित आहेत. या वैयक्तिक कायद्यांमध्ये धर्मानुसार भिन्नता आढळून येते. विवाह, घटस्फोट, संपत्ती, संतती, वारस, दत्तकविधान याकरिता हिंदूंसाठी अर्थातच येथे हिंदू, जैन, शिख व बौद्ध यांच्यासाठी वेगळा कायदा असून त्यानुसार त्यांना शिक्षा अथवा दंडाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. तर मुस्लिम धर्मीयांसाठी मुस्लिम शरीयत नुसार मुस्लिम वैयक्तिक कायदा असून त्यात वेगळ्या तरतुदी आहेत. तसेच ख्रिश्चन व पारसी धर्मीयांसाठी वेगळा कायदा आहे. या कायद्यांमध्ये धर्मानुसार चालीरिती, परपरांचाही विचार करण्यात आला असल्याने एकाच प्रकारच्या परंतु भिन्न धर्मातील निवाड्यासंदर्भात वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या शिक्षेची व दंडाची तरतूद असल्याने एकाच देशातील नागरिकांना मिळणाऱ्या न्यायामध्ये समानता दिसून येत नाही. म्हणून वेळोवेळी समान नागरी कायद्याची मागणी होताना दिसून येते. भारतीय संविधानातील चौथ्या भागामध्ये काही मार्गदर्शक तत्वे अंतर्भूत केलेली आहेत. ही मार्गदर्शक तत्वे राज्याला आपले कायदे व धोरणे ठरविताना मार्गदर्शक ठरतात. ही मार्गदर्शक तत्वे राज्याला बंधनकारक नसली तरी ती राज्याच्या प्रगतीसाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरतात. भारतीय संविधान सभेत अनेक चर्चा, वादविवाद झालेत, बऱ्याच सदस्यांची अभ्यासपूर्ण भाषणे झालीत आणि शेवटी विचारांती संविधान सभेने भारतीय संविधानातील चौथ्या भागामध्ये अनुच्छेद 44 अंतर्भूत करून त्यामध्ये नागरिकांना भारताच्या राज्यक्षेत्रात सर्वत्र एकरूप नागरी संहिता लाभावी यासाठी राज्य प्रयत्नशील राहील असे नमूद केले आहे.

समान नागरी कायद्याची आवश्यकता :-

भारतासारख्या धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्रामध्ये धर्मावर आधारित कायद्यांमुळे धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या तत्वाला धक्का लागलेला दिसून येतो. तसेच समानता व एकात्मता या तत्वांचीही अंमलबजावणी योग्य रीतीने होताना दिसून येत

प्रतिक बसवेश्वर मिटकरी, प्रा. डॉ. लक्ष्मण शिराळे

नाही. समान नागरी कायदा लागू झाल्यास देशातील नागरी कायद्यांमध्ये समानता येवून धर्मावर आधारित कायदे रद्द होतील त्यामुळे वेगवेगळ्या धर्मातील निवाड्यांमध्ये निकाल देताना न्याय व्यवस्थेवर ताण कमी होवून त्यातील त्रुटी दूर होतील. सर्व धर्मातील नागरिकांना विशेष करून महिलांना विवाह, घटस्फोट, संपत्ती, संतती, वारस, दत्तक विधान या संबंधित एकसमान न्याय मिळेल. महिलांना त्यांचे हक्क मिळून लैंगिक समानता प्रस्थापित होण्यासाठी मदत होऊ. देशामध्ये एकात्मता वाढीस वाढीस लागून त्याचा देशाच्या प्रगतीवर सकारात्मक परिणाम होईल. त्यामुळे देशामध्ये एकात्मता व समानता प्रस्थापित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने व देशाची धर्मनिरपेक्ष ओळख दृढ करण्यासाठी समान नागरी कायदा आवश्यक आहे असे मत या कायद्याचे समर्थन करणाऱ्यांमध्ये दिसून येते.

सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेले वैयक्तिक कायदे व परिणाम :-

हिंदू धर्म:-

हिंदू धर्म ज्यामध्ये जैन, शिख व बौद्ध यांचाची समावेश होतो. अशा धर्मातील नागरिकांसाठी हिंदू विवाह कायदा 1955, हिंदू वारसा कायदा 1956, हिंदू दत्तक आणि देखभाल कायदा 1956 अशा प्रकारचे कायदे अस्तित्वात आहेत. ज्यामध्ये हिंदूमधील विवाह, घटस्फोट, दत्तक, वारसा यांविषयी कायदे व नियम अंतर्भूत आहेत. हिंदूंमध्ये अनेक पंथ असून त्यांच्या वेगवेगळ्या प्रथा, चालीरिती, सामाजिक परंपरा आहेत त्यामध्ये सुधारणा कराव्या लागतील. त्यामुळे काही परंपरा, रूढी ह्यावर कायद्याने प्रतिबंध येतील.

मुस्लिम धर्म :-

मुस्लिम धर्मियांसाठी मुस्लिम वैयक्तिक कायदा 1937 अस्तित्वात असून त्यामध्ये विवाह, घटस्फोट, पोटगी यांविषयी तरतूद असून तीन तलाक, बहुपत्नीत्व, बालविवाह अशा प्रथाना मान्यता मिळते ज्या धार्मिक बाबिशी निगडित आहेत त्यामध्येही सुधारणा कराव्या लागतील. अशा प्रथांवर या कायद्यामुळे बंधने येतील.

पारसी धर्म:-

पारसी धर्मियांसाठी पारसी विवाह आणि घटस्फोट कायदा 1936 मधील तरतुदीनुसार पारसी महिलांचा इतर धर्मियांसोबत विवाह झाल्यास तिला तसेच तिच्या वारसांना पारसी विधी करण्यावर व चालीरिती पाळण्यावर बंधने घातली आहेत. या कायद्यांमध्येही सुधारणा कराव्या लागतील.

ख्रिश्चन धर्म:-

ख्रिश्चन धर्मियांसाठी ख्रिश्चन घटस्फोट अधिनियम 1869 , ख्रिस्ती विवाह अधिनियम 1872 असून त्यामध्ये असलेल्या विवाह व घटस्फोट यांविषयी सुधारणा कराव्या लागतील.

त्याचबरोबर विशिष्ट विवाह कायदा 1954,1976, विदेश विवाह कायदा 1969 असे काही कायदे असून या सर्वांमध्ये सुधारणा कराव्या लागतील आणि नवीन समान नागरी कायद्यामुळे या सर्व कायद्यांतील धर्मावर आधारित चालीरिती, रूढी परंपरा यांवर बंधने येतील. व सर्वांसाठी एकाच समान नागरी कायदा अस्तित्वात आल्याने हे सर्व वैयक्तिक कायदे रद्द होतील.

समान नागरी कायद्याला विरोध :-

भारतामध्ये विविध धर्माचे लोक राहतात त्यांच्या चालीरिती, रूढी, परंपरा, वेगवेगळ्या आहेत समान नागरी कायद्यामुळे यांवर बंधने येवून सामाजिक तसेच सांस्कृतिक ओळख नष्ट होण्याची भीती आहे. चालीरिती, विवाह सारख्या सामाजिक व धार्मिक विधी, परंपरा यांवर बंधने येवून संविधानातील अनुच्छेद 25 चे उल्लंघन होईल. त्यांचे धार्मिक हक्क हिरावले जातील अशी काही समुदायाची धारणा असल्याने त्याला विरोध होताना दिसतो. तसेच नागरिकांमध्ये याविषयीची संकल्पना स्पष्ट झालेली दिसून येत नाही. लोकांपर्यंत योग्य माहिती न पोहोचल्यामुळे किंवा कायद्याविषयी असलेल्या अज्ञानामुळे, समाजात कायद्याविषयी पसरलेल्या अफवांमुळे समान नागरी कायदा लागू झाल्यास आपल्या आरक्षणाला धक्का लागून ते संपुष्टात येईल असा समज नागरिकांचा झाल्यामुळेही समान नागरी कायद्याला विरोध होताना दिसून येतो.

निष्कर्ष :-

1. समान नागरी कायदा लागू झाल्यास सर्व प्रकारचे वैयक्तिक कायदे रद्द होवून देशपातळीवर सर्वांना समान न्याय मिळेल.

2. सामाजिक समानता, एकात्मता प्रस्थापित होईल.

3. समान नागरी कायद्यामुळे धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य अबाधित राहून चुकीच्या प्रथांना आळा बसेल.

4. लैंगिक व सामाजिक समानता प्रस्थापित होईल.

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छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे जलदुर्ग

अमित कुमार गणेश शिंगणे

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, एम.इ.एस. कॉलेज मेहकर, जि. बुलढाणा

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प्रस्तावना -

शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वराज्याची निर्मिती केल्यानंतर जमिनीवरच नाही तर समुद्रावरही आपले वर्चस्व निर्माण केले होते. शिवाजी महाराजांनी अल्पावधीतच आपले सागरी वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित केले करून प्रस्थापित सत्तेला जेरीस आणले होते. शिवाजी महाराजांनी निर्माण केलेले जलदुर्ग मुख्यतः पाच आहेत जे खांदेरी, कुलाबा, सुवर्णदुर्ग, सिंधुदुर्ग आणि पद्मदुर्ग या नावाने ओळखणे जाते. याशिवाय देखील त्यांनी अनेक जलदुर्ग जिंकून त्याची पुनर्स्थापना करून स्वराज्याची सागरी सीमा वाढवून त्याला भक्कम केल्याचे दिसून येते.

सतराव्या शतकात भारतात मुघल सत्ता आणि परकीय व्यापारी आपली सत्ता प्रस्थापित करून होते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपले साम्राज्य तर निर्माण केलेच पण सागरी वर्चस्व देखील प्रस्थापित करण्यास मागे हटले नाही. मुघलांपासून डच्चांपर्यंत नि पोर्तुगीजांपासून इंग्रजांपर्यंत अनेक शत्रूंचा चहूबाजूंनी धोका सतत वावरत असताना देखील सागरावर आपले वर्चस्व निर्माण केलेच ही अतिशय अभूतपूर्व घटना होय. शिवाजी महाराजांचे स्वराज्याच्या उभारणीत सागरी साम्राज्य अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. शिवाजी महाराजांनी सागरी वर्चस्व कसे प्रस्थापित केले हे त्यांच्या खांदेरी, कुलाबा, सुवर्णदुर्ग, सिंधुदुर्ग आणि पद्मदुर्ग या पाच जलदुर्गावरून समजून घेणे हा सदर शोधनिबंधांचा उद्देश्य आहे.

बिजशब्द – जलदुर्ग, जलव्यवस्थापन, जल दुर्भिक्ष, सागरी साम्राज्य, देवड्या

विषय विवेचन -

शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या स्वराज्यात गडकिल्ल्यांना अननसाधारण महत्त्व दिलेले आहे. त्यामुळे शिवाजी महाराजांना **'दुर्गवेडा'** राजा देखील म्हटले जाते. शिवाजी महाराजांची दुर्गप्रेम हे सर्वश्रूत आहेत. शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या हयातीत जेवढे किल्ले बांधले तेवढे किल्ले कदाचितच कुठल्या राज्यांनी बांधले असावेत. शिवाजी महाराज हे काळाच्या पुढची पावले ओळखणारे होते. भारतामध्ये प्रबळ सत्ता अस्तित्वात असताना देखील सागरी वर्चस्व निर्माण करून आपले साम्राज्य भक्कम करण्याचा विचार मुघलांच्या मनात आला नाही तर हा विचार छोटेसे साम्राज्य प्रस्थापित करणाऱ्या शिवाजी महाराजांच्या मनात आला. त्यामुळे शिवाजी महाराजांनी भुईकोट किल्ल्याप्रमाणेच जलदुर्ग देखील निर्माण केले आणि परकीय सत्तेवर आपला दरारा निर्माण केला. शिवाजी महाराजांनी सागरी वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करताना यांनी स्वतः निर्माण केलेले जलदुर्ग अभ्यासणे अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे. ज्यामध्ये खांदेरी, कुलाबा, सुवर्णदुर्ग, सिंधुदुर्ग आणि पद्मदुर्ग हे पाच जलदुर्ग महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत.

सिंधुदुर्ग -

मराठा साम्राज्यातील अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण असा जलदुर्ग म्हणजे सिंधुदुर्ग. सिंधुदुर्ग मालवणच्या समोर, मुख्य भूमीपासून सुमारे 1.5 कि.मी. अंतरावरील एका बेटावर बांधण्यात आलेला किल्ला आहे. सिंधुदुर्ग ज्या बेटावर निर्मित आहे त्या बेटाचा आकार अनियमित आहे. तटाच्या कडेने या किल्ल्याचा परिघ सुमारे 3 कि.मी. आणि क्षेत्रफळ 19 हेक्टर्स (48 एकर) भागात विस्तारले दिसून येते. सरासरीच्या तुलनेत सिंधुदुर्गच्या तटाची उंची सुमारे 9 मीटर्स आणि रुंदी सुमारे 3.5 मीटर्स असून तटाला एकूण 52 बुरुज आहे. सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ल्याचा दरवाजा ईशान्य कोपऱ्यात असून तटाच्या वळणाने दरवाजा कुठे आहे ते बाहेरून पाहता क्षणी चटकन लक्षात येत नाही. सिंधुदुर्ग

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किल्ल्याच्या दरवाजातून आत शिरल्यावर लगेच उजव्या बाजूस दोन छोट्या घुमट्या आहेत. त्यापैकी एका घुमटीत माणसाच्या उजव्या हाताच्या पंजाचा आणि दुसऱ्या घुमटीत माणसाच्या डाव्या तळपायाचा असे दोन ठसे चुन्यात उमटविले आहेत. हे ठसे आधी उमटविले आहेत की घुमट्या बांधल्या नंतरचे आहे समजणे कठीण आहे. परंतु हे ठसे शिवाजी महाराजांचे आहेत अशी दंतकथा प्रचलित आहे. किल्ल्यावर पाण्याची साठवणूक करण्यासाठी जल दुर्भिक्ष्य निर्माण होऊ नये यासाठी किल्ल्याच्या आत चार विहिरी आणि दोन टाकी आहेत.

सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ल्यामध्ये शिवाजी महाराजांचे म्हणून एक देऊळही आहे. त्या देवळातील मूर्तीचे प्रा. ग.ह. खरे यांनी केलेले वर्णन, "यातील व्यक्ती डाव्या पायाची मांडी घालून व उजवी मांडीवर उचलून सन्मुख बसली आहे. हिच्या डोक्यावर साधारणतः कोळ्यासारखी टोपी घातली आहे. याला मिशा आहे पण दाढी व झुलपे नाहीत. गळ्यात मोत्याचा कंठा व दुपदरी मोतीमाला असून जानवेही आहे. खांद्यावर केयूर, डाव्या दंडावर अंगद व मनगटात पिळाची कडी आहेत. कमरेस धोतर, पायात पिळाच्या साखळ्या आहेत" असे केलेले आहे.

या वर्णनावरून सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ल्यामध्ये शिवाजी महाराजांची जी चित्रे उपलब्ध आहेत ती विश्वसनीय स्वरूपाची असल्याचे दिसून येते. या वर्णना व्यतिरिक्त असे मानण्याचे ची दोन कारणे आहे. एकतर हा किल्ला कोल्हापूरकरांकडे असता देवाच्या पूजेअर्चेसाठी सालोसाल काही द्रव्य खर्च पडल्याचे हिशोब आहेत. दुसरे म्हणजे, ग्रँड डफने त्याच्या मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासात यासंबंधी दिलेली माहिती म्हणजे "त्याच्या (म्हणजे शिवाजी महाराजांच्या) शवास रायगड येथे अग्नी देण्यात आला. तिथे त्याच्या रक्षेवर उभारलेली एक समाधी होती. मालवणच्या किल्ल्यातील (म्हणजेच सिंधुदुर्गातील) एक इमारत त्याचे स्मृतिमंदिर (cenotaph) मानले जाते. ही इमारत शिवाजी महाराजांनी किल्ला बांधला तेव्हापासूनची आहे. रायगड पडल्यावर राजारामाने तिचे शिवाजी महाराजांच्या स्मृतिमंदिरात रूपांतर केले". डफने लिहिलेला मराठ्यांचा इतिहास 1826 मध्ये प्रथम प्रकाशित झाला. ते शिवाजी महाराजांचे मंदिर आहे अशी समजूत तत्पूर्वीपासून रूढ आहे. शिवाजी महाराजांना त्यांच्या हयातीतच हिंदू लोक परमेश्वराचा अवतार मानू लागले होते. मराठ्यांच्या राज्यात

अमित कुमार गणेश शिंगणे

शिवकालानंतरही राज्यकर्त्यांना शिवाजी महाराजांविषयी अत्यंत पूज्यबुद्धी असे. तेव्हा त्यांच्या मूर्तीला देवाचे रूप दिले गेले यात काही आश्चर्य नाही.

सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ल्याचा उपाध्याय दादंभट बिन पिलंभट याला सिंधुदुर्गाच्या किल्लेदाराने दिलेल्या 16 रजला शहूर सन इहिदेरे अशरीन मया अलफ (म्हणजे 2 मे 1721) या तारखेच्या एका पत्राची नक्कल उपलब्ध आहे. तिच्यात दादंभटाने जी हकीकत उद्धृत केली आहे तिचा गोषवारा असा आहे की, "शिवाजी महाराज बसरूरच्या स्वारीकरता आरमारासह मालवण येथे आले तेव्हा त्यांना तिथूनच जवळ असलेले एक बेट दिसले. बरोबर आलेले कृष्ण सावंत देसाई व मानजी प्रभू देसाई यांनी त्या बेटाचे नाव **'कुरटे'** असे असल्याचे सांगितले. तेव्हा शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वतः बेटावर येऊन पाहणी केली. तिथे किल्ला बांधण्याचा हुकूम दिला आणि मग ते आरमारासह बसरूरच्या स्वारीवर गेले. कुरटे बेटावर किल्ला बांधावयाचा मुहूर्त करताना शिवाजी महाराजांच्या आज्ञेवरून दादंभट आणि त्याचा मामा जानभट अभ्यंकर या मालवणच्या उपध्यायांना धरून आणून त्यांच्याकरवी 14 जमादिलावल, शुहूर सन खमस सितैन (अलफ), मार्गशीर्ष वद्य 2 या दिवशी किल्ला बांधण्याचा मुहूर्त केला आणि त्याला **'सिंधुदुर्ग'** असे नाव ठेवले. तेव्हापासून दादंभट त्या किल्ल्याचे व किल्ल्यातील शिबंदीचे उपाध्यायपण करीत आला. दादंभटाच्या या निवेदनाला किल्ल्याचे तट सरनौबत, नाईकवाडी इत्यादींनीही दुजोरा दिला" असेही उपर्युक्त पत्रात म्हटले आहे.

चित्रगुप्त बखरीत दिलेल्या माहिती नुसार, जंजिऱ्याकरीता बेट पाहिल्यावर शिवाजी महाराजांच्या आज्ञेवरून तानाजी, मानाजी, गंगाजी व सावजी कोळी बेटावर जाऊन बेट पाहून आले. त्यानंतर शिवाजी महाराजांनी त्यावर किल्ला बांधला. पाच खंडी शिसे आणून किल्ल्याचा पाया घातला. गोवेकर फिरंग्यांना हुकूम करून शंभर फिरंगी कारागीर किल्ल्याच्या कामाकरिता आणविले. किल्ला बांधावयाच्या खर्चाकरता "कोटी होनांचे उदक महाराजांनी सोडले." तिसऱ्या वर्षी किल्ला तयार झाला तेव्हा महाराज स्वतः तिथे आले आणि त्यांनी किल्ल्याचे नाव **'सिंधुदुर्ग'** ठेवले.

खांदेरी -

खांदेरी हा जलदुर्ग महाराष्ट्रातील रायगड जिल्ह्यामध्ये आहे. खांदेरी दुर्ग मुंबईच्या समोरच असल्याने

याला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. इ.स. 1679 च्या ऑगस्ट महिन्यात शिवाजी महाराजांनी मायनाक भंडाऱ्याला येथे पाठवून बेटावर किल्ला बांधावयास काढला. या बेटावर वेताळाचे एक मोठे राऊळ आहे. त्याची पूजा केल्याशिवाय कोणीही कोळी मासेमारीसाठी नावा समुद्रात घालत नाहीत. बेटावर एक टेकडी आहे आणि बेटालाच तटबंदी घातली आहे.

मराठ्यांच्या होड्या थळच्या किनाऱ्यावरून सामानसुमान घेऊन खांदेरी बेटावर निघत. त्यांना प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी किनारा आणि बेट यांमध्ये नाविक मोर्चेबंदी उभारण्याचा इंग्रजांचा मानस होता. पण त्यांच्या मोठ्या जहाजांना या खाडीमध्ये ठिय्या देऊन राहण्याचे काम जमले नाही. वाऱ्यामुळे त्यांच्या होड्या किनाऱ्याकडे फेकल्या जात आणि त्या दगडांवर आपटून फुटण्याची भीती असत. ज्यामुळे इंग्रजांना जहाजे खोल पाण्यात न्यावी लागली. छोट्या गुराबा त्यांनी आणल्या असता डव्ह नावाच्या त्यांच्या गुराबेवर पाठीमागे तोफ नसल्याने ती त्रुटी हेरून मराठा आरमाराने पाठीमागून चक्राकार हल्ला चढवून ती गुराब पकडली आणि त्यावरच्या इंग्रजांना कैद करून सागर गडावर डांबले. सागराची भरती-ओहोटी, खोल-उथळ पाणी, मतलयी वारे इत्यादींचे स्थानिक ज्ञान मराठ्यांना इंग्रजांपेक्षा अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. संगमेश्वरी नावाच्या वेगळ्या आराखड्याच्या मराठा होड्या रातोरात या चिंचोळ्या होड्या वल्हवत बेटावर सामान पोहचवते करित. इंग्रजी जहाजे पूर्णपणे वाऱ्यावर अवलंबून असल्याने मराठा बनावटीच्या या होड्यांनी इंग्रज आरमाराला आश्चर्यचकित झाले होते..

सुवर्णदुर्ग –

सुवर्णदुर्ग हा किल्ला हर्णेच्या किंचित उत्तरेस भूमीपासून सुमारे अर्ध्या कि.मी. वर असलेल्या एका बेटावर बांधलेला आहे. सभोवती उंच व मजबूत भिंती असून आतील क्षेत्रफळ सुमारे 3 हेक्टर्स (8 एकर) आहे. किल्ल्याला अनेक बुरूज आणि भरतीच्या पाण्याच्या किंचित वरच्या पातळीवर एक दिंडा आहे. किल्ल्यामध्ये पाण्याची साठवणूक करण्यासाठी अनेक टाकी आहेत. दुर्गाचे प्रवेशद्वार पूर्व दिशेला असून उत्तराभिमुख आहे. हे प्रशस्त प्रवेशद्वार शिवाजी महाराजांनी बांधून घेतले आहे. महाद्वाराजवळ पोहोचताच पायरीवर कासवाची प्रतिमा आणि उजव्या बाजूला तटबंदीवर हनुमानाची मूर्ती कोरलेली आहे. ही मूर्ती अर्वाचीन असावी. प्रवेश द्वारातून आत शिरताच

अमित कुमार गणेश शिंगणे

पहारेकऱ्यांच्या दोन देवड्या दिसतात. या देवड्यांच्या दोन्ही बाजूने तटबंदीवर जाण्यासाठी दगडी पायऱ्या आहेत. डाव्या हाताने पुढे गेल्यावर बांधीव विहीर आणि पुढे राजवाड्याचे दगडी चौथरे आहेत. किल्ल्यात दक्षिणेकडे भक्कम बांधणीचे एक कोठार आहे. सुवर्णदुर्गाच्या भक्कम तटबंदीवरून शेवाळयाने हिरवे पडलेले पाणी असलेल्या विहिरी आणि पडझड झालेले वाड्याचे अवशेष दिसतात.

कुलाबा –

कुलाबा हा किल्ला रायगड जिल्ह्यात अलीबागजवळ मुख्य भूमीपासून समुद्रात सुमारे 5 कि.मी. अंतरावर असलेल्या खडकावर बांधला आहे. खडकाची उत्तर-दक्षिण कमाल लांबी सुमारे 275 मीटर्स आणि पूर्व-पश्चिम कमाल रुंदी सुमारे 105 मीटर्स आहे. तटाची उंची बाहेरून सुमारे 9 मीटर असून तटात 17 बुरूज आहे. मुख्य दरवाजा ईशान्येला आणि एक लहान दरवाजा दक्षिणेला आहे. किल्ल्याच्या तटाची आतील लांबी सुमारे 243 मीटर व रुंदी सुमारे 91 मीटर आहे. कुलाबा किल्ल्यात पाणी पुरवठ्यासाठी 35 x 32 मीटर्सचे पाण्याचे मोठे टाके आहे. या किल्ल्याचे एक वैशिष्ट्य असे की, या किल्ल्याचा तट हा मोठ मोठ्या शिलाखंडानी बनलेला असून ते शिलाखंड चुन्याशिवाय नुसते एकमेकावर रचून तयार केलेले आहे. विजयदुर्ग आणि सर्जाकोट यांना जोडणारा एक सेतू मोठ्या शिलाखंडांनी तयार केला आहे.

कुलाबा किल्ला शिवाजी महाराजांनी बांधल्याचा उल्लेख खाफीखानाने त्याच्या मुन्तखबुल्लबाब या ग्रंथात केला आहे. शुहूर सनसित समानीन अलफ (म्हणजे इ.स. 1685-1686) मधील एका मराठी पत्रात कुलाबा किल्ल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. हा आता माझ्या हाताशी असलेला त्या किल्ल्याचा जुन्यातला जुना उल्लेख आहे.

पद्मदुर्ग –

निजामशाहीच्या काळात सिद्दी घराण्यानं समुद्र किनारपट्टीवर सत्ता काबिज केली आणि या किनारपट्टीवर काही जलदुर्ग आणि भुईकोट किल्ले बांधले. दांडा राजपुरी म्हणजे जंजिरा हा त्यांपैकीच एक. जंजिरा जिंकण्याचा शिवाजी महाराजांनी अनेकदा प्रयत्न केला, पण जंजिरा जिंकणं त्यांना शक्य झालं नाही. मात्र, सिद्दीच्या वाढत्या कुरापती पाहता त्या रोखणं मराठा साम्राज्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे होते. त्यामुळेच सिद्दीच्या कारवायांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्यासाठी जंजिऱ्याच्या उरावरच **'पद्मदुर्ग'** बांधण्यात

आला. पद्मदुर्ग वसवून राजपुरीच्या (जंजिरा) उरावरी दुसरी राजपुरी केली' असं पद्मदुर्गबद्दल बोललं जात हे तत्कालीन स्थिती पाहता खरंही आहे.

'पद्मदुर्ग'चा उल्लेख शिवाजी महाराजांच्या गडकिल्ले मोहिमांच्या इतिहासात येतो. पद्मदुर्ग किल्ल्याचे दोन भाग पडतात – मुख्य किल्ला आणि पडकोट. पडकोटातील कमळ पाकळीसारख्या बुरुजांच्या बांधकामामुळेच या किल्ल्याला 'पद्मदुर्ग' नाव दिलं गेलं असावं. पद्मदुर्ग हा किल्ला राजपुरीच्या खाडीच्या तोंडात मुख्य भूमीपासून 1.5 कि.मी. वर आणि जंजिऱ्याच्या वायव्येस सुमारे 3 कि.मी. वर असलेल्या, कांसा नावाच्या छोट्या बेटावर बांधलेला आहे. वर्तमानकाळात हा किल्ला रायगड जिल्ह्यातील मुरुड तालुक्यात येतो. सभोवताली पाण्याची खोली सुमारे 3.5 फॅदम आहे. तटाला 6 बुरुज असून दर 2 बुरुजांमध्ये सुमारे 18 मीटर अंतर आहे. पाण्याची साठवणूक करण्यासाठी 3 हौद आहेत. ती पावसाळ्यात भरलेली असते. पद्मदुर्ग शिवाजी महाराजांनी बांधल्याचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख त्यांच्या स्वतःच्याच पत्रात आहे. मुख्य किल्ला पडकोटापेक्षा थोडा उंच आहे. मुख्य किल्ल्यात प्रवेश केल्यानंतर दोन्हीकडे देवळ्या आहेत. मुख्य किल्लाच पद्मदुर्गाचा बालेकिल्ला मानला जातो. कारण याच भागात किल्ल्यावरील सर्व महत्त्वाच्या वास्तू आहेत. किल्ल्यात प्रवेश केल्यावर तीन तोफा आणि डावीकडील देवडीजवळून तटबंदीवर जाण्यासाठी दगडी जिना आहे. दरवाजातून आत आल्यावर उजवीकडील भागात बांधकामाचे अनेक अवशेष आहेत. मुख्य दरवाजाच्या समोरच तटबंदीजवळ पडकोटात जाणारा दरवाजा आहे. उजवीकडील भागात प्रथम एका घराचे अवशेष आहेत. हे एका खोलीचे बांधकाम असून, फक्त कोपरेच शिल्लक आहेत.

पद्मदुर्गवर मशीदही आहे. या मशिदीचं घुमट शिल्लक नाही. पण चार भिंती आणि दरवाजा शिल्लक आहे. मशिदीच्या मागे तटाला लागूनच एका रांगेत आठ छोट्या खोल्या आहेत. पद्मदुर्ग किल्ल्याचे बांधकाम करताना चुना वापरलेला आहे. दोन घडीव दगड एकमेकांवर ठेवताना खालच्या आणि बाजूच्या दरवाजांमध्ये वापरलेलं हे सिमेंटिंग मटेरियल इतकं भक्कम आहे की, सुमारे 1670 च्या आसपास म्हणजे साडेतीनशेहून अधिक वर्षापूर्वी काळ्या दगडात बांधलेल्या या किल्ल्याचे दगड समुद्री लाटा आणि उन्ह-वारा-पावसाने झिजले, मात्र चुना तसाच राहिलाय.

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परिणामी चुन्याच्या पट्ट्या वर आलेल्या दिसतात. पद्मदुर्ग किल्ल्याच्या तटबंदीवरून मुरुडचा किनारा, जंजिरा किल्ला आणि सामराजगड किल्ला दिसतो.

ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रांनुसार 1678 च्या ऑगस्ट महिन्यात शिवाजी महाराजांनी खांदेरी आणि पद्मदुर्ग या दोन किल्ल्यांच्या बांधकामाला सुरुवात केली. रायगड जिल्हा गॅझेटिअरमधल्या नोंदीनुसार 1693 साली पद्मदुर्ग बांधला गेला. मात्र, रायगड जिल्ह्याच्या गॅझेटिअरची नोंद ग्राह्य धरल्यास शिवाजी महाराजांच्या निधनानंतर दुर्ग बांधल्याचं दिसून येते. इतर संशोधनांमध्ये पद्मदुर्ग किल्ल्याच्या बांधणीस सुरुवात झाल्याचं वर्ष म्हणून 1675 ते 1678 दरम्यानचे वर्ष असल्याचे आढळून येते.

निष्कर्ष –

1. सागरी साम्राज्य हे तत्कालीन काळाची गरज होती आणि ही गरज ओळखून शिवाजी महाराजांनी जलदुर्ग निर्माण केले. ज्यामुळे शिवाजी महाराजांनी दूरदृष्टी दिसून येते.

2. प्रत्येक जलदुर्ग निर्मितीमागे काहीना काही पार्श्वभूमी दडलेली आहेत. प्रत्येक जलदुर्ग निर्मितीमागे विशिष्ट असा हेतू असलेला दिसून येतो.

3. शिवाजी महाराजांनी जलदुर्ग निर्माण करताना आणि सागरी साम्राज्य वाढविताना समुद्रशास्त्राचा अभ्यास केल्याचे दिसून येते. ज्यामुळे त्यांना सागरी लाठांचे आणि भरती ओहोटीची माहिती असल्याचे लक्षात येते.

4. आपल्या मृत्युनंतर देखील आपले स्वराज्य बळकट राहावे हा उद्देश्याने त्यांनी आपल्या आयुष्यात आणि आयुष्याच्या शेवटच्या काळात देखील दुर्ग निर्मिती अखंडपणे चालू ठेवली.

5. पद्मदुर्गाची निर्मिती ही सिद्दीच्या जमिनीवरील हालचालींना आळा घालण्यासाठी, सामराजगड आणि समुद्री हालचालींवरील नियंत्रणासाठी आपल्या आयुष्याच्या शेवटच्या काळात वाढलेला किल्ला होय असे मानले जाते. ज्याचे बांधकाम छत्रपती संभाजी महाराजांनी पूर्ण केले.

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अमित कुमार गणेश शिंगणे

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे शेती व उद्योग विषयक विचार

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सारांश :

भारत देश स्वतंत्र झाला आणि पंचवार्षिक योजना राबविण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यानुसार काही प्रमाणात विकास होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. देशा सोबतच महाराष्ट्राची सुध्दा विकासास सुरुवात झाली, पण ती तितकेशी परिणाम कारक नव्हती. 1 मे 1960 रोजी महाराष्ट्र स्वतंत्र झाला व खऱ्या अर्थाने राज्याच्या विकासास सुरुवात झाली. कृषीप्रधान राज्य असून कृषी क्षेत्रातील आपत्तीमुळे पारंपरिक शेतीत आपत्तीत सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे. त्यामुळे शेतीला या नैसर्गिक आपत्ती पासून वाचवणे आवश्यक होते. मग शेती मध्ये कायम स्वरुपी उपाय योजना करुन काही नवीन धोरण आखून यात बदल करता येऊ शकतो ही बाब मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या लक्षात आली. त्या बरोबरच ग्रामीण विकासासाठी सुध्दा प्रयत्न करण्यावर त्यांनी भर देण्याचे ठरवले. ते मुख्यमंत्री झाल्यावर त्यांच्या या विचारातूनच आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली.

नियंत्रित अर्थव्यवस्था माध्यमातून समाजवादाची उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्याचे प्रयत्न नियोजन मंडळातर्फे सुरु झाले. मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण नियोजनाचे समर्थन करत होते. त्यांच्या मते युरोपमध्ये औद्योगीकरण वेगाने झाले. परंतु नफ्यावर नियंत्रण नसल्याने विषमता वाढली. मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण खाजगी उद्योगाच्या मक्तेदारीला विरोध करीत होते. श्रीमंत व गरीब शेतकरी यातील विषमता वाढल्याने त्यांचा धोका लोकशाहीला आहे. असा इशारा त्यांनी दिला होता. कारण ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास करायचा असेल तर नियोजनाशिवाय पर्याय नाही. अशी त्यांची ठाम भूमिका होती. महाराष्ट्रातील मागासलेपण दोन संदर्भात त्यांना वाटत होते. एक प्रादेशिक विभाग दोन वर्ग, महाराष्ट्रात मराठवाडा, कोकण व विदर्भ हे प्रांत मागासले होते व शेतीवर अवलंबून होते. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र त्यांचा समावेश झाला असल्याने या प्रांताचा विकास करणे आवश्यक होते. महाराष्ट्रातील बहुजन समाजात शेतीवरुन अवलंबून असल्याने त्याचा विकास करणे आवश्यक होते. महाराष्ट्रातील एकात्मता टिकवण्यासाठी सर्व विभागाचा विकास करणे आवश्यक होते.

मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री झाल्यावर त्यांच्या लक्षात आले की ग्रामीण भागाचा सर्वांगीण विकास झाल्याशिवाय राज्याचा विकास होणार नाही. अनेक घटकात अमुलाग्र बदल होणे गरजेचे आहे. यासाठी त्यांनी अनेक धोरण आखून शिक्षण, शेती, आरोग्य, जमीन सुधारण्याचा कार्यक्रम इ. सोबतच शेतकऱ्यांच्या मनोप्रवृत्तीत बदल होणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण भागाचा सर्वांगीण विकास करण्यासाठी सुधारणा कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला. या माध्यमातून शेती व उद्योग यांच्या विकासात वाढ करण्यासाठी त्यांनी रचनात्मक बदल घडून आणले. अनेक पातळीवर ध्येय धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून बदल त्यांच्या काळात झाले. याचाच उहापोह आपण करणार आहोत.

बीजशब्द :- समाजवाद, सहकार, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था, सर्वांगीण विकास

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय ग्रामीण जनतेच्या उपजीविकेचे शेती हे प्रमुख साधन आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील बहुतांश जनता यावर आधारित जीवन जगते. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेतील औद्योगिक विकासाच्या दृष्टिने शेतीचे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे.

कापड, ताग, साखर यासारखे उद्योग शेतीवरच अवलंबून आहेत. तर काही उद्योग अप्रत्यक्षपणे शेतीवरच अवलंबून आहेत. शेती क्षेत्रामुळे अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन व पुरवठा होतो. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था व संपूर्ण देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने ही बाब महत्वाची आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात 1956 ते 1962 या त्यांच्या मुख्यमंत्रीपदाच्या कारकिर्दीत जे निर्णय घेतले त्यातून महाराष्ट्राचा विकासाचा एक आकृतीबंध तयार झाला महाराष्ट्र राज्यात मुंबई वगळता उद्योगाचा विकास झाला नव्हता. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र वगळता मराठवाडा व विदर्भात शेतीचा विकास झाला नव्हता. मराठी समाज त्यांच्या उद्योगधंद्यातील व व्यापारातील सहभागाबद्दल प्रसिध्द नव्हता. अशा परिस्थितीत महाराष्ट्राचे विकासासंबंधी यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी काही धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेतल्याचे दिसून येते.

राज्याची शेती ही मोसमी पावसावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे या क्षेत्राचा पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात विकास होऊ शकला नाही. हे आपण नाकारु शकत नाही. या परिस्थितीतून महाराष्ट्राला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी अनेक पातळयावर काम करावे लागणार ही बाब मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री झाल्यावर त्यांच्या लक्षात आली. त्यांनी अनेक धोरणे आखून अनेक समित्यांच्या माध्यमातून राज्याचा विकास केल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यांच्या या कार्याचा परिपाक म्हणून महाराष्ट्र राज्य आज दिमाखाने वाटचाल करत आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन हे केंद्रभूत स्वरुपाचे तर, शेतीचे उत्पादन हे विकेंद्रित स्वरुपाचे असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या उत्पादनाच्या आघाडीवर सतत लढाई चालू ठेवावी लागते.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण हे समतोल विकासाचे पुरस्कर्ते होते. म्हणून योजना आखताना अविकसित विभागांचा आधी विकास केला पाहिजे. ग्रामीण औद्योगिकरणाबाबत ते म्हणतात की, ग्रामीण भागात उद्योग सुरु करुन शेती आणि उद्योगांची सांगड घातली जावी. शहरी व ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेची सांगड घालून शहरांकडे धाव घेणारा श्रमिकांचा लोंढा थोपविता येईल. त्यांचा गावातच त्यांना काम मिळेल. औद्योगिक विकासासाठी नियोजन महत्वपूर्ण आहे. देशाचा संतुलित आर्थिक विकास व्हावा यासाठी ते औद्योगिक विकासाच्या मास्टर प्लानची कल्पना मांडतात. अविकसित भागात विकासासाठी त्यांनी संयुक्त औद्योगिक क्षेत्राची कल्पना मांडली. याशिवाय राष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी ते सहकाराचा पुरस्कार करतात. भारतासारख्या कृषिप्रधान देशाच्या विकासासाठी सहकारी तत्वे फार उपयुक्त ठरतात. अशी भूमिका त्यांनी मांडली. सर्वांगीण विकास हा त्यांचा परवलीचा शब्द होता. त्या

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माध्यमातून शेती व उद्योग यांचा संतुलित विकास करुन ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना देण्याचे काम त्यांनी केले.

शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे शेती विषयक विचार अभ्यासणे.
- यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे उद्योग विषयक विचार अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी उपयोगात आणलेली संशोधन पध्दती ही प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम स्वरुपाची आहे. विविध प्रकारची ग्रंथ यांच्या आधारे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी तथ्ये गोळा केली आहेत.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जीवन परिचय :-

यशवंतराव बळवंतराव चव्हाण हे महाराष्ट्राचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री व महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार म्हणून ओळखले जातात. मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जन्म मराठा समाजात दिनांक 12 मार्च 1913 रोजी सांगली जिल्ह्यातील देवराष्ट्रे या गावी झाली, तर मृत्यू 25 नाव्हेंबर 1984 रोजी झाला. ते 1 मे 1960 ते 20 नोव्हेंबर 1962 या काळात महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री होते. तर 1979 ते 1980 या काळात त्यांनी भारताचे उपपंतप्रधान म्हणून काम केले. तर 1962 ते 1966 ते भारताचे संरक्षणमंत्री सुध्दा होते. 1979 ते 1980 गृहमंत्री, 1974 ते 1977 परराष्ट्रमंत्री, 1970 ते 1974 अर्थमंत्री, 1956 ते 1960 ते बॉम्बे राज्याचे तिसरे मुख्यमंत्री होते. कोल्हापूर प्रकारच्या बंधाऱ्यांचा प्रचार त्यांनी केला. कोयना व उजनी ह्या प्रमुख प्रकल्पांच्या उभारणीला गती देण्याचे कार्य त्यांच्या कार्यकाळात झाले.

राज्यातील कृषी विद्यापीठांच्या स्थापनेतही संकल्पनात्मक सहभाग त्यांचा होता. राज्य पंचवार्षिक योजनांचा प्रारंभ त्यांच्या काळात झाला. 18 सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांची स्थापना त्यांनी केली व उस शेतीला नवसंजीवनी मिळाली. त्यांनी 1 ते 1958 रोजी धुम्या गडावर जाऊन तिथे पांडुरंगाची मूर्ती स्थापन केली व राष्ट्रसंत भगवानबाबांच्या समोर धूम्या गडास भगवानगड नाव दिले. ते प्रागतिक विचारसरणीचे होते. उत्कृष्ट संसदपटू, उदारमतवादी व अभ्यासू व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणून त्यांची ख्याती आहे. तर्कतीर्थ लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशींपासून ते ना.धों. महानोरांपर्यंतच्या विचारवंतांशी व साहित्यिकांशी त्यांचे चांगले संबंध होते. ते रसिक व साहित्यिकही होते.

"युगांतर", "सहयांद्रीचे वारे", "कृष्णाकाठ", "ऋणानुबंध" ही त्यांची साहित्यसंपदा आहे. म्हणजेच त्यांना साहित्याची पण आवड होती. नागपूर येथे दीक्षा भूमीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे स्मारक उभारण्याचा निर्णय, तसेच त्यांच्या आदरापोटी डॉ. आंबेडकर जयंतीची 14 एप्रिलला सुट्टी देण्याची प्रथा यशवंतराव चव्हाणांनी महाराष्ट्रात सुरु केली. मराठवाडा व आत्ताचे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ व कोल्हापूर शिवाजी विद्यापीठ यांची स्थापना मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण करुन शिक्षणाची दारे व गोरगरीब विद्यार्थ्यांच्या शिक्षणाची सोय केली.

कृषिविषय विचार :-

मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांना कृषिविषयक विषयाची जान होती. शेतीची रचना कशी असावी. शेतीची धारणाकशी असावी, शेतीमध्ये ज्या अवजारांचा उपयोग करावयाचा आहे त्याचे स्वरुप कसे असावे, शेतीला लागणारे भांडवल कोणत्या पध्दतीने घ्यावे, शेतीचा उपयोग कोणत्या कामासाठी करावा. शेतीवर आधारलेल्या धंद्यांचा उपयोग कसा करावा. त्यांची बाजारपेठ कशी हस्तगत करावी असे शेती संबंधीचे हजारे प्रश्न आहेत, असे त्यांचे मत होते.

मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी कृषिविषयक कार्य करतांना अजून एक उदाहरण म्हणजे महाराष्ट्रात कुळ कायद्याचे प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी होय. 1961 सालचा कमाल जमीन अधिग्रहण कायदा त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचे सर्व वर्गाकडे जमिनीची वाटप झाले. त्यामुळे ज्यांना जमिनी नव्हत्या त्यांना जमिनी मिळाल्या आणि बहुतांश समाज या व्यवस्थेशी जोडला गेला. बिहार व अन्य राज्यामध्ये आजही जमिनीचा समान वाटप नसल्याने काय आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक प्रश्न उद्भवले ते पाहता महाराष्ट्रासाठी हे धोरण कसं महत्वांच ठरल्याचा अंदाज लावता येतो. शेतीच्या मालकीहक्काचा प्रश्न, भूमिहीनांचा प्रश्न व कृषी विकासासाठी उपाय यावर अधिक भर दिला. त्यांच्या मते, जमीन कसणारा शेतजमिनीचा मालक असावा. यशवंतरावांनी सामाजिक क्षमता व सामाजिक न्यायाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून शेतीचा विचार केला. तसेच जमीन अविकसित असल्याने ती अनुत्पादक व पडीक राहिली आहे. अशा जमिनी लागवडीखाली आणणे आवश्यक आहे. त्या जमिनीवर लागवड करुन कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला.

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शेतकऱ्याला शिक्षणाची नितांत गरज आहे. शेतकरी आणि शेती संबंधित असणारा मनुष्य हा शहाणा झाल्याशिवाय शेती शहाणी होणार नाही. असे त्यांचे मत होते. शेतकऱ्यांनी कृषीशास्त्राचा अभ्यास केला पाहिजे. अशी भूमिका त्यांची होती. राज्यातील कृषी विद्यापीठांच्या स्थापनेतही संकल्पनात्मक सहभाग घेऊन कृषीसंशोधनाला चालना देण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी केले.

शेतीचा विकास होण्यासाठी जलसाठे उपलब्ध असणे अगत्याचे असते ते नैसर्गिक नसतील तर कृत्रिम पध्दतीने जमिनीस पाणीपुरवठा करणे आवश्यक असते. महाराष्ट्रात शेती व्यवसाय मुख्य करुन मानसुन वाऱ्यांवर अवलंबून असतो. राज्यात पर्जन्याचे अपुरे प्रमाण तसेच मानसूनच्या उशिरा हवामानामुळे पिकांची नुकसान होते. महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण जमिनीपैकी सुमारे 15 % जमिनीसम जलसिंचनाचे उपलब्ध आहे. आणि उरलेल्या प्रदेशात शेती प्रामुख्याने कोरडवाहू स्वरुपाची आहे. यात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी धरणांची निर्मिती केली. जलसिंचनात वाढ घडून आणली. धरणे बांधल्याने विस्थापित होणाऱ्या लोकांचे पुनर्वसन केले.

सहकार चळवळ चालू करुन शेतकऱ्यांची सावकाराकडून होणारी पिळवणूक थांबवण्याचे कार्य मोठया प्रमाणावर झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सहकारी पत, सहकारी पणन, सहकारी वाहतूक, सहाकरी ग्राहक भंडारे, सहकारी श्रमिक संस्था तसेच ऊस-साखर, दूध-दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ, सूत-सूतप्रक्रिया, तेलबिया ते-प्रक्रिया, सहकारी खरेदी-विक्री संघ, नाफेड सारख्या अशा एक सर्वस्पर्शी सहकारी संस्था स्थापन करुन एक आर्थिक क्रांतीचा नारा, ग्रामीण विकासाचा वादळवार निर्माण करण्यात आला. या माध्यमातून शेतीचा विकास करण्यात साहेब यशस्वी झाले.

शेतकऱ्याच्या शेतमालाला योग्य भाव मिळण्यासाठी मार्केट कमिटीची स्थापना करुन, यासंबंधी कायदे करण्यात आले. शेतकऱ्यांचा शेतमाल गावात न विकता मार्केट मध्ये नेऊन विकल्याने शेतमालाला योग्य भाव मिळाला. शेतकऱ्यांची वजन-माप या संदर्भातील पिळवणूक बंद झाली. यामुळे ग्रामीण शेतकऱ्याला शेतीला संजीवनी मिळण्याचे काम या माध्यमातून झाले.

शेतीला जोडधंद्याची साथ देऊन ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास करण्याचा प्रयत्न यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी केले. कृषी आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात महाराष्ट्र कायम

देशातल्या आघाडीच्या राज्यांमध्ये गणला जातो. काळाच्या ओघात पारंपारिक कृषिपद्धतीची जागा आधुनिक शेतीनं घेतली आणि राज्य कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेकडून उद्योगाधरित अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे गेलं. राज्याची कृषी क्षेत्रातील आज काही प्रगती झाली त्याचे श्रेय हे मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनाच जाते.

उद्योग विषयक विचार :-

भारताच्या एकूण राज्याचा विचार करता औद्योगिक विकासाबाबत महाराष्ट्र राज्य अग्रेसर असल्याचे दिसून येते. या विकासाची सुरुवात महाराष्ट्र स्थापनेपासूनच्या म्हणजे 1 मे 1960 च्या आधीच झाली होती. पण 1960 नंतर मात्र विकास वेगाने झाल्याचे दिसून येते. 2020-2021 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात कृषी, उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्राचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाटा अनुक्रमे 13 %, 26.8 % आणि 60% होता. यावरुन महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाची कल्पना येते की आज होताना आपण पाहतो. आज पन्नास टक्क्यांपेक्षाही अधिक औद्योगिकरण आणि शहरीकरण झालेल्या देशातल्या निवडक राज्यांपैकी एक महाराष्ट्र आहे. पण ही एक दीर्घ प्रक्रिया आहे आणि जर त्या प्रक्रियेसाठी पायाभरणीस असलेली धोरणं सुरुवातीला नसतील तर पुढच्या आधुनिक दप्प्यांचा तर विचारच करायला नको. अशी पायाभरणी करण्याचे द्रष्टेपण यशवंतरावांनी दाखवलं. त्यामुळेच कृषीआधारित उद्योग आणि उद्योग यासाठी त्यांनी घेतलेले निर्णय महत्वाचे मानावे लागतील.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी औद्योगिक विकासाला अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. उद्योग क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी धोरणे केली. औद्योगिक वसाहती स्थापन करण्याचे महत्पवूर्ण कार्य त्यांनी केले. मुंबई क्षेत्राचा उद्योग विकास करण्यासाठी मुंबई शहराबाहेर औद्योगिक वसाहती निर्माण करण्याचे धोरण आखले गेले. सरकारी गुंतवणूक मधून उद्योगांना मूलभूत सेवा विकसित करण्यात आल्या. उदा. पुणे शहरात पिंपरी चिंचवड अंतर्गत वसाहत इ. उदाहरण आपणास सांगता येतील.

शहरी, निमशहरी व ग्रामीण भागातील छोटया उद्योगांना वाव देण्यासाठी भरीव योजना त्यांनी तयार करुन उद्योग वाढीसाठी प्रयत्न त्यांनी केले. उद्योगांसाठी लागणारा कर्ज पुरवठा करुन त्यांना बळ देण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. 1960 मध्ये उद्योग क्षेत्रासाठी पायाभूत

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क्षेत्राचा विकास करुन उद्योग वाढीसाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले.

यशवंतरावांनी महाराष्ट्र सहकारी कायदा 1960 मध्ये मंजूर केला. राज्यभर जिल्हा केंद्रात सहकारी प्रशिक्षण केंद्रे उभी केली. सहकारी संस्थांना सहकारी भांडवल आणि मार्गदर्शन देण्याचे व्यवस्था केली. एक सर्व स्पर्शी ग्रामीण विकासाचा वादळ वारा तयार करण्यात यशवंतराव चव्हाण यशस्वी झाले. त्यामुळे शेतीबरोबर उद्योगालाही एक नव संजीवनी या निमित्ताने मिळाली. सहकारी चळवळीची त्यातून उभारल्या गेलेल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची एक परंपराच महाराष्ट्रात आजही आहे. आपल्या देशाच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीचे नेतृत्व करणारे नेते या लेखात डॉ. जे. एफ पाटील म्हणतात, सहकारी अर्थकारण ही यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या विकासाच्या अर्थशास्त्राला एकमेवद्वितीय देणगी आहे. आणि हे वेळोवेळी कार्यातून दिसून आली आहे.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या कल्पक बुध्दीमधून काही धोरण निश्चित झाली. त्या धोरणांना कायद्याचे व संस्थात्मक बळ देण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी केले. महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागातील शेती उत्पादन व्यवस्थेला जोडलेला लोकसमूह उद्याचा उद्योजक कसा होईल, या दृष्टिने त्यांनी पाऊल टाकली. त्यांना शेती जोडधंद्याची माहिती देण्याचे धोरण आखले. उद्योग सहकारी संस्थामार्फत विकसित करुन मक्तेदारी निर्माण होऊ न देता शेती उत्पादनातला नफा मिळून देण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होणार नाही याची काळजी घेत कल्याणकारी राज्याची भूमिका स्वीकारली गेली.

सहकाराच्या माध्यमातून उद्योगाचा विकास झाला. साखर कारखाने, दूध, कुक्कुटपालन, पतपेढया असे एक जाळच काळानुरुप तयार होत गलं. केवळ शेती असं स्वरुप न राहता ती उद्योगाची माळ बनली त्यामुळे ग्रामीण विकासाच्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्या. 18 नवे सारखर कारखाने सुरु झाले आणि उद्योगासोबतच शेती व्यवसायाला एक नव संजीवनी या माध्यमातून मिळाली. राज्य पंचवार्षिक योजनांचा प्रारंभ करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे विकासाचे नवे आयाम गाठण्यात यश आले.

औद्योगिक क्षेत्र :-

आर्थिक विकासामध्ये औद्योगिक क्षेत्राच्या भूमिकेचे महत्व जाणून यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी उद्योगाच्या वाढीसाठी प्रयत्न केले. यामध्ये औद्योगिक

क्षेत्राची वाढ सुलभ होऊन त्यात संरचनात्मक बदल घडवून आणले. महाराष्ट्रातील विपुल नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती कुशल मनुष्यबळ आणि दर्जेदार शिक्षण सुविधा यामुळे उद्योग क्षेत्रात वाढ होण्यास मदत झाली.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य या सर्व बाबतीत प्रभावी प्रगती करित असतानाच राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासात मोठया प्रमाणात प्रादेशिक विषमता सुध्दा दिसून येते. राज्यातील विशाल उद्योग प्रकल्पाचे केंद्रीकरण मुंबई व पुणे या विभागात झालेली आढळते. इतर भागात ती प्रगती कमी प्रमाणात दिसून येते. ती विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागात उद्योग उभे करण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केले. आज देशाच्या एकूण उद्योगीक उत्पन्नातील महाराष्ट्राचा मोठा हिस्सा पाहता. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी राबवलेल्या औद्योगिक धोरणाचे महत्व लक्षात येतात.

निष्कर्ष :-

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या कृषी व उद्योग कार्याचे वर्णन "कृषी औद्योगिक समाज" या शब्दात केले जाते. कृषी व उद्योग यांच्या संगतीने आर्थिक विकास घडवणे हा शहाणपणाचा मार्ग आहे. असे त्यांच्या विचारातून व्यक्त होते. आज शेती आणि उद्योग प्रशिक्षणाचा संबंध आम्ही तोडून टाकलेला आहे. आमची कृषी विद्यापीठे शेतकऱ्यांच्या बांधावर जायला कमी पडतात. याचाही फेरविचार करण्याची वेळ आली आहे. उद्योगाचा विचार करता आज मोठे उद्योग महाराष्ट्रातून बाहेर जात आहेत. नवीन औद्योगिक गुंतवणुकीचा ओघ कमी झाला आहे. या गुंतवणुकीत वाढ करुन कृषी आणि उद्योग यांच्या विकासास चालना देण्यासाठी शासनाने प्रयत्न करुन, यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या सर्वसमावेशक संतुलित विकासाची संकल्पना आज नव्याने राबवण्याची वेळ आली आहे. कृषी आणि उद्योग यांचा एकत्रित विकास केल्याशिवाय देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात वाढ होणार नाही.

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सारांश :

बदलत्या परिस्थितीनुसार समाजाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात जे बदल येतात किंवा आणले जातात त्याचप्रमाणे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात सुध्दा बदलत्या काळानुसार निरनिराळया समस्यांचा शोध घेवून त्यामध्ये नवीन बदल घडवून आणले जातात. शिक्षण निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया या प्रक्रियेत शिक्षकाची जितकी जवाबदारी आहे तितकीच जवाबदारी विद्यार्थ्यांची आहे. एखादी कृती करण्यासाठी व्यक्तीच्या ठिकाणी किती क्षमता आहे हे तपासणे आवश्यक असते परंतू सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये संपादनक्षमता सारखीच असते असे नाही. ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांची एखादया विषयातील संपादन क्षमता विद्यार्थ्यांच्या तुलनेत जास्त असेल तर ते विद्यार्थी अधिक यशस्वी झालेले दिसून येतात. अभ्यासक्रमातील कोणताही विषय समजून घेण्यासाठी आणि त्यांच्या व्यवस्थीत आकलनासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांची मानसिक स्थिती चांगली असणे आवश्यक असते. दिर्घ प्रमाणात वैफल्य आणि दु:श्चिंता लागल्यानंतर मनुष्याच्या मानसिक ताण बराच वाढतो आणि त्यामुळे मनुष्याच्या कार्य शक्तीमधील सुसंगती नाहीशी होते. मनस्ताप निर्माण होण्याची कारणे दोन प्रकारची असतात. एक म्हणजे व्यक्तिगत स्वरुपाची कारणे एखादया ध्येय सिध्दीसाठी आवश्यक असणारी क्षमता स्व:मध्ये नसणे हे झाले. व्यक्तिगत कारण तर क्षमता असून देखील आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक बंधनामुळे ध्येयसिध्दी करता न येणे हे परिस्थितीस्वरुप कारण होय विद्यार्थ्यांची मानसिक स्थिती अयोग्य असेल तर त्यास विज्ञान विषय व्यवस्थित कळत नाही व स्मरणात राहत नाही विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात, मानसिक विकास होणे फार आवश्यक आहे व मानसिक विकास घडून येण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांची मानसिक स्थिती योग्य असणे फार महत्वाचे आहे. विज्ञान विषयातील कौशल्य, विद्यार्थ्यांनी संपादन करता यावे म्हणून विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मनस्ताप निर्माण होऊ नये म्हणून शिक्षकाने विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कुवतीची जाणीव करुन देणे तसेच एखादया गोष्टीकडे यश येण्यामध्ये केवळ व्यक्तिगत कुवतच पुरेशा असते असे नव्हे तर अनेक बाबींचा त्यामध्ये समावेश असतो म्हणून अपयश आले तर तो केवळ आपला व्यक्तिगत दोष नसून त्या अपयशास इतर बाबी कशा जबाबदार असतात हे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या लक्षात आणून देणे फार महत्वाचे आहे.

Keywords: विज्ञान विषय, विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन, मनस्ताप, सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन

प्रस्तावना :

विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास करण्यासाठी विज्ञान या विषयाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. आजचे गतिमान मानवी जीवन विज्ञान विषयावर आधारित आहे. जीवनातील अन्य समस्यांना यशस्वीपणे तोंड देण्याचे आव्हान पेलण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना विज्ञानाचे शिक्षण देणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. विज्ञानाची कास धरल्यामुळे भारत आज प्रगतीपथावर आहे. जीवनाकडे तर्कसंगत व बुध्दिनिष्ठ दृष्टिकोणातून पाहण्याची सवय विद्यार्थ्यांत लागली तरच

सामाजिक क्षमता, अंधश्रध्दा, निर्मूलन, सर्वधर्मसमभाव, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता ही राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्टे साध्य होऊ शकतील आणि विज्ञान त्यासाठी प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. विज्ञान सारखा विषय संपादन करण्यासाठी मानसिक स्थिती चांगली असणे आवश्यक आहे. एखादया परिक्षेत विद्यार्थ्याला अपेक्षित यश न मिळाल्याने किंवा समाधानी नसल्याने अशी मानसिक स्थिती तयार होते की ज्यामध्ये व्यक्ती वैफल्य व दुश्चिंतग्रस्त होऊन अपसामान्य वर्तनास

प्रवृत्त होतो. काही वेळा विद्यार्थी आक्रमक व विध्वंसक बनतात व समाजविघातक गोष्टीकडे वळतात.

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिक स्थितीचा परिणाम विज्ञान विषयासंबंधीचे स्मरण, आकलन व संपादन इत्यादी बाबींवर होऊ शकतो. विज्ञानासारख्या विषयामध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या संकल्पना आहेत या संकल्पनांचे आकलन चांगल्या प्रकारे होण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांची मानसिक स्थिती योग्य प्रकारची असणे आवश्यक आहे विद्यार्थ्यांची दृश्चिंता आणि वैफल्य आणि एकंदरीतपणे त्यांचा मनस्ताप या बाबींचा त्याचा विज्ञान विषयातील संपादनावर काही परिणाम होतो काय ?

संशोधन समस्या :

"विद्यार्थ्यांमधील मनस्ताप (Neurosis) आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन (Achievement in Science)- एक सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन"

पदांच्या कार्यात्मक व्याख्या:

विज्ञान विषय :

"Systematic Study of any subject is known as Science"

"माध्यमिक स्तरावर इयत्ता 9 वी च्या अभ्यासक्रमातील समावेश केलेला आवश्यक विषय म्हाजे विज्ञान विषय होय. "

विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन:

"इयत्ता 9 वी च्या प्रथम सत्रांत परिक्षेमध्ये विज्ञान विषयामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्राप्त केलेल्या गुणास विद्यार्थ्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन म्हटले जाईल. "

मनस्ताप:

"मनस्ताप म्हणजे अशी मानसिक स्थिती ज्यामध्ये व्यक्ति वैफल्य आणि दुश्चिंताग्रस्त होऊन अपसामान्य वर्तनास प्रवृत्त होते. "

"एम.बी. युनीअल व आभा रानी यांनी निर्मित व प्रमाणित केलेले मनस्ताप मापिकेमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्राप्त केलेल्या प्राप्तांकास विद्यार्थ्यांचा मनस्ताप म्हटले आहे. "

सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन :

"एखाद्या चल घटकाचा दुसऱ्या चल घटकाशी काय संबंध आहे या बाबींचे अध्ययन म्हणजे सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन होय. "

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टये :

1. इयत्ता 9 वी मधील मुलींचे मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामधील सहसंबंधाचा शोध घेणे.

2. इयत्ता 9 वी मधील मुलांचे मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामधील सहसंबंधाचा शोध घेणे.

परिकल्पना :

1. इयत्ता 9 वी मधील मुलींचा मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामध्ये लक्षणिय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.

2. इयत्ता 9 वी मधील मुलांचे मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामध्ये लक्षणिय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.

संशोधन पध्दती :

सदर संशोधन शाळेशी संबंधित असल्यामुळे प्रस्तुत संशोधनात शालेय सर्वेक्षण पध्दतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे.

न्यादर्श :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात गोंदिया जिल्ह्यातील गोंदिया तालुक्यातील माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यालयातील इयत्त 9 वी वर्गातील सुमारे 200 विद्यार्थ्यांची न्यादर्शाच्या यादृच्छिक नमुना पध्दतीने निवड करण्यात आली त्यात प्रत्येक 100 विद्यार्थी आणि 100 विद्यार्थीनींचा समावेश करण्यात आला.

संशोधन साधने :

संशोधकाने माहितीचे संकलन करण्याकरिता M.B. Unial & Abha Rani यांनी प्रमाणित केलेली मनस्ताप मापिका (Neurosis Measurement) याप्रमाणे साधनांचा उपयोग केलेला आहे.

परिकल्पनेचे परीक्षण :

परिकल्पना क्र. : 1

विद्यार्थींचा मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामध्ये लक्षणिय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.

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सारणी क्र.1

विद्यार्थींचा मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन क्षमतेमधील सहसंबंधाची सार्थकता दर्शविणारी सारणी

गट	चले	विद्यार्थी संख्या	स्वाधिनता मात्रा	प्राप्त-r मुल्य	सार्थकता स्तर	
					0.05	0.01
विद्यार्थी	मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन	100	98	-0.439	0.195 सार्थक आहे	0.254 सार्थक आहे

निरीक्षण : df=98 करिता विद्यार्थींच्या मनस्ताप आणि त्याच्या विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन क्षमतेमधील सहसंबंध सार्थक असण्याकरिता प्राप्त t-मुल्य 0.05 व 0.01 या स्तराशी सारणी मूल्य एवढे किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त असावे लागते. –r मूल्याचे परिक्षण केले असता ते -0.439 असल्याचे दिसून येते अर्थात ते कोष्टक मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे म्हणून विद्यार्थींचे मनस्ताप आणि विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन क्षमतेमधील (दोन चलातील) सहसंबंध 0.05 व 0.01 या स्तरावर सार्थक आहे.

स्पष्टीकरण : –r चे प्राप्त मूल्य 0.01 व 0.05 या दोन्ही स्तरावर सार्थक असल्यामुळे उपरोक्त शून्य परिकल्पनेचा परित्याग करावा लागेल.

निष्कर्ष : विद्यार्थींचे मनस्ताप आणि विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध व्यस्त स्वरुपात आढळून येतो.

परिकल्पना क्र. : 2

विद्यार्थीनींचा मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध आढळून येत नाही.

सारणी क्र.2

विद्यार्थींनींचा मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन क्षमतेमधील सहसंबंधाची सार्थकता दर्शविणारी सारणी

गट	चले	विद्यार्थी संख्या	स्वाधिनता मात्रा	प्राप्त-r मुल्य	सार्थकता स्तर	
					0.05	0.01
विद्यार्थीनी	मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन	100	98	-0.471	0.195 सार्थक आहे	0.254 सार्थक आहे

निरीक्षण : df=98 करिता विद्यार्थीनींच्या मनस्ताप आणि त्याच्या विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन क्षमतेमधील सहसंबंध सार्थक असण्याकरिता प्राप्त r-मुल्य 0.05 व 0.01 या स्तराशी सारणी मूल्य एवढे किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त असावे लागते. –r मूल्याचे परिक्षण केले असता ते -0.471 असल्याचे दिसून येते अर्थात ते कोष्टक मूल्यापेक्षा जास्त आहे म्हणून विद्यार्थीनींचे मनस्ताप आणि विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन क्षमतेमधील (दोन चलातील) सहसंबंध 0.05 व 0.01 या स्तरावर सार्थक आहे.

स्पष्टीकरण : –r चे प्राप्त मूल्य 0.01 व 0.05 या दोन्ही स्तरावर सार्थक असल्यामुळे उपरोक्त शून्य परिकल्पनेचा परित्याग करावा लागेल.

निष्कर्ष : विद्यार्थीनींचे मनस्ताप आणि विज्ञान विषयातील संपादन यामध्ये लक्षणीय सहसंबंध व्यस्त स्वरुपात आढळून येतो.

सूचना :

1. सर्वप्रथम शिक्षकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये कुठलाही भेदभाव न करता सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना समानतेची वागणूक द्यावी.

2. ज्या विद्यार्थ्यांची संपादन क्षमता चांगली नसल्यामुळे मागे राहतात स्वत:बद्दल नेहमी न्यूनगंडाची भावना ठेवतात अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना कमी न लेखता त्यांच्या समस्या समजून घेऊन त्यांच्या मनावरील दडपण दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न शिक्षकांनी करावा.

3. जे विद्यार्थी व्दिधा मन:स्थितीत असतात त्यांना प्रेरित करण्याचे कार्य शिक्षकांनी करावे.

4. वर्गातील वातावरण अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रियेस पोषक राहील याची दक्षता वर्गशिक्षकाने घ्यावी.

5. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला वर्गात बोलते केल्यास त्याची मानसिकता समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न शिक्षकांनी करावा.

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6. कुटुंबातील मुला-मुलींशी वागतांना आई वडीलांशी त्यांच्यात भेदभाव करु नये, कारण त्याचा परिणाम विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर होत असतो.

7. पालकांनी आपला पाल्य आजच्या स्पर्धेच्या युगात कसा टिकेल यासाठी नियोजन व मार्गदर्शन करावे तसेच त्यांना प्रेरित करावे.

8. परीक्षेत चांगले गुण मिळविल्यास शाबासकी द्यावी परंतु एखादेवेळी कमी गुण मिळाल्यास पाल्यासोबत अप्रिय/गैरवर्तन करु नये.

9. विद्यार्थ्यांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी, निर्माण होणाऱ्या शंकाचे निरसन/समाधान पालक व शिक्षकांकडून अगदी न घाबरता करुन घ्यावे.

10. विद्यार्थ्यांनी चांगल्या गोष्टी अंगीकरावे व वाईट गोष्टींचा परित्याग करावा.

11. संपादन क्षमता चांगली नसलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वत:ला कमी न लेखता स्वत:मध्ये प्रगती करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.

12. विद्यार्थ्यांनी अपयशामुळे खचून न जाता पुन्हा प्रयत्न करण्याची जिद्द बाळगावी.

13. घरातील आर्थिक परिस्थितीला जबाबदार न ठरविता प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांनी मनात जिद्द कायम ठेवावी.

14. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वत:मधील गुण, बुध्दी आणि आवड निर्माण ओळखून त्या मार्गाने स्वत:ला गुंतवून घ्यायला हवे.

शिफारशी :

1. मनस्ताप ही एक मानसिक वृत्ती असून ती विद्यार्थ्याप्रमाणे शिक्षकांमध्ये सुध्दा दिसून येते त्यामुळे शिक्षकांच्या मनस्तापाबद्दल संशोधन करता येईल.

2. अध्यापक विद्यालयातील प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांच्या मनस्ताप आणि संपादन यावर संशोधन करता येईल.

3. माध्यमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे संपादनावर होणारा परिणाम एक अध्ययन यावर संशोधन करता येईल.

4. आश्रम शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांचे मनस्ताप आणि त्यांचे संपादन एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन यावर संशोधन करता येईल.

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माध्यमिक विदद्यालयीन विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा अध्ययन आदतों का सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14096420

सारांश :

　　　　विद्यार्थियों के संदर्भ में शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष होता है | जिसका तात्पर्य है कि विद्यार्थी विशेष शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कितनी दुरी तक जाना चाहता है | इसे आकांक्षा व इसके स्त्रोत को ज्ञात कर, उसे अध्ययन मार्गदर्शन व परामर्श दिया जा सकता है | परिवार के सदस्यों का सहयोग प्राप्त कर विद्यार्थी के विकास का पथ स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है | क्योंकि परिवारजनो का सहयोग अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण घटक है | विद्यार्थी शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा रखते है किंन्तु इस आकांक्षा को पुर्ण करने के लिए अध्ययन योग्यताओं की जानकारी उन्हें नही होती है | साधनो का ज्ञान नही होता है, तथा प्रयत्नो की विशेषतांओ का भी ज्ञान नही होता है | रोल थ्योरी के अनुसार पालकों मे विश्वास का विकास आशाओं (अपेक्षाओं) से होता है विद्यार्थियों में शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओं का विकास स्वयं की मित्रो के बीच, पालको के व्यवहार अपेक्षायें, कक्षा मे विद्यार्थियों में परस्पर अन्त: क्रियाये, शिक्षक एवं स्वयं के बीच अन्त: क्रिया तथा समाज के प्रति उस विद्यार्थी की अन्तंक्रियाओं के परिणाम स्वरूप उसमें शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओ का विकास होता है | जिस प्रकार की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाये होती है अध्ययन आदतो मे परिवर्तन और विकास उसके अनुकूल होना चाहिए क्योंकि शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओ की प्रतिपुर्ती अध्ययन आदतो से ही संभव होती है |

Keywords: माध्यमिक विद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी, शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा, अध्ययन आदत, सहसंबंधात्मक अध्ययन, अर्न्तक्रिया, किशोरावस्था, शैक्षणिक स्तर, अभिप्रेरणा

प्रस्तावना :

　　　　शिक्षा व्यक्ति के विकास हेतू की जानेवाली ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जो सतत चलती रहती है तथा जिससे व्यक्ति में विद्यमान सभी शक्तियाँ प्रस्फुटित व विकसित होती है | उसे जीवन के नागरिक कर्तव्यों और दायित्वों के लिये तैयार करती है, उसके व्यवहार विचार और दृष्टीकोण में ऐसा परिवर्तन करती है जो समाज और विश्व के लिए हितकर होता है |

　　　　आज का बालक कल का नागरिक होता है, इसलिए विद्यार्थी की नींव मजबुत होनी चाहिए जिससे की वह आगे चलकर एक मजबुत दीवार बन सके | माध्यमिक स्तर याने कक्षा 9 वी, 10वी के विद्यार्थियों मे वह इच्छा होती है | आकांक्षा होती है कि वे उँचाईयों को छु लेना चाहते चाहते है | यह बालक की किशोरावस्था की प्रारंभिक उम्र होती है और इस उम्र में बालक, बालिका कल्पनाओं और विचारों से घिरे रहते है | इसी उम्र में वे सही दिशा की और मुड जाते है तो वे तीव्र गति से आगे बढते चले जाते है |

　　　　विद्यार्थियों में आदतों का जो निर्माण होता है उसमें घरेलु वातावरण, आसपास का वातावरण तथा शिक्षक का महत्वपूर्ण हाथ होता है | ऐसा देखा गया है कि शिक्षक को गुरू को ईश्वर से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना गया है |

'गुरू गोविंद दोउ खडे काके लागु पाय

बलिहारी गुरू आपकी जो गोविंद दियो बताय |'

शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा :

शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा व्यक्ति और समाज में होनेवाली शैक्षणिक स्तर और उससे होने वाले लाभ के परिणामों की अत:क्रिया का स्वरूप होता है | इसलिए विद्यार्थियों में शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा का स्तर भिन्न पाया जाता है, क्योंकि सभी में प्रकृतिजन्य व्यक्तिगत भिन्नता होती है | प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का पर्यावरण, कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक, शालेय आदि भिन्न होती है | इसलिए शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा स्तर भी अलग-अलग पाये जाते है |

शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा उस विद्यार्थी विशेष की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तय की जानेवाली दुरी होती है, शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा भिन्न स्तरों पर आयु समुह में भिन्न पाई जाती है जिसका आधार पुर्व बाल्यावस्था में सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा और मान्यता के आधार पर होता है तथा किशोरावस्था में इसमें कुछ भिन्नता आने लगती है, क्योंकि इस उम्र तक बुध्दि और तर्क का विकास हो जाता है |

माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थी किशोर अवस्था के होते है | उनमें प्रतिक्रियात्मकता अधिक पाई जाती है | ये विद्यार्थी में इनकी अनेको आकांक्षाए होती है | आकांक्षाए अध्ययन ता से संबंधित होती है | विद्यार्थी के सामान्य जीवन में ये आकांक्षाएं अभिप्रेरणा का कार्य करती है | आकांक्षाये व्यक्ति में आत्म अभिप्रेरणा का कार्य करती है | आकांक्षाये व्यक्ति में होनी चाहिए |

अनुसंधानो के माध्यम से यह भी ज्ञात किया गया है कि जो पालक अपने पाल्यों से सौहार्द पुर्ण व्यवहार करते है, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता में विश्वास करते है, पाल्यो की प्रतिक्रिया को स्वीकार करते है इनके पाल्य अधिक सक्रिय होते है और स्वाध्याय में रूची लेते पाये गये है | विद्यार्थी के स्वाध्याय की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा पर उनके पालको का ही नही बल्कि सहपाठियों का भी शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा पर उनके पालको का ही नही बल्कि सहपाठियों का भी प्रभाव पडता है यह तथ्य लॉरेन स्टेनबर्ग, स्टेन फोर्ड, डॉर्न बुश तथा बी.ब्रेड फार्ड ब्राउन द्वारा 1992 मे एक अध्ययन के अंदर प्राप्त किया |

अध्ययन आदते :

अध्ययन आदते प्रारंभ में पालको द्वारा पाल्यों के व्यवहारों में रूची लेकर उनका निर्धारण किया जाता है | अर्थात अध्ययन आदतें सर्वप्रथम परिवार मे ही विकसित होती है | जिसका परिपोषण परिवार का पर्यावरण करता है

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| आदतें कभी बल पुर्वक लादी नही जा सकती विद्यार्थी पहले उसे स्वीकार करता है फिर उसे व्यवहार मे लाता है | यदि परिवार में अन्य भाई बहन इनकी अध्ययन आदतें अच्छी है तो इसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थी विशेष पर अवश्य होगा | या माता-पिता इस व्यवहार को परिष्कृत कर सकते है अध्ययन आदते अनुसरण से ही विकसित होती है |

शिक्षा के दृटिकोन से अच्छी आदतें बनाना बडा लाभदायक है | यदि आदतें अच्छी है तो व्यक्ति का नैतिक चरित्र भी अच्छा हो जाता है और अध्ययन आदतों के कारण विद्यार्थियों मे शिक्षा के प्रति रूझान भी बना रहता है |

इस प्रकार माध्यमिक विद्यालयीन की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओं का कितना प्रभाव उनके अध्ययन आदतों पर होता है, यह ज्ञात करने के लिये अनुसंधान किया गया |

अनुसंधान का महत्व :

माध्यमिक विद्यालय शिक्षण संरचना तथा विद्यार्थियों की उम्र एवं विकास के आधार पर संवेदनशीन अवस्था होती है | यहाँ विद्यार्थियों में बौद्धिक विकास के साथ तार्किक योग्यता की बढने लगती है | वर्तमान युग में संप्रेषण की बहुलता पाई जाती है जिसके फलस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों में ज्ञान व चिंतन स्र योग्य प्रकार का पाया जाता है | प्रचलित समय स्पर्धा का समय है जिसमें व्यक्तिगत योग्यताओं ही उन्हें सफलता की उँचाईयों तक ले जा सकती है | शिक्षा का क्षेत्र महान और विशाल है | परिवार में पालक परिजन और शिक्षकगण विद्यार्थियों से कई आशायें संजोकर रखते है, जो उनकी भविष्यकालीन प्रगति से संबंधित होते है | प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी स्वंय को शैक्षणिक स्र पर विकसित एवं सफलतम पाना चाहता है | इस संदर्भ में उनकी शैक्षणिक आंकाक्षओं को जानना अध्ययन है | ये शैक्षणिक आकांक्षायें विद्यार्थियों की भविष्यकालीन सोच की स्थिती को दर्शाती है | क्योंकि व्यक्ति की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षायें ही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दुरी तर करने का आधार होती है किंतु शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओं के अनुसार विद्यार्थी की अध्ययन आदतों का होना अध्ययन है | प्रस्तुत लघुशोध इन दोनों चरों पर प्रकाश डालता है तथा इन दोनों चरों में सहसंबंध की स्थिती को स्पष्ट करता है |

विद्यालयों में शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों को अलग विषयों का अध्यापन करते है और मुल्यांकन द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की विषयगत ज्ञान की परीक्षा ली जाती है और मुल्यांकन द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की विषयगत ज्ञान की परीक्षा ली जाती है और

उसे श्रेणियां प्रदान की जाती है किंतु यह कभी प्रयास नही किया जाता कि उनकी कक्षा में पढनेवाले इन विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाये कैसी है किस स्तर की है, साथ ही उनकी अध्ययन आदतें किस प्रकार की है, यह भी कभी ध्यान नही दिया जाता | क्योंकि शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओं का ज्ञान विद्यार्थियों मे आत्म् प्रेरणा को व्यक्त करता है | जिसके कारण शिक्षक और पालक ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की और अधिक ध्यान दे सकते है और उन्हे सकारात्मक परिवेश प्रदान किया जा सकता है | साथ ही उसके अनुरूप उनमें अध्ययन आदतों की जानकारी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अध्ययन आदतों द्वारा विद्यार्थी की शैक्षणिक प्रगति का ज्ञान होने लगता है | इनकी जानकारी से शिक्षक विशिष्ट मार्गदर्शन व निर्देशन कर सकता है | अत: माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों में इन दो चरों की स्थिती और सहसंबंधात्मक स्थिती को शोध प्रबंध के माध्यम से स्पष्ट किया गया

अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता :

विद्यालयों में शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों को अलग अलग विषयों का अध्यापन कराते है | और मुल्यांकन द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की विषयगत ज्ञान की परीक्षा ली जाती है | श्रेणिया प्रदान की जाती है किंतु कभी यह प्रयास नही किया जाता उनकी कक्षा में पढनेवाले इन विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा कैसी है, किस स्तर की है तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतें कैसी है | शिक्षक को शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा अध्ययन आदतों के द्वारा शैक्षणिक प्रगति का ज्ञान होने लगता है |

अनुसंधान के उदेद्श :

- माध्यमिक विद्यालयीन विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा एवं अध्ययन आदते (Educational Aspiration) ज्ञात करना |
- छात्रो की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध स्पष्ट करना |
- छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध ज्ञात करना |
- विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध दर्शाना |

परिकल्पना :

- छात्रों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सार्थक सहसंबंध नही है |

- छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सार्थक सहसंबंध नही है |
- विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सार्थक सहसंबंध नही है |

न्यादर्श :

न्यादर्श के अंतर्गत गोंदिया जिले के गोंदिया तहसिल क्षेत्र के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों की कक्षा 9 वी के विद्यार्थियों को सम्मीलित किया गया | विद्यालयों का न्यादर्श यादृच्छिक प्रकार का न्यादर्श के अंतर्गत 150 छात्र एवं 150 छात्रायें ऐसे कुल मिलाकर 300 विद्यार्थियों को सम्मीलीत किया गया |

अनुसंधान के उपकरण :

इस लघु शोध प्रबंध में प्रमुख दो चर है प्रथम शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा दुसरा अध्ययन आदतें इनमें से स्वतंत्र यह शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा है तथा अध्ययन आदतें आश्रित चर है | इन दोनों का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया जा रहा है |

शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा मापनी –

शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा मापनी का निर्माण डॉ. बी.पी. शर्मा तथा डॉ. अनुराधा गुसा द्वारा किया गया है तथा यह प्रमाणीकृत मापनी है जिसकी विश्वसनीयता (.803) तथा वैधता (.696) है | इस मापनी में 45 एंकाश दिये गये है जो विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा को दर्शाते है |

अध्ययन आदत परिक्षण

अध्ययन आदत परिक्षण का निर्माण एम.मुखोपाध्याय तथा डि.एन. सन.सन. वाल द्वारा बनाई गई है | इसकी विश्वसनीयता (.91) तथा वैधता (.8.7) इस परिक्षण में (9) उपघटक है जो विद्यार्थियों की अध्ययन आदतो परिक्षण करते है |

साख्यंकिय विश्लेषण :

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रबंध में तीन परिकल्पनाये निर्धारित की है | प्रत्येक परिकल्पना से संबंधित सांख्यकी विश्लेषण का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया जा रहा |

साख्यंकीय विश्लेषण

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रबंध में तीन परिकल्पनाये निर्धारित की है प्रत्येक परिकल्पना से संबंधित सांख्यकी विश्लेषण का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया जा रहा |

डॉ. टी. डी. भांडारकर

परिकल्पना 1 : छात्रों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सार्थक सहसंबंध नही है |

सारणी क्र.1

अ. क्र.	चर	विद्यार्थी संख्या	df	सहसंबंध r- मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर		निष्कर्ष
					0.01	0.05	
1	शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा	150	148	.214	.208	.159	सार्थक
	अध्ययन आदते						

उपरोक्त सारणी क्र.1 मे न्यादर्श के छात्रो की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध दर्शाया गया है |

छात्रो द्वारा जिनकी संख्या N=150 है, दिए गए शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा के प्रति अनुक्रियायों का प्रदत्त तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों पर आधारित प्रदत्त का उपयोग इन दोनों चरों में सहसंबंध गुणांक प्राप्त करने के लिए किया गया |

अध्ययनकर्ता ने (Scattered Digram) का प्रयोग किये गये सुत्र मे मूल्यों को रखकर सहसंबंध गुणांक ज्ञात किया | चर सहसंबंध गुणांक r=0.214 प्राप्त हुई यह मूल्य सहसंबंध गुणांक सारणी में दिये गये N=150 के निर्धारित प्रमापरकृत मूल्य 0.208 से अधिक है अर्थात प्राप्त सहसंबंध गुणांक मूल्य 0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक है जिसका यह तात्पर्य है कि कक्षा 9 वी के छात्रो की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतो मे धनात्मक एवं सार्थक सहसंबंध है अत: परिकल्पना क्र.1 "छात्रों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध है |"

यह परिकल्पना अस्वीकार की जाती है |

परिकल्पना 2 : छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सार्थक सहसंबंध नही है |

सारणी क्र.2

अ. क्र.	चर	विद्यार्थी संख्या	df	सहसंबंध r- मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर		निष्कर्ष
					0.01	0.05	
1	शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा	150	148	.259	.208	.159	सार्थक
	अध्ययन आदते						

उपरोक्त सारणी क्र.2 मे न्यादर्श के छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध दर्शाया गया है |

छात्राओं द्वारा जिनकी संख्या N=150 है, दिए गए शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा के प्रति अनुक्रियायों का प्रदत्त तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों पर आधारित प्रदत्त का उपयोग इन दोनों चरों में सहसंबंध गुणांक प्राप्त करने के लिए किया गया |

अध्ययनकर्ता ने (Scattered Digram) का प्रयोग किये गये सुत्र मे मूल्यों को रखकर सहसंबंध गुणांक ज्ञात किया | चर सहसंबंध गुणांक r=0.259 प्राप्त हुई यह मूल्य सहसंबंध गुणांक सारणी में दिये गये N=150 के निर्धारित प्रमापीकृत मूल्य 0.208 से अधिक है अर्थात प्राप्त सहसंबंध गुणांक मूल्य 0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक है जिसका यह तात्पर्य है कि कक्षा 9 वी के छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतो मे धनात्मक एवं सार्थक सहसंबंध है अत: परिकल्पना क्र.2 "छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सहसंबंध नही है |"

यह परिकल्पना अस्वीकार की जाती है |

परिकल्पना 3 : विद्याथियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में कोई सार्थक सहसंबंध नही है |

सारणी क्र.3

अ. क्र.	चर	विद्यार्थी संख्या	df	सहसंबंध r- मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर		निष्कर्ष
					0.01	0.05	
1	शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा	300	298	.150	.148	.113	सार्थक
	अध्ययन आदते						

डॉ. टी. डी. भांडारकर

उपरोक्त सारणी क्र.3 मे न्यादर्श के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में सहसंबंध दर्शाया गया है |

विद्यार्थियों द्वारा जिनकी संख्या N=300 है, दिए गए शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा के प्रति अनुक्रियायों का प्रदत्त तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों पर आधारित प्रदत्त का उपयोग इन दोनों चरों में सहसंबंध गुणांक प्राप्त करने के लिए किया गया

अध्ययनकर्ता ने (Scattered Digram) का प्रयोग किये गये सुत्र मे मूल्यों को रखकर सहसंबंध गुणांक ज्ञात किया | चर सहसंबंध गुणांक r=0.150 प्राप्त हुई यह मूल्य सहसंबंध गुणांक सारणी में दिये गये N=300 के निर्धारित प्रमापीकृत मूल्य 0.148 से अधिक है अर्थात प्राप्त सहसंबंध गुणांक मूल्य 0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक है जिसका यह तात्पर्य है कि कक्षा 9 वी के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतो मे धनात्मक एवं सार्थक सहसंबंध है अत: परिकल्पना क्र.3 " विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में धनात्मक एवं सार्थक सहसंबंध है |" अत: परिकल्पना क्र.3 "विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों मे कोई सहसंबंध नही है |"

यह परिकल्पना अस्वीकार की जाती है |

निष्कर्ष :

1. माध्यमिक विद्यालयीन छात्रो की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों मे धनात्मक तथा सार्थक सहसंबध है अर्थात शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओ के अनुकुल छात्रों की अध्ययन आदते होती हैं ।
2. माध्यमिक विद्यालयीन छात्राओं की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों में धनात्मक तथा सार्थक सहसंबंध है अर्थात शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओ के अनुकुल छात्राओं की अध्ययन आदतें होती हैं ।
3. माध्यमिक विद्यालयीन विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा तथा उनकी अध्ययन आदतों मे धनात्मक तथा सार्थक सहसंबंध है अर्थात शैक्षणिक आकांक्षाओ के अनुकुल विद्यार्थियों की अध्ययन आदतें होती हैं ।

सुझाव :

1. पालक जो अपने बच्चो को लेकर हमेशा आशा अपेक्षा और आकांक्षा बनाये रखते है, उसे बालक के प्रति उनका पहला कर्तव्य यह है कि वे उस बालक की रूचि की ओर भी ध्यान दें तथा उस बच्चे की इच्छा और क्षमता को भी महत्व दें । पालको को अपनी ईच्छा को बालको पर थोपना नही चाहिए यदि बालक मे रफची जागृत कर दी जाये और उसे प्रेरणा तथा उत्साह दिलाया जाये तो वह बालक अवश्य उस आकांक्षा को पाने की कोशीश करेगा ।

डॉ. टी. डी. भांडारकर

2. बालको के साथ सौहार्दीपुर्ण व्यवहार रखे तथा बालक के सामने जो समस्यायें है उसे सुलझाये, उसके साथ सहानुभुति पुर्ण व्यवहार, हर समय उस बालक को प्रेरित करें जिससे वह स्वतंत्र रुप से रहते हुए अपना विकास करता रहे । शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा मे यह परिवार का सहयोग महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।
3. विद्यालय का विद्यार्थी की शैक्षणिक आकांक्षा को बढाने में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सहयोग रहता है । बालक की शिक्षा को आगे बढाते हुए एक गुरु उसकी आकांक्षाओ को आगे बढा सकता है तथा उसका पोषण परिवार द्वारा अच्छी तरह हो सकता हैं ।

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महिला सशक्तिकरण में शिक्षा की भूमिका

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14096526

शोध सारांश :

एक नारी को शिक्षित करने का अर्थ है- एक परिवार को शिक्षित करना। वर्तमान युग को वैचारिकता का युग कहा जा सकता है। यदि स्त्री शिक्षित नहीं होगी तो वह अपने बच्चों को उचित संस्कार, शिक्षा एवं दीक्षा आदि नहीं दे सकती। तो राष्ट्र के नवयुवक कैसे श्रेष्ठ हो सकेंगे? जब स्त्री की संपूर्ण स्थिति जैसे- सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से उन्नत होगी तो वह राष्ट्र के विकास में अपना पूर्णतः योगदान दे पाएगी। महिला सशक्तिकरण का तात्पर्य है महिलाओं को अपने स्वयं के जीवन के लिए निर्णय लेने की शक्ति देना तथा गलत के प्रति आवाज उठाने में सक्षम बनाना। स्वामी विवेकानंद ने कहा था कि जब तक महिलाओं की स्थिति नहीं सुधरती तब तक विश्व में महिलाओं के कल्याण की कोई संभावना नहीं है। पक्षी को उड़ने के लिए एक ही पंख से उड़ना संभव नहीं है। इसलिए महिला और पुरुष दोनों के मिलाप से ही राष्ट्र का विकास संभव है। वर्तमान के इस समय पिछड़े और अप्रगतिशील देशों में महिला सशक्तिकरण विशेष रूप से एक चर्चा का विषय रहा है। क्योंकि उन्हें इस बात का ज्ञान काफ़ी समय के बाद हुआ है कि बिना महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण से देश का विकास संभवतः नामुमकीन है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में महिला सशक्तिकरण की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि, महिला सशक्तिकरण में शिक्षा की भूमिका, शिक्षा में आने वाली बाधाएँ तथा लाभ पर चर्चा करने का एक छोटा सा प्रयास किया गया है।

बीज शब्द- महिला, सशक्तिकरण, शिक्षा, नीति, अधिकार।

प्रस्तावना :

स्वाभाविक रूप से जब हम भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण की बात करते है तो हमारा तात्पर्य है कि महिलाओं को अपने अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूक होना चाहिए। जैसे कि वोट देने का अधिकार, संपत्ति का अधिकार, आवागमन की स्वतंत्रता, उनके कानूनी अधिकार आदि जिसका सर्वांगीण रूप से अर्थ है महिलाओं को सभी क्षेत्र में सक्षम बनाना। महिलाओं को उनके आत्म मूल्य, अपनी पसंद निर्धारित करने की उनकी क्षमताओं का एहसास करना और समाज को आकार देना है। जब दुनिया में महिलाओं की आबादी को निर्देश करने की चात आती है जब हम 50% का परिणाम मिलता है। इसका अर्थ है कि महिला आबादी पुरुषों की तुलना में कम है। भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण लिंग के आधार पर सबसे बड़ी चिंता का विषय रहा है। यदि हम इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि प्राचीन काल से लेकर वर्तमान काल तक भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण में किस तरह की गति पकड़ी है तब समय के साथ भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के मामले में कई उतार-चढ़ाव देखे जा सकतें है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा

अर्थशास्त्र बीना अग्रवाल के अनुसार, महिला सशक्तिकरण को ऐसी प्रक्रिया के रूप में व्याख्या करती है। जिससे दुर्बल एवं उपस्थित लोगों के समूह की क्षमता बढ़े। जिससे महिला अपने आप को निम्न आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक दबाव डालने वाले मौजूदा शक्ति संबंधों को अपने पक्ष में कर सके।

लिना मेहेदलें के अनुसार, सशक्तिकरण एक मानसिक अवस्था है। जो कुछ विशेष आंतरिक कुशलता और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर है। (संदर्भ- मॉड्यूल-11 महिला एवं सशक्तिकरण)

सरल भाषा में महिला सशक्तिकरण सामाजिक परिवर्तन की दिशा समझने की और संगठित करने की क्षमता विकसित करना है। अब महिला सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ है की अपनी शक्ति और अपने कार्यों का प्रयोग करना। इसका अर्थ है की बहुत अधिक संसाधन और अपने विचारधाराओं पर नियंत्रण रखना।

प्राचीन भारतीय काल और महिला सशक्तिकरण :

प्राचीन संस्कृत काल में महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर माना जाता था और लिंग के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं था। समाज में महिलाओं को सम्मान मिलता था। उस समय महिलाओं को जननी, देवी एवं माता कहा जाता था। वह अपने पूर्ण मूल अधिकारों का आनंद भी लेती थी। जहां वह शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्र थी। वैदिक युग में महिलाएं नश्वरता और आदर्शों के रक्षक और देखभाल करने वाले का पूर्ण प्रतीक थी। इस युग में महिलाएं कई क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों से प्रतिस्पर्धा करती थी और उनके अधिकार और समानता भी प्राप्त करती थी। उन पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं था। वैदिक काल में श्री-पुरुष को एक गाड़ी के दो पहिएं माना

जाता था। साथ ही वैदिक काल में स्त्री और पुरुष के बीच समानता और शिक्षा में अंतर नहीं दिखाई देता था।

मध्यकालिन भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण :

प्रारंभिक वैदिक काल में स्त्री-पुरुष में समानता थी। लेकिन कुछ समय बाद वैदिक काल में अखंडता और समानता में गिरावट आई। अन्य देशों के प्रभाव के कारण वैदिक काल में महिलाओं को वैदिक मंत्रों का पठन करना और वैदिक अनुष्ठानों का अभ्यास करने के अधिकारों का आनंद लेने से वंचित कर दिया गया था। महिलाओं को शादी और घरेलू जीवन में शामिल होने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था। एक समय ऐसा भी आया जब महिलाओं को 'पर्दा' धारण करना पड़ा। जो शरीर को इस तरह से ढकता है की जिससे उनके आजादी पर असर पड़ता है। इस कारणवश महिलाओं का सामान्य जीवन यापन करना मुश्किल हो गया था। महिला वा लड़कियों में सती, जोहर, अशिक्षा, विधवा, बाल विवाह आदि जैसी कुप्रथाओं का निर्माण होकर उसे समाज में पोषक बनाया गया और भी कई तरह कुप्रथायें भारतीय समाज में अस्तित्व में थी जिससे महिलाओं के आजादी और स्वतंत्रता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता था।

उदाहरण के तौर पर हम सती प्रथा के बारे में साहित्य में पढ़ सकते है। सती की अवधारणा यह थी की जब किसी महिला का पत्ति मर जाता था तब वह महिला उसके पति के जलती चिता में कूद कर अपनी जान देती थी। इसके पीछे यह मान्यता थी की कोई महिला यदि सती के रूप में मरती है तो उनके लिए स्वर्ग के दरवाजे खुल जाते थे। जोहर प्रथा भी एक मध्यकाल में ऐसी कुप्रथा थी जिसमें राजपूत समाज की महिलाएं अपने पति के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति देती थी। मध्यकालीन भारत में बाल विवाह जैसे प्रथा थी जिसमें बालिका को परिवार में बोझ माना जाता था। इसलिए उनका विवाह बाल अवस्था में ही कर देते थे। बालविवाह के कारण उस समय में महिलाओं को स्वास्थ से संबंधित कई शारीरिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता था। जिससे महिला और शिशुओं में उच्च मृत्यु दर में वृद्धि का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण भी था। उस काल में विधवा पुनर्विवाह की अनुमति नहीं थी। महिलाओं के लिए कोई शिक्षा नहीं थी। महिलाओं को वैदिक काल में शिक्षा की सुविधा थी लेकिन उत्तर वैदिक काल में यह पूरी तरह परिवर्तित हो गयी और उन्हें विशेषरूप से सभी घरेलू कार्य सिखाए जाने लगे। दूसरी ओर मुस्लिम धर्म में महिलाओं को ललित कला की शिक्षा दी जाती थी फिर भी महिलाओं का सशक्तिकरण नहीं हुआ।

आधुनिक काल में भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण की लड़ाई :

जैसे जैसे समय बितता गया वैसे वैसे समाज में बदलाव आए और किसी तरह महिलाओं को अपने अधिकार प्राप्त करने में सुविधा हुयी। महिला सशक्तिकरण की शुरुआत ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के दौरान हुई थी। उस समय कुछ बहादुर महिलाएं थी जैसे बेगम हजरत महल, उमा देवी। उनमें से एक झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई भी थी। धीरे-धीरे समग्र भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण की लड़ाई मजबूत होते गयी। कई महिला एवं पुरुष वर्ग के समाज सुधारकों के योगदान से

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जैसे की राजा राममोहन राय, ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर, स्वामी विवेकानंद, स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती आदि इन सभी समाज सुधारकों की अविरत मेहनत और सामाजिक लड़ाई से महिलाओं उनके विभिन्न अधिकार जैसे की शिक्षा का अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए लड़ाई में सहायता की थी। जिस कारणवश महिलाएं अपना अधिकार, न्याय, शिक्षा के प्रति जागरूक होकर अपना जीवन सम्मानपूर्वक यापन कर सकें।

19 वीं सदी को एक तरह से पूरी दुनिया में महिलाओं की सदी कहा जाता है। पूरी दुनिया में 'महिलाओं की शिक्षा' विवाद का मुद्दा बन गई थी। 19वीं सदी की शुरुआत अपरिवर्तित रही है। एक मजबूत सामाजिक कलंक था की भारत में महिलाएं शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती हैं। ब्रिटिश शासन, इंग्लैंड तथा यूरोप के अन्य भागों से आए मिशनरियों की गतिविधियों ने भारतीयों के सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक जीवन में सामान्य रूप से बदलाव करने का भरोसा प्रयास किया। 19वीं शताब्दी में लड़कियों में शिक्षा का बहुत प्रचार किया गया। महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए विभिन्न सिफारिशों माँगे की गई थी। जिसमें 1854 में लड़कियों के लिए कई स्कूल स्थापित किए गए थे। आजादी और संविधान लागू होने से 30 साल बाद भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए कुछ खास योजनाओं का प्रयास नहीं किया गया था। उनके शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, रोजगार और अन्य क्षेत्रों में उपेक्षा की गई। इन सब समस्याओं पर विशेषरूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा आंदोलन एक और महत्वपूर्ण कारक था जो महिला शिक्षा के खिलाफ था।

मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण ने भेदभाव को समाप्त कर दिया था। ब्राह्मों आंदोलन के विकास के साथ साथ ही लड़कियों की शिक्षा में तेजी से निरंतर विकास हुआ। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भी भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण को गुणात्मक एवं मात्रात्मक पहलुओं को सुधारने के लिए काफी प्रयास किए गए। राजनीति और अर्थव्यवस्था में महिलाओं की भूमिका भारत में महत्वपूर्ण चरण है। लोकसभा में महिला सदस्यों की अग्रणी भूमिका से यह सुनिश्चित हुआ है की भारत के आर्थिक विकास में महिलाएं महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वहन करती है। महिलाएं शिक्षित होने से आनेवाली पीढ़ियां और अन्य लोगों के सामाजिक जीवन में बहुत बड़ा योगदान प्रदान करती है। लेकिन अब महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के तरीके ने पहले से कई ज्यादा बदलाव किए है। उन्होंने स्वयं सहायता करना शुरू कर दिया है। अपना स्वयं का व्यवसाय शुरू किया है। जिससे महिला आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम हो सकें, आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें। इसके साथ ही भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कई कानून एवं अधिनियमों का निर्माण किया गया तथा उसे सुचारू रूप से लागू भी किया गया।

1958 में सरकार ने महिला शिक्षा पर एक राष्ट्रीय समिति का गठन किया था। 1959 में इसी विषय पर गठित एक समिति में लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए एक समान पाठ्यक्रम को विभिन्न चरणों में लागू करने की सिफारिश की थी। 1964 में स्थापित शिक्षा आयोग में बड़े पैमाने पर महिला शिक्षा के विषय में बात की और वर्ष 1968 में भारत सरकार से एक राष्ट्रीय नीति विकसित करने की सिफारिश की थी। (www.drushtiias.com)

महिलायें आज हर क्षेत्र में प्रगति कर रही है। वह अपनी लड़ाई, अधिकार स्वयं अपने शिक्षा के बल द्वारा प्राप्त कर सकती हैं। पहले की तुलना में शिक्षा और रोजगार में बदलाव आया है। महिलाओं को हर क्षेत्र में नौकरी के अवसर मिल रहे है। वे निचले स्तर से लेकर अग्र स्तर पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत है। अंतरिक्ष, सेना, पुलिस, स्वास्थ्य, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र यहां तक की युद्ध में मोर्चे पर पुरुषों से आगे निकलकर अनेक क्षेत्र में आज निम्न पद से शीर्ष पद पर कार्य कर देश के विकास में अपना सहयोग दे रही है। सिनेमा से लेकर खेल-कूद आदि तथा राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, पत्रकारिता जैसे हर एक क्षेत्र में महिलाओं ने अपना अस्तित्व शिक्षा के प्रभाव से निर्माण किया है।

साहित्य की समीक्षा :

'शिक्षा विमर्श एक शैक्षिक एवं साहित्यिक पाठिका' (17 नवंबर 2012) में प्रकाशित लेख के अनुसार प्रत्येक विकसित समाज के निर्माण में महिला एवं पुरुष दोनों का सहभाग होना आवश्यक है। केवल पुरुष के अधिकार एवं शिक्षा से उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। समाज तथा राष्ट्र की विकास की जिम्मेदारी में पुरुष तथा स्त्रियों की अपेक्षाकृत भागीदारी अधिक होनी चाहिए। महिला का सशक्तिकरण आज अत्याधिक जरूरी है और सशक्तिकरण के लिए शिक्षा यह पारिवारीक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए पहला और मूलभूत साधन है। शिक्षा प्राप्त कर महिला अपनी भूमिका, दर्जा, चुनौतियां सम्मान के साथ प्राप्त कर सकती है। महिलाओं का शिक्षित होना यह हमारी प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी है। लेखक कहते है की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भी देश में महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए सरकार ने महिला आयोग, महिला संगठनों के लिए विकास के द्वार खुले किए है। उनमें आत्मविश्वास बढ़ा, जागृति आई तथा प्रगति पथ पर आगे बढ़ी।

आगे लेखक कहते की आज महिलाएं राजनीति, समाज सुधारक, पत्रकारिता, साहित्य, विज्ञान, उद्योग, व्यावसायिक प्रबंधन, प्रशासन एवं खेलकूद जैसे आदि क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों के साथ मिल कर कार्य कर अपना देश के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ निभा रही है। भारत में स्त्री शिक्षा के सशक्तिकरण का महत्व के संदर्भ में लेखक कहते की महिलाओं को आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता, सूचित निर्णय लेने का

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अधिकार, नेतृत्व और कैरियर विकास, राजनीतिक सहभागी तथा अधिकारों को ज्ञात कराना आवश्यक है। इन सब को हम शिक्षा के बल पर ही प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। महिलाओं की दयनीय दशा के लिए शिक्षा मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदाई है। जैसे-जैसे शिक्षा का विस्तार हो रहा है महिलाओं की स्थिति भी परिवर्तित हो रही है। शिक्षा ने महिलाओं के अनेक क्षेत्रों के मार्ग प्रशस्त किये है। शिक्षा का प्रसार होने से महिला परंपरागत बंधनों, पुराने विचारों और अंधविश्वास से मुक्त हो रही है। अपने कार्य को अपने बुद्धि तथा ज्ञान द्वारा पूर्ण करने का समर्थन रखती है।

'ग्रामीण विकास समीक्षाः महिला सशक्तिकरण विशेषांक' (पृष्ठ संख्या 24) में प्रकाशित लेख में डॉ.अविनाश मिश्रा ने कहा है की भारत के विकास में महिला साक्षरता का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। इस बात को नकारा नहीं जा सकता कि पिछले कुछ दशकों से महिला साक्षरता में वृद्धि आई है। जिससे भारत विकास के पद पर अग्रसर हुआ है। महिलाओं ने आज ना केवल मानव संसाधन के अवसर में वृद्धि की है, बल्कि घर के आंगन से लेकर ऑफिस के कामकाज और पारिवारीक वातावरण में भी बदलाव लाया है। महिला सक्षम होने में शिक्षा की अहम भूमिका रही है। इससे न केवल बालिका शिक्षा को बढ़ावा मिला है, अपितु बच्चों के सर्वांगीण विकास में भी तेजी आई है। महिला शिक्षित होने से शिशु मृत्यु दर में भी गिरावट आई है। निःसंदेह अंग्रेजों का शासन बहुत बुरा था लेकिन महिलाओं की स्थिति में जो मौलिक बदलाव आया वह ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान ही आया है।

शोध के प्रमुख उद्देश्य :

1. महिला की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि को ज्ञात करना।
2. महिला शिक्षा के महत्व को समझना।
3. महिला शिक्षा एवं सशक्तिकरण के संबंध को ज्ञात करना तथा महिला शिक्षा एवं
   सशक्तिकरण संबंधित सुझाव देना।

शोध की प्रविधी :

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन हेतु द्वितीयक स्रोतों का उपयोग किया गया है। द्वितीयक स्रोत के अंतर्गत विभिन्न पुस्तकों, पत्र- पत्रिकाएं, रिपोर्ट, इंटरनेट, ई- समाचार पत्र, वेबसाइटस् आदि का प्रयोग कर तथ्यों का संकलन किया गया है। जिससे अध्ययन विषय से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के पहलुओं एवं अवधारणाओं को समझने का प्रयास शोधार्थी द्वारा किया गया है।

परिणाम एवं विश्लेषण :

महिला सशक्तिकरण एक प्रक्रिया है। इसके माध्यम से जागरूकता तथा कार्यशीलता के बेहतर नियंत्रण के लिए प्रयास द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने विषय में निर्णय लेने के लिए स्वतंत्र होता है। नारी का सशक्तिकरण एक चहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण है। महिला सशक्तिकरण महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना तथा महिलाओं को वह सारे अवसर प्रदान करना जिससे वह अपनी उन्नति कर सके। शिक्षा के माध्यम से वह

अपने सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो और फिर ऐसी जागरूक महिलाओं को दबाना संभव नहीं होगा। शिक्षा महिलाओं को ज्ञान, कौशल्य और आत्मविश्वास से लिपट कर उन्हें सक्षम बनाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। ताकि वह जेंडर को चुनौती दे सकें एवं समाज में अपना उच्च स्थान प्राप्त कर सकें। शिक्षा महिलाओं को अपने अधिकारों की वकालत करने और अपने समुदायों में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने के लिए सशक्त बनाती है। शिक्षा महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है तथा समाज के परिवर्तन के लिए प्रेरक भी है। शिक्षा एकजुटता, भेदभाव और हिंसा को चुनौती देने की क्षमता को बढ़ावा देती है। शिक्षा प्राप्त करने करके महिलाओं को अपने उज्ज्वल जीवन को आकार देने और अपने समुदायों में बेहतरीन योगदान करने की क्षमता प्राप्त होती है।

राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा समिति द्वारा बालिकाओं की शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न उपाय सुझाए गए है। जैसे कि-

- शिक्षा निःशुल्क बनाना, गरीब एवं वंचित छात्रों के लिए शिष्यवृत्ती का लाभ देना।
- जनमत को शिक्षित करना शिक्षक, अभिभावक सहयोग, वयस्क महिलाओं में शिक्षा का प्रसार करना।
- जहां तक संभव हो सके शिक्षक के साथ-साथ निरीक्षण और प्रशासन के संबंध में शिक्षा को महिला के अधिन लाना।
- लड़कियों की शिक्षा के खिलाफ पारंपरिक पूर्वाग्रहों को तोड़ने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू करना और शिक्षाप्रद प्रचार में भाग लेना।

भारत में स्त्री शिक्षा के स्रोत :
राधाकृष्णन आयोग (1948-49) :
- स्त्रियों के लिए शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाए।
- शिक्षित महिलाओं के बिना शिक्षित व्यक्ति नहीं हो सकते।
- पाठ्यक्रम ऐसा होना चाहिए जो बालिकाओं को समाज में उच्च स्थान व सम्मान दिला सकें।
- स्त्रियों के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा समिति (1958) :
• इस समिति में सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य में स्त्री शिक्षा के प्रगति के लिए सुविधा संपन्न विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

• स्त्री शिक्षा प्रसार के लिए राज्यों में लड़कियों तथा महिलाओं की शिक्षा की राज्य परिषद गठित की जानी चाहिए।

कोठारी आयोग (1964-66) :
• बालिकाओं के लिए अल्पकालिक तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

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• इंटरमीडिएट स्तर पर बालिकाओं के लिए अलग विद्यालय खोले जाने चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1986) :
• इस नीति का उद्देश्य असमानताओं को दूर करने विशेष रूप से भारतीय महिलाओं अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अनुसूचित जाति समुदायों के लिए शैक्षिक अवसर की बराबरी करने पर विशेष जोर देना था।

महिला समाख्या (1989) :
• महिलाओं का आत्मसम्मान बढ़ाना।
• आलोचनात्मक ढंग से सोचने की क्षमता विकसित करना।
• विकासात्मक प्रकृति प्रक्रियाओं में समान भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना।
• महिलाओं को शिक्षा, रोजगार और स्वास्थ्य जैसी क्षेत्र में सूचित विकल्प बनाने में सक्षम बनाना।

राममूर्ति समिति (1990) :
• शिक्षा के उद्देश्य।
• सामान्य स्कूल प्रणाली।
• व्यक्तियों का कार्य हेतु सशक्तिकरणा
• त्रियों की शिक्षा

निष्कर्ष :
भारतीय समाज में वास्तविक रूप से महिला सशक्तिकरण लाने के लिए महिलाओं के खिलाफ कुप्रथाओं के मुख्य कारणों को समझना और उन्हें हटाना होगा। जो कि समाज की विस्तृतात्मक और पुरुष प्रभाव युक्त व्यवस्था है। स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात महिलाओं की स्थिति में काफी परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है। आज महिला और पुरुष दोनों मिलकर प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपना नाम रोशन कर रहे हैं। फिर भी हर क्षेत्र में कुछ विषयों पर असमानताएं दिखायी देती है। जब तक असमानता नष्ट नहीं होती तब तक कोई भी उच्च शिक्षित सक्षम नहीं हो सकता है। समाज में महिलाओं का स्थान पुरुषों के समान ही महत्वपूर्ण है। क्योंकि आज महिला अबला नारी के रूप में सक्षम हो कर पुरुषों के साथ काम कर रही है। उपर्युक्त अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट होता है की जैसे-जैसे महिलाओं का शिक्षा की और रुझान बढ़ता गया है अर्थात वह शिक्षित हुई है वैसे-वैसे सभी सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में भी वह सुदृढ़ तथा आत्मनिर्भर हुई है। यदि भारतीय समाज की महिलाएं निर्भीड़ नहीं हुयी तो विकसित समाज का सपना पूर्ण नहीं हो सकता यह स्पष्ट है। शिक्षित नारी का उभरता हुआ कदम क्या होगा यह तो आनेवाला समय ही बताएगा।

सुझाव :
➢ महिलाओं की प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।
➢ महिला सक्षमीकरण की विभिन्न योजनाओं की कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित ढंग होनी चाहिए।
➢ प्रत्येक योजना लागू करने के लिए कानूनी प्रावधान मजबूती से लागू किए जाने चाहिए

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14096634

शोध सारांश :

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना (PMFBY), भारत सरकारने सुरू केली आहे, ज्याचा उद्देश शेतकऱ्यांना परवडणारा पीक विमा प्रदान करून कृषी जोखीम कमी करणे आहे. हा अध्ययन महाराष्ट्रातील यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या योगदानाची तपासणी करतो, हा प्रदेश उच्च कृषी संकट आणि शेतकरी आत्महत्यांनी वैशिष्ट्यीकृत आहे. सर्वेक्षण, मुलाखती आणि दुय्यम माहिती विश्लेषणाच्या संयोजनाद्वारे, अध्ययन शेतकऱ्यांमधील उत्पन्न स्थिरता, जोखीम कमी करणे आणि कृषी गुंतवणुकीवर योजनेच्या प्रभावाचे मूल्यांकन करतो. निष्कर्षांवरून असे दिसून आले आहे की पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेने नोंदणीकृत शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नातील परिवर्तनशीलता लक्षणीयरीत्या कमी केली आहे, परंतु दाव्याच्या निपटाऱ्यांमध्ये होणारा विलंब आणि कमी जागरुकता पातळी यामुळे त्याची एकूण परिणामकारकता बाधित आहे. संशोधनाचा निष्कर्ष असा आहे की पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेने अत्यावश्यक आर्थिक संरक्षण प्रदान केले असले तरी, यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी त्याची क्षमता पूर्णतः ओळखण्यासाठी अंमलबजावणी आणि पोहोच यातील सुधारणा आवश्यक आहेत.

मुख्य शब्द: पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना, पीक विमा, आर्थिक विकास, शेतकरी, यवतमाळ जिल्हा, कृषी जोखीम

परिचय:

भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषी ही महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते, जी अंदाजे ५८% लोकसंख्येला उपजीविका प्रदान करते आणि राष्ट्रीय जीडीपी मध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देते. तथापि, शेतकऱ्यांना असंख्य जोखमींचा सामना करावा लागतो, ज्यात हवामानाचा अंदाज न येणारा नमुने, कीटकांचा प्रादुर्भाव आणि बाजारभावातील चढ-उतार यांचा समावेश होतो, ज्यामुळे पीक अपयशी आणि आर्थिक संकटात येऊ शकतात. महाराष्ट्रातील यवतमाळ जिल्हा या संघर्षाचे प्रतीक आहे, ज्याने शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे उच्च दर आणि व्यापक कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे तीव्र कृषी संकट अनुभवले आहे. या आव्हानांना प्रतिसाद म्हणून, भारत सरकारने २०१६ मध्ये पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना (PMFBY) सुरू केली, ज्याचा उद्देश अशा जोखमींचा आर्थिक प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी सर्वसमावेशक पीक विमा संरक्षण प्रदान करणे आहे.

हे संशोधन महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे कारण ते यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेची परिणामकारकता तपासते, जो ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या कृषी संकटाने ग्रस्त आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नाच्या स्थिरतेवर, गुंतवणुकीचे वर्तन आणि एकूणच आर्थिक लवचिकतेवर योजनेचा प्रभाव समजून घेणे धोरणकर्ते व कृषी भागधारकांना मौल्यवान अंतर्दृष्टी प्रदान करू शकते. या अध्ययनाचा उद्देश पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने आणि तफावत ओळखणे, त्याची उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी त्याची परिणामकारकता वाढवण्यासाठी शिफारसी देणे हे देखील आहे.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या योगदानाची तपासणी करून, या अध्ययनाचे उद्दिष्ट भारतातील कृषी जोखीम व्यवस्थापन आणि ग्रामीण विकासावर व्यापक चर्चा करण्यासाठी योगदान देणे आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

१) शेतकऱ्यांसाठी आर्थिक जोखीम कमी करण्यासाठी पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेची परिणामकारकता तपासणे.

२) यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांवर पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या आर्थिक परिणामाचे विश्लेषण करणे.

३) यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामध्ये पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने आणि तफावत ओळखणे.

साहित्य समीक्षा:

कृषी विम्यावरील साहित्य, विशेषत: पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना, त्याची अंमलबजावणी आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासावर होणारा परिणाम याबद्दल मौल्यवान अंतर्दृष्टी प्रदान करते. माहूल आणि स्टटले (२०१०) ने जोखीम व्यवस्थापनामध्ये कृषी विम्याची भूमिका अधोरेखित केली, शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न स्थिर ठेवण्यासाठी आणि कृषी उत्पादकतेमध्ये गुंतवणूक करण्यास प्रोत्साहन देण्याच्या क्षमतेवर जोर दिला. देसाई (२०२०) यांनी महाराष्ट्रात पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीचे मूल्यमापन केले, असे आढळून आले की या योजनेमुळे शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये व्याप्ती वाढली असली तरी, धोरणातील तरतुदींची जागरूकता आणि समजून घेण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण अंतर राहिले. सिंग आणि सहयोगी (२०१८) यांनी पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनाचे उत्पन्नाच्या स्थिरतेवर आणि महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या गुंतवणुकीच्या वर्तनावरील परिणामांचे परीक्षण केले, असे आढळून आले की ज्या शेतकऱ्यांनी विमा भरणा प्राप्त केला आहे त्यांनी त्यांच्या कृषी पद्धतींमध्ये पुनर्गुंतवणूक करण्याची अधिक शक्यता आहे, ज्यामुळे उत्पादकता वाढते. तथापि, दाव्यांच्या प्रक्रियेशी संबंधित सततच्या आव्हानांमुळे अनेकदा गंभीर कालावधीत आर्थिक सहाय्य मिळण्यास विलंब होतो.

बेरा (२०१९) यांनी विदर्भात पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेला भेडसावणाऱ्या अंमलबजावणीच्या आव्हानांवर लक्ष केंद्रित केले. अनेक शेतकऱ्यांना विमा प्रक्रिया समजण्यात अडचणी आल्या, त्यामुळे नावनोंदणीचे प्रमाण कमी होते. कुमार आणि सिंग (२०२१) यांनी अल्पभूधारक आणि लहान शेतकऱ्यांवर पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावावर चर्चा केली, शेतकऱ्यांची योजना समजून घेण्यासाठी आणि त्याच्या फायद्यांमध्ये अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे प्रवेश करण्यासाठी व्यापक जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आणि क्षमता-निर्माण उपक्रमांची आवश्यकता अधोरेखित केली.

पीक विम्याचे आर्थिक परिणाम हे संशोधकांसाठी महत्त्वाचे क्षेत्र आहे, रघुनंदन आणि सहयोगी (२०२१) यांनी असा निष्कर्ष काढला की पीक विमा शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक संकटांपासून प्रतिकारशक्ती वाढविण्यात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते. चौधरी आणि मिश्रा (२०२१) यांनी पीक विमा आणि ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकास यांच्यातील संबंध शोधून काढले, विम्याच्या प्रवेशामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक साक्षरता आणि जोखीम व्यवस्थापन कौशल्यांमध्ये लक्षणीय सुधारणा

प्रा. अजय वि. तगलपल्लेवार, डॉ. दीपक बी कुटे

झाली, शाश्वत कृषी पद्धती आणि ग्रामीण उद्योजकतेसाठी अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण झाले.

संशोधन पद्धती:

महाराष्ट्रातील यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांवर पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या आर्थिक प्रभावाचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी हा अध्ययन मिश्र पद्धतींचा वापर करतो. लक्ष्यित लोकसंख्येमध्ये योजनेत नोंदणी केलेल्या १५० शेतकऱ्यांचा समावेश आहे. सर्वेक्षण, मुलाखती आणि दुय्यम समंकाद्वारे माहिती गोळा केली गेली आहे. पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना अमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने आणि यशाबद्दल अंतर्दृष्टी प्रदान करणे, धोरणकर्ते आणि कृषी क्षेत्रातील भागधारकांना मौल्यवान अंतर्दृष्टी प्रदान करणे हे या अध्ययनाचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. संशोधन पद्धती सर्वसमावेशक विश्लेषणासाठी परिमाणात्मक आणि गुणात्मक पद्धती वापरते.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासात पंतप्रधान पीक विमा योजनेचे (PMFBY) योगदान:

प्रधानमंत्री फसल विमा योजना (PMFBY) ही नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, कीटक आणि रोगांमुळे पिकांच्या नुकसानीपासून शेतकऱ्यांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी २०१६ मध्ये सुरू करण्यात आलेली जी सर्वसमावेशक विमा योजना आहे. आर्थिक स्थिरता सुधारणे आणि भारतातील कृषी विकासाला चालना देणे हे त्याचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यासाठी पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. हे पीक निकामी झाल्यास आर्थिक सहाय्य प्रदान करते, शेतक-यांची शेतीशी संबंधित जोखमीची असुरक्षितता कमी करते. हे आधुनिक पद्धती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अवलंबनाला प्रोत्साहन देऊन पीक विविधतेला प्रोत्साहन देते. विम्याचे भरणा शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न स्थिर करते, त्यांना प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतही जीवनमान स्थिर ठेवण्यास सक्षम करते. पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना पर्यावरणीय जोखीम कमी करणाऱ्या पद्धतींचा अवलंब करण्यासाठी उच्च विमा भरणासोबत शाश्वत शेतीला प्रोत्साहन देते. या योजनेत शेतकऱ्यांसाठी प्रशिक्षण आणि सहाय्य कार्यक्रम, समुदाय सहभाग आणि पीक विम्याला प्रोत्साहन देणे यांचाही समावेश आहे. तथापि, या योजनेला जागरूकतेचा अभाव, दाव्यांची प्रक्रिया विलंबित करणे आणि नैसर्गिक आपत्तींचा परिणामकारकतेवर होणारा परिणाम यासारख्या आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासात पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेने (PMFBY) महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे. आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करून, गुंतवणुकीला प्रोत्साहन देऊन आणि शाश्वत पद्धतींना चालना देऊन, ही योजना शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावते. तथापि, या योजनेचे जास्तीत जास्त लाभ मिळवून देण्यासाठी

जागरूकता, प्रवेशयोग्यता आणि वेळेवर दाव्यांच्या निपटाऱ्यांशी संबंधित आव्हानांना तोंड देण्यासाठी सतत प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

परिणाम आणि चर्चा:

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना (PMFBY) ही एक महत्त्वपूर्ण यशोगाथा आहे, सर्वेक्षण केलेल्या अंदाजे ६५% शेतकऱ्यांनी योजनेत नोंदणी केली आहे. तथापि, योजनेच्या तपशीलवार तरतुदींबद्दल शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये कमी जागरूकता बद्दल लक्षणीय चिंता आहे. जागरुकतेवरील मुख्य अंतर्दृष्टींमध्ये दावा दाखल करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेची मर्यादित समज, आवश्यक कागदपत्रांबद्दल संभ्रम आणि दावे दाखल करण्यात गुंतलेली पावले आणि प्रीमियम दर व लाभांबद्दल स्पष्टतेचा अभाव यांचा समावेश होतो.

जागरुकतेतील अंतर वर्धित शैक्षणिक मोहिमा आणि लक्ष्यित हस्तक्षेपांची गंभीर गरज दर्शवते. या मोहिमांनी शेतकऱ्यांना विम्याचे महत्त्व, त्याची कार्ये आणि त्याचे संभाव्य फायदे याबद्दल शिक्षित करण्यावर भर दिला पाहिजे. त्यांनी विविध पद्धतींचा वापर केला पाहिजे, जसे की समुदाय कार्यशाळा, माहिती पत्रिका, स्थानिक रेडिओ प्रसारण आणि डिजिटल प्लॅटफॉर्म.

अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी आणि ज्यांच्याकडे माहिती आणि संसाधनांचा अभाव असू शकतो अशा अल्पभूधारकांना लक्ष्यित हस्तक्षेप केला पाहिजे. त्यांच्या अद्वितीय आव्हाने आणि परिस्थितींचा विचार करणारे अनुरूप कार्यक्रम माहितीतील अंतर भरून काढण्यात मदत करू शकतात. स्थानिक नेत्यांना आणि कृषी विस्तार अधिकाऱ्यांना पोहोचण्याच्या प्रयत्नांमध्ये सहभागी करून घेतल्याने विश्वासार्हता वाढू शकते आणि माहिती शोधणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांसाठी पोषक वातावरण निर्माण होऊ शकते.

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचा यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नाच्या स्थिरतेवर सकारात्मक परिणाम झाला आहे, विशेषत: ज्यांनी यशस्वीरित्या विमा दावे प्राप्त केले आहेत. निष्कर्ष या प्रभावाच्या अनेक प्रमुख पैलूंवर प्रकाश टाकतात:

१. कर्ज जमा होण्यापासून प्रतिबंध: विमा भरणा प्राप्त झालेल्या ४७% शेतकऱ्यांनी नोंदवले की पीक अपयशाचा अनुभव घेतल्यानंतर त्यांना कर्जात पडण्यापासून रोखण्यासाठी ही देयके महत्त्वपूर्ण होती. ही आर्थिक मदत जीवनरेखा म्हणून काम करते, ज्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना अनपेक्षित नुकसानीचा सामना करावा लागतो तेव्हा कर्ज घेण्याचे दुष्टचक्र टाळता येते. पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेद्वारे वेळेवर नुकसान भरपाई प्राप्त करून, हे शेतकरी त्यांचे वित्त स्थिर ठेवण्यास आणि बाह्य कर्ज स्रोतावरील अवलंबित्व कमी करण्यात सक्षम झाले.

२. उत्पन्नातील परिवर्तनशीलतेत घट: अध्ययनाचा अंदाज आहे की पीक विम्याने उत्पन्नातील परिवर्तनशीलता

सरासरी २०% कमी केली आहे, हे दर्शविते की शेतकरी अधिक स्थिर आर्थिक वातावरण अनुभवत आहेत. कमी प्रमाणात उत्पन्नातील परिवर्तनशीलतेसह, शेतकरी त्यांच्या कृषी पद्धतींमध्ये, जसे की दर्जेदार बियाणे, खते आणि उपकरणे खरेदी करणे यासारख्या भविष्यातील गुंतवणुकीबाबत माहितीपूर्ण निर्णय घेण्यासाठी अधिक चांगल्या स्थितीत असतात. ही स्थिरता आगामी हंगामांच्या नियोजनात आत्मविश्वास वाढवते आणि शाश्वत कृषी पद्धती सुनिश्चित करण्यात मदत करते.

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचा उत्पन्नाच्या स्थिरतेवर होणारा परिणाम यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक आरोग्यासाठी गंभीर आहे. ही योजना केवळ पीक अपयशानंतर तात्काळ आर्थिक दिलासा देत नाही तर कर्ज आणि उत्पन्नातील परिवर्तनशीलता कमी करून दीर्घकालीन आर्थिक स्थैर्यासाठी योगदान देते.

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेने (PMFBY) यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांची दुष्काळ आणि पूर यासारख्या बाह्य संकटांपासून होणारी असुरक्षितता कमी करून त्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थैर्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे. या कार्यक्रमामुळे कृषी निविष्ठांमध्ये गुंतवणूक वाढली आहे, सुरक्षितता वाढली आहे आणि कृषी उत्पादकतेवर सकारात्मक गुणाकार परिणाम झाला आहे. यामुळे पीक उत्पादन व एकूण उत्पादकता सुधारली आहे, वैयक्तिक शेतीच्या नफ्यात योगदान दिले आहे आणि कृषी क्षेत्र व स्थानिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवर व्यापक परिणाम झाला आहे.

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना कडून मिळणारे आर्थिक सहाय्य शेतकऱ्यांना अधिक शाश्वत कृषी पद्धतींचा अवलंब करण्यास अनुमती देते, ज्यामुळे विविधीकरण आणि बाजारातील चढउतारांविरूद्ध लवचिकता निर्माण होते. याव्यतिरिक्त, वाढीव गुंतवणूक क्षमता बियाणे आणि खतांच्या पलीकडे सिंचन प्रणाली, साठवण सुविधा आणि इतर आवश्यक पायाभूत सुविधा सुधारण्यासाठी, उत्पादकता आणि टिकाऊपणा वाढवण्यासाठी वाढू शकते.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण आर्थिक विकासाचा पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या परिणामकारकतेशी जवळचा संबंध आहे. ही योजना केवळ प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत तत्काळ आर्थिक सहाय्य पुरवत नाही तर भविष्यातील आव्हानांसाठी अधिक सक्षम कृषी समुदायाला प्रोत्साहन देते. शेतकरी त्यांचे आर्थिक आरोग्य आणि उत्पादकता सुधारत असल्याने, लाभ व्यापक समुदायापर्यंत पोहोचतात, ज्यामुळे या प्रदेशातील आर्थिक वाढीला चालना मिळते. वाढलेले शेती उत्पन्न स्थानिक बाजारपेठांमध्ये योगदान देते, ज्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विविध क्षेत्रांना आधार देणारा प्रभाव निर्माण होतो.

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचा यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासावर खोलवर

प्रा. अजय वि. तगलपल्लेवार, डॉ. दीपक बी कुटे

परिणाम होतो, त्यांची बाह्य संकटांसाठी प्रतिकारशक्ती वाढते आणि दीर्घकालीन कृषी सुधारणांना प्रोत्साहन मिळते. दर्जेदार निविष्ठा आणि शाश्वत पद्धतींमध्ये वाढीव गुंतवणूक सुलभ करून, पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना केवळ वैयक्तिक शेतकरी समृद्धीच नव्हे तर क्षेत्राच्या व्यापक आर्थिक विकासातही योगदान देते.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यामधील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासात पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना (PMFBY) हा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. तथापि, अनेक आव्हाने त्याच्या एकूण परिणामकारकतेमध्ये अडथळा आणत आहेत. यामध्ये दावे निकाली काढण्यात होणारा विलंब, पीक नुकसानीच्या मुल्यांकनात पारदर्शकतेचा अभाव, भरपाईमध्ये तफावत, विश्वासाची झीज आणि अपुरा तांत्रिक सहाय्य यांचा समावेश होतो.

दाव्याच्या निकालात विलंबामुळे आर्थिक नियोजन आणि पुनर्प्राप्ती प्रयत्नांमध्ये व्यत्यय येऊ शकतो, विशेषत: अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी जे सहसा कमी मार्जिनवर राहतात. यामुळे कर्ज आणि आर्थिक ताण वाढू शकतो, ज्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांसाठी सुरक्षितता जाळे म्हणून पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचा प्राथमिक उद्देश कमी होतो. शेतकऱ्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष नुकसान आणि दिलेली भरपाई यांच्यातील तफावतींबद्दल चिंता व्यक्त केली, ज्यामुळे मूल्यांकन प्रक्रियेच्या अखंडतेबद्दल शंका निर्माण होऊ शकते.

विश्वासाची झीज भविष्यातील नावनोंदणीला परावृत्त करू शकते, शेवटी योजनेची प्रभावीता आणि पोहोच कमी करू शकते. अपुरा तांत्रिक सहाय्य देखील एक आव्हान असू शकते, अनेक शेतकऱ्यांना असे वाटते की दावे प्रक्रिया प्रभावीपणे हाताळण्यासाठी त्यांना आवश्यक तांत्रिक सहाय्य उपलब्ध नाही. दावे प्रक्रियेचे नोकरशाही स्वरूप भयावह आहे, विशेषत: सीमांत शेतकऱ्यांसाठी ज्यांच्याकडे प्रणाली हाताळण्यासाठी संसाधने किंवा ज्ञान नाही.

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने या योजनेची परिणामकारकता सुधारण्यासाठी लक्षित हस्तक्षेपांची आवश्यकता अधोरेखित करतात. दाव्याच्या निपटाऱ्यात विलंब, पारदर्शकतेचा अभाव आणि अपुरा तांत्रिक सहाय्य यामुळे आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करणे आणि शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये लवचिकता वाढवणे या कार्यक्रमाच्या उद्दिष्टांना खीळ बसते. प्रणालीवर विश्वास निर्माण करण्यासाठी आणि सर्व शेतकऱ्यांना पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या संरक्षणाचा लाभ घेता येईल याची खात्री करण्यासाठी या समस्यांचे निराकरण करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक सहाय्य देणारे धोरण पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेची अंमलबजावणी सुधारण्यासाठी या अध्ययनामध्ये अनेक शिफारशी सुचवण्यात आल्या आहेत. यामध्ये दाव्यांची

प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित करणे, मूल्यांकनांमध्ये पारदर्शकता वाढवणे आणि तांत्रिक सहाय्य सेवा मजबूत करणे यांचा समावेश आहे.

दाव्यांची प्रक्रिया सुव्यवस्थित करण्यामध्ये ऑनलाइन पोर्टल्स किंवा मोबाइल ॲप्लिकेशन्स सारख्या तंत्रज्ञानाची अंमलबजावणी करणे, दावे प्रक्रियेच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यासाठी स्पष्ट टाइमलाइन सुनिश्चित करणे समाविष्ट आहे. पीक नुकसानीचे मूल्यांकन करण्यासाठी प्रमाणित शिष्ट आणि नुकसानभरपाईच्या रकमेचे तपशीलवार स्पष्टीकरणासह मूल्यांकनातील पारदर्शकता देखील महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे.

तांत्रिक सहाय्य सेवांना बळकटी देण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना दावे प्रक्रिया आणि पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना अंतर्गत त्यांचे कव्हरेज समजून घेण्यासाठी समर्पित समर्थन केंद्रे किंवा हेल्पलाईन स्थापित करणे समाविष्ट आहे. याव्यतिरिक्त, शेतकऱ्यांना विमा योजनेबद्दल शिक्षित करण्यासाठी कार्यशाळा आणि प्रशिक्षण सत्रे आयोजित करणे व दावे प्रभावीपणे दाखल करण्याच्या चरणांची देखील शिफारस केली जाते.

हा अध्ययन यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासावर पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचा बहुआयामी प्रभाव अधोरेखित करतो, जागरूकता आणि अंमलबजावणीतील आव्हाने दूर करण्याची गरज अधोरेखित करतो. योजनेची परिणामकारकता सुधारण्यासाठी व शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये विश्वास निर्माण करण्यासाठी लक्षित जागरूकता मोहिमा, सुव्यवस्थित प्रक्रिया आणि पारदर्शक मूल्यांकनाची शिफारस केली जाते.

शेवटी, या समस्यांचे निराकरण केल्याने पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेला यवतमाळ आणि तत्सम प्रदेशातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी त्याची भूमिका आणखी वाढवण्यास मदत होईल.

निष्कर्ष:

पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेने (PMFBY) यवतमाळ जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थिरता आणि लवचिकता लक्षणीयरीत्या सुधारली आहे. ही योजना पिकांच्या नुकसानीपासून सुरक्षिततेचे जाळे प्रदान करते, ज्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतून सावरता येते आणि चांगल्या कृषी पद्धतींमध्ये गुंतवणूक करता येते. तथापि, त्याच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये आव्हाने कायम आहेत, जसे की शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये कमी जागरुकता, दाव्यांच्या निपटारामध्ये विलंब आणि मूल्यांकन प्रक्रियेतील पारदर्शकतेचे मुद्दे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनमानावर पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचा एकंदर प्रभाव वाढवण्यासाठी, शिफारशींमध्ये सुधारित जागरूकता मोहिमा, सुव्यवस्थित दावे प्रक्रिया आणि स्थानिक संस्थांना बळकट करणे समाविष्ट आहे. विविध कृषी-हवामान क्षेत्रांमध्ये पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेचे दीर्घकालीन सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव

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समजून घेण्यासाठी भविष्यातील संशोधनाची आवश्यकता आहे. अन्वेषणाच्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये रेखांशांचा अध्ययन, हवामान अनुकूलतेच्या उपायांसोबत एकीकरण आणि विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजनेच्या परिणामकारकतेचे तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण समाविष्ट आहे. या शिफारशींची अंमलबजावणी करून आणि पुढील संशोधनाचा पाठपुरावा करून, पंतप्रधान फसल विमा योजना त्याची परिणामकारकता लक्षणीयरित्या सुधारू शकते, हे सुनिश्चित करून ते यवतमाळ आणि त्यापुढील शेतकऱ्यांसाठी आर्थिक विकास आणि लवचिकतेसाठी एक मजबूत साधन म्हणून काम करते.

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साहित्यातून दिसणारा पाणी प्रश्न

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14096719

सारांश:

'साहित्यातून आलेला पाणी प्रश्न' या बाबीचा विचार करत असताना अभ्यासांती असे दिसून येते की ग्रामीण साहित्यामध्ये पाणी प्रश्नावर कथेतून, कवितेतून, कादंबरीतून अनेक लेखकांनी प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसून येतो. बा सी मर्ढेकर यांची 'पाणी', विश्वास पाटलाची 'झाडाझडती', 'पांगिरा, रा.र. बोराडे यांची 'चारापाणी',सदानंद देशमुख यांची 'तहान' या कादंबऱ्या या ना त्या रूपाने पाणी प्रश्नाशी आपली नाळ जोडणाऱ्या कादंबऱ्या आहेत.पाणी प्रश्नाचा अभ्यास करत असताना गतकाळामध्ये पाण्याची स्थिती याचा सुद्धा अभ्यास करावा लागतो.

बीज शब्द- पाणी प्रश्न, जल साहित्य, ग्रामीण साहित्य, दुष्काळ, शेती.

प्रस्तावना:

आज घडीला भारताची स्थिती, जगाच्या 18 टक्के लोकसंख्या आणि 4 टक्के गोड्या पाण्याचा पुरवठा अशी भारताच्या पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेच्या संदर्भात आहे. जंगल हा पाण्याचा पिता आणि नदी ही पाण्याची माता असे बोलले जाते. पण हा विचार साहित्यामध्येच बरा वाटतो. मानवी संस्कृतीचा आधार जलसंस्कृती आहे. जल म्हणजे जीवन असे आपण म्हणतो पण पाणी वाचवण्याचे प्रयत्न जेवढे करायला पाहिजे. तेवढे करत नाही.

महाराष्ट्राची जलनीती 2003 मध्ये अस्तित्वात आली. जगामध्ये आपला देश तलावाचा देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. एकट्या वैनगंगा खोऱ्यात 40 हजाराच्या जवळपास गोंडकालीन तलाव होते असे इतिहास सांगतो. त्यापैकी दहा हजाराच्या जवळपास तलाव आज सुद्धा विस्कळीत झालेल्या अवस्थेत तग धरून आहेत. तलाव, भूजल, नदी हे एकमेकांवर आधारलेले घटक आहेत. नद्याला पाऊस वाहत ठेवण्यात भूजल कारणीभूत ठरतो. भूजलाची क्षमता वाढवण्यास तलाव कारणीभूत ठरतो.म्हणून पाणी प्रश्न समजून घेण्यासाठी समाज प्रबोधनाची फार मोठी गरज आहे. पाण्याचा प्रश्न जेव्हा मनाला शिवतो तेव्हा तो साहित्यातून उमटतो. आणि त्यालाच आपण जल साहित्य अशी उपमा देतो.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे पाण्याची तीव्र टंचाई असणारे राज्य आहे. ही परिस्थिती लक्षात घेऊन राज्यातील शेतीला सिंचनाची जोड मिळावी म्हणून भूतकाळात नद्यावर धरणे बांधली गेली परंतु या पाण्याचा उपयोग ऊस शेतीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला गेला. यामुळे 74 टक्के पाणी ऊस पिकासाठी खर्ची पडते. उर्वरित पिकासाठी पाहिजे तेवढी पाण्याची सोय केली गेली नाही म्हणून राज्यातील शेती तहानलेली, शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी आणि त्यामुळे शेतकरी समाज दारिद्र्यात खितपत असल्याचे चित्र सार्वत्रिक पातळीवर पहावयास मिळते. अशा या दारिद्र्यामुळे गांजलेले आणि कर्जबाजारी झालेले काही शेतकरी आत्महत्याला कवटाळून जीवन संपवून टाकतात.

आज रोजी समाजापुढील पाणी प्रश्न हा महत्त्वाचा आणि ज्वलंत प्रश्न आहे. जगातल्या दोनशे शास्त्रज्ञांनी व इनोचे सरचिटणीस कॉफी अन्नान यांनी 2002 सालीच असे भाकीत केले होते की येत्या 50 वर्षात पाण्याची टंचाई इतकी भीषण स्वरूपात होईल की जगामध्ये केवळ पाण्यावरून युध्दे घडतील. मानव संहार होईल. पाण्याच्या नव्हे, तर रक्ताच्या नद्या वाहतील. अशी ही सर्वांच्या जीवावर उठलेली पाणीटंचाई मराठी साहित्यामध्ये अनेक साहित्यकारांनी साहित्यातून मांडली आहे.

'ब, बळिचा' कादंबरीत राजन गवस यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, आभाळाकडे हात पसरून पहाण्यापलीकडे शेतकऱ्यांजवळ काहीच उरले नाही.

तहान-सदानंद देशमुख

'तहान' या कादंबरीचा विषय काय असेल हे शीर्षकावरूनच चटकन लक्षात येते. पाणी प्रश्न, पाणी आणि पर्यावरण निसर्ग इत्यादी घटकाचा बोध या शीर्षकातून सहजपणे होतो. सदानंद देशमुख यांच्या तहान कादंबरीमध्ये तीव्र पाणीटंचाई याचे भीषण वास्तव चित्रित झालेले दिसून येते. तहान कादंबरीचे चित्रण विदर्भातील सारंगपूर हे खेडे. नागपूर पुणे महामार्गाशी संबंधित असे गाव. ही कादंबरी एका गावातलं एक कुणबी चौकोनी कुटुंब, प्रमुख राघोजी शेवाळे, बायको रामकोर, मुलगा बबन आणि मुलगी वर्षा.मुरल्या-छबिल्या बैलजोडी, या मुख्य पात्रभोवती फिरताना दिसते. तर गौणपात्र 'सोमनाथ, प्रमोद, मोहन व राधी, गोदी, रत्ना.

सदानंद देशमुखांनी आपल्या 'तहान' या कादंबरीत मनःपूर्वक आणि मनःप्रेरक वृत्तीने पाणीटंचाई साकार केलेली आहे. पाण्यावरून होणारी भांडणे; पाण्यावरून होणाऱ्या चोऱ्या; पाण्यावाचून जळणारी घरे, पाण्यासाठी विहिरीत पाय घसरून मेलेली माणसे, आणि पाण्यावाचून सामान्य माणसाची रोज होणारी घालमेल, धावपळ अन् रोज होणारा कोंडमारा प्रा. देशमुखांनी उत्तम प्रकारे दाखविला आहे. तोंड ओले करण्यासाठी घेतलेल्या दोन घोट पाण्यात जेव्हा रामकोर म्हणजे बबनच्या आईला किडे व अळ्या दिसतात अन् कित्येक दिवस आंघोळीवाचून राहिल्याने अंगावर मळाची पुटे चढलेल्या, राघोजीला कुत्र्याने केलेल्या उलटीच्या दुर्गंधीमुळे मळमळू लागते अन् त्यासाठी जेव्हा तो दोन घोट पाण्याने घाणीने माखलेले आपले हात धुतो; तेव्हा पाणी टंचाई म्हणजे काय याचे भीषण दर्शन आपणाला घडते. रात्री पाणी घेऊन येणाऱ्या टँकरला आपला नंबर लागावा म्हणून विहिरीच्या काठावर खुंट्या ठोकून त्यांना बादली-दोर बांधून जागरणाची अन् प्रतीक्षेची शिक्षा भोगणारी असहाय्य जनता जेव्हा आपण वाचतो; तेव्हा पाण्याला 'जीवन' असे का म्हणतात; याचे मर्म उलगडले जाते.

महत्त्व समजून येते. पाण्यावाचून तळमळणाऱ्या कुत्र्याच्या जिभेतून घामाच्या रूपाने जमिनीवर सांडणारे

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पाणी आणि साऱ्या गावाभोवती अन्न-पाण्यावाचून मरून गेलेल्या जनावरांच्या हाडकांचा शिवारभर झालेला खच या प्रश्नांची दाहकता अधिकच ठळक करून जाते. मग आपल्या मनात एक प्रश्न जागा होतो. तो म्हणजे, पाण्याला आपल्या जीवनात खरोखरच पर्याय नाही, इतर अनेक बाबींना पर्याय असले तरीः अन्नाला फळांचा पर्याय आहे. फळे नसली तर भूक भागविण्यासाठी कंदमुळांचा पर्याय आहे. वीज नसेल तर रॉकेलचा दिवा लावता येतो. तो नसला तर तेलाची समई पर्याय म्हणून चालू शकते. तीही नसेल तर अग्री प्रज्वलित करून त्यावर प्रकाशाची गरज भागवू शकतो. अंगात सदरा नसेल तर एखादे वस्त्र गुंडाळता येते. चप्पल नसेल तर झाडांची पाने पायांना बांधता येतील. तेल-तूप नसेल तरी आपले फारसे अडत नाही; पण पाणी नसेल तर त्याला अन्य कोणताही पर्याय चालत नाही. पाण्याऐवजी दूध चालत नाही. पाण्याऐवजी रस चालत नाही अथवा खूप तहान लागली म्हणून चहा वा मद्य हा त्याला पर्याय ठरू शकत नाही. आपल्या प्रत्येक क्षणाला नि जीवनाच्या कणा-कणाला नि संवर्धन, विकसनाला हे पाणी अत्यंत अनिवार्य गोष्ट आहे हे सत्य तहान' कादंबरीच्या वाचनानंतर आपल्या मनावर खोलवर ठसत जाते. एका सनातन सत्याचे जीवनव्यवहारातील अटळ स्थान या रीतीने 'तहान' कादंबरी आपल्या मनावर बिंबवून जाते. अतिशय प्रभावी रीतीने.

'तहान कादंबरीच्या वाचनानंतर आपणाला तिची अनेकविध वैशिष्ट्ये जाणवायला लागतात. तिची बलस्थाने जाणवायला लागतात, आणि त्यातूनच मग ही कादंबरी आपल्या जीवनाला अधिक स्पर्शून जाते. दुष्काळ हा कृषिसंस्कृतीला मिळालेला एक शाप आहे. हा दुष्काळ शेतकऱ्यांचा संसार आणि त्यांची जगण्याची उमेद कशी नष्ट करून टाकतो, याचे चित्रण ग्रामीण साहित्यात बर्याच वेळा आलेले आहे. त्यातही कथेमध्ये तो दुष्काळ विविध प्रकारे आलेला आहे. पण या दुष्काळाचा परिपाक असलेला पाणीटंचाईचा प्रश्न गावामध्ये- नोकरदार वर्गापासून तो झोपडपट्टीतील वर्गापर्यंत कसा माणसाची हालअपेष्टा करतो याचे हे वेगळे चित्रण आहे. पाणीटंचाईपोटी बैलगाडीतून गावाला पाणी विकायचे नि त्यावर चैन करायची ही गोष्ट मात्र एकदम नवीन स्वरूपाची वाटते. खेड्यापाड्यांना टँकरद्वारे पाणी पुरविणे, टंचाई कमी होण्यासाठी बोअरवेल्स खोदणे, बैलगाडीतून पाणी विकणे, आलेल्या अरिष्टाचा स्वार्थाने वापर करणे, दुष्काळ ही माणसाला संधी वाटणे,

त्यापोटी स्टेट बँकेच्या मॅनेजरपासून तो पोलिसापर्यंत सारे घायकुटिला येणा-या चित्रणात नावीन्य वाटते.

पाण्यासाठी गावामध्ये मोर्चा निघतो. राजकारण खेळले जाते आणि त्यातून ग्रामपंचायतीमध्येही सत्ताबदल होतो. उग्र निदर्शनाला घाबरून तात्पुरती सोय म्हणून मग टँकरने पाणीपुरवठा केला जाणे हे सारे चित्रण ग्रामीण पातळीवर नि दुष्काळाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर तरी पूर्णतः नवीन आहे. अगदी आपल्या चालू वर्तमानाची नाडी पकडून रोजच्या रोज भाजून काढणाऱ्या प्रश्नाकडे लेखकाने आपले लक्ष प्रथम वेधले आहे. म्हणून विषयाचे नावीन्य व रोजच्या प्रवासात पायाखाली बसणारे चटके हा या कादंबरीच्या विशेष म्हणावा लागेल. आणि अशा या अरिष्टाकडे खेड्यातील शेतकऱ्यांची नवीन पिढी-तरुण पोरे-कशी बघतात, कशी भिडतात याचे लेखकाने घडविलेले दर्शनही सर्वस्वी वेगळे आहे. आपल्या पोटाला भाकरी देणाऱ्या शिवारात राबण्याऐवजी चटकन पैसा देणाऱ्या एखाद्या अरिष्टाचा फायदा घेण्याकडे ही नवी पिढी कशी वेगाने वळते आहे याचे हे चित्र आहे.

चारापाणी:

चारापाणी हि रा र बोराडे यांची कादंबरी आहे.सुखदेव, नारायण, आबाराव, सर्जेराव, गोरख, मल्हारी, रामा, जयराम, कुशाबा, राहीबाई – या पात्राने साकार झालेली ही कादंबरी.दुष्काळाचे अरिष्ट समजून घेत रा. रं. बोराडे यांनी लिहिलेली ‘चारापाणी’ कादंबरी नव्या काही गोष्टी मांडू पाहते. पाणीटंचाई, चाराप्रश्न ह्या मूलभूत वस्तू बैल-गायी-वासरे आणि इतर जीवजीतराब यांच्या मरणाला, तडफडीला जोडलेल्या आहेत; याचा विचार नळांवर भांडण करणाऱ्या माणसांनी कधी केलेला नाही. तहान शब्द ज्यांच्यासाठी मिनरल वॉटरपुरता जोडलेला; अशा लोकांना गाव, प्राणी, पाणी यांच्याबद्दल काय कळेल?

बोराडे यांची ‘चारापाणी’ ही कादंबरी केवळ जीवजनावरांच्या चारापाण्याच्या प्रश्नांना वेढलेली कादंबरी नसून ती सरकारच्या निष्काळजीपणावर, शेतकरी संघटनांच्या आंदोलनांवर आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या हतबलतेवर एकाचवेळी प्रकाश टाकणारी कादंबरी आहे. चारापाणी बिकट झाले, तर ग्रामीण भागातील पशुधनाचे अस्तित्वच धोक्यात येणार; ही मरणघंटा बोराडे यांच्या कादंबरीत भयकारी रूपात ऐकू येते. ज्या मराठवाड्यात सिंचनक्षेत्र नावापुरते आहे; अशा भागातला शेतकरी कोरडवाहू आणि

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ओरडवाहू आहे. त्यांची वेदना कोणी ऐकून घ्यायला तयार नाही! मराठवाडी शेतकऱ्यांचे पेच, प्रश्न, दुःख अनेकपदरी आहे. या पदरांची सोडवणूक करणारी कादंबरी म्हणून ‘चारापाणी’कडे बघता येईल. ‘या कादंबरीत मी केवळ चारापाण्याची समस्या मांडलेली नाही, तर प्राप्त परिस्थितीत ही समस्या सोडविण्याचा एक मार्ग सुचविला आहे,’ असे स्वतः बोराडे यांनी नमूद केले आहे. हे म्हणणे खरे असले तरी सांप्रत स्थितीत, परिस्थितीच इतकी हाताबाहेर गेलेली आहे की, चारापाण्याचा प्रश्न सुटेल आणि शेतकरी, आनंदी होईल, असे वास्तवच आज उरलेले नाही. शेतकरी चळवळीचे श्रेय, दुष्काळविषयक बातम्या, वार्तांकन करणारी विविध प्रसारमाध्यमे; विशेषतः दैनिके यांची वार्तापत्रे बोराडे यांच्या ‘चारापाणी’ कादंबरीकरिता अधिक साह्यभूत ठरल्याची नोंद लेखकाने आरंभीच्या मनोगतात केली आहे. लेखकाची शेतीविषयी असणारी आस्था, पशुधनाबद्दल असणारा कळवळा, शेतकरी संघटनाशक्तीबद्दलचा भरवसा आणि ग्रामीण भागातील माणसांच्या बाजूने उभे राहण्यासाठी लेखकाने दर्शविलेली सोबत, ह्या बोराडे यांच्या लेखक म्हणून दिसणाऱ्या बाजू महत्त्वाच्या आहेत. – ह्या कादंबरीत लेखकाने उभी केलेली माणसे शेती, घर, चारा, पाणी, बैल आणि व्यवस्था यांचा तिढा समजून घ्यायला मदत करू पाहतात. एका बाजूला ही माणसे, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला या बोटावरच्या थुका त्या बोटावर नेत शब्दांनी केवळ गाव झुलवणारी अधिकारीवर्गाची ऐट या कादंबरीत त्यांच्या लबाडांपणावर प्रकाश टाकते. तहसिलदार, बीडीओ, ग्रामसेवक, तलाठी, ही माणसे आणि फसत जाणारी माणसे यांच्यातील अंतर्विरोध बोराडेनीं टिपला आहे. ‘चारापाणी’ कादंबरी श्रेष्ठ प्रतीत मोडत नाही. पण तिने शेती-गांव-माणूस-परवड यासंबंधी काही संकेत दृढ केले आहेत. यातच या कादंबरीचे यश सामावलेले आहे. नेमकी हीच या कादंबरीची यशाची व प्रकाशाची बाजू होय- १) शेती करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्याला कोणी वाली नाही, २) शेतकऱ्यांच्या पाचवीला नेहमी दुष्काळ पूजलेला असतो, ३) शेती, कायम बीनभरवशाचा धंदा झाला आहे. ४) शेत विकून, जनावर विकून पोट भरणारा शेतकरी व्यवस्थेतून बाद झालेला आहे, ५) प्रबळ शेतकरी संघटना असणे गरजेचे झाले आहे, ६) ग्रामव्यवस्थेने अंतर्मुख होऊन स्वतः आपल्या संकटांवर व शोषणावर मात करावी... असे प्रश्न बोराडे यांच्या कादंबरीने वाचकांसमोर आणून

ठेवले आहेत. 'चारापाणी' कादंबरीचे जे यश असेल ते या वरील सात घटकांमध्ये शोधले तर सापडेल. रा र बोराडे यांनी ग्रामीण संस्कृतीतील शेती पशुधन आणि दुष्काळाने होरपळला जाणारा शेतकरी यावरती जास्त प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसून येतो. पाणी प्रश्न हा ज्याप्रकारे 'तहान'व, 'पांगिरा' या कलाकृतींनी जेवढा खोलात जाऊन हाताळला तेवढा बोराडे यांनी हाताळलेला दिसत नाही पण या कादंबरीत चित्रीत झालेली समाज व्यवस्था व या व्यवस्थेविषयी असणारी आस्था आणि पशुधनाबद्दलची नितांत करुणा ही दोन मानवी मूल्ये बोराडे यांचे लेखकत्व तेजस्वी करणारी नक्कीच आहेत.

पांगिरा- विश्वास पाटील

विश्वास पाटील यांची पांगिरा ही कादंबरी.पांगिरा ही कादंबरी पांगिरा व डोंगरवाडी या दोन गावांची कथा आहे. पूर्ण गाव कादंबरीचा नायक आहे.आणि याच गावाभोवती फिरणारी ही कथा आहे. या कादंबरीमध्ये भीषण असा पडलेला दुष्काळ, वैराण पडलेली जमीन आणि त्रासलेली मने यांची व्यथा दिसून येते. ही कादंबरी एका माणसापुरती मर्यादित नसून तर ती सामाजिक वास्तव आहे.म्हणूनच पांगिरा या कादंबरीला सामूहिक जाणीवाची कादंबरी म्हटले जाते. पांगिरा हे मांगोला तालुक्यातील एक सदन गाव आणि त्याची धाकटी बहीण म्हणून ओळखले जाणारे डोंगरवाडी. ' या कादंबरीची सुरुवात, 'पांगिरा' गावच्या सदोबाच्या जत्रेपासून होते.एकरी भरपूर ऊसाचे उत्पन्न घेणारे या गावातील शेतकरी. विकासाच्या नावाखाली गावांमध्ये वीज आल्यानंतर गाव कुस बदलायला सुरू करते. गावात वीजेमुळे प्रत्येक विहिरीवर भरपूर प्रमाणात मोटारी लावल्या जातात. शेतीतील ऊस पिकासाठी पाण्याचा उपसा रात्रंदिवस चालू होतो. प्रत्येक जण उसाची शेती करत असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या खिशात पैसा खेळता असतो, त्यांची श्रीमंती वाढत जाते, मोठमोठ्या इमारती उभ्या राहतात. शेती कामासाठी ट्रॅक्टर खरेदी केली जातात, यामुळे मांगोला तालुक्यातील या पांगिरा गावाचे वेगळेपण जाणवयला लागले. गावात झालेल्या बदलाचा आणि तिथे केल्या जाणाऱ्या ऊस शेतीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी आलेल्या कृषीसंशोधक शर्मा हे गावकऱ्यांना पाणी जपून वापरण्याविषयी सल्ला देतात.पण हा सल्ला गावकरी गांभियनि घेत नाही.त्यानंतर पांगऱ्याची एका तापानंतर झालेली अवस्था आणि त्याचे वास्तविक दर्शन म्हणजेच ही

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कादंबरी. ऊस हे हमखास उत्पन्न मिळवून देणारे पीक गृहीत धरून त्यासाठी केल्या जाणाऱ्या भरमसाठ पाणी वापराने गावातील पाणी पातळी हळूहळू कमी होण्यास सुरुवात होते आणि गावकऱ्यांच्या डोळ्यावरील विकासाची झापड तसेच पांगिरा गावातील पाणी कधीच आटणार नाही हा गावकऱ्यांचा फाजील आत्मविश्वास उडून जाईपर्यंत खूप उशीर होऊन जातो. फक्त एका तापानंतर गाव दुष्काळी गावाच्या यादीत सामील होते. लोकांची पाण्यासाठी वन वन सुरू होते. शेती ओस पडू लागते. स्वतःला प्रतिष्ठीत समजणाऱ्या लोकांवर सुद्धा रोजंदारीचे काम करण्याची वेळ येते. दुष्काळी गावाच्या यादीत नाव समाविष्ट झाल्यानंतर वेगळ्याच दिशेने पांगऱ्याचा प्रवास सुरू होतो. पाण्यासाठी आपसात होणारी रोजची भांडणे आणि याच कारणामुळे गावकऱ्यांकडून आपल्याच सख्ख्या लोकांचे पाडले जाणारे मुडदे, पांगिरा आणि डोंगरवाडी या बहिण भाऊ समजल्या जाणाऱ्या गावांमध्ये झालेली जीवघेणी मारामारी वाचकाला जाणीव करून देतात की पाणी हा खरंच किती ज्वलंत प्रश्न आहे. गावाच्या या सर्व प्रवासात भरडला जातो तो सामान्य शेतकरी. पाण्याअभावी होणारी त्याची परवड. कसेही करून शेतात आलेले पीक जगवण्याची त्याची धडपड. शेती शिवाय दुसरे कोणतेही उपजीविकेचे साधन त्याच्याकडे नसल्यामुळे होणारे त्याचे हाल. अत्यंत प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत आयुष्याशी चालू असणारा त्याचा लढा.हे चित्रण कादंबरीमध्ये वाचताना नकळत आपल्या डोळ्यांच्या कडा ओल्या झाल्यावाचून राहत नाही. पुढे हाच शेतकरी दुष्काळ आणि पाण्याची कमतरता यामुळे ऊस सोडून मग कमी पावसाचे व उत्पन्न मिळवून देणारे पीक म्हणून कांद्याच्या शेतीकडे वळतो. गावच्या जवळच तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणी कांद्याचे मोठे बाजारपेठ असते आणि ऊसाला चांगला पर्याय म्हणून हळूहळू सर्व शेतकरी आपापल्या शेतात कांद्याचे पीक घेऊ लागतात. कांदा पीक लावून शेम्हणजे हे शेतकऱ्यांसाठी एक प्रकारचा जुगार. हे ते पीक लागवड केल्यापासून ते बाजारपेठेत जाईपर्यंत या कादंबरीतील प्रवासातून आपल्याला जाणवतो पण येथेही पांगऱ्याच्या नशिबी दुःखच येते. कारण बाजारपेठेत पूर्ण तळ्याबद्दल आलेल्या विक्रमी कांद्याचा व्यापारी आपल्या सोयीप्रमाणे दर पाडून लिलाव चालू करतात आणि आधी दुष्काळाने होरपळून गेलेला, पोटाला चिमटे काढून पिकवलेल्या कांद्याचे अशी होणारी अवहेलना शांतपणे

पाहणारे शेतकरी आपला स्वयंम सोडतो. व्यापारी आणि शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये चालू झालेला दंगा पोलिसांच्या गोळीबारने थांबतो. चिखलात, रक्तात मलीन झालेला कांदा त्या कांद्यावरती पडलेले काही शेतकरी आणि भयान शांतता पसरलेली बाजारपेठ असा या कादंबरीचा शेवट दाखवलेला आहे. हा शेवट वाचून झाल्यानंतर काही वेळ आपण सुन्न झाल्या वाचून राहत नाही. एक वाचक म्हणून विचार करायला भाग पाडणारी अशी कादंबरी.

निष्कर्ष:

1. 'पाणी' प्रश्न हा ग्रामीण भागातील जीवनाशी संबंधित मोठा प्रश्न आहे.

2. पाणी प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी सरकार आणि गावातील नागरिक या दोघांनीही बरोबरीचे प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. महाराष्ट्रातील पाण्याचा प्रश्न: एक शोधयात्रा. युनिक अकॅडमी प्रकाशन

2. तहान: स्वरूप आणि समीक्षा, संपादक डॉ. कैलास सार्वेकर. रमेश पाध्ये, अमित नारकर, प्रशांत प्रकाशन.

3. डॉ. दि मा मोरे, अध्यक्ष भारतीय जल संस्कृती मंडळ, पाणी आणि साहित्य-मंथन आणि फलश्रुती

4. विश्वास पाटील, पांगिरा, राजहंस प्रकाशन.

5. प्राचार्य रा.र. बोराडे चारापाणी, साकेत प्रकाशन.

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सतत विकास और पर्यावरण

डॉ. विनोद पवार

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्री शरदचंद्रजी पवार वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय, नारंगवाडी

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14096768

गोषवारा:

सतत विकास एक ऐसा शब्द है जिसने हाल के वर्षों में काफी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। लेकिन इसका वास्तव में क्या मतलब है? और यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण क्यों है, खासकर हमारे और हमारी भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए? आज, हम इन सवालों को सुलझाएँगे, पर्यावरण और सतत विकास के अर्थ, महत्व और विभिन्न प्रकारों को समझेंगे।

मुख्य शब्द: सतत विकास लक्ष्य (SDGs), पर्यावरण संरक्षण, जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, जल संरक्षण, वनीकरण (Afforestation), पुनर्चक्रण (Recycling)

अनुसंधान के उद्देश :

1. पर्यावरण और सतत विकास के बारे मे अध्ययन करना.
2. सतत विकास साधते वक़्त पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिये जरुरी उपायो की चर्चा करना.
3. पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिये सरकारी नितियो का अध्ययन करना.

पर्यावरण का अर्थ:

पर्यावरण शब्द का मतलब है, आस-पास की परिस्थितियां या स्थिति जिसमें कोई जीव, व्यक्ति, या पौधा रहता है या काम करता है. पर्यावरण में भौतिक, जैविक, और सांस्कृतिक तत्व शामिल होते हैं.

सतत विकास क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

सतत विकास अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं को एक साथ संबोधित करते हुए संतुलित विकास के लिए रोडमैप के रूप में कार्य करता है।

आर्थिक स्थिरता

आर्थिक रूप से, टिकाऊ विकास उन प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देता है जो हमारे पर्यावरण को संरक्षित करते हुए आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देते हैं। इसमें नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा और टिकाऊ कृषि जैसे उद्योगों का समर्थन करना शामिल है जो न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करते हैं बल्कि हमारे ग्रह की रक्षा भी करते हैं। इसके अलावा, टिकाऊ प्रथाएँ आर्थिक समृद्धि को बढ़ावा देते हुए नए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करती हैं।

सामाजिक स्थिरता

सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से, सतत विकास सभी के लिए समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करता है, सामाजिक न्याय और समावेशिता की वकालत करता है। इसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं को कम करना, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा और सभी के लिए एक सभ्य जीवन स्तर तक पहुँच को बढ़ावा देना है। इसलिए, यह एक अधिक न्यायसंगत और न्यायपूर्ण समाज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करता है।

पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता

पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए सतत विकास एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीति है। यह संसाधन संरक्षण, अपशिष्ट को कम करने और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की ओर संक्रमण को प्रोत्साहित करता है। हमारे पर्यावरणीय पदचिह्न को कम करके, सतत विकास यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि हम जैव विविधता की रक्षा करें, पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखें और भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए अपने ग्रह को संरक्षित करें।

सतत विकास के विभिन्न प्रकार

सतत विकास तीन मुख्य प्रकारों में विभाजित है: आर्थिक स्थिरता, पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुँचाए बिना विकास सुनिश्चित करना; सामाजिक स्थिरता, समावेशिता और समानता को बढ़ावा देना; और पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता, संसाधन संरक्षण और पारिस्थितिकी प्रभाव को कम करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना। ये घटक एक साथ मिलकर एक

सतत और समृद्ध भविष्य को आकार देने का काम करते हैं। आइए सतत विकास के विभिन्न प्रकारों को समझें।

1. आर्थिक स्थिरता

आर्थिक स्थिरता का मतलब है पर्यावरण के प्रति सम्मान के साथ आर्थिक विकास को संतुलित करना। यह ऐसे उद्योगों और नौकरियों को बढ़ावा देता है जो न केवल धन पैदा करते हैं, बल्कि पर्यावरण पर न्यूनतम नकारात्मक प्रभाव भी डालते हैं। इसमें नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, टिकाऊ कृषि और हरित भवन जैसे क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। यह निष्पक्ष व्यापार, सभ्य कार्य स्थितियों और जिम्मेदार उपभोग और उत्पादन पैटर्न को प्रोत्साहित करता है।

2. सामाजिक स्थिरता

दूसरी ओर, सामाजिक स्थिरता एक समावेशी समाज बनाने पर केंद्रित है जो सभी व्यक्तियों और संस्कृतियों का सम्मान करता है, समान अवसर प्रदान करता है और मानवाधिकारों को बनाए रखता है। इसमें शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनाना शामिल है जो सभी के लिए सुलभ हो, चाहे उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति, लिंग, जाति या जातीयता कुछ भी हो। इस प्रकार की स्थिरता यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि प्रगति करते समय कोई भी पीछे न छूटे।

3. पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता

पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता का उद्देश्य हमारे ग्रह पर मानवीय गतिविधियों के नकारात्मक प्रभाव को कम करना है। इसमें जैव विविधता की रक्षा करना, प्रदूषण को कम करना, जल और अन्य संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि विकास की हमारी खोज में हमारे ग्रह के स्वास्थ्य से समझौता न हो।

उद्देश्य समावेशी और टिकाऊ आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। आर्थिक विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए, समावेशी और टिकाऊ आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना आवश्यक है जो समाज के सभी सदस्यों को लाभ पहुंचाए। इसमें नौकरियां पैदा करना, उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देना और बुनियादी ढांचे और नवाचार में निवेश करना शामिल हो सकता है। इसके लिए निष्पक्ष व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने और आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि आर्थिक लाभ समान रूप से वितरित किए जाएं।

सतत विकास के उदाहरण:

1. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा: सौर, पवन और जल विद्युत जैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों में निवेश करने से जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम हो सकती है, जो जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है।

2. टिकाऊ कृषि: टिकाऊ विकास लक्ष्य मृदा स्वास्थ्य में सुधार कर सकते हैं, जल उपयोग को कम कर सकते हैं, तथा

डॉ. विनोद पवार

हानिकारक कीटनाशकों और उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता को कम कर सकते हैं।

3. हरित भवन: टिकाऊ सामग्रियों का उपयोग करके ऊर्जा-कुशल भवनों का डिजाइन और निर्माण करने से ऊर्जा की खपत, जल उपयोग और अपशिष्ट को कम किया जा सकता है।

4. सार्वजनिक परिवहन : पैदल चलने और साइकिल चलाने के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने तथा कम उत्सर्जन वाले वाहनों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने से ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन में कमी आ सकती है और वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो सकता है।

5. अपशिष्ट में कमी और पुनर्चक्रण : अपशिष्ट में कमी और पुनर्चक्रण कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने से लैंडफिल में भेजे जाने वाले अपशिष्ट की मात्रा कम हो सकती है, संसाधनों का संरक्षण हो सकता है और प्रदूषण कम हो सकता है।

6. प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण और सुरक्षा: वनों, महासागरों और जलमार्गों जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की सुरक्षा से जैव विविधता को संरक्षित किया जा सकता है, जलवायु परिवर्तन को कम किया जा सकता है और आवश्यक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाएं प्रदान की जा सकती हैं।

7. टिकाऊ पर्यटन : जिम्मेदार पर्यटन और इकोटूरिज्म जैसे टिकाऊ पर्यटन प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देने से स्थानीय समुदायों को लाभ हो सकता है, सांस्कृतिक विरासत को संरक्षित किया जा सकता है और पर्यावरण पर पर्यटन के नकारात्मक प्रभावों को कम किया जा सकता है।

सतत विकास के उद्देश्य:

हमारे ग्रह के अस्तित्व और भावी पीढ़ियों की भलाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्यावरण को संरक्षित करना महत्वपूर्ण है। हम टिकाऊ प्रथाओं और नीतियों को अपनाकर भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए एक स्वस्थ और समृद्ध ग्रह छोड़ सकते हैं।

1. आर्थिक विकास

आर्थिक विकास भी सतत विकास का एक अनिवार्य उद्देश्य है। इसका उद्देश्य समावेशी और टिकाऊ आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। आर्थिक विकास को प्राप्त करने के लिए, समावेशी और टिकाऊ आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना आवश्यक है जो समाज के सभी सदस्यों को लाभ पहुंचाए। इसमें नौकरियां पैदा करना, उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा देना और बुनियादी ढांचे और नवाचार में निवेश करना शामिल हो सकता है। इसके लिए निष्पक्ष व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने और आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि आर्थिक लाभ समान रूप से वितरित किए जाएं।

सतत आर्थिक विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार संसाधन प्रबंधन की भी आवश्यकता होती है, जिसमें प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का कुशल उपयोग और अपशिष्ट और प्रदूषण को कम करना शामिल है। इसमें टिकाऊ उत्पादन और उपभोग प्रथाओं को अपनाना, परिपत्र अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल को बढ़ावा

देना और जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम करना शामिल हो सकता है।

2. गरीबी निर्मूलन

सतत विकास का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य गरीबी उन्मूलन है, जिसका उद्देश्य अत्यधिक गरीबी में रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या को कम करना है। गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए सतत आर्थिक विकास आवश्यक है, क्योंकि यह आय सृजन और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करता है। हालाँकि, यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि आर्थिक विकास समावेशी हो और समाज के सभी सदस्यों, विशेष रूप से गरीबी में रहने वाले लोगों को लाभ पहुँचाए। यह उन नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है जो शिक्षा और कौशल विकास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों और कमजोर आबादी के लिए लक्षित समर्थन को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

3. सामाजिक स्वामित्र

सामाजिक समानता सतत विकास का एक और महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है। इसमें असमानता को कम करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है कि समाज के सभी सदस्यों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा और शिक्षा जैसी आवश्यक सेवाओं तक पहुँच प्राप्त हो। असमानता को कम करना और गरीबी और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के मूल कारणों को संबोधित करना सामाजिक समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है। इसे विभिन्न नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों, जैसे लक्षित सामाजिक कार्यक्रम, प्रगतिशील कराधान और सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

सामाजिक समानता के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में से एक स्वास्थ्य सेवा और शिक्षा जैसी आवश्यक सेवाओं तक पहुँच है। कई देशों में इन सेवाओं तक पहुँच में पर्याप्त असमानताएँ हैं, हाशिए पर पड़े समुदायों को अक्सर गुणवत्तापूर्ण देखभाल और शिक्षा तक पहुँचने में महत्वपूर्ण बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है।

4. पर्यावरण संरक्षण

पर्यावरण संरक्षण सतत विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य है। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग इस तरह से किया जाए कि वे भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए स्वस्थ रहें। इसमें ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करना, जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना और उत्पादकता बनाए रखने के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का प्रबंधन करना शामिल है।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ऐसी नीतियों और प्रथाओं को अपनाना महत्वपूर्ण है जो पर्यावरण पर मानवीय गतिविधियों के हानिकारक प्रभावों को कम से कम करें। इसे टिकाऊ और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर स्विच करके, ऊर्जा दक्षता को बढ़ावा देकर और टिकाऊ परिवहन प्रथाओं को लागू करके ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करके हासिल किया जा सकता है।

डॉ. विनोद पवार

पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिये सरकारी प्रयास:

17 सतत विकास लक्ष्य एक प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। ये रणनीतिक स्तंभ हैं जिन पर उनमें से प्रत्येक टिका हुआ है:

1. **गरीबी समाप्त करना:** संसाधनों तक पहुंच बढ़ाना और संघर्ष या प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित समुदायों को सहायता प्रदान करना।

2. **शून्य भुखमरी:** कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार के लिए आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे और प्रौद्योगिकी में निवेश सुनिश्चित करना।

3. **स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण:** असमानता को कम करना और सभी लोगों के लिए अच्छा स्वास्थ्य सुनिश्चित करना।

4. **गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा:** समावेशी, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना ताकि सभी बच्चे प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा पूरी कर सकें।

5. **लैंगिक समानता:** समान अधिकारों के साथ-साथ प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना।

6. **स्वच्छ जल और स्वच्छता:** सुरक्षित पेयजल तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना और उचित स्वच्छता बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त स्वच्छता सुविधाएं प्रदान करना।

7. **सस्ती और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा:** स्वच्छ ऊर्जा स्रोतों में निवेश करके ऊर्जा उत्पादकता में सुधार करें ८] सभ्य कार्य और आर्थिक विकास: उत्पादकता और नवाचार के प्रकारों को बढ़ाकर टिकाऊ आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना ।

8. **उद्योग, नवाचार और बुनियादी ढांचा:** अनुसंधान और नवाचार में निवेश बढ़ाकर डिजिटल विभाजन को कम करना और टिकाऊ उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना।

9. असमानताओं को कम करना : बाजार विनियमन में सुधार करना और लोगों के प्रवासन और गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देना।

10. **टिकाऊ शहर और समुदाय:** सुरक्षित आवास तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना तथा सार्वजनिक परिवहन और शहरी प्रबंधन में निवेश करना।

11. जिम्मेदार उत्पादन और उपभोगअधिक कुशल उत्पादन श्रृंखला बनाकर और खाद्य अपशिष्ट को कम करके उपभोग की जरूरतों को पूरा करना।

12. **जलवायु कार्रवाई:** प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम को कम करने और वैश्विक औसत तापमान को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए उपाय अपनाना।

13. **पानी के नीचे का जीवन:** समुद्री और तटीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को भूमि आधारित प्रदूषण से बचाना।

14. **स्थलीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र का जीवन:** प्राकृतिक आवास और जैव विविधता का संरक्षण।

15. **शांति, न्याय और मजबूत संस्थाएं:** संघर्षों का स्थायी समाधान खोजने और मानव अधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विचारों का आदान-प्रदान।

16. **लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए साझेदारी:** सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार का समर्थन करना ताकि एक सार्वभौमिक प्रणाली प्राप्त हो सके जिससे सभी को लाभ हो।

पूरे विश्व को पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा क्यों करनी चाहिए, इसे समझाने हेतु। 5 जून 1973 को पहला विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाया गया।

2024 विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस इस विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के लिए चुना गया विषय है 'भूमि पुनरुद्धार, मरुस्थलीकरण और सूखे से निपटने की क्षमता'। जिसका नारा है "हमारी भूमि। हमारा भविष्य। हम #GenerationRestoration हैं।"

निष्कर्ष:

हमारे ग्रह के अस्तित्व और भावी पीढ़ियों की भलाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्यावरण को संरक्षित करना महत्वपूर्ण है। हम टिकाऊ प्रथाओं और नीतियों को अपनाकर भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए एक स्वस्थ और समृद्ध ग्रह छोड़ सकते हैं।

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डॉ. विनोद पवार

महिला नेतृत्व और सक्षमीकरण

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14096856

सार :-

हमारा देश में महिलाओ को देवी के समान समझा जाता है लेकिन वास्तवता में देखे तो हमारे समाज में स्त्री को एक भोग लेने वाली वस्तु के रूप में देखा जाता है | कई सारी गलत प्रथा तथा परम्पराए थी जिसने स्त्री का जीना मुश्किल किया हुआ था | उसका जीना एक नौकर तथा एक गुलाम से भी बदतर था | इसी परिस्थिति को बदलने के कार्य की शुरुवात महिलाओ के मुक्तिदाता महात्मा फुले ने की | डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरजी ने महिलाओ को समान रूप से अधिकार देकर उसे अधिक रूप से मजबूत बनने तथा जुलुम करने वालोको सामना करने के लिए निर्भय बनाया | हमारे देश मे स्वतंत्रता तक महिलाएं भेदभाव व शोषण का शिकार बनी है | पुरुष वर्ग ने अपना वर्चस्व कायम रखने के लिए महिलाओं को निर्णय तथा उसके मुल अधिकार से उसे वंचित रखते हुए उनका कार्य क्षेत्र चूल्हे-चौके, तथा बच्चे पैदा करणा, उनका पालन करणा के कार्य तक सीमित कर दिया था| यही कारण है कि सामाजिक दर्शन पराश्रयता के कारण महिलाओं की भूमिका सामाजिक राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में नगण्य में रही है | लेकिन किसी भी देश का समग्र विकास महिलाओं की भागीदारी के बिना अधूरा है | हमारे देश के महान राष्ट्र प्रणेता विवेकानंदजी ने विकास प्रक्रिया में ओरतोंकी भूमिका को स्वीकार करते उनका मानना था कि जिस प्रकार एक पंख से चिड़िया उडान भर नहीं सकती उसी प्रकार किसी भी क्षेत्र मे बिना महिलाओं को शामिल किये बिना कोई राष्ट्र प्रगति नहीं कर सकता |

कि वर्ड्स :- महिला नेतृत्व, सक्षमीकरण

प्रस्तावना :-

स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत सरकार ने महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए अनेक योजनाएं तथा उनके लिये वैधानिक अधिकारों को उपयोग मे लाया जाने लगा | भारतीय संविधान के अनुछेद 14 पुरुषों को महिलाओ को हर क्षेत्र मे जैसे राजनीती, सामाजिक आदि में और समान अवसर प्रदान किए गए हैं इसी भांति अनुच्छेद 39 समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन का प्रावधान किया गया है |यही नहीं सरकार में महिलाओं को शोषण व अत्याचारों से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए अनेक अधिनियम पारित किए हैं| इस दिशा में हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम, दहेज निवारण अधिनियम, सती प्रथा, अनैतिक व्यापार निवारण अधिनियम, प्रसव पूर्व निदान तकनीकी दुरुपयोग निवारण अधिनियम और यौन उत्पीड़न से महिलाओं का संरक्षण विधेयक, कार्यस्थल पर अत्याचार प्रतिबंधक अधिनियम इस जैसे अधिनियम है | जो महिलाओं को अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिये सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करते हैं | इसी क्रम में महिला संरक्षण की रक्षा के लिए एक संवैधानिक निकाय राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की स्थापना 1992 में की गई | यह आयोग महिलाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यों मे उनके कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिए सिफारिश, सुझाव व स्तुतियां

डॉ. रेखा रामनाथ बने

समय-समय पर प्रदान करता है | 1975 को 'अंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष' के रूप में मनाए जाने के बाद सरकार ने महिलाओं की दशा मे सुधार करणे तथा उनके विकास को सुनिश्चित करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया|

महिलाओं के लिए कई योजनाएं चल रही है जीनमे बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ, निराश्रित विधवा भरण पोषण अनुदान योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, इंदिरा महिला शक्ति उद्यम प्रोत्साहन योजना, मैटरनिटी लीव तीन साप्ताह से बढ़कर बारह सप्ताह तक की गई है| हाल ही में महिलाओं के उच्च शिक्षण पर का खर्चा भी शासन ने उठा लिया है| साथ ही भारत के सबसे बड़ी महिला केंद्रित योजना महिला सुभद्रा योजना और महिला समृद्धि योजना के अंतर्गत SLA को 90 प्रसिद्ध प्रतिशत तक उपलब्धता की है| जन धन योजना, महिला सम्मान बचत पत्र योजना के द्वारा सरकार ने महिलाओं के लिए कई प्रोडक्शन प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किए हैं |लेकिन भारत और भारत में महिलाओ को एक समान तथा पुरुष के समान स्थान नहीं है| भारत में 90% से अधिक महिलाओं को आज भी लैंगिक भेदभाव, उत्पीड़न, यौन शोषण, शिक्षा की कमी, दहेज संबंध उत्पीड़न और लैंगिक

वेतन अंतर का सामना करना पड़ता है| 'भारत में NCRD कि अपराध रिपोर्ट 'के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिलाओं के खिलाफ दर्ज अपराधों की संख्या 3.37 से बढ़कर 2022 मे 4.45 लाख हो गई ,जो 30% से अधिक की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है| अपराध दर(प्रति लाख महिलाओं पर अपराध) सन 2014 मे 56.3 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2022 तक 66.4 प्रतिशत हो गया है |

महिलाओं के दिए गए प्रावधानों के आधार पर बदलाव लाने के लिए उनका डिसीजन मेकिंग पावर में होना जरूरी हो गया है | इसी आधार पर हम सब महिलाओ के लिये क्या कर सकते हैं इसका शोध लेने हेतु महिला नेतृत्व विकास और सक्षमीकरण विषय का चयन प्रस्तुत संशोधक द्वारा किया गया है|

अध्ययन हेतु:-

1.भारत की महिलाओं के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक स्थिति की जानकारी लेना|

2. महिला स्थिति में सुधार लाने वाली योजनाओं के बारे जानकारी लेना |

3 महिला नेतृत्व कि जरुरत समझने के लिए|

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति बुनियादी तौर पर सुधार लाने के लिए अपने जी-20 अध्यक्षता दौरान समावेशी विकास, सतत विकास लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति और प्रगति, पर्यावरण के अनुकूल विकास, तकनीकी सुधार और बहुपक्षीय संस्थाओं के पुनर्गठन के साथ-साथ महिला नेतृत्व में विकास को 6 केंद्रीय बिंदुओं के रूप में किया| यह भारत के भीतर एक प्रमुख नीतिगत मुद्दे के रूप में लैंगिक समानता को संबंधित करने के स्थाई महत्व की मान्यता का प्रतीक बना| महिला नेतृत्व के विकास को बढ़ावा देने का उद्देश्य लैंगिक समानता के महत्व को पहचानने के साथ को जड़ से दूर करने के प्रयास है | जिन्होंने ऐतिहासिक रूप से महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में विकास के तहत महिलाएं केवल विकास के लाभार्थी नहीं है बल्कि वे नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में विकास का एजेंडा तय करने और विकास योजना के निर्माण तथा निर्णायक में भागीदारी करती है|

महिला नेतृत्व और सक्षमीकरण :-

महिला नेतृत्व कि एक ऐसी टीम बनाने और बनाए रखने की क्षमता है जो प्रतिस्पर्धी के सापेक्ष अच्छा प्रदर्शन करती है |महिला नेतृत्व का विकास होने से देश में महिलाओं की स्थिति खासकर उनकी जो समाज के पिछड़े तबके से आती है| बच्ची अपने जन्म से पहले ही भेदभाव का शिकार होती है और जन्म के बाद भी उनके साथ खान-पान, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सुविधाएं तथा उसके मुल अधिकार के मामलों में भेदभाव किया जाता है, और किशोर अवस्था के आते-आते उनकी शादी कर दी जाती है| ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की ज्यादातर

डॉ. रेखा रामनाथ बने

महिलाओं का वक्त खाना पकाने, पानी लाने, बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने, जानवरों को चारा देने, गाय को दुहने जैसे निम्नस्तरीय काम करने पड़ते हैं| जबकि पुरुषों के हिस्से मे ऐसे काम होते हैं जो अधिक स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देते हैं दूध की विक्रि, खेती करना और खेती के उत्पाद बेचकर धन कमाना|

महिला नेतृत्व को बढ़ावा मिले तो महिलाओं से संबंधित शिक्षा सशक्तिकरण, जीविका आदि के मुद्दे तथा केंद्र एवं राज्य द्वारा संचालित शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य सफाई, पोषाहार, टीकाकरण, परिवार नियोजन, रोग नियंत्रण, आपूर्ति विद्युत, आपूर्ति सफाई ,महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध परियोजनाओं के तहत उपलब्ध होने वाले अवसर सुविधा और सेवाएं आदि में भाग लेने का अवसर मिले तो उनकी अपनी समस्याओं का निपटारा कर सकेगी और समाज में मिलने वाले लाभों में बराबर के भागीदार बनेगी|

महिला नेतृत्व विकास से राजनीति में भागीदारी और सत्ता में हिस्सेदारी मिलती है| जिसकी वजह से महिला विकास का पैमाना मिलता है| व्यापक लैंगिक अंतर, समावेशी निर्णय निर्माण, सामुदायिक विकास, सतत विकास, गुणक प्रभाव, लिंग आधारित हिंसा जड़ से खत्म करता करना आसान होगा| नेतृत्व और निर्णय लेने की भागीदारी में बढ़त होगी| जिस कारण और कौशल्य विकास महिला उद्यान को सशक्त बना सकते हैं| महिला सक्षमीकरण के उद्देश्य से दिए गए अधिकार उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ कानून, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के खिलाफ अधिकार, संपत्ति में समान अधिकार, गरिमा और शालीनता के अधिकार के बावजूद महिलाओं की स्थिति ना तो बदल पाए हैं और ना ही बदल पाएगी| अगर सामाजिक परिवर्तन और वैचारिक बदलाव आए तो शायद महिलाओं की समस्या कुछ कम हो| साथ ही विचारों के इस परिवर्तन को व्यवहार में भी लाया जाए| महिलाएं पंच सरपंच बन भी जाए तो क्या अगर उन्हें निर्णय लेने का अधिकार ही ना मिले| उन्होंने हर क्षेत्र में अपना कदम रखा है शिक्षा ,राजनीति, मीडिया, कला व संस्कृति, सेवा क्षेत्र , विज्ञान व प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में भले ही कदम रखा हो फिर भी उसे कार्य स्थल पर अनोखी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है| जो उच्च नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं तक उनके उत्थान को जटिल बना सकती है| लेकिन इससे उनकी महत्वाकांक्षा काम नहीं होती| वह निडरता से अपने रास्ते में आने वाली बाधओं को पार करने के तरीके खोजती है| हाल ही घटी घटना आपके सामने उदाहरण के तौर पर काफी है| कोलकाता के आरजी अस्पताल में एक डॉक्टर के साथ कथित बलात्कार और हत्या ने एक बार फिर भारत में

महिलाओं को सुरक्षा के मुद्दे को सामने ला दिया है | जैसा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट (SC) ने कहा है इस क्रूर और भयावह घटना ने देश की अंतरात्मा को झकझोर दिया है| इस घटनाने अतीत में महिलाओं के खिलाफ ऐसी कई घटनाओं पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित किया है| जैसे कि दिल्ली में निर्भया कांड, हैदराबाद में दिशा कांड और 2010 के बाद से कई अन्य मेडिकल स्टाफ की सुरक्षा में व्यवस्थागत विकलांगता के संकेत है| दुनिया का ऐसा कोई कोना या क्षेत्र नहीं जहां महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार नहीं होते | हर क्षेत्र में हर घर में सारी महिलाओं को उसमें हम भी आए, उन्हे कम या ज्यादा या जान गवाने तक के अत्याचार का आपको सामना करना पड़ता है|

ऐसे में सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या आज तक की योजना से महिला सशक्त हो पाई? नही अभी तक तो नहीं इसीलिए तो फिर महिला नेतृत्व को बढ़ा देने पर महिला सशक्त होगी| इन परिस्थितियों में महिलाओं को यौन हिंसा की विशेष जोखिम होती है| पितृसत्तात्मक दृष्टिकोण और पूर्वगृह के कारण, रोगियों के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा महिला चिकित्सा के पेशेवरो को चुनौती देने की अधिक संभावना होती है| इसके अलावा महिला चिकित्सा पेशावर को सहकारियों वरिष्ठों और अधिकारों द्वारा कार्य स्थल पर विभिन्न प्रकार की योंन हिंसा का सामना करना पड़ता है| तो फिर महिला नेतृत्व और सशक्तिकरण किया हुआ प्रावधान सफल हो पाएगा| महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को लागू करने का संघर्ष जारी है| जो राज्य विधानसभा और संसद में महिलाओं के लिए 33% आवर्तित करेगा| आज की स्थिति में इस विधायक पारित होना एक वास्तविकता बनने के करीब है| स्थानीय शासन में 73 वे संविधान संशोधन के तहत 33% और आज 2011 से 50% सिट प्राप्त होने से महिला नेतृत्व उभरकर सामने आया है लेकिन महिला नेतृत्व आने के बाद भी निर्णय लेने का अधिकार उसे नहीं लेने देते है |

सारांश :-

भारत को एक प्रगतिशील और लैंगिक समानता वाला सुरक्षित समाज करने के लिए राजनीतिक प्रतिबद्धताओं से कहीं अधिक केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है | महिलाओं के नेतृत्व में विकास को साकार करने के लिए समान अवसरों और बुनियादी जरूरत को पूरा करना, देश में समावेशियों सतत विकास के सभी स्तरों पर महिला नेतृत्व को बढ़ावा देना और साथ निभाना जरूरी है | महिला नेतृत्व विकास हमारी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है | हम जिस भी भूमिका में है उसी भूमिका के माध्यम से महिला नेतृत्व विकास की प्रक्रिया में योगदान कर सकते हैं | घर के सदस्य के रूप में परिवार समाज के सबसे छोटी इकाई है इसलिए यहाँ पहले शिक्षा घर से ही प्रारंभ हो | घर के पुरुष के रूप में हम यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए की महिलाओं को भी समान

रूप से आगे बढ़ने का अधिकार है | महिला साथी के रूप में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के रूप में महिला नेतृत्व को प्रोत्साहित करने में हम महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकते हैं | ताकि महिला नेतृत्व और विकास के रूप में बदलाव की शुरुआत होकर महिलाओं के लिए सही नेतृत्व पर विकास के लिए महिला और हमारा पूरा समाज को संगठन के साथ परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा|

संदर्भ:-

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2. ग्रामीण महिला नेतृत्व – स्वामी पी गुप्त और शक्ती गुसा
3. महिला सक्षमीकरण – जयश्री महाजन
4. लोकमत समाचार
5. लोकसत्ता

डॉ. रेखा रामनाथ बने

भारतातील आदिवासी शिक्षण, स्थिती,आव्हाने आणि समस्या (ऑगस्ट 2024)

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गोषवारा:-

      हा लेख भारतीय परिस्थितीमधील आदिवासी शिक्षणाशी संबंधित संकल्पनात्मक रचना आणि समज या बाबत आहे. संशोधकाने डेटाच्या प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम दोन्ही स्रोतांसह अभ्यास केला. वर्तमान समाजाची रचना आणि भारतातील जातिव्यवस्थेच्या विळख्यातून तिची विविधता गंभीर विश्लेषणाद्वारे प्रक्षेपित केली आहे. भारतातील संदर्भानुसार विकास सिद्धांत आणि पद्धतींचे एकत्रीकरण आणि आदिवासींवर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याची विशेष गरज शैक्षणिक धोरण, संभावना आणि कितपत गरज आहे यावर प्रकाश टाकला. विविध समाजसुधारकांचा प्रथमदर्शनी अनुभव, शिक्षित आणि विविध लेखातील संशोधकांच्या धारणा देखील गंभीरपणे तपासल्या आहेत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील तरतुदीवर आधारित शिक्षणाची गरज बळकट करण्यासाठी वेळोवेळी काढली जाते, भारताच्या आदिवासी शिक्षण प्रणालीवर आधारित शिक्षणच्या उत्थानासाठी शेवटी सूचनाही दिल्या आहेत.भारतातील आदिवासी शिक्षण म्हणून तरतूद तथापि,नावनोंदणी न होणे आणि/किंवा ड्रॉपआउट आणि केस स्टडीजच्या वर्णनात घटकांच्या विश्लेषणावर आधारित आहे.

मुख्य शब्द- आदिवासी शिक्षण,नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण2020, मल्टी-ग्रेड मल्टी-लेव्हल (MGML) अभ्यासक्रम, समुदायाचा सहभाग, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि अध्यापनशास्त्र,शिक्षणाची भाषा.

परिचय

      एकविसावे शतक हे विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाचे आहे, विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान संबंधी झालेले विविध बदल यांचे मूळ कारण शिक्षण आहे. संपूर्ण देशातील बालकाना दर्जेदार व उपयुक्त शिक्षण मिळणे ही काळाची गरज बनलेली आहे. दर दहा वर्षानी अभ्यासक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून हे बदल विविध शैक्षणिक स्तरावर होत असतात. त्यामुळे अभ्यासक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून खर्या अर्थाने विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगिन विकास होतो असे मानले जाते.

      "स्वामी विवेकानंद यांचे एक प्रसिद्ध कथन आहे, मूल जर शाळेत जात नसेल तर शाळेने मूला पर्यंत जाने गरजेचे आहे"

      प्राथमिक स्तरापासून ते तांत्रिक उच्च शिक्षणापर्यंतचे शिक्षण जगाला एका व्यासपीठावर आणू शकते, योग्यता आणि वैयक्तिक क्षमता जगण्याचे मूल्य देते. भारताने व्हिजन 2020 आणि स्पर्धात्मक आव्हाने याच्या माध्यमातून जगाच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या शर्यतीत विकासाचे व्यासपीठ गाठले. शिक्षणाचा उच्च खर्च, गरिबी आणि साहित्य आणि शाळा संरचनांचा याचा अभाव यामुळे आपली शहरे रस्त्यावरील मुलांनी भरले आहे, जे पदपथवर आपला दिवस संपवतात, पुढचे जेवण कुठे होईल हे माहित नसते. बालकाना दिले जाणारे शिक्षण हे त्याच्या मातृभाषेत दिले जावे, या विचाराला महात्मा गांधी सुद्धा

मनात होते. ज्या देशातील शिक्षण प्रणाली कणखर तो देश प्रत्येक क्षेत्रामध्ये इतर देशांच्या मानाने प्रबळ व सामर्थ्यवान असतो.प्राथमिक शिक्षण हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे शिक्षण मानण्यात आले आहे. बालकांच्या चंचल प्रवृत्तीला योग्य संधी देणे हा या शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा मूल मंत्र असे मानले जाते. मुले शिकत असतात पण त्यांना मिळायला हवा तसा मार्गदर्शक मिळत नाही. ज्या देशात प्राथमिक शिक्षण उत्कृष्ट तसेच परिणामकारक दिले जाते त्या देशाचा भविष्यकाळ उज्ज्वल असतो. ज्या वेगाने जगात बदल होत आहे, जी क्रांती होते आहे त्या बदलत्या जगाचा भाग होण्यासाठी शिक्षकालाही या वेगाशी जुळवून घेता आले पाहिजे. आजच्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा जो वेग असेल तोच एका शिक्षकाला असेलच असं नाही, म्हणून आजच्या शिक्षकांना अगोदर विद्यार्थी होता आले पाहिजे, तरच तो विद्यार्थ्यांच्या ज्ञानात काही भर घालू शकेल. शिकण्याची प्रक्रिया निरंतर सुरू असलेल्या विद्यार्थी होणे ही आजच्या काळाची गरज आहे. प्रत्यक्ष शिकवण्यापेक्षा मार्गदर्शन करणार ही शिक्षकाचे प्रमुख कर्तव्य आहे. त्यामुळे शिक्षकाची भूमिका सध्या " मेंटर " ची झाली आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांचा गुरू असन्या पेक्षा तो सहअध्यायीं झाला पाहिजे. आदिवासी समाज हा भारतातील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण समाज व प्राचीन समाज मानला जातो, आधी म्हणजे अगोदर जे किंवा पूर्वीची प्राचीन रहिवासी अशी ओळख असणारे म्हणजे आदिवासी हा

समाज पूर्वीपासूनच डोंगरी भागात वास्तव्य करीत असल्याने या समाजाचा सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास हवा तेवढ्या प्रमाणात झालेला दिसून येत नाही. तसेच तो शैक्षणिक मागासलेला पण आहे असे दिसून येते शिक्षणापर्यंत त्याची पोहोच ही कमीच आहे असे पण दिसून येते. जसे या समाजासाठी शासन स्तरावर अनेक योजना सुविधा देण्यात येत असल्या तरी बोलीभाषा, आत्मविश्वास, उदासीनता, भौतिक सुविधांचा अभाव यांमुळे यांच्यापर्यंत शिक्षणाचा प्रचार प्रसार पाहिजे तेवढ्या प्रमाणात होत नसताना दिसून येतो, तरी शासन स्तरावरून आदिवासी मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी आश्रमशाळेची सुरुवात करण्यात आली. तसेच आदिवासी मुलांना शिष्यवृत्तीही देण्याची सुरुवात करण्यात आली, महत्त्वपूर्ण म्हणजे यांच्या शिक्षणाचा उद्देश सफल झाल्यास यांच्यातील प्रतिभावंतांना न्याय तर मिळेलच परंतु त्यांच्या मार्फतच या समाजाला प्रवाहात शामिल करण्यास मदत होईल.भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्या पासून आजपर्यंत प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात विकास करण्याचे ध्येय प्रत्येक नागरिकाने व देशाने स्वीकारले आहे. प्रत्येक नागरिकाला साक्षर करायचे ज्यामधून भारताचा सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विकासास चांगल्या प्रकारे विकास साधता येईल. भारतीय राज्य घटनेने समाजातील सर्व घटकांना शिक्षण घेण्याचे हक्क दिला आहे, तरीही अजून काही घटकांपर्यंत शिक्षण हवे तेवढे किंवा प्रत्येक गरजू पर्यंत पोहोचू शकले नाही. महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केला तर सध्या स्थितीत अनेक आदिवासी जमाती आहेत, तसे त्यांचे शिक्षण आर्थिक सामाजिक विकासाचा मोठा प्रश्न भारतीय प्रशासनासमोर हा आहे.

आदिवासी शिक्षणाची पार्श्वभूमी

बराच आदिवासी समाज आजही शिक्षणापासून वंचित असताना आपल्याला दिसून येतो हां जर वंचितपणा शासन स्तरावरून कमी करायचं असेल, तर आदिवासी भागातील मुलांना प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासूनच भर दिला गेला पाहिजे. जेणेकरून भविष्यामध्ये हीच मुलं शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या जीवनामध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल घडवून आणतील आणि मुख्य प्रवाहात सामील होतील आणि देशाचा विकास घडवून आणतील.आदिवासी मुलांपर्यंत गुणवत्ता युक्त व तंत्रज्ञानयुक्त शिक्षण पोहोचले तर त्यांच्या आजच्या दिवसापेक्षा उद्याचा दिवस अधिक उज्ज्वल व सुजलाम् सुफलाम् ठरेल.राज्यघटनेच्या पाचव्या अनुसूचीत प्रामुख्याने प्रशासनाचे अनुसूचित क्षेत्रांवर नियंत्रण आहे.अनुसूचित जमाती जसे की अनुसूचित क्षेत्रातील राज्याची कार्यकारी शक्ती तसेच अनुसूचित क्षेत्रे मध्ये प्रशासनात राज्यपालाची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण असते.तसेच अनुसूचित जमाती सल्लागार परिषदेची रचना आणि कार्य; अनुसूचित क्षेत्रांना लागू होणारा कायदा;घटनेच्या अनुच्छेद 244(2) आणि 275(1) अंतर्गत संविधानाची सहावी अनुसूची प्रामुख्याने "आसाम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा आणि मिझोराम", इतर गोष्टींसह, संदर्भासह: स्वायत्त

Mr. Mahesh S. Hambarde

जिल्हे आणि स्वायत्त प्रदेश; जिल्हा परिषदांची रचना आणि प्रादेशिक परिषदा; जिल्हा परिषदा आणि प्रादेशिक परिषदांना कायदे करण्याचे अधिकार; या मध्ये न्याय प्रशासन स्वायत्त जिल्हे आणि स्वायत्त प्रदेश; प्राथमिक शाळा इ. स्थापन करण्याचे जिल्हा परिषदेचे अधिकार; यांना अधिकार देतात जमीन महसूलाचे मूल्यांकन करणे आणि गोळा करणे आणि कर लादणे; जिल्हा आणि प्रादेशिक परिषदांचे कृत्य आणि ठराव निलंबित करणे; जिल्हा किंवा प्रादेशिक परिषद विसर्जित करणे इत्यादि घटकाचा समावेश आहे.

अनुसूचित जमातीच्या मुलांचे शिक्षण

शिक्षण हे विकासाचे मूलभूत घटक आहे. भारतीय संविधानामध्ये आदिवासी जमाती यांचा उल्लेख करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यांचे भारतातील प्रमाण एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या 8.2% आहे. आदिवासी समाजातील लोक हे शिक्षण घेण्यामध्ये प्रगत समाजापेक्षा मागे आहेत त्यांचे विविध कारणे असू शकतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या विकासाला बाधा निर्माण होत आहे. शिक्षणामुळे माणूस सर्वांगीण विकास साधतो.अनुसूचित जमाती समाजातील वैधानिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटक आहेत आणि एक विशिष्ट लक्ष्य गट तयार करतात. शिक्षणाचे समाजशास्त्र ही एक समाजशास्त्राची ज्ञान शाखा आहे. या ज्ञान शाखेला समाजशास्त्रातील अनेक अभ्यासकांनी विकसित केलेले आहे. त्यात इमाईल दुर्खीम,इलीज,अलदूजर,फॉलो फायर,जॉन मेरी इत्यादी अभ्यासकांनी समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून शैक्षणिक संस्थांचा अभ्यास करून विविध समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनाची मांडणी केलेली आहे.

आदिवासी शिक्षण आणि समस्या

आदिवासी मुलांच्या शिक्षणाची परिस्थिती सर्वसाधारणपणे शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेशी संबंधित आहे, केवळ आदिवासी असण्याशी नाही.अर्थत आदिवासी असण्याचा अर्थ असाही होतो की बहुतेक वेळा ते गरीबही असतात संसाधनांची कमतरता असलेल्या भागात ते राहतात शिक्षणाची स्थिती त्यामुळे खूप कमकुवत बनते. त्यामुळे परिस्थिती केवळ ते आदिवासी असल्यामुळे नाही तर विविध आंतरसंबंधित समस्यांमुळे आहे.

1) आदिवासी समाजातील दारिद्र्य धर्मभोळेपणा अंधश्रद्धा आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात असलेले अज्ञान.
2) आदिवासींच्या मुलांचा व्यवसाय होणार उपयोग वर मिळणारा अपुरा मोबदला.
3) नोकरी करणारा मुलगा घरी न राहण्याची मोठी भीती वाटते.
4) आदिवासी जमात महाराष्ट्रातीलडोंगरी भागात वास्तव्य करीत असल्यामुळे त्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात भौतिक सुविधांचा अभाव जाणवतो.
5) बोलीभाषेची समस्या.

6) दुर्गम भागातील रटाळ अध्यापन आपण व नवतंत्रज्ञानातील अज्ञान.

7) शाळेचे अनाकर्षण वातावरण.

8) बालकांमध्ये आढळून येणारे कुपोषण.

9) संपर्क साधनाचा अभाव.

10) मुलींच्या शिक्षणाबाबत उदासीनता.

11) अभ्यासक्रम व जीवन यांमध्ये सुसंगती नसणे.

12) शाळेपर्यंत जास्तीचे अंतर पोहोचण्यासाठी वाहतूक साधनाचा अभाव.

अंतर्गत घटक

शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या संरचनेत अंतर्गत घटक अंतर्भूत असतात, उदा. सामग्री आणि अध्यापनशास्त्र, शिक्षकांची अनुपस्थिती आणि

वृत्ती, शिक्षणाची भाषा, प्रोत्साहन, समाजाची शिक्षणाची मर्यादित मालकी, आणि संबोधित केले जाऊ शकते

योग्य कार्यक्रमांद्वारे.

शिक्षणाची भाषा--

आदिवासी मुलांचा राज्य भाषेशी मर्यादित संपर्क असतो, आणि त्यांच्या मातृभाषेत बोलण्याचा कल जास्त असतो.आदिवासी मुलांना ओडिशा मध्ये शालेय शिक्षणाच्या सुरुवातीच्या वर्षांमध्ये (वर्ग- I आणि II) भाषेशी संबंधित समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागल्याची नोंद केली आहे.आदिवासी मुले प्रादेशिक भाषेत शिक्षण घेण्यास अयशस्वी ठरतात. सरकारी शाळा मध्ये वर्गात शिकवण्यासाठी आणि संवादासाठी राज्य भाषेचा वापर करतात. जे पूर्व-प्राथमिक आणि प्राथमिक स्तरावरील आदिवासी मुलाला बहुतेक वेळा परिचित नसते. त्यामुळे, ते पूर्णपणे अक्षम आहेत वर्गातील अध्यापन आणि क्रियाकलाप समजून घेण्यास. राज्य भाषेत वाचणे किंवा मजकूर नीट समजून घेणे हे त्यांना अवघड जाते. हळूहळू राज्य भाषेचा परिचय करून दिल्यास मुख्य प्रवाहातील शिक्षण प्रणालींमध्ये मुलांची क्षमता सुधारू शकते. त्याच्या मातृभाषेचा वापर सुरुवातीच्या काळात आदिवासी मुलासाठी आरामाची भावना विकसित होऊ शकते. ती प्रथम भाषा असणे आवश्यक आहे आणि आदिवासी संस्कृती, वंश, साहित्य आणि कला यांचे ज्ञान मिळवण्याचे साधन म्हणून शिकवले जाते. शिक्षणाचे माध्यम व्यावहारिक अडचणींमुळे केवळ स्थानिक भाषा असू शकत नाही ही बाब तितकीच योग्य पण सुरुवात मात्र त्यापासून व्हायला हवी.

अभ्यासक्रमाची सामग्री - पद्धती आणि सामग्रीचे स्थानिक रूपांतर--

शैक्षणिक सामग्री समुदायाच्या "संबंधित" आदिवासी संस्कृतीमध्ये तयार केली गेली पाहिजे. बाल विकास संशोधन आणि अध्यापनशास्त्राने सूचित केले आहे की लहान मूल संकल्पना अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे शिकते जर ते अर्थपूर्ण संदर्भांमध्ये अंतर्भूत केले असेल तर, म्हणजे स्थानिक आणि परिचित असलेले संदर्भ. अभ्यासक्रम आणि पाठ्यपुस्तकांमध्ये प्रतिबिंबित होणारे शब्द,

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संज्ञा,संदेश,विषय बहुतेकदा ते आदिवासींसाठी परके असतात. नवीन राष्ट्रीय अभ्यासक्रम आराखडा मात्र पाठ्यपुस्तकांच्या बहुसंख्यतेची शिफारस करतो स्थानिक विशिष्टतेसाठी सैद्धांतिक जागा तयार करण्याची पूर्तता करणाऱ्या कार्यपुस्तकांवर लक्ष केंद्रित केले जात आहे विविध विषयांमध्ये शिकण्याची प्रक्रिया, आणि मुलांना वर्गाबाहेर ग्रहपाठ घेण्यास प्रोत्साहित करू शकते (उदा.स्थानिक साहित्यासह घरी विज्ञान प्रयोग करणे). शिक्षकाने शिकण्यासाठी अधिक मनोरंजक आणि सर्जनशील बनवण्यासाठी इतर अध्यापन सहाय्यक कठपुतळी, मॉडेल बनवणे, गायन आणि नाटक यांचा शिकवणीमध्ये समावेश करणे अधिक फायदेशीर ठरते.

मल्टी-ग्रेड मल्टी-लेव्हल (MGML) अभ्यासक्रम

ग्रामीण भागात अंदाजे 80% शाळा बहु-दर्जाच्या आहेत.त्यात मुलांना वर्गात जबरदस्तीने बसवले जाते त्यांची क्षमता विचारात न घेताबऱ्याचदा भिन्न शिक्षण स्तर असूनही त्यांनावर्गात बसावे लागते,योग्य शिक्षण पद्धतींद्वारे संबोधित करणे आवश्यक आहे.द रिवर व्हॅली इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर एज्युकेशनल रिसोर्सेस (RIVER) द्वारे पाठवलेला अभ्यासक्रम हे याचे उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण आहे.

शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि अध्यापनशास्त्र---

आदिवासी भागातील मुलांना अशा शिक्षकांद्वारे शिकवले जाते जे आदिवासी समाजातील असतील किंवा नसतील.त्यात आदिवासी शिक्षकांच्या उपस्थितीने, विशेषत त्याच समुदायातील आदिवासीं शिक्षकाचा शाळेत सहभाग असावा आणि त्यामुळे मुलाची परिस्तिस्ती सुधारेल. हे शिक्षक अधिक संवेदनशीलतेने संस्कृती समजून घेतात आणि त्यांचा आदर करतात.शिक्षक आणि मूल दोघांवर विशेष प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे.आदिवासी विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासक्रमाचे साहित्य पुरवणे तसेच योग्य आचरण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

आदिवासी भागातील मुलांवरील निरीक्षण -

a. आदिवासी मुले संयमी असतात.

b. बिगर आदिवासी मुले गणितात चांगली असतात.

c. आदिवासी भाषा ही सत्तेची भाषा नाही.

d. आदिवासी भाषा इतर लोक बोलत नाहीत किंवा वापरत नाहीत.

e. आदिवासी भाषा संकीर्ण आहे, आणि ओळखली जात नाही.

f. बोलली जाणारी भाषा ही समाजापुरती मर्यादित असते.

g. प्रादेशिक भाषेपेक्षा आदिवासी भाषा हीन दर्जाची आहे.

h. मुलांच्या तुलनेत आदिवासी मुलींचे आकलन मंद असते. प्रशिक्षण आणि क्षमता वाढविणे हे निरंतर केले जाणे आवश्यक आहे. एका संशोधनात असे सुचवले आहे की शिक्षकांच्या प्रेरणा शिक्षकापेक्षा अध्यापन-अध्ययन प्रक्रियेत अधिक योगदान देतात. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण ही एक सतत चालणारी प्रक्रिया असावी, एक वेळचा प्रयत्न नाही.

आदिवासी मुलींचे प्रशिक्षणा बरोबरच, शैक्षणिक क्षमता आणि अध्यापनशास्त्रावर शिक्षकांची क्षमता वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे.

शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि अध्यापनशास्त्राचे मुख्य घटक खालील प्रमाणे आहेत:-

साहित्य वापराचे प्रशिक्षण-

· स्थानिक आदिवासी बोलींवर स्थानिक साहित्याचा वापर वापर करणे.

· वर्गात शिकवण्यात मदत करण्यासाठी संसाधन प्रशिक्षण पुस्तिकांचा विकास करणे.

· आदिवासी मुलांना चित्र शब्दकोश, शिक्षकांचे हँडबुक, संभाषणात्मक तक्ता आणि स्व-शिक्षणाद्वारे समर्थित केले जाऊ शकते.

शिक्षकांसाठी साहित्य-

· बहु-श्रेणी वर्गात शिकवण्याच्या परस्परसंवादी, बाल-केंद्रित आणि लिंग-संवेदनशील पद्धतींचा वापर करण्याचे प्रशिक्षण

आदिवासी मुलांबद्दल शिक्षकांच्या धारणेत बदल करणे ---

· आदिवासी मुलांच्या सांस्कृतिक, संज्ञानात्मक आणि वर्तणुकीच्या सामर्थ्यांबद्दल संवेदनशीलता आणणे.

· शिक्षकांच्या वृत्तीविषयक प्रशिक्षणावर भर देणे.

· शिक्षकांच्या प्रेरणेची पातळी वाढल्याने आदिवासी मुलांमध्ये शिक्षणाची आवड निर्माण होऊ शकते.

अध्यापनाची सहभागी पद्धत-

· विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे, प्रोजेक्ट/टूर्सद्वारे शिकवणे, विद्यार्थ्यांना निर्धारित क्रियाकलाप पूर्ण करण्यासाठी समाविष्ट करणे.

अभ्यासक्रमात --

· सतत मूल्यमापन प्रक्रियेचा अवलंब करने.

· सामाजिक नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक मूल्ये विकसित करणाऱ्या सर्वांगीण शिक्षणावर भर देणे. साहित्याच्या वापरामध्ये योग्य प्रशिक्षण नसताना योग्य अभ्यासक्रमाचा विकास करणे हा एक व्यर्थ व्यायाम आहे. संशोधनातून असे दिसून आले आहे की शिक्षकांना शिकण्याचे साहित्यात शब्दकोश, फ्लॅश कार्ड आणि नाविन्यपूर्ण शिकवण्याचे प्रशिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे.

समुदायाचा सहभाग आणि मालकी --

आदिवासी समाजाला शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत सहभागी करून घेण्यासाठी समाजातील युवा आदिवासी शिक्षक व आदिवासी शिक्षक बदलाचे एजंट म्हणून काम करू शकतात. ते रोल मॉडेल म्हणून काम करू शकतात आणि वर्गाच्या आत आणि बाहेर एकत्र काम करू शकतात. येथे त्याच वेळी, स्थानिक आदिवासी समुदायाला भागीदार म्हणून, उपक्रमाच्या खऱ्या मालकीच्या भावनेने सक्षम केले पाहिजे.समुदायांना गुंतवून ठेवण्याचे नवीन आणि व्यापक मार्ग किंवा समुदायांकडून सहभाग प्राप्त करणे आवश्यक आहे

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समाजाच्या बदलत्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन सतत शोध घेतला जाणे आवश्यक आहे.

समुदाय सहभाग प्रभावी होण्यासाठी खालील मुख्य घटक आहेत:- स्थानिक भागधारकांकडून बाय-इन मिळवायला पाहिजे. स्थानिकांचा विश्वास मिळवायला हवा,त्यांच्याकडून शिका आणि त्यांना शिक्षित करा आणि त्यांची क्षमता वाढवा.स्थानिक आदिवासी युवक आणि समुदाय नेते यांना संघटित करणे आवश्यक आहे.

· मुले आणि पालकांमध्ये जबाबदारी आणि मालकीची भावना निर्माण करा: स्थानिक समुदायाने योगदान दिले पाहिजे त्यांच्या मुलांच्या शिक्षणाच्या वाढीसाठी रोख,प्रकार आणि श्रम यांच्या बाबतीत; आणि संपूर्ण जबाबदाऱ्या स्वीकारा त्यांच्या शाळेची, शाळेच्या इमारतीची दुरुस्ती, माध्यान्ह भोजन कार्यक्रमाचे व्यवस्थापन,नावनोंदणीला प्रोत्साहन, शाळा पर्यवेक्षण आणि देखरेख ठेवणे.

· समुदायांना सक्षम करा: योग्य आणि दर्जेदार शैक्षणिक सेवांची मागणी करण्यासाठी समुदायांना सक्षम केले पाहिजे सरकारकडून बहुआयामी धोरणाद्वारे केले पाहिजे.

निष्कर्ष

शिक्षण हे एकमेव सर्वात महत्त्वाचे माध्यम आहे.ज्याद्वारे व्यक्ती आणि समाज क्षमता पातळी वाढवू शकतात, त्यावर मात करू शकतात आणि त्यांच्या कल्याणासाठी संधी विस्तृत करतात.आदिवासी मुलांच्या शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात, समतोल शोधणे आदिवासींची सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता जपणे आणि त्यांना मुख्य प्रवाहात आणणे यात महत्त्वाचे वाटते. आदिवासी मुलांना शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणणे हा उद्देश डोळयापुढे ठेऊन शासकीय व निम शासकीय आशा दोन्ही बाजूने प्रत्यान करणे गरजेचे आहे. याचा अर्थ शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम तयार करणे जे मुख्य प्रवाहातील शाळांमध्ये आदिवासी मुलांचे यश सुनिश्चित करतात आणि त्यांना कमीत कमी वेळेत मुख्य प्रवाहात समाविष्ट करण्यात मदत करतात. सध्याची शिक्षणपद्धती बहुतांशी मुख्यप्रवाहातील प्रबळ गटासाठी रचलेली असल्याचे दिसून येते म्हणून शिक्षणसहाय्यक यंत्रणा तयार करण्यासाठी गुंतवणूक करणे आवश्यक आहे. जे त्यास पूरक आहेत अशा आदिवासी मुलांचे औपचारिक शिक्षण पद्धतीत एकीकरण करणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षण प्रणाली अंतर्गत आदिवासी मुलाचे सर्वांगीण विकास शक्य आहे. आदिवासी मुलांना शिक्षण घेत असताना विविध संसधनची आवश्यकयता असते ते पूर्ण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

शिफारशी -

1. पूर्व प्राथमिक आणि प्राथमिक स्तरांदरम्यान आदिवासी आणि राज्य अशा दोन्ही भाषा वापरणे आवश्यक आहे.
2. आदिवासी पूरक संबंधित शिक्षण साहित्य तयार करणे.
3. आदिवासी भागातील शिक्षकांसाठी आर्थिक/गैर आर्थिक प्रोत्साहने सादर करणे.

4. आदिवासी मुलांच्या आरोग्य आणि पोषणविषयक गरजा पूर्ण करणे.

5. आदिवासी शिक्षक आणि तरुणांना प्रशिक्षण देऊन समुदायाचा सहभाग वाढवणे.

6. संक्रमणकालीन शिक्षण केंद्रे स्थापन करणे,जे आदिवासी मुलांना मुख्य प्रवाहात आणण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करतात.

7. स्थलांतरित पालकांच्या मुलांसाठी हंगामी वसतिगृहे आणि निवासी शाळा निर्माण करणे.

वर सूचीबद्ध केलेल्या शिफारशी आदिवासी मुलांना भेडसावणाऱ्या काही समस्यांचे निराकरण करतात.

तसेच शाळेत नावनोंदणी न होणे आणि /किंवा शाळेतून बाहेर पडणे आणि केस स्टडीजच्या वर्णनात योगदान देणाऱ्या घटकांच्या विश्लेषणावर आधारित आहे.

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जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी भाषा की बढती उपयोगिता: वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14097036

सारांश :

भाषा संचार माध्यम का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है । अभिव्यक्ति, वर्तालाप, एक-दुसरे को जानने-समझने, सूचना आदान-प्रदान करने में भाषा की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है । भाषा विचार विनिमय का साधन है, जिसके कारण सामाजिक व्यवहार सरलता से सम्पन्न होते है । हिंदी भाषा को भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा का दर्जा प्राप्त है । आज हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग विविध क्षेत्रों में किया जा रहा है । भारत में ही नहीं अपितु विश्व के अनेक देशों में हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । जनसंचार के क्षेत्र में संदेशवहन के कार्य में हिन्दी भाषा की उपयोगिता बढ़ती जा रही है । समाचार पत्र, मासिक पत्र-पत्रिकाऐं, दूरदर्शन, कम्प्युटर, आकाशवाणी, फेसबुक, वाट्सअप, इन्सटाग्राम, ट्वीटर, मोबाईल तथा इंटरनेट पर विविध वेबसाईट्स में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । वैश्वीकरण के इस युग में जनसंचार माध्यम के साधनों के प्रचार-प्रसार के कारण आज वर्तमान समय में हिन्दी एक बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में उभरी है । विश्व में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी भाषा के रूप में आज अपनी विद्यमानता सिध्द कर रही है । आज जनसंचार के साधनों ने हिन्दी को एक वैश्विक स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। वर्तमान में हिन्दी जनसंचार माध्यमों की सबसे लोकप्रिय भाषा बनकर उभर रही है । भारत में ही नहीं दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया, मॉरीशस, चीन, जापान, कोरिया, मध्य एशिया, खाड़ी के देश, अफ्रिका, युरोप, कनाडा तथा अमेरिका में हिन्दी जनसंचार की भाषा के रूप में प्रचलित हो रही है । जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिन्दी के बढ़ते उपयोग ने हिंदी को रोजगारपरक भाषा के रूप में स्थापित किया है । विश्व के अनेक देशों में प्रसारित कई टी.वी. चैनल, हिन्दी में काम कर रहे है और इस पर हिन्दी कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित हो रहे है । विश्व के प्रख्यात विश्वविद्यालयों तथा महाविद्यालयों में हिंदी भाषा विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जा रही है । 21वीं सदी के आधुनिकीकरण व सूचना प्रोद्योगिकी के इस युग में जनसंचार माध्यमों ने हिंदी को भारत ही नहीं विश्व में भी उच्चता के शिखर पर पहुंचाने कार्य किया है । जनसंचार साधनों के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी प्रयोग किए जाने के कारण हिन्दी भाषा अब और भी ज्यादा समृध्द और शक्तिशाली हो गई है ।

बीज शब्द : जनसंचार, वैश्विक, प्रोद्योगिकी, औद्योगिकीकरण, उदारीकरण, इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया इत्यादी ।

हिन्दी भाषा के विकास का जनसंचार माध्यमों के विकास में गहरा योगदान है । संचार का अर्थ है एक दुसरे को जानना, संबंधित सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान करना, बातचीत या वार्तालाप करना होता है । संचार प्रणाली अत्यंत विकसित एवं वैज्ञानिक है । संचार के माध्यम से मनुष्य के सामाजिक बंधन बनते है और विकसित होते है । समाज के संचालन की समस्त प्रक्रिया संचार पर आधारित होती है । संचार मनुष्य के अलावा सभी प्राणियों में होता है ।इसके लिए माध्यम होना आवश्यक है । भाषा ही संचार का माध्यम है । भाषा के माध्यम से ही एक व्यक्ति दुसरे से, एक समूह को दुसरे समूह से और एक देश को दुसरो देश से जोड़ा जा सकता है । इसलिए सूचनाओं एवं भावनाओं को एक-दुसरे तक सम्प्रेषित करने की कला का नाम संचार है ।

संचार माध्यम का प्रभाव समाज में अनादिकाल से ही हो रहा है । परंपरागत एवं आधुनिक संचार माध्यम समाज की विकास प्रक्रिया से जुड़े हुए है । संचार माध्यम का श्रोता अथवा लक्ष्य समूह बिखरा होता है । फिर संचार माध्यम ही संचार प्रक्रिया के अंजाम तक पहुॅंचते है । जनसंचार, जनसंपर्क या लोकसंपर्क से तात्पर्य उन सभी साधनों के अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषण है, जो एक साथ बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या के साथ संबंध संबंधित करने में सहायक होते है । प्रायः इसका अर्थ सम्मिलित रूप से समाचार, पत्र, पत्रिकाऐं, रेडिओ, दूरदर्शन, चलचित्र से लिया जाता है जो समाचार एवं विज्ञापन दोनों के प्रसारण के लिए प्रयुक्त होते है । जनसंचार माध्यम में संचार शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत के चर धातु से हुई है ।

जिसका अर्थ है चलना । संचार के सभी माध्यम में हिन्दी ने मजबूत पकड़ बना ली है । चाहे वह हिन्दी समाचार पत्र हो, रेडियो हो, दूरदर्शन हो, हिन्दी सिनेमा हो, विज्ञापन हो या ओ.टी.टी. हो सर्वत्र हिन्दी भाषा छायी हुई है । वर्तमान समय में हिन्दी को वैश्विक सन्दर्भ प्रदान करने में उसके बोलने वालों की संख्या, हिन्दी फिल्मे, पत्र-पत्रिकाऐं, विभिन्न हिन्दी चॅनल, विज्ञापन एजेंसियाॅं, हिन्दी का विश्वस्तरीय साहित्य तथा साहित्यकार आदि का विशेष योगदान है । इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दी को विश्व भाषा बनाने में इंटरनेट की भूमिका भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । आज हिन्दी अभिव्यक्ति का सबसे सशक्त माध्यम बन गई है । हिन्दी चैनलों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है । बाजार की प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण ही सही अंग्रेजी चैनलों का हिन्दी रूपांतरण हो रहा है । इस समय हिन्दी में भी एक लाख से ज्यादा लोग सक्रिय है । अब सैकड़ों पत्र-पत्रिकाऐं इन्टरनेट पर उपलब्ध है । हिन्दी में वैश्विक स्वरूप को संचार माध्यमें में भी देखा जा सकता है । संचार माध्यमों ने हिन्दी के वैश्विक रूप को गढ़ने में पर्याप्त योगदान दिया है । भाषाऐं संस्कृति की वाहक होती है और संचार माध्यमों पर प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों से समाज के बदलते सच को हिन्दी के बहाने ही उजागर किया गया है । डिजीटल दुनिया में हिन्दी की माॅंग अंग्रेजी की तुलना में पाॅंच गुना ज्यादा तेज है । भारत में हर पाॅंचवा इन्टरनेट प्रयोगकर्ता हिन्दी का प्रयोग करता है । देश में जहाॅं हिन्दी सामग्री की डिजिटल मीडिया में खपत 94 फिसदी की दर से बढ़ रही है, वहीं अंग्रेजी सामग्री की खपत केवल उन्नीस फिसदी की दर से बढ़ रही है । लगभग पूरी दुनिया में आज हिन्दी जनसंचार माध्यमों की सबसे लोकप्रिय भाषा बनकर उभर रही है । भारत में ही नहीं दक्षिण-पूर्व एषिया, माॅरीशस, चीन, जापान, कोरिया, ऐशिया, खाड़ी के देश, अफ्रिका, युरोप, कनाडा तथा अमेरिका में हिन्दी जनसंचार की भाषा के रूप में प्रचलित हो रही है । इन देशों में भी कई टी.वी. चैनल, हिन्दी में काम कर रहे है और इस पर हिन्दी कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित हो रहे है । कभी जिन देशों में हिन्दी शब्दों के दर्शन भी नहीं प्राप्त होते थे, आज वहाॅं पर हिन्दी कई विश्वविद्यालयों, काॅलेजों में विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जा रही है और विद्यार्थी हिन्दी को एक विषय के रूप में पढ़ते है । आजकल विश्व के कई विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी विषय के अलग विभाग भी बनाये गए है, जहाॅं छात्र एवं छात्राऐं उच्च शिक्षा भी ग्रहण करते है । पहले विश्व में भारत के अलावा प्रमुखतया माॅरीशस ही ऐसा देश या जहाॅं हिन्दी के सात टी.वी.चैनल थे और जहाॅं अनेक लेखक अपनी रचनाओं को हिन्दी में लिखते थे और हिन्दी के विकास में योगदान दे रहे है । हिन्दी के व्यापक स्वरूप तथा बाजारवाद की नीति के कारण कई इंटरनेट कंपनियाॅं जैसे माइक्रोसॉफ्ट, जीमेल, हाॅटमेल, याहू आदि भी अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर लगातार बल दे रही है ।

कु. मधु गोपीकिशन गुसा

क्योंकि हिन्दी के विश्व में बढ़ते प्रभाव को देखते हुए इंटरनेट कंपनियों ने ज्यादा से ज्याद मुनाफा कमाने के लिए वह भी हिन्दी के जानकार कर्मचारियों को नियुक्ति के साथ-साथ अच्छा वेतन भी दे रही है । राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर हिन्दी को सर्व स्वीकार्य बनाने में जनसंचार माध्यमों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है । इन सभी जनसंचार माध्यमों के ही कारण हिन्दी की लोकप्रियता दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है । रेडियो, टेलिविजन, इंटरनेट, समाचार पत्र, सोशल मीडिया, बाॅलीवुड आदि हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार में कोई प्रयास नहीं छोड़ रहा है । ये सभी जनसंचार माध्यम समाचार, विचार, शिक्षा साॅमाजिक सरोकार, संगीत, नाटक, काव्य, मनोरंजन आदि क्षेत्रों में अपने प्रसार के माध्यम से हिन्दी को भारत के काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी व बंगाल से कच्छ तक के सभी दुर्लभ या दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में भी पहुॅंचाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है । जनसंचार माध्यम के साधनों के प्रचार-प्रसार के कारण आज वर्तमान समय में हिन्दी एक बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में उभरी है । विश्व में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी भाषा के रूप में आज अपनी विद्यमानता सिध्द कर रही है । आज जनसंचार के साधनों ने हिन्दी को एक वैश्विक स्वरूप प्रदान किया है । वर्तमान में ऐसा कौनसा व्यक्ति होगा जो मोबाईल इंटरनेट, फेसबुक, सोशल मीडिया आदि से जुड़ा न हो । अधिकांश जन-समूह इन साधनों के माध्यम से हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार में योगदान दे रहा है और हिन्दी निरन्तर नवीन उचाॅंइयों को छू रही है । यदि हम पिछले दशकों की बात करें जब जनसंचार के माध्यम भी इतने कम तथा अशक्त थे तब व्यापक जनसमूह तक अपनी बात पहुॅंचाने में बहुत अधिक समय लगता था, तथा सूचना सभी लोगों तक सही से पहुॅंच भी नहीं पाती थी । इसका प्रमुख कारण यह था कि या तो साधन नहीं थे, या फिर इन साधनों का माध्यम अंग्रेजी था और हिन्दी एक दुसरे दर्जे की भाषा मानी जाती थी । परन्तु नवाचार के आने से हिन्दी आज विश्व में बोली जाने वाली प्रमुख भाषा एवं सम्प्रेषणीय भाषा बन गई है । जनसंचार माध्यमों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए डाॅ. अर्जुन तिवारी ने लिखा है कि "समाज, संस्कृति, साहित्य, दर्शन, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के व्यापक प्रसार तथा मानव संघर्ष क्रांति, प्रगति, दुर्गतिमय जीवन, सागर में उठने वाले ज्वार भाटा को दिग्दर्शित करने में जनसंचार माध्यम ही सक्षम है ।

जनता, समाज, राष्ट्र एवं विश्व के सजग प्रहरी जनसंचार के ही साधन है, जो हमें गरीबी का भूगोल, पूॅंजीपतियों का अर्थशास्त्र और नेताओं का समाजशास्त्र पढ़ाते है ।"1 प्राचीन भारत में परम्परागत रूप से समूह संचार अपनाया जाता रहा है । जिसमें मेले, तीर्थाटन, सभा, विविध नाट्य रूपों आदि के माध्यम से होते थे । इन संचार माध्यमों में विविध नाट्य रूपों, नाटक, कथा वाचन, बाउल, सांग, रागिनी, तमाशा, लावणी, जात्रा, गंगागौर, यक्षगान,

बिरहा, आल्हा, लोकगीत आदि का विशेष महत्व है । इन विधाओं के कलाकार मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ एक क्षेत्र से दुसरे क्षेत्र में संदेश पहुँचाने और जनमत निर्माण करने का काम भी करते थे । वर्तमान में जनसंचार का जो विकसित रूप विश्व प्रचलित है, इसमें विशेष योगदान वैज्ञानिकों का है । भारत में जनसंचार के जो आधुनिक माध्यम प्रयोग में लाए जा रहे है उसमें अधिकतर में विशेष योगदान पश्चिमी देशों का ही है ।"जनसंचार के आधुनिक माध्यमों के जो रूप आज भारत में प्रचलित है, वे निश्चय ही हमें अंग्रेजों से मिले है ।"2 चाहे समाचार पत्र हो या रेडियो, टेलीविजन, कम्प्युटर, इंटरनेट सभी माध्यम पश्चिम से ही आए है ।

भारत ने आरम्भ में उन्हें उसी रूप में अपनाया, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे वे यहाँ की सांस्कृतिक विरासत के अंग बनते चले गए । चाहे फिल्में हो या टी.वी. सीरियल एक समय के बाद वे भारतीय नाट्य परम्परा से परिचालित होने लगते है । इसलिए आज के जनसंचार माध्यमों को खाका भले ही पश्चिमी हो लेकिन उसकी विषयवस्तु, स्वरूप और भाषा भारतीय ही है । हिन्दी के प्रसार में जनसंचार के साधनों के रूप में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया ने भी क्रांति ला दी है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के आगमन से हिन्दी को एक नवीन दिशा प्राप्त हुई है । टी.वी चैनल, इण्टरनेट, सोशल मीडिया आदि के द्वारा हिन्दी को विश्व के कोने-कोने तक फैलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है । आज यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि, "अंग्रेजी का रिपोर्टर भी हिन्दी चैनलों में दिखने के लिए अपने बायोडाटा देने लगे है और इसके साथ-साथ विज्ञापन की दुनिया भी समझ गई कि अब अपना विज्ञापन करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों तक पहँुचाने के लिए अब हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग करें । इस समझ को लपकने में भारतीय नेताओं ने भी पल भर की देर नहीं लगाई । वे अपने जनसंपर्क कंपनियों की मदद से कोशिश करने लगे कि अंग्रेजी चैनल में चेहरा भले ही न दिखो लेकिन हिन्दी चैनलों में तो अपनी उपस्थिती दर्ज करानी ही है, ताकि भारतीय जनता देखें और समझें कि हम लगातार काम कर रहे है । इसके अलावा यदि वहाँ हम वोट माँगने जाएंे ंतो जनता उन्हें दूर से ही पहचान ले क्योंकि हिन्दी भारत में जनसंचार की प्रमुख भाषा बन गई है ।"3 नब्बे के दशक में भारत में उदारीकरण, वैश्वीकरण और औद्योगीकरण की प्रक्रिया तेज हुई । परिणामस्वरूप अनेक बहुराश्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ भारत आई । मगर इन सबको हिन्दी ही अपनाना पड़ा । जिन सॅटेलाईट चैनलों ने भारत में अपने कार्यक्रम का आरम्भ केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में किया था उन्हें अपनी भाषा नीति में परिवर्तन करना पड़ा है । अब स्टार प्लस, जी टी.वी, जी.न्यूज जैसे कई टी.वी.चैनल अपने सारे कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में दे रहे है । कौन बनेगा करोड़पति की लोकप्रियता ने मीडिया के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी के झण्डे गाड़ दिए है । जुरासिक पार्क से लेकर टाईटेनिक और अब एक्सपैण्बल तक लगभग सारी

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हाॅलीवुड फिल्मों को हिन्दी में डब करके एक साथ पूरे भाॅरत में रिलीज किया जाने लगा है। हाॅलीवुड फिल्मों को हिन्दी में डब करने का व्यापार लगभग करोड़ो रूपयों का है । हिन्दी के शंकर भाषा रूप को दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता देखकर प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या हिन्दी बच पाएगी ? यदि वैसी हिन्दी बच भी गई तो क्या जिन हालातों ने हिन्दी को यहाँ तक पहुँचाया है, वहीं उसे जर्जर हालत में न छोड़ देंगे ? हमें तो यह आशंका है कि धीरे-धीरे अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की तरह कहीं हिन्दी भी लुप्त प्राय न हो जाए ! हिन्दी निरन्तर संघर्ष करते आगे बढ़ रही है । हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार में अनेक बाधाएें आई है । हिन्दी में यांत्रिक प्रयोग की व्यापक अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता के लिए विविध स्तरों पर अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं, और आज भी किए जा रहे है । वर्तमान के विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा पढ़े जाने वाले समाचार पत्रों की भाषा हिन्दी है ।हिन्दी को वैश्विक संदर्भ देने में उपग्रह, चैनल, विदेशी ऐजेंसियाँ, यांत्रिक सुविधाओं का विशेष योगदान है । आज भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में ही नहीं अपितु चीन, जापान, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन तथा मलेशिया तक हिन्दी कार्यक्रम उपग्रह चैनल के माध्यम से प्रसारिह हो रहे है । माॅरीशस में हिन्दी के सात चैनल है । आज ई-मेल, ई-काॅमर्स, इण्टरनेट, वेब जगत ने सहजता से हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । विश्वस्तरीय कंपनियाँ भी अपने व्यापार, बाजार को बढावा देने के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग कर रही है । इण्टरनेट के आने से सोशल मीडिया ने समाज में संचार क्रांति ला दी है । कौन व्यक्ति, वस्तु, संस्था, कंपनी कितनी प्रभावशाली है उसका माप, उसके ट्वीटर, फेसबुक, इंस्टाग्राम आदि में उसके फॉलोअर से आंका जा सकता है । अब जब यह तकनीक डेस्कटाॅप, कम्प्युटरों, लॅपटाॅप से निकलकर मोबाईल फोन पर आ गई है, जो सर्वव्यापी, सर्वप्रथम, सर्वत्र और सर्वसुलभ हो गया है । आज के समय में हर देश का लगभग हर युवा, बुजुर्ग एवं ताकतवर लोग एवं संस्थाओं में भी इसका अधिकतम प्रयोग हो रहा है । आधुनिक युग में जनसंचार को सबसे प्रभावी माध्यम के रूप में वीडियों काॅन्फरसिंग एक सशक्त माध्यम के रूप में उभरी है । ई-वेबीनार के माध्यम से इसकी लोकप्रियता दिन-रात बढ़ती ही जा रही है । इसके माध्यम से एक व्यक्ति और अनेक व्यक्ति दुसरे व्यक्तियों को सामने देखते हुए विश्व के किसी कोने में आपस में बात कर सकते है । इसमें श्राव्य-दृष्य दोनों प्रकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की सुविधा होने के कारण इसमें संसाधनों की बहुत बचत हो जाती है । इस माध्यम के द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा का भी प्रयोग कर हिन्दी को सम्पूर्ण विश्व में जनसंचारित किया जा रहा है, इसके द्वारा विदेशों में भारतीय या हिन्दी भाषी हो या अहिन्दी भाषी सभी लोग बड़ी आसानी से अपने विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर रहे हैं । वर्तमान समय में हिन्दी फिल्में,

रेडियों, टी.वी. चैनलों ने भारत में ही नहीं अपितु विश्व में भी हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है । इन साधनों के प्रचार से विश्व के लोगों ने हिन्दी के महत्व को समझा है । आज जनसंचार के साधन हायटेक हो गए है, जिसके फलस्वरूप इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के युग का प्रारम्भ होता है, जिसमें हिन्दी को एक वैश्विक रूप प्रदान करने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है ।

इन आधुनिक जनसंचार के माध्यमों के साथ-साथ परम्परागत साधनों में शास्त्रीय संगीत, नृत्य, लोकसंगीत तथा लोक कथाएं आती है । जिनके प्रति विश्व के लोगों में पहले से ही आकर्षण रहा है । इन सभी का पूरी तरही से आनंद लेने के लिए दुनिया के लोगों ने हिन्दी को जानना व समझना शुरू किया, जिससे हिन्दी भाषा जनसंचार के माध्ये से विश्व तक फैली । इन साधनों के माध्यम से विश्व जगत भारतीय भाषा, संस्कृति आदि से परिचित हुआ और हिन्दी भाषा को कई नवीन आयाम प्राप्त हुए । आज का मीडिया हिन्दी की क्षमता को जानने के बावजूद उसका इस्तेमाल अपनी संकुचित दृष्टि से कर रहा है । परिणामस्वरूप जितनी तेजी से हिन्दी बढ़ रही है, उतनी ही तेजी से उसका स्वरूप भी विकृत होता जा रहा है । मीडिया का प्रभाव क्षेत्र सर्वव्यापी है । यदि वह जिम्मेदारी से अपनी भाषा के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह करें तो हिन्दी के स्थायित्व को काफी हद तक अपने पक्ष में किया जा सकता है । इस समय मीडिया के जागरूक होकर कार्य करने तथा भाषा के प्रति जिम्मेदार होकर अपनी सकारात्मक भूमिका अदा करने की है ।

निष्कर्षतः

यह कहा जा सकता है कि हिन्दी भाषा को एक वैश्विक पहचान दिलाने में इस परम्परागत तथा आधुनिक दोनों माध्यमों ने अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है । इन जनसंचार साधनों के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी प्रयोग किए जाने के कारण हिन्दी भाषा अब और भी ज्यादा समृध्द और शक्तिशाली हो गई है । हिन्दी भाषा को और भी अधिक शक्तिशाली तथा मजबूत स्थिति प्रदान करने का कार्य लगातार इन जनसंचार साधनों और माध्यमों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

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पुणे जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा अभ्यास (२०१० ते २०२०)

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14097135

गोषवारा :

अर्थ म्हणजे पैसा प्रतेक व्यक्तीच्या जीवनात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असतो. गरीब, माध्यम वर्ग, श्रीमंत मग ते कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात कार्यरत असले तरी वित्ताशी त्यांचा जवळचा संबंध असून जीवनातील उदिष्टे याच मार्गाने पूर्ण करता येतात. आर्थिक नियोजन योग्य नसल्याने कोट्यवधिची संपत्ति असणारे दिवाळखोर झाल्याच्या बातमी किंवा घटना आपण नेहमीच पाहत आलेलो आहे. अलीकडील काळात आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य आणि वेळे आधी सेवा-निवृत्ती (Early Retirement) या ध्येयाची प्राप्ती करायची असल्यास आर्थिक साक्षर होण्यास पर्याय नाही. आर्थिक साक्षरतेत विमा, व्याज, कर्ज, गुंतवणूक मार्ग, शेअर बाजार, बँक व्यवसाय, बाजार स्थिती, शासकिय धोरण इत्यादि सर्वच प्रकारच्या संकल्पनांचा समावेश होतो. यातील किमान व्यक्ति ज्या क्षेत्रात आपले आर्थिक नियोजन आणि गुंतवणूक करतो त्या संदर्भातील संकल्पना आणि वास्तविक परिस्थिती याची त्याला जाणीव असणे अपेक्षित आहे. बदलता काळ, शासकिय धोरण, कायदे विचारात घेऊन वर्षातून किमान एकदा आपल्या नियोजित आर्थिक घडीला सावरले पाहिजे.

कळीचे मुद्दे : आर्थिक साक्षरता, आर्थिक नियोजन, गुंतवणूक स्रोत, पुणे जिल्हा

प्रस्तावना :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात आर्थिक साक्षरता पातळी आणि आर्थिक नियोजन क्षमता यांचा अभ्यास केला आहे. या अभ्यासासाठी पुणे जिल्हा हे अभ्यास क्षेत्र ठेवले आहे. जागतिक पातळीवर विचार करता अनेक आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था आर्थिक साक्षरता स्तर वाढवण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहेत. भारतातही भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक, सेबी, अर्थ मंत्रालय, व्यापारी बँका, विमा कंपन्या, महाविद्यालये, विद्यापीठ पातळीवर आर्थिक साक्षरता पसरवण्यासाठी कार्यक्रम, चर्चासत्रे राबवले जातात. २००५ मध्ये भारतात आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा उपक्रम सुरू झाला. २०१४ मध्ये स्टँडर्ड अँड पुअर्स फायनान्शियल सर्व्हिसेसने केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणानुसार, ७६% भारतीय प्रौढांमध्ये मूलभूत आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा अभाव आहे असून त्यांना मूलभूत आर्थिक संकल्पनांची पुरेशी समाज नाही. अंदाजे दोन तृतीयांश भारतीय प्रौढांना मुख्य आर्थिक बाबी आवश्यक त्या प्रमाणात समजत नाहीत. अल्प आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा प्रभाव केवळ व्यक्तिगत पातळीवर राहत नसून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकास दरावरही परिणाम दिसून येतो.

संदर्भ साहित्याचा आढावा :

भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक कार्यशाळा (RBI Workshop, 2010) बंगलोर येथे रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिया द्वारे "आर्थिक साक्षर करणे: आव्हाने, धोरणे आणि साधने" आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. या कार्यशाळेत आर्थिक साक्षरतेच्या प्रयत्नांसह आर्थिक समावेश कार्यक्रम विकसित करण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहकार्य आणि विकास संघटना (OECD) यांच्या कार्य पद्धतीनुसार सामाजिक प्रसार माध्यमे, आर्थिक साक्षरतेच्या जाहिराती, आर्थिक साक्षरतेच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक दुर्बल घटकापर्यंत पोहचणे, शाळांमध्ये आर्थिक शिक्षणाद्वारे भविष्यातील आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम नागरिक तयार करणे या दृष्टीने विचार विनिमय झाला. आर्थिक साक्षरता विषयक समाज प्रबोधन करण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक-खाजगी भागीदारी, समाजसेवकी संस्था, आर्थिक साक्षरता कार्यक्रमांना प्राधान्य आणि मार्गदर्शन करणे.

सोनिया मार्कोलिन ऍनी अब्राहम (Marcolin & Abraham, 2006), हे संशोधन ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अमेरिका आणि इंग्लंड या देशांतील आर्थिक साक्षरते संदर्भातील समानता आणि विसंगतीची क्षेत्रे निश्चित करण्यासाठी आयोजित करण्यात आला होता. हा पेपर ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अमेरिका आणि इंग्लंड मध्ये केलेल्या अभ्यासाचे पुनरावलोकन, तुलना आणि विश्लेषण करतो जेणेकरून समानता आणि विसंगती दोन्ही क्षेत्रे निश्चित होतील. या विश्लेषणातून आर्थिक साक्षरता प्रसारित करण्यासाठी संभाव्य नवीन क्षेत्रांसह विस्तारित केले जाऊ शकणारे नवीन विषय सादर केले. संशोधकाने विद्यापीठातील विद्यार्थ्यांना

लक्ष्य करून आर्थिक साक्षरता समाविष्ट केली. अभ्यासाच्या निकालाने हे सिद्ध केले की सर्वसाधारणपणे, व्यवसाय प्रमुख असलेले विद्यार्थी इतर विद्यार्थ्यांपिक्षा अधिक आर्थिकदृष्ट्या साक्षर असतात. शिक्षणाच्या उच्च स्तरांमध्ये आर्थिक साक्षरतेचे उच्च स्तर असतात. या पुढील संशोधनासाठी संशोधकाने सुचवले आहे कि, वैयक्तिक आर्थिक कौशल्ये आणि आर्थिक ज्ञान मुख्यत: 'आर्थिक साक्षरता चाचणी आणि आर्थिक निर्णय त्रुटी'द्वारे प्राप्त केले जाते, परंतु आजपर्यंत कोणत्याही संशोधनात एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या वैयक्तिक आर्थिक साक्षरता किंवा क्षमतेवर कोणत्या प्रकारचे आर्थिक अनुभव आणि वैशिष्ट्ये सर्वात जास्त प्रभाव पाडतात हे तपासण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला नाही. म्हणूनच संशोधनाचे आणखी एक क्षेत्र आर्थिक अनुभव आणि वैशिष्ट्यांचे विस्तृत तपशील गोळा करण्यावर लक्ष केंद्रित करू शकते, जे सामान्य लोकांमध्ये वित्तीय साक्षरतेचे मॉडेलिंग करण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रभावी चर सिद्ध होऊ शकते.

उद्देश :

गेल्या दशकांपासून आर्थिक साक्षरतेला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीसाठी किंवा कुटुंबासाठी आर्थिक उद्दिष्टे पूर्ण करण्यासाठी वैयक्तिक आर्थिक नियोजन महत्त्वाचे आहे. आर्थिक साक्षरता व्यक्तीचे आर्थिक कल्याण करण्यास मदत करते. जर व्यक्तीने आर्थिक उद्दिष्टे साध्य केली तर ते जीवनाचा आनंद घेऊ शकतात. आर्थिक साक्षरता हा योग्य आर्थिक नियोजनाचा एक घटक आहे. भारताची आर्थिक साक्षरता पातळी कमी असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले आहे. विविध वित्तीय संस्था वेगवेगळ्या गुंतवणूक योजना आणतात यातून बाजारात स्पर्धा होते परंतु लोकांना नवीन उत्पादनांची माहिती नसते किंवा ते नवीन आर्थिक

साधनांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करत नाहीत ज्यामुळे चांगले आर्थिक कल्याण साधण्यास अडसर होतो. योग्य गुंतवणूक साधनांची निवड करून आर्थिक फसवणूक टाळणे, अधिक परतावा मिळवण्यात यशस्वी होणे अपेक्षित असते. पुणे जिल्ह्यातील लोकांची आर्थिक साक्षरता पातळीचा अभ्यास करून आर्थिक साक्षरता आणि वय, उत्पन्न, शिक्षण यांचा काही संबंध आहे का ? लिंग, कामाचा अनुभव, कुटुंबाचा प्रकार, उत्पन्नाचा स्रोत, उत्पन्नाची वारंवारता आणि व्यवसाय यांचा आर्थिक नियोजनावर आर्थिक साक्षरतेचा काय परिणाम होतो? आर्थिक साक्षरता आणि गुंतवणूक यांच्यात कोणत्या प्रकारचे संबंध आहेत. आर्थिक साक्षरता सुधारण्यासाठी सरकारने कोणत्या प्रकारची पावले उचलली पाहिजेत.

संशोधन पद्धती आणि माहिती विश्लेषण :

हे संशोधन वर्णनात्मक स्वरुपाचे असून त्यात प्रासंगिक संशोधन पद्धत वापरली आहे. सध्याचा अभ्यास हा गुणात्मक आणि प्रमाण संशोधन पद्धतीवर आधारित प्रायोगिक अभ्यास आहे. प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम स्रोतांकडून माहिती गोळा करण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे. नमुना निवडण्यासाठी सोयीचे नमुना निवड तंत्र वापरले गेले. पुणे जिल्ह्यात राहणाऱ्या लोकांकडून प्रतिसाद घेण्यात आला. पुणे जिल्ह्याचा विस्तार मोठा असल्याने लोकसंख्या अज्ञात आहे परंतु मर्यादित आहे. १५० उत्तर दात्यांचे प्रतिसाद संकलित करण्यात आले. 'प्रश्नावली' ही माहितीत गोळा करण्याची पद्धत वापरून प्रश्नांपासून संकलित करण्यात आली. दुय्यम माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी पुस्तके, मासिके, गुगल स्कॉलर्स, संशोधन लेख, संबंधित संस्थांचे साहित्य, पी. एचडी प्रबंध, सरकारी प्रकाशने यांच्या मदतीने दुय्यम डेटा गोळा केला गेला आहे.

		आर्थिक साक्षरता पातळी			एकूण
		अधिक	मध्यम	अल्प	
भिन्न गुंतवणूक साधन निवड - शेअर, म्युच्युअल फंड, स्थावर मालमत्ता RITES, रोखे संबंधात किमान ज्ञान आणि त्यावर संशोधन करून निर्णय घेतला.	ठामपणे सहमत	9	5	9	23
	सहमत	2	23	19	44
	तटस्थ	0	5	30	35
	असहमत	5	4	23	32
	जोरदारपणे असहमत	0	7	9	16
एकूण		16	44	90	150

पुणे जिल्ह्यातील लोकांची आर्थिक साक्षरता सक्षमतेची पातळी क्रॉस सारणीच्या माध्यमातून.

माहिती विश्लेषणातून असे निदर्शनात आले की शेकडा ६८.७५ % आर्थिक साक्षरतेत उच्च साक्षर असणारे, ६३.६३ % आर्थिक साक्षरतेत मध्यम साक्षर असणारे आणि ३०.११ % आर्थिकदृष्ट्या निरक्षर लोक वेगवेगळ्या साधनांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करून त्यांच्या पोर्टफोलिओमध्ये विविधता आणतात. २३.३३ % प्रतिसाद कर्ते पोर्टफोलिओच्या विविध करणाबाबत तटस्थ आहेत, ३२.०० % प्रतिसाद कर्ते वेगवेगळ्या साधनांमध्ये गुंतवणूक करत नाहीत. यातून, हे

श्री. दिलीप दशरथ मुंजाळ

सूचित होते की ३२.०० % लोक अजूनही पारंपारिक गुंतवणूक करू इच्छित असून विविध गुंतवणुकीची साधने वापरू इच्छित नाहीत. ते कमी जोखीम घेणारे आहेत किंवा त्यांना फक्त हमी परतावा हवा आहे.

आर्थिक साक्षरता :

आपले आर्थिक उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी उत्पन्न नियोजन करून कर्ज, बचत, गुंतवणूक, विमा या सारखे निर्णय गरज आणि परिस्थिती अनुरूप घेण्यास आर्थिक

साक्षरता म्हणत येईल. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक शिक्षण परिषद (NCEE, 2005)"आर्थिक साक्षरतेत मूलभूत आर्थिक तत्त्वांची ओळख, त्याबद्दलचे ज्ञान, अर्थव्यवस्था, आणि काही प्रमुख आर्थिक संज्ञा समजून घेणे समाविष्ट आहे." एमॉन्स (२००५) यांच्या मते : "आर्थिक साक्षरता म्हणजे रोख रक्कम आणि देयकांची परिस्थिती व्यवस्थापित करण्याची क्षमता, बचत खाते उघडणे आणि क्रेडिट मिळवण्याबद्दलचे ज्ञान, आरोग्य आणि जीवन विम्याचे मूलभूत आकलन, आर्थिक संधींची तुलना करण्याची क्षमता आणि भविष्यातील आर्थिक गरजांसाठी योजना असणे होय". डी.एल रेमंड (२०१०) यांनी अशी व्याख्या केली आहे की, "आर्थिक साक्षरता हे एक मोजमाप आहे, ज्यात आर्थिक संकल्पनांची समज असण्याबरोबर योग्य अल्पकालीन व दीर्घकालीन निर्णय घेणे आणि जीवनातील घटना आणि बदलत्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीचे भान ठेवून आर्थिक नियोजनाद्वारे वैयक्तिक वित्त व्यवस्थापित करण्याची क्षमता, आत्मविश्वास असणे होय". OECD (२०१६) "आर्थिक साक्षरता म्हणजे जागरूकता, ज्ञान, कौशल्य, दृष्टीकोन आणि वर्तन यांच्या संयोजनातून आर्थिक निर्णय घेऊन वैयक्तिक आर्थिक कल्याण साध्य करणे होय."

पुणे जिल्हा : डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे पुणे जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक साक्षरतेच्या अभ्यासा संदर्भात असल्याने आर्थिक फसवणुकीच्या घटनांचा अभ्यास करणे उपयुक्त ठरेल. नोकरी किंवा काम मिळवून देण्याच्या बहाण्याने फसवणूक प्रकारांमध्ये घरी असताना मोकळ्या वेळेत करणे शक्य असलेले काम करून पैसा मिळण्याचे अमिष दाखवले जाते. पुणे जिल्ह्यात या पद्धतीने झालेली फसवणूक प्रकरणे पुढीलप्रमाणे. **टास्क फ्रॉडमध्ये पुणेकरांचे २७ कोटी रुपयांचे नुकसान** (Hindustan Times, 2023) – ७ डिसेंबर २०२३ हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स च्या बातमी नुसार मार्च २०२३ ते डिसेंबर २०२३ या कालावधीत या प्रकारची २९८ प्रकरणे समोर आली. घरीच मोबाइल, कम्प्युटर वरुण काम करून अर्ध वेळ काम आणि आकर्षक वेतनाचे अमिष दाखवून फसवणूक केली जाते. अनेकदा लेखी करार करून मानसिक त्रासही दिल्याच्या घटना आहेत **ऑनलाइन फसवणुकीत पुणे येथील तंत्रज्ञाचे ₹२०.३२ लाखांचे नुकसान** (Hindustan Times, **2024**) – ४ डिसेंबर २०२४ हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स च्या बातमी नुसार पुणे येथील तंत्रज्ञाला समाज मध्यमांवर प्रतिक्रिया देणे, पसंत क्रम दर्शवणे या स्वरुपाचे काम ऑनलाइन केल्यास पैशाचे अमिष दाखवून २०.३२ लाख रूपयांची फसवणूक केली.

बँक व्यवहार, खाते, पासवर्ड सारखी गोपनीय माहिती, पैसे पाठवणे इत्यादि स्वरुपाच्या व्यवहारांत फसवणूक केली जाते. ओळख चोरी - Identity Theft खराडी मधील बोगस कॉल सेंटरचा पर्दाफाश सायबर पोलीसांचा छापा; दोघांना अटक (पुढारी दै., 2019a)- दि.

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०७ जुलै, २०१९ खराडीत कॉल सेंटरच्या माध्यमातून अमेरिकेतील नागरिकांना नामांकित कंपनीच्या नावाने कर्जाचे अमिष दाखवत फसविणाऱ्या कॉल सेंटरवर सायबर पोलीसांनी छापा टाकून पर्दाफाश केला. नागरिकांकडून वॉलमार्ट, इथे, गूगल गिफ्ट कार्ड खरेदी करायला लावत. त्या कार्डचा क्रमांक मागून ते परत एजंटना पाठवून त्याचे पैसे घेत असत, त्यामध्ये त्यांना कमिशन मिळत होते. दोघांना अटक करण्यात आली असून, त्यांचेकडून मोबाईल, हार्ड डिस्कसह साहित्य जस करण्यात आले आहे. त्यांचेकडे दहा हजारपेक्षा जास्त अमेरिकन नागरिकांचा डेटा आढळून आला होता.

बनावट नोटा **पुणे: पोलीसांनी ६४,५०० रूपयांच्या बनावट नोटा दोघांकडून जस केल्या**(Times of India, **2019**) – २९ जुलै २०१९. टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया च्या बातमी नुसार पुणे शहरात दोन व्यक्ति बनावट नोटा किरकोळ विक्रेत्यांकडून वस्तु खरेदीच्या बहाण्याने बदलून घेत असत. या व्यक्ति एक पशुपालन व्यवसाय संदर्भात तर दूसरा शेतकरी होता. कमिशन घेऊन हे दोघ बनावट नोटा बदलून घेण्याचे काम करत होते. त्यांना बनावट नोटा देणाऱ्या तिसऱ्या व्यक्तीचा पोलीस शोध घेत आहेत.

कर्ज व्यवहारांतील फसवणूक पुणे : परदेशी बँकांकडून कमी व्याज दराने कर्ज देण्याच्या बहाण्याने व्यवसाईकाची फसवणूक (पुढारी दै., 2019b)दि. १४ जुलै, २०१९ परदेशी बँकांकडून कमी व्याजदराने कर्ज देण्याच्या बहाण्याने पुण्यातील व्यावसायिकाला दोन कोटी रुपयांना गंडा घालणारे मुंबईतील एटीजी ग्रुप ऑफ कंपनी व एटीजी मीडिया या संस्थांवर कारवाई. अशा प्रकारच्या फसवणूक प्रकारांत कर, नोंदणी फी, प्रोसेसिंग फी इत्यादि कारणे सांगून पैसे घेतले जातात.

पैसे पाठवणे फसवणूक पुणे: प्रभात दै. दि. १९ जुलै, २०१९ बनावट मलद्वारे फसवणुकीतील 3 कोटी ४१ लाख परत मिळवण्यात पुणे सायबर पोलीसांना यश (प्रभात दै., 2019) - पुण्यातील एस.आर.सी. केमिकल कंपनीने १४ जून रोजी १ लाख ६६ हजार २७६ डॉलर आणि १८ जून रोजी ३ लाख २९ हजार ४०५८५ डॉलर एचडीएफसी बँकेतून मेक्सिको येथील बँको मर्केटाईल तेल नॉर्ट (बेनॉट) बँकेमध्ये भारतीय चलनामध्ये ३ कोटी ४१ लाख रुपये पाठवविले होते. पैसे ज्या ई-मलद्वारे पाठवविले तो ई-मेल बनावट असल्याचे निदर्शनास आल्यानंतर कंपनीने तातडीने सायबर पोलीसांकडे धाव घेतली. 'मॅन इन मिडल' या 'सायबर रात फ्रॉड'द्वारे फसवणुकीच्या प्रकारात सायबर पोलीसांनी त्वरित कारवाई केल्याने कंपनीला ही रक्कम पुन्हा मिळाली.

बनावट कागदपत्रे पुणे : शाळकरी मुलांना बनावट बस पास विकल्याप्रकरणी १७ वर्षीय तरुणाला अटक (The Indian Express, 2019) - पुणे महानगर परिवहन महामंडळ लिमिटेड (पीएमपीएमएल) चे विद्यार्थी पासेस

शाळकरी मुलांना विकल्याच्या आरोपाखाली सोमवार ३१ जुलै २०१९ रोजी एका १७ वर्षिय मुलाला ताब्यात घेण्यात आले. दररोज ११ लाखांहून अधिक लोक पीएमपीएमएल बसचा वापर करतात, त्यापैकी किमान २८,००० पासवर प्रवास करतात.

पुणे जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक फसवणूक प्रकार आणि त्यापासून सुरक्षित राहण्यासाठी सजग असण्या बरोबरच आर्थिक साक्षर असणेही अपेक्षित आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

आर्थिक साक्षरता एखाद्या व्यक्तीची पैशाबद्दलची वृत्ती, पैशाबद्दलचे आर्थिक वर्तन आणि आर्थिक ज्ञान यांचा समतोल साधते. आर्थिक ज्ञानामध्ये मूलभूत गणिती गणना, व्यवहारात वापर, बाजारपेठ ज्ञान आणि खर्चा बद्दल जागरूकता समाविष्ट असते. वैयक्तिक आर्थिक नियोजनात ध्येये पूर्ण करण्यासाठी आर्थिक शिक्षण, आर्थिक साक्षरता आणि वैयक्तिक आर्थिक नियोजन यांचा परस्पर संबंध आहे. सध्याचा अभ्यास प्रश्नावलीच्या मदतीने पुणे जिल्ह्यात राहणाऱ्या लोकांकडून गोळा केलेल्या माहितीवर आधारित आहे. पुणे जिल्ह्यात राहणाऱ्या लोकांमध्ये आर्थिक साक्षरता कमी आहे. पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्त्रिया आर्थिकदृष्ट्या अधिक निरक्षर आहेत. स्त्रिया पुरुषांपेक्षा कमी आणि माफक प्रमाणात साक्षर असतात. आर्थिक साक्षरतेच्या पातळीचा आर्थिक नियोजनावर लक्षणीय परिणाम होत आहे. आर्थिक साक्षरतेमुळे चांगले आर्थिक नियोजन होते. आर्थिक साक्षरता आणि आर्थिक नियोजन यांच्यात सकारात्मक संबंध आहे. जोखीम, परतावा, सुरक्षितता या दृष्टीने आर्थिकदृष्ट्या शिक्षित उत्तर दाते आधुनिक गुंतवणुकीच्या मार्गांना प्रथम प्राधान्य देतात. लिंग, कार्य क्षेत्र, शिक्षण, उत्पन्न, कार्य अनुभव आणि कुटुंबाचा प्रकार व्यक्तीच्या आर्थिक साक्षरतेच्या स्तरावर परिणाम करतात. लोकांमध्ये आर्थिक साक्षरता वाढवण्यासाठी अर्थ मार्गदर्शन करणारे कार्यक्रम आयोजित करणे आवश्यक आहे. जेणेकरून आर्थिक मार्गाबद्दल जागरूकता वाढेल, लोक वैयक्तिक आर्थिक नियोजन आणि गुंतवणुकीच्या पैलूंवर आर्थिक उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी काम करू लागतील, आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारेल, निवृत्तिचे आयुष्य, वैयक्तिक आर्थिक नियोजनामुळे आर्थिक संकटावर मात करता येईल. आर्थिक साक्षरता दीर्घकालीन आणि अल्पकालीन उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी योग्य वैयक्तिक आर्थिक योजना तयार करण्यास मदत करते.

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श्री. दिलीप दशरथ मुंजाळ

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा अभ्यास

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[1]संशोधक सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, श्री. प्रकाशचंद जैन कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन ॲन्ड रिसर्च पळासखेडा

बु!! जामनेर ता.जामनेर जि. जळगांव

[2]मार्गदर्शक सहयोगी प्राध्यापक शासकीय अध्यापक महाविद्यालय बुलढाणा ता. जि. बुलढाणा

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14125889

सारांश :-

　　　　महाराष्ट्राची मातृभाषा मराठी आहे. व शाळा, महाविद्यालये, विविध कार्यालिये, विविध व्यवसाय इ. ठिकाणी मराठी प्रमाणभाषेचा वापर केला जातो. परंतु मराठी भाषेला प्रथम भाषा म्हणून स्थान दिलेले आहे. मराठी भाषा ही चांगल्या प्रकारे येण्यासाठी विविध कौशल्य अंगी असणे गरजेचे आहे. शाळेमध्ये या कौशल्यांच्या विकासावर भर दिला जातो. श्रवण,भाषण, वाचन व लेखन ही भाषेची कौशल्य आहे. श्रवण व भाषण ही कौशल्य शाळेत जाण्याअगोदर कुटूंबात व समाजात राहुनच विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये विकसित होतात, पण वाचन व लेखन कौशल्य ही शाळेत आल्यावर विकसित होतात. परंतु बरेचदा असे दिसून येते की विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये वाचन लेखन ही कौशल्य विकसित होऊ शकत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांना व्यवस्थित लिहिता व वाचता येत नाही. विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना केली तर नक्कीच विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन कौशल्य विकसित होऊ शकते.

　　　　उच्च प्राथमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मराठी लेखन कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी त्यांच्यातील उणिवा शोधून त्या उणिवा दूर करुन लेखन कौशल्य सहजपणे विकसित करणे ही प्रस्तुत संशोधनाची उपयुक्तता आहे असे संशोधिकेला वाटते. प्रस्तुत संशोधनाअंती असे दिसून आले की उपचारमात्रा दिली तर विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन कौशल्य विकसित होऊ शकते. विद्यार्थी उत्तमरित्या लेखन करु शकतात. लेखन कौशल्याबरोबरच विद्यार्थ्यांची श्रवण, भाषण व वाचन कौशल्य तर विकसित होतातच त्याचबरोबर त्यांच्या मनाचा कल व आवड या गोष्टीसुध्दा कळतात. लेखनाने विद्यार्थ्यांना आत्माविष्कार करता येतो. त्यासाठी त्यांना तसे वातावरण निर्मिती करुन देणे तसेच त्यांच्या आविष्काराला व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करुन देणे व त्यांच्या कडून दर्जेदार लेखन निर्मिती करणे हे यासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन उपयुक्त ठरते.

　　　　प्रस्तुत संशोधनात उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील इयत्ता आठवीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी प्रायोगिक पध्दतीचा वापर केला आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी प्रयोगासाठी इयत्ता आठवीतील 50 विद्यार्थ्यांची यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड पध्दतीने निवड करण्यात आली आहे. या विद्यार्थ्यांचे दोन गट तयार करण्यात आले आहेत. यातील एक प्रायोगिक गट व एक नियंत्रित गट ठरविला उपचारापूर्वी दोन्ही गटातील सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना पूर्व चाचणी देण्यात आली. संकलित केलेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण टक्केवारी या संख्याशास्त्रीय परिमाणाने केले. त्यानुसार प्रायोगिक गटाला उपचार मात्रा देण्यात आली व नियंत्रित गटाला पारंपरिक पध्दतीनेच अध्यापन केले असता, दोन्ही गटातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयाच्या उत्तरचाचणीतील संपादणुकीच्या मध्यमान गुणांकात सार्थ फरक आढळून येतो असे दिसून आले.

की वर्ड्स: उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर, मराठी विषय, लेखन कौशल्य

प्रस्तावना :-

भाषा ही मानवी जीवनातील महत्वाचा घटक आहे. हे मानवाला मिळालेले वरदान आहे. मानवाने या भाषेच्या जोरावर स्वत:ची व समाजाची प्रगती घडवुन आणलेली आहे. भाषा ही मानवाला विचारशील बनविते. भाषेमुळे मानवाचा सर्वांगिण विकास घडून येतो. भाषा ही अभिव्यक्तीचे एक साधन आहे. भाषेमुळे वैचारिक पातळीत वाढ होते. सोबतच जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोनही बदलतो. लेखन हे आपले विचार इतर लोकांपर्यंत पाहोचविण्यासाठी उपयुक्त असे साधन आहे. आपल्याला जे बोलून व्यक्त करता येत नाही ते लेखनाच्या साहाय्याने आपण सहजपणे इतरांपर्यंत पाहोचवू शकतो. आपल्या मनातील भावना इतरांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे लेखन हे महत्वाचे साधन आहे. लेखन कौशल्याच्या माध्यमातून आपण वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे साहित्य निर्मिती करु शकतो. लिहिल्यामुळे आपल्या विचारशक्ती व कल्पनाशक्तीचा विकास घडून येतो. भाषणापेक्षा लेखन केलेले चिरकाल टिकणारे साधन असून ते सहजासहजी नष्ट होऊ शकत नाही.

　　　　शाळेत प्राथमिक स्तरावर अनुलेखन म्हणजे पाहुन लिहिणे व श्रृतलेखन म्हणजे ऐकूण लिहिणे हे विद्यार्थी आत्मसात करतात. निबंधलेखन, सारांशलेखन व पत्रलेखन हे उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांना शिकविले जाते परंतु विद्यार्थ्यांना हे लेखन कौशल्य विकसित होण्यास अडचणी

निर्माण होतात. विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रभावी लेखन करता यावे यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे असते. प्रभावी लेखन करण्यासाठी श्रवण, भाषण व वाचन ही कौशल्येही विकसित होणे तेवढेच महत्वाचे आहे. जर विविध विषयावर सतत वाचन केले तर लेखन करण्यास व विचार सुचण्यास सोपे जाते. आपण जर कानाने चांगल्या गोष्टी ऐकल्यात तर त्या लिहिण्यास येणाऱ्या अडचणी कमी होतील. प्रभावी लेखनासाठी आपल्याकडे ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी श्रवण, भाषण-संभाषण व लेखन कौशल्य आपल्याकडे आवश्यक असते. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये लिहिण्याची आवड निर्माण करण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या आवडत्या विषयावर रोज थोडं थोडं लिहायला लावणे. त्यांना रोजनिशी लिहिण्यासाठी सवय लावणे. एखाद्या छोट्या छोट्या विषयावर वर्णनात्मक लिहायला लावणे. अशी सुरुवात करावी लागते आणि पुरेशा सरावामुळे विद्यार्थी छान लेखन करु शकतील. त्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांनी केलेले लेखन वाचून आवश्यक त्या सुधारणा विद्यार्थ्यांना सुचविणे, वेगवेगळे विषय देऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना लिहायला लावणे गरजेचे आहे. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांची वैचारिक पातळी वाढलेली असते त्यामुळे ते छान लेखन करु शकतात हे त्यांचे लेखन वाचल्यानंतर लक्षात येते. विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन विकसित होण्यासाठी त्यांचा सतत सराव करुन घेणे आवश्यक आहे सोबतच योग्य मार्गदर्शन करणेही तेवढेच महत्वाचे आहे.

संशोधनाचे शीर्षक :- उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा अभ्यास.

समस्या विधान :-

टाकळी येथील उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरावरील इयत्ता आठवीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा अभ्यास.

कार्यात्मक व्याख्या :-

1. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर :-
   प्रस्तुत संशोधनात इयत्ता आठवीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा समावेश उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरामध्ये अभिप्रेत आहे.

2. लेखन कौशल्य :- मराठी विषयाचे लेखन शुध्द व कोणत्याही व्याकरणिक चुका न करता लिहिण्याचे कौशल्य म्हणजे लेखन कौशल्य होय.

3. मराठी विषय :-
   प्राथमिक शिक्षण मंडळाने प्रमाणित केलेल्या भाषा विषयातील प्रथम भाषा म्हणून उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील मराठी भाषा.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

1. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांची मराठी भाषा विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा आढावा घेणे.

2. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांचे मराठी भाषा विषयातील लेखन करण्यासाठी येणाऱ्या अडचणींचा शोध घेणे.

प्रा. विद्या रामदास काळवाघे, डॉ. हर्षनंद पी. खोब्रागडे

3. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांचे मराठी भाषा विषयातील लेखन करण्यासाठी येणाऱ्या अडचणींवर उपाययोजना सुचविणे.

संशोधनाची शुन्य परिकल्पना :-

मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी विविध उपक्रमाद्वारे अध्यापन केलेला गट व पारंपरिक पध्दतीने अध्यापन केलेला गट यांच्या मध्यमान गुणांकात फरक आढळून येत नाही.

संशोधन पध्दती :- प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी प्रायोगिक संशोधन पध्दतीचा अवलंब केला आहे.

न्यादर्श :- प्रस्तुत संशोधनात 50 विद्यार्थ्यांची यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड पध्दतीने नमुना निवड पध्दतीने निवड करण्यात आली आहे. या 50 विद्यार्थ्यांचे 25-25 विद्यार्थी असे गट केलेले आहेत. त्यातील एक प्रायोगिक गट व एक नियंत्रित गट ठरविला गेला.

संशोधनाची साधने :- प्रस्तुत संशोधनात विद्यार्थ्यांची दोन गटात विभागणी करण्यापुर्वी चाचणी घेवून संपादनाचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला. त्यानंतर प्रायोगिक गटाला उपचार मात्रा देवून नंतर प्रायोगिक व नियंत्रित गटाला उत्तरचाचणी देण्यात आली.

संशोधनाचे महत्व :-

भाषेचे मानवी जीवनात फार महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. महाराष्ट्राची मातृभाषा मराठी ही फार महत्वपूर्ण अशी आहे. मातृभाषेचे संपूर्ण ज्ञान हे विद्यार्थ्यांना असणे गरजेचे आहे. भाषेमुळे मानवाची विचारशक्तीचा, आकलन शक्ती व कल्पना शक्तीचा विकास होतो. म्हणूनच मराठी भाषेचे संपूर्ण ज्ञान विद्यार्थ्यांना असणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु असे दिसुन येते की, मातृभाषा मराठी ही बऱ्याच विद्यार्थ्यांना लिहिता व वाचता येत नाही. म्हणूनच विद्यार्थ्यांना मराठीचे बिनचूक लेखन करतांना येणाऱ्या अडचणींचा शोध घेणे आवश्यक आहे. विद्यार्थ्यांना मराठी भाषा लिहिता वाचता आली नाही तर त्यांचा विकास अशक्य आहे. म्हणूनच त्यांच्या अडचणींचा शोध घेवून त्यावर उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत संशोधन महत्वाचे ठरते.

संशोधनाची व्यासी व मर्यादा :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन जामनेर तालुक्यातील टाकळी या गावातील माध्यमिक विद्यालय टाकळी या शाळेतील इयत्ता आठवीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसंबंधीत असून मराठी भाषेच्या लेखन कौशल्यापुरतेच मर्यादित आहे.

संशोधनाची कार्यपध्दती :-

उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा आढावा घेण्यासाठी प्रायोगिक गट व नियंत्रित गट असे दोन गट निवडण्यात आले. सर्वप्रथम विद्यार्थ्यांना एक प्रश्नावली देण्यात आली. प्रश्नावलीतून प्राप्त प्रतिसादाचे विश्लेषण केले. त्यात असणाऱ्या उणिवा लक्षात घेतल्या व त्यानुसार उपाययोजना करण्यासाठी कृती आराखडा तयार करण्यात आला. त्या कृती आराखड्यानुसार सर्वप्रथम प्रायोगिक गटातील विद्यार्थ्यांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी व्याकरणिक चुका सुधारण्यासाठी त्यांना काना, मात्रा, वेलांटी,

स्वल्पविराम, पूर्णविराम वेगवेगळी चिन्हे याची संपूर्ण माहिती विद्यार्थ्यांना देण्यात आली. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या व्याकरणिक समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्यात आले. विद्यार्थ्यांना वाचन करण्यासाठी पुस्तके उपलब्ध करुन देण्यात आली. त्यांना लेखनाच्या अनेक संधी उपलब्ध करुन देण्यात आल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन तपासून त्याच्यातील चुकांवर मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले. त्यानंतर त्यांचा सराव करुन घेण्यात आला. नंतर परत दोन्ही गटांना उत्तर चाचणी देण्यात आली असता त्यात प्रयोगिक गटातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या लेखनात सुधारणा झालेल्या दिसून आल्या. विद्यार्थी अचूक लिहायला लागले. त्यामुळे त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढला. तसेच त्यांच्या विचारांना चालना मिळाल्यामुळे ते स्वलेखनही करु लागले. नाविण्यपूर्ण लेखन विविध विषय हाताळणे हे विद्यार्थ्यांना जमू लागले तसेच स्वत:ची स्वतंत्र अशी शैली निर्माण करणे व नवीन शब्दांचा वापर आपल्या लेखनात करण्याची कला विद्यार्थ्यांना अवगत झाली. तसेच नियंत्रित गटातील विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये कमी प्रमाणात सुधारणा झाल्याचे दिसून आले.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनातील संकलित केलेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण व अर्थनिर्वचन करण्यासाठी मध्यमान (m), मध्यमान फरकाची प्रमाणत्रुटी (SED), प्रमाण विचलन (SD), 't' मुल्य या संख्याशास्त्रीय परिमाणाचा अवलंब केला आहे.

संकलित माहितीचे विश्लेषण व अर्थनिर्वचन-प्रतिसादाचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले ते पुढीलप्रमाणे.

मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी विविध उपक्रमाद्वारे अध्यापन केलेला गट व पारंपरिक पध्दतीने अध्यापन केलेला गट यांच्या मध्यमान गुणांकात फरक आढळून येत नाही.

या परिकल्पनेचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी संशोधिकेचे प्रायोगिक गटातील व नियंत्रित गटातील विद्यार्थ्यांना अध्यापनानंतर मराठी विषयाच्या उत्तर चाचणीतील संपादणुकीचे मध्यमान (m), प्रमाणविचलन (SD), आणि 't' मुल्य काढलेले आहे ते पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शिविलेले आहे.

संख्याशास्त्रीय परिमाणे :-

तक्ता क्र.

उत्तर चाचणी	विद्यार्थी संख्या	प्रमाण विचलन	प्रमाणत्रुटी	नमुना 't' मुल्य 0.05	नमुना 't' मुल्य 0.01	't' मुल्य प्रति	त्याग/ स्विकार
प्रायोगिक गट	25	18.56	0.43	2.01	2.68	13.58	त्याग
नियंत्रित गट	25	12.72					

निरिक्षण :-

वरील तक्त्यावरुन असे निदर्शनास आले की, स्वाधीनता मात्रा 48 असतांना प्राप्त 't' मुल्य 13.58 हे सांख्यिकीय सारणीच्या 0.05 सार्थकता स्तरावरील सारणी 't' मुल्य 2.01 पेक्षा अधिक आहे. तसेच 0.01 सार्थकता स्तरावरील 't' मुल्य 2.68 पेक्षाही ते अधिक असल्यामुळे प्रायोगिक व नियंत्रित गटातील मध्यमानातील फरक सार्थ आहे. यावरुन असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, मराठी विषयातील लेखन कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी विविध उपचार मात्रा देवून अध्यापन केलेला गट व पारंपरिक पध्दतीने अध्यापन केलेला गट यांच्या मध्यमान गुणांकात सार्थ फरक आढळून आला.

संशोधनाचे निष्कर्ष :-

1. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मराठी भाषा विषयातील लेखन कौशल्याचा अभ्यास केला असता असे निदर्शनास आले की पूर्वचाचणीमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन कौशल्य विकसित झालेले नव्हते. मात्र उपचार मात्रा दिल्यानंतर त्यांच्या लेखन कौशल्यामध्ये समाधानकारक बदल झाला.

2. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांचे मराठी भाषा विषयातील लेखन कौशल्यात येणाऱ्या अडचणी अचूक शोधून काढण्यात शिक्षकांना यश मिळाले.

3. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये मराठी भाषा विषयातील लेखन कौशल्य समजविण्यासाठी शिक्षकांना उपाययोजना कराता आली.

4. प्रायोगिक गटातील विद्यार्थ्यांनी कलेले लेखन तपासून पाहिले असता विद्यार्थ्यांना लेखन कौशल्य अवगत झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

5. उच्च प्राथमिक स्तरावरील विद्यार्थ्यांचे लेखन कौशल्य विकसित झाल्यामुळे त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढला व त्यांना लेखनात रुची निर्माण झाली.

6. प्रायोगिक गटातील विद्यार्थी हे बरेच विद्यार्थी हे स्वत: कथा व कविता लिहिण्याचा प्रयत्न करु लागले.

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14126122

सारांश

मानवाने सामाजिक - सांस्कृतिक जीवनाच्या अपरिहार्यतेतून जागतिक स्तरावर विकसित केलेल्या विविध राजकीय व्यवस्था अथवा विचार प्रणालीमध्ये सर्वात उत्क्रांत शासन प्रकार म्हणजे लोकशाही होय. लोकशाही शासन प्रणालीने एक शासन व्यवस्था ते आदर्श जीवन व्यवहार पद्धती अशी वाटचाल केलेली असून उत्तरोत्तर हा प्रवास चालूच राहणार आहे. आज जगातील बहुसंख्य देशात लोकशाही शासन पद्धतीचाच कुठलातरी प्रकार, उपप्रकार कार्यान्वित असल्यामुळे हि तत्वप्रणाली अधिकाधिक प्रगल्भ होत आहे. लोकशाहीची संकल्पनाच अतिशय व्यापक व गतिमान असल्यामुळे तिच्या स्वरूपात व कार्यप्रणालीमध्ये स्थळ काल परत्वे बदल होणे क्रमप्राप्त असले तरीही 'सामूहिक कल्याण' आणि 'जनतेचे सार्वभौमत्व' या प्रमुख गाभातत्वांच्या आधारावर ही पद्धती जगभर स्वीकारली जात आहे. बहुमतानुसार निर्णय, नागरी स्वातंत्र्य व विचारांचे मुक्त अदान - प्रदान, कायद्यांचे अधिराज्य, स्वतंत्र व नि:पक्षपाती न्यायमंडळ, निरपेक्ष व खुल्या निवडणुका, सार्वत्रिक प्रौढ मताधिकार, जनकल्याणकारी प्रशासकीय यंत्रणा इत्यादी अनेक आधार वैशिष्ट्ये यांच्या जोरावर लोकशाही शासन प्रणाली कमालीची यशस्वी ठरल्याचे जागतिक इतिहासाचे अवलोकन केल्यास स्पष्ट दिसून येते.

कठीण शब्द - समिती / सभा, राज्यातील सिनेट, गणराज्य पद्धती, बौद्ध वाड्.मय, ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण, प्रतिज्ञा, गणपुरक, छंद, शलाका इत्यादी

प्रस्तावना:

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेचे कार्यप्रणाली व स्वरूपाच्या आधारे सामान्यतः दोन प्रमुख प्रकारात वर्गीकरण केले जाते. त्यातील पहिला प्रकार म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही. यामध्ये राज्यातील जनताच कायदे निर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष सहभागी होत असते. ही शासन पद्धती प्राचीन ग्रीक नगर राज्य आणि प्राचीन भारतातील गणराज्य व ग्रामपंचायती मध्ये अस्तित्वात होती. आधुनिक काळात स्विझरलँड, ऑस्ट्रेलिया यासारख्या काही मोजक्याच देशांमध्ये हा प्रकार कमी अधिक प्रमाणात प्रचलित आहे. मर्यादित भूप्रदेश, कमी लोकसंख्या, सुशिक्षित व कर्तव्यदक्ष नागरिक, शासनाचे मर्यादित कार्यक्षेत्र, निश्चित आंतरराष्ट्रीय धोरण इत्यादी वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे स्वित्झर्लंडमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाहीचा प्रयोग यशस्वी झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

प्रत्यक्ष लोकशाही शासन प्रकाराच्या अनेक मर्यादा असल्यामुळे त्याला पर्याय म्हणून अप्रत्यक्ष व प्रतिनिधिक लोकशाहीचा आकृतीबंध विकसित करण्यात आला. या प्रकारा मध्ये जनतेद्वारा काही विशिष्ट कालावधीसाठी सार्वत्रिक प्रौढ मताधिकारा व्दारे निर्वाचित लोकप्रतिनिधींद्वारे राज्य कारभार चालवला जातो. अशा प्रकारची प्रतिनिधिक लोकशाही व्यवस्था संसदीय किंवा अध्यक्षीय स्वरूपाची असू शकते. संसदीय लोकशाही प्रणालीमध्ये राष्ट्राच्या सर्वोच्च विधिमंडळाला म्हणजे संसदेला अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान असते. विधिमंडळांनी कायदे करायचे आणि कार्यकारी मंडळांनी त्याची अंमलबजावणी करायची. हे संसदी व्यवस्थेचे स्थूल स्वरूप असते. कार्यकारी मंडळाचे अस्तित्व संसदेतील लोकप्रतिनिधींच्या पाठिंब्यावर अवलंबून असते. आज संपूर्ण जगच संक्रमण अवस्थेतून मार्गक्रमण करीत असल्यामुळे जुनी मूल्य व्यवस्था बदलून नवनवीन मूल्ये संकल्पना विकसित होत आहेत. जागतिकीकरणाच्या झंझावातामुळे, माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रातील क्रांतीमुळे संपूर्ण जगाचे रूपांतर एका जागतिक खेड्यात (Global Village) झालेले आहे. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून मानवी जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील गुंतागुंत प्रचंड वाढलेली असून राजकीय व्यवस्थेतही अमुलाग्र बदल झालेले आहेत. या पार्श्वभूमीवर लोकशाहीचे व्यापक स्वरूप व अर्थ स्पष्ट करून जगभर या प्रणालीचा

उत्तरोत्तर विकास कसा झाला, हे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात करण्यात आलेला आहे.

संसदीय लोकशाहीची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

आधुनिक काळातील सर्वात यशस्वी ठरलेल्या संसदीय लोकशाहीची पाळीमुळे प्राचीन ग्रीक नगर राज्ये विशेषतः अथेन्समध्ये इ.स.पू. पाचव्या शतकात आढळतात. त्याकाळी राज्यकारभार विषयक महत्त्वाचे निर्णय सर्वजण एकत्रित येऊन घेत असत. प्रत्येक नगर राज्यात लोकांच्या अडीअडचणी सोडवण्यासाठी एक समिती / सभा अस्तित्वात असल्याचे पुरावे सापडतात. सॉक्रेटिस, प्लेटो, अरिस्टॉटल आधी ग्रीक विचारवंतांनी आपल्या ग्रंथामध्ये लोकशाहीचे समर्थन केलेले आहे. ग्रिकां प्रमाणेच प्राचीन रोमन लोकांनीही प्रजासत्ताक (Republic) राज्यातील सिनेट (Senate) या लोकप्रतिनिधी संस्थेद्वारे लोकशाहीचा यशस्वी प्रयोग केलेला आढळतो. भारतातील गणराज्य पद्धतीतील सभा संस्थाद्वारेही लोकशाही काही अंशी पूरक असे प्रयोग झाल्याचे पुरावे प्राचीन जैन व बौद्ध वाङ्मयात व महाभारत, अर्थशास्त्र, ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण इत्यादी ग्रंथात दिसून येतात. तत्कालीन गणराज्य व्यवस्थेच्या काही ठळक मुद्राही आढळलेल्या आहेत. बौद्ध काळातील भिक्षुवर्गाचा कारभारही लोकशाही स्वरूपाचा असल्याचे सिद्ध झालेले आहे. कारण त्याकाळी संघाच्या बैठकीत वापरले जाणारे ज्ञासी, प्रतिज्ञा, गणपुरक, छंद, शलाका आधी शब्द सध्य लोकशाहीप्रणालीत रूढ झालेले आहेत. परंतु हे लोकशाहीचे प्रारंभिक रूप असल्यामुळे त्यात अनेक दोष होते.

मध्ययुगीन काळात युरोपमध्ये झालेल्या प्रचंड घडामोडी व बदलामुळे या सर्व संस्थांची जागा राजेशाहीने घेतली त्यातूनच पुढे सरंजामशाही अस्तित्वात आली व पुढे अनियंत्रित राजशक्तीचा विकास झाला कालांतराने राजेशाहीत धर्मसंस्थेचे महत्त्व वाढले व त्यातून जनसामान्यांवर अन्याय अत्याचार होऊ लागले. याच सुमारास संसदीय लोकशाहीचे उगमस्थान असलेल्या ब्रिटनच्या परिस्थितीत अमलाग्र स्वरूपाचे बदल घडून आले. या काळाला नॉर्मन राजशक्तीचा कालखंड म्हणून ओळखला जाऊ लागले. नॉर्मंडीचा ड्युक विल्यम्स ने हेस्टींगच्या लढाईत (1066) इंग्लंडच्या राजाचा दारुण पराभव करून सर्वत्र आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित केले. आपल्या सरंजामी बळाच्या व एकवटलेल्या राजशक्तीच्या जोरावर विल्यम्सने अनेक धाडसी व महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेऊन धार्मिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या तसेच इंग्लंडची संपूर्ण जमीन आपल्या सरदारांना काही विशिष्ट अटीवर विभागून दिली.

जमिनीच्या मोबदल्यात हे सरंजामी सरदार राजास लष्करी सहाय्यक व निर्धारित कर देण्यास कटिबद्ध असत.

इंग्लंड संसदीय शासन प्रणालीची जननी

इंग्लंडच्या राजकीय व्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव जगातील जवळपास सर्वच देशांच्या राजकीय वाटचालीवर असल्यामुळे इंग्लंडचा संविधानात्मक इतिहास जाणून घेणे क्रम प्राप्त ठरते. इंग्लंडचा राजकीय इतिहास प्रामुख्याने दोन टप्प्यात अभ्यासावा लागतो. पहिला टप्पा हा 1688 ची रक्त विरहित क्रांती. ज्याद्वारे राजा आणि संसद यांच्यात सत्ता संघर्ष होऊन संसद सार्वभौम झाली. या क्रांतीनंतर खऱ्या अर्थाने संसदेस प्रातिनिधीक व लोकाभिमुख स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. दुसऱ्या टप्प्यात संसदेला अधिकाधिक जबाबदार व लोकभिमुख करण्याचा पुरेपूर प्रयत्न करण्यात आला. सरंजामशाही व्यवस्थेला उतरती कळा आली व जनतेचे न्याय हक्क अबाधित राखण्यासाठी संसदेद्वारा प्रयत्न होऊ लागले. जगातील संसदेचा आरंभ इंग्लंड मधील सैक्सन सम्राटाच्या पोरानिक काळामध्ये झाला. ज्यावेळेस ते आपल्या श्रीमंत उमराव आणि विद्वानांना सल्ला आणि समर्थनासाठी बोलावीत होते. त्यावेळीचे राजे इतके शक्तिशाली नव्हते की ते आपल्या एकछत्री अंमलाद्वारे शासन चालवू शकतील. त्यामुळे आपल्या राज्याच्या शक्तिशाली लोकांच्या सहकार्याची त्यांना आवश्यकता भासत होती. 'सैक्सन विटेनामौ' भलेही स्थापन झालेले असले तरी त्या काळात आजच्यासारखी संविधानिक शासन प्रणालीची गरज होती, असे मानने चूक ठरेल अशाप्रकारे भावी विकासाच्या दिशेने उचलले गेले ते पहिले पाऊल होते.

मागण्यांची सनद (Magna Carta Charter)

जगामध्ये लोकशाही तत्त्व रुजवण्याच्या दिशेने 15 जून १२१५ च्या ब्रिटनमधील 'द ग्रेट चार्टर - मॅग्ना काटी' सनदेने महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली. या सनदेने जगामध्ये संविधानिक विधीचा प्रारंभ केला. ब्रिटनच्या इतिहासातील सर्वात महत्त्वाचा घटनात्मक दस्तऐवज म्हणून या सनदेस अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. प्रख्यात विचारवंत हॅलम या सनदेस 'इंग्रजी स्वातंत्र्याचा गाभा' असे म्हणतात.

हक्काचे परिपत्रक व अधिकाराचा जाहीरनामा

मॅग्ना-काटी सनदेनंतर जवळपास 400 वर्षांनी इंग्लंडमधील राजघराण्याच्या अधिकारावर निर्बंध लादणारे 'हक्काचे परिपत्रक' इ.स.1628 साली पास करण्यात आले. या परिपत्रकाद्वारे राजाला कोणत्याही नागरिकास बेकायदेशीररित्या अटक करण्यास मज्जाव करण्याबरोबरच त्याच्या संमतीशिवाय वैयक्तिक मालमत्तेच्या ठिकाणी सैन्य पाठविण्यावरही बंदी घातली. इंग्लंडमधील रक्तहीन राज्यक्रांतीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सण 1689 मध्ये पार्लमेंटने

प्रा. डॉ. अतुल नारायण खोटे

मूलभूत अधिकारांचा जाहिरनामा संमत करून त्याद्वारे कायदा व सुव्यवस्था नियंत्रित करण्याचा पार्लमेंटचा हक्क मान्य करण्यात आला. पार्लमेंटने संमत केलेली कायदे तहकुब व रद्द करण्याची राजाची सत्ता तसेच पार्लमेंटच्या संमतीखेरीज राजाने केलेली कर वाढ बेकायदेशीर म्हणून जाहीर केली. अधिकाराच्या सनदेतील तरतुदीमुळे कोणत्याही सार्वभौमत्वाला पार्लमेंटच्या निर्णयांची उपेक्षा करणे यापुढे शक्य होणार नव्हते. या अधिकारामुळे प्रतिनिधी गृहाला पार्लमेंटमध्ये श्रेष्ठत्व प्राप्त झाले. त्यामुळेच अधिकाराच्या जाहीरनाम्यास 'इंग्रजी स्वातंत्र्याची तिसरी मोठी सनद' असे म्हणतात.

अमेरिकन स्वातंत्र्याचा जाहिरनामा

अमेरिकन स्वातंत्र्याच्या जाहीरनाम्यात लोकशाही आणि क्रांतीची तत्वे प्रतिबिंबित झालेली होती. ब्रिटीश सरकार अमेरिकनांवर अन्याय करीत असल्याने ते उलथून लावण्याचा आणि स्वातंत्र्य मिळवण्याचा आमचा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे, असे स्पष्ट करून त्याकरिता वासाहतिक सभेने सर्व वसाहतींना एकजुटीने लढा देण्याचे आव्हान केले. स्वातंत्र्याच्या जाहीरनाम्याने पारतंत्र्यात असणाऱ्या देशांना दीपस्तंभासारखे मार्गदर्शन केले. तसेच अमेरिकेने लिखित संविधान आणि संघराज्याची देण जगाला दिली. इ.स. सन 1मध्ये 883 अमेरिकेचे ब्रिटिशां बरोबर झालेल्या युद्धामध्ये स्पष्ट झाले की, 13 घटक राज्यांचे संघराज्य व्हावयास हवे. मात्र हा प्रयोग सुरुवातीला तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा होता. नंतर या प्रयोगाचे योग्य अनुभव आल्यानंतर एका स्थायी स्वरूपातील अमेरिकन संघराज्याची स्थापना होणार होती. संघराज्याच्या प्रभावी अधिकाराअभावी संबंधित संस्थाने लवकरच पुन्हा स्वतंत्र होणार होती. त्यामुळेच सन 1787 मध्ये एका घटनात्मक मेळाव्याचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आणि या मेळाव्यात सर्व संस्थानाचे प्रतिनिधी उपस्थित होते. मात्र, त्या मिळाव्यामध्ये अमेरिकेच्या विद्यमान घटनेचा जन्म झाला आणि लवकरच 2/3 संस्थानांनी तिला पाठिंबा दिला. अशा प्रकारे अमेरिकेने केंद्राकर्षी संघराज्य पद्धती स्थापित केली. त्यामुळे 'सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण' हे तत्व अधिक प्रबळ झाले.

फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती: आधुनिक लोकशाहीस प्रारंभ

आधुनिक लोकशाहीची खरी सुरुवात फ्रेंच राज्य क्रांतीने झाली. इसवी सन 1789 मध्ये यशस्वी झालेल्या फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीने राष्ट्रीय प्रजासत्ताकाची घोषणा केली. त्यामुळे युरोपमधील काही देशांमधून राजेशाहीच्या विरोधात आपली सत्ता स्थापन करण्यात लोक यशस्वी झाले. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीमुळे स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुता म्हणजेच लोकशाही तत्वांची बीजे फ्रांसच्या भूमीत

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रुजविल्या गेली. याच बीजांचा नंतर केवळ युरोपभरच नाही तर संपूर्ण जगभर मोठा वृक्ष झाला. फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांती म्हणजे मानवी संस्कृतीने उचललेले एक मोठे पाऊल आहे. अखिल मानव जातीचे मानवतावादाच्या दिशेने जाणारे पाऊल होते. या क्रांतीमुळे परंपरागत दृष्टीकोन पार बदलला. त्यामुळे हे दशक अखिल मानव जातीच्या इतिहासातील महत्वाचा मानबिंदू समजला पाहिजे.

संसदीय संस्थांचा प्रारंभिक काल

संसदीय शासन पद्धतीचे स्वरूपच प्रतिनिधिक असल्यामुळे त्यामध्ये जनतेच्या सहभागाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व असते. प्रतिनिधिक संसदीय लोकशाही ही आधुनिक संकल्पना असली तरी प्राचीन काळीदेखील जगातील विविध देशात प्रजासत्ताक राज्य आढळून येतात. प्राचीन काळी आलेक्झांडरच्या स्वारीच्या वेळी, आर.सी. मुजुमदार यांच्या मते, "इ.स. पूर्व 600 ते 300 पर्यंतची भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्था आदर्शवत होती. कारण तीत नोकरशाही, राजेशाही व लोकशाही या घटकांचा समन्वय साधला होता. प्रजासत्ताक राज्ये बुद्धाला समकालीन व अन्य कालावधीमध्ये अस्तित्वात होती. युरोपमध्ये इसवी सनापूर्वी ग्रीस मध्ये अथेन्स व स्पार्टा व तदनंतर इसवी सणाच्या प्रारंभाच्या सुमारास रोममध्ये प्रजासत्ताके अस्तित्वात होती. मध्ययुगातही इटलीत प्रजासत्ताकांनी राज्य केले."

भारतात संसदीय लोकशाहीचा प्रारंभ खऱ्या अर्थाने गणराज्याचे संविधान दिनांक 26 जानेवारी 1950 रोजी स्वीकारल्यापासून झाला. पण वास्तविक पाहता लोकशाहीची संकल्पना भारतासाठी एकदमच नावीन्यपूर्ण नव्हती कारण अगदी प्राचीन म्हणजे वैदिक काळातही विचारविमर्श करणाऱ्या लोकप्रतिनिधींच्या सभा किंवा लोकशाही पद्धतीने स्वयंशासन करणाऱ्या संस्था अस्तित्वात होत्या. ऋग्वेदामध्ये सभा आणि समिती यांचा वारंवार उल्लेख असल्यामुळे आधुनिक संसदीय लोकशाहीची बीजे या सभांमध्ये आणि समित्यांमध्ये असल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार आणि मसुदा समितीचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी संविधान सभेसमोर भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून लोकशाही शासन प्रणाली प्रचलित असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केलेले आहे. वैदिक कालखंडानंतर ही भारतात अनेक गणराज्य अस्तित्वात आल्याचा उल्लेख महाभारत, कौटिल्याचे अर्थशास्त्र, अशोकाचे शिलालेख, समकालीन ग्रीक इतिहास ग्रंथ, जैन व बौद्ध वाड्मय आणि मनुस्मृती आदी प्राचीन ग्रंथातून मिळतो. या गणराज्यामध्ये लोकांची सार्वभौम सत्ता ही वेगवेगळ्या सभा-संस्थांमध्ये निहित होती. या लोकनियुक्त सभाद्वारे शासनाच्या कार्यकारी अधिकाऱ्याचीच नव्हे तर

सेनापतीची ही निवड होत असे. तसेच याच सभा परराष्ट्र -
संबंधाबरोबर युद्ध व शांततेचे धोरणही ठरवीत असत.
प्राचीन गण राज्यातील या सभांच्या कार्यपद्धतीचे सविस्तर
वर्णन पाली वाङ्मयात आढळून येते.

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14126301

सारांश:

जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे काय याचा विचार केला असता आपण असे म्हणू शकतो की, जगातल्या वेगवेगळ्या मानवी संस्कृतींनी एक दुसऱ्या संस्कृतीशी सांगड घालणे, संवाद करणे त्यांच्या नित्याचा व्यापार होणे अशा जागतिकीकरणाला एक दीर्घ परंपरा लाभलेली दिसून येते.आपल्या देशातल्या नागरिकांनी इतर देशात प्रवास करणे व दुसऱ्या देशातील नागरिकांनी आपल्या देशात येणे हे प्राचीन काळापासून होत आहे.

मुख्य शब्द - मानवी संस्कृती, मराठी भाषा, परंपरा, उत्तुंग शिल्प.

प्रस्तावना –

"जागतिकीकरण ही भिन्न भिन्न आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रवाहांना सामावून घेणारी संज्ञा आहे. जागतिकीकरण ही एक अवस्था आहे आणि सिद्धांतही आहे. परंतु वर्तमानकाळात जागतिकीकरण या शब्दाचे अर्थ म्हणून आर्थिक उदारमतवाद, बाजारपेठ, पश्चिमीकरण किंवा अमेरिकीकरण, इंटरनेट क्रांती, जागतिक एकात्मता हे प्रतिशब्द वापरले जातात. जागतिकीकरणाची ही अवस्था एक अपूर्ण अवस्था आहे. तो भांडवलशाहीचा पुढचा टप्पा आहे. टेलिग्राफ, टेलिफोन, रेल्वे ही भांडवलशाहीची साधने होती. प्रगत भांडवलशाहीला संगणक, सॅटेलाईट, टी.व्ही., विमानसेवा ही साधने मिळालेली आहे. समाज वैज्ञानिकांच्या मते जागतिकीकरण या संज्ञेत सामाजिक अस्तित्वाशी निगडित स्थळ आणि काल या संकल्पनांतील मूलभूत बदलाचा निर्देश अभिप्रेत आहे."[1]

आपल्या देशात कित्येक भटक्या टोळया आल्या. त्यांनी येथील ज्ञान युरोपात नेले. मुघलांनी अनेक कला इथं रुजविल्या, उत्तुंग शिल्प उभारली. अशा प्रकारचे आदानप्रदान जगाच्या पाठीवर प्रत्येक जागी होत होते. त्यामुळे मानवी संस्कृती समृद्ध झाली. भारतावर अनेक धर्मांच्या लोकांनी आक्रमण केले, त्यामुळे अरबी, फारसी, उर्दू भाषेतील अनेक शब्द आपल्या मराठी भाषेत आले व आपली भाषा हळूहळू समृद्ध होत गेली.

युरोपमध्ये अठराव्या शतकापासून औद्योगिक क्रांतीला सुरुवात झाली. त्याआधी विज्ञानाचे कौतुक तेथील लोकांना होते; पण औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर विज्ञानात भराभर शोध लागले. 19व्या शतकात विज्ञानाचे सर्वच ज्ञान युरोपीय लोकांनी हस्तगत केले. औद्योगिक क्रांतीमुळे मानवाच्या जीवनात धर्म, संस्कृती, मानवजीव यात बरेच क्रांतिकारी बदल घडले. औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे वस्तूंचे उत्पादन फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत गेले. त्यामुळे मानवी श्रमाची गरज मोठ्या प्रमाणात भासू लागली. अनेक स्थानिक लोकांना रोजगार प्राप्त झाला, वस्तूंचे उत्पादन प्रचंड प्रमाणात होऊ लागल्याने बाजारपेठेची आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली. तत्कालीन काळात युरोपीय लोकांच्या जगभर वसाहती निर्माण झाल्या होत्या. त्या वसाहतीत जे पारंपरिक उद्योग चालत होते, ते उद्योग युरोपीय लोकांनी मोडून काढले व तेथे कृत्रिमरीत्या गरजा निर्माण केल्या व आपला माल ते खपवू लागले.

जॉर्ज बुश अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष असतांना 1991 साली 'नव्या जागतिक व्यवस्थेच्या विचाराची मांडणी झाली आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला सुरवात झाली. वास्तविक अमेरिका हा जगातील सर्वात संपन्न देश असूनही त्याला जागतिकीकरणाची आवश्यकता का वाटली? इतिहास अस सांगतो की, पाश्चिमात्य देशांच्या आर्थिक विकासाचा पाया विकसनशील आणि गरीब देशांच्या शोषणाच्या आधारे

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घातला गेला आहे. जगभरातले देश काबीज करुन या राष्ट्रांनी वसाहती स्थापन केल्या आणि त्या वसाहतीमधून कच्चा माल, स्वस्त श्रम आपल्या देशात नेऊन पक्का माल त्यांच्या गळी मारला आणि अशा प्रकारे वसाहतीच्या शोषणातून आपल्या देशाची भरभराट साधली."²

दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर पृथ्वीवर दोन महासत्ता निर्माण झाल्या. अमेरिका व रशिया, जगातल्या सर्व भूभागावर आपले वर्चस्व निर्माण करावं यासाठी या दोन महासत्ताचे सतत प्रयत्न सुरू होते. ज्या देशाजवळ फार मोठा भूभाग आहे, त्यांना टिकू न देणे, लष्करांची महत्त्वाची केंद्र ताब्यात घेणे, ऊर्जेची विपुलता असलेल्या प्रदेशाला आपल्या ताब्यात घेणे, शेजारी शेजारी असलेल्या दोन देशांमध्ये वितुष्ट निर्माण करणे, या सर्व चाली हे दोन देश खेळत होते.

"जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत गॅटबाबत प्रमुख चर्चा होते. गॅट म्हणजे जनरल ॲग्रीमेंट ऑन टॅरिफ ॲण्ड ट्रेड किंवा व्यापार आणि जकात विषयक सार्वत्रिक करार. गॅटची स्थापना 1948 साली करण्यात आली. गॅटमध्ये प्रमुख्याने उत्पादित वस्तूचा व्यापार आणि जकातविषयक विचार होत असे परंतु 1986 साली सुरु झालेल्या आठव्याफेरीपासून गॅटची व्याप्ती वाढवून कृषी उत्पादन, व्यापार, बौद्धिक मालमत्तेवरील हक्क, सेवा व्यवहार आणि गुंतवणूक याविषयाचा समावेश करण्याचा आग्रह पाश्चिमात्य देशांनी धरला तिथूनच जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया खऱ्या अर्थाने सुरु झाली. त्याच्या समर्थनार्थ आणि विरोधी फळ्या उभ्या राहिल्या. गॅटखाली ज्या विविध उपाययोजना आणि यंत्रणा सुचविण्यात आल्या. त्यातून सर्व सभासद राष्ट्रांना बांधून घेण्यात आलं."³

20 व्या शतकात मॅक्स प्लॅक या शास्त्रज्ञांनी 'क्वांटम हायपोथिसिस'चा सिद्धांत मांडला. प्लॅकचा सिद्धांत सूक्ष्म दुनियेतल्या व्यवहाराच्या गतिशास्त्रासंबंधी होता. त्याच्या या शोधामुळे नैसर्गिक विज्ञानात बरेच क्रांतिकारी बदल घडले. अनेक शास्त्रज्ञांनी हा सिद्धांत विकसित केला. विसाव्या शतकात विज्ञानाच्या प्रगतीत जे बदल घडून आले त्याला कारण म्हणजे प्लॅकचा सिद्धांत होय. इथूनच जागतिकीकरणाची दृश्य सुरुवात झाली, असे म्हणता येते.

"जागतिकीकरणामुळे दूरदूरचे समाज जवळ येतात. हे अगदी खरे आहे. यामुळे अर्थात जवळ जवळ नांदणारे समाज मात्र एकमेकांना दुरावतात. टीव्ही, इंटरनेट, कॉम्प्युटरमुळे अमेरिका व आफ्रिका मला जास्त

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जवळ आली पण शेजारच्या वस्तीशी माझा संबंध पूर्वी होता तितकाही राहू नये अशी ही अवस्था झाली. यातून नरसंहाराची शक्यता निर्माण होते. गुजरातच्या दंगली ह्या पूर्विसारख्या तात्पुरत्या नक्कीच नसणार. त्या लवकर संपतील असं समजायलाही काही तार्किक पाठबळ नाही. फार काय हा नरसंहार उद्या मुंबईत, कोल्हापूरात सुद्धा केव्हाही सुरु करता येईल. अशी परिस्थिती वाढत जाईल.बहुसांस्कृतिक समूहांनी एकत्र नांदण्याचा काव्य नव्या जागतिक लोंढामाध्यामुळे संपुष्टात आलं आहे !"⁴

यानंतर जगात बऱ्याच परिवर्तनाला सुरुवात झाली होती. मानवाचे भौतिक व्यवहार बदलले, वस्तूचे उत्पादन प्रचंड प्रमाणात होत असल्यामुळे ऊर्जास्रोताची नासाडीसुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ लागली. उत्पादन प्रचंड प्रमाणात झाले की मागणी राहणार की नाही, हा प्रश्न व्यापाऱ्यापुढे निर्माण झाला होता. केवळ नफा कमविणे हे ध्येय डोळ्यासमोर असल्यामुळे टिकाऊपणा ही संकल्पना नाहीशी झाली. वस्तूची प्रचंड प्रमाणावर निर्मिती झाल्यामुळे कचऱ्याच्या दरात वस्तूची होणारी निर्मिती यातून एक भयंकर अद्भूत परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली. येथूनच जागतिकीकरणाचा पाया घातला गेला.

जागतिकीकरणाचा आजचा चेहरा अमानवी आहे. यात देवाणघेवाण नाही. ताकदवान धनाढ्य देश तुम्हाला जे देतील, त्याचा स्वीकार तुम्ही करायचे त्यांनी जसा आदेश दिला त्याप्रमाणे वागायचं, त्यांनी जोपर्यंत जगा म्हटलं तोवर जगायचं. तुम्ही त्याच्या उपयोगाचे जर राहिला नाही तर तुम्ही मरायचं. गरीब देशांनी आपल्या व्यवस्था या धनाढ्य देशासाठी खुल्या करायच्या. आपण आपल्या देशात कसे वागायचे कोणते नियम पाळायचे, हेसुद्धा हे धनाढ्य देश ठरविणार. त्यामुळे आपण आपले कोणतेही स्वयंनिर्णय घेऊ शकणार नाही. आपण काय करायचे आणि काय करू नये याची आवश्यकताच संपलेली असल्यामुळे भयानक परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. ही प्रक्रिया सर्वव्यापी, सर्वभक्षी सर्वस्व व्यापणारी अशाच प्रकारची आहे. एकूण संपूर्ण दुनियेवर ताबा मिळवणे हाच धनाढ्य देशांचा उद्देश आहे. हा ताबा जर त्यांना मिळाला तर सर्वकाही त्यांच्यासाठी सुलभ आहे. आपली मूल्ये, संस्कृती आपली भाषा यावर धनदांडगे घाला घालणार व सर्व नष्ट करणार व आपल्या सोयीचे सर्व काही उभारणार या प्रकारची

परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली तर आपल्यासमोर एकच उपाय म्हणजे त्यांची भाषा, संस्कृती, मूल्ये याचा स्वीकार करणे. स्वीकार करणे जमत नसेल; तर त्याला नकार देणे होईल. त्या गोष्टीला सामोरे जाणे आणि आपली भाषा, संस्कृती आणि मूल्यव्यवस्थेच्या ताकदीवर येणाऱ्या गोष्टी पचविणे व आपले सत्व टिकवून ते बलशाली करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे. इस्लामी राज्यकर्त्यांच्या काळात आपली श्रमण संस्कृती जोपासण्याचे कार्य संतांनी उत्कृष्टपणे केले. त्यांनी आपली भाषा, संस्कृती आणि मूल्य व्यवस्था टिकवून ठेवली. त्याला बळकट केले. एकाच वेळी श्रमण संस्कृतीच्या मूल्यव्यवस्थेचा पुरस्कार केला; पण हे करताना ईश्वर आणि मध्यस्थ यांच्यामधील माणसाला त्यांनी नकार दिला. हे सारे संत जनसामान्यातून झाले होते. ज्ञानेश्वरांपासून तुकाराम, रामदासांपर्यंत चारशे वर्षांपर्यंतच्या काळात समाजाला त्यांनी प्रबोधन केले. मराठी भाषा संस्कृती टिकवून ठेवली. हे त्यांचे कार्य अविस्मरणीय असे आहे.

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणात आपली भाषा, संस्कृती, मूल्यव्यवस्था धोक्यात आली असल्यामुळे देशीवाद जागवणे महत्त्वाचे झाले आहे. आजच्या परिस्थितीत उभे राहण्यासाठी देशीवादी असणे हाच आपल्यासाठी पर्याय आहे. लेखकांची बांधीलकी अशाच वर्गाशी असते. साहित्यातील देशीवादाचा मुद्दा आज अतिशय महत्त्वाचा आहे, तो फक्त आपल्या देशातील भाषेपुरता नव्हे तर जगातच्या प्रत्येक देशात बोलल्या जाणाऱ्या भाषांसाठी महत्त्वाचा आहे.

देशीवादी असणे म्हणजे परकी प्रभाव नाकारणे नव्हे. परकी मूल्ये नाकारणे नव्हे. परकी मूल्ये आणि प्रभाव यांच्यातले विवेकाने स्वीकारणे होय व या स्वीकारासाठी लागणारे आंतरिक बळ मूल्यव्यवस्थेतून मिळवणे व परकीय प्रभावातून मिळालेले अधिक बळ घेऊन सशक्तपणे उभे राहणे.

भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांनी 'टीका स्वयंवर'या ग्रंथात देशीवादासंबंधी आपली भूमिका स्पष्ट करताना म्हटले आहे. देशी असणे म्हणजे त्या भूमीशी जोडले असणे, तिच्याशी नाते राखणे. हे नाते तेथील संस्कृती, भाषा, मूल्ये यांच्याशी असते, हे नाते अबाधित ठेवणारी स्वाभाविक अवस्था म्हणजे देशीपणा होय. बाहेरून येणारी मूल्ये, भाषा संस्कृती याचे आक्रमण जेव्हा आपल्या संस्कृती मूल्ये व भाषा यावर होते, तेव्हा मानवी समूहांना देशीवादी व्हावे लागते. म्हणजे

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देशीवाद ही देशीपणाची तात्कालिक प्रखर अवस्था होय. परकीय प्रवृत्तींचा यशस्वी रीतीने नायनाट करण्यासाठी देशीयता हे एकमेव शस्त्र आहे; पण देशीयतेचा अतिरेक एखाद्या समाजाला आत्मकेंद्रित करून हासशीलसुद्धा करू शकतो. देशीपणाच्या जाणिवेत भावनाप्रधान काव्यात्मकता अधिक असते, तर विवेकशीलता कमी असते, देशीपणाचे तत्त्व गतिशील न ठरता स्थितीशीलतेच्या जवळ जाणारे वाटते. सनातनी प्रतिगामी वृत्तींशी हातमिळवणी करण्याकडे देशीयतेचा कल असतो.

जागतिकीकरणात जगभर सारे एकसारखे, युनिफार्म राहणार आणि बलाढ्य देश सर्व आपल्या सोयीप्रमाणे करणार. निसर्गाशी समरस होऊन माणसांनी आपल्या सोयीसाठी निसर्गात बदल घडवून आणणे शक्य नाही. तो घडवायचा असेल तर ज्यांना ते शक्य आहे ते करतील. बाकी लोकांनी त्याबद्दल विचारसुद्धा करायचा नाही.

जगातील ज्या देशावर वर्चस्व गाजवता येईल, तेथे वर्चस्व गाजवायचे. देशातल्या आपल्याला ज्या गोष्टी आवश्यक आहेत त्याचा वापर करायचा, बाकी टाकून द्यायचे, अशाच प्रकारचा जागतिकीकरणाचा चेहरा असलेला आपल्याला दिसतो.

"मौखिक साहित्य तर संस्कृतीच्या जन्मापासून अत्यंत देशी राहिलं आहे. सुमेरियन काळातल्या लिखित पुराव्यापासून वसाहत काळापर्यंत म्हणजे 18व्या शतकापर्यंत साहित्य हे जागतिक तत्त्वावर कुठेही निर्मिलं किंवा वापरलं जात नव्हतं. बौद्ध साहित्य भूमध्य समुद्रापासून जपानपर्यंत जगभर पसरलं ते हिंदुस्थानी संस्कृती पसरवण्यासाठी नव्हे तर स्वतंत्रपणे 'बौद्ध' संस्कृती पसरवण्यासाठी. परंतु वसाहतवादी युरोपीय लोकांनी विशेषतः इंग्रजी साम्राज्यवाद्यांनी अशी चाल सुरु केली की अमुक शेक्सपिअर आमचा असल्यामुळे तो आंतरराष्ट्रीय महत्त्वाचा आहे. मग ह्यात जान मिल्टनचाही नंबर लागला मिल्टन फक्त इंग्लडमध्ये मोठा असेल, पण तो महाकवी? त्यानं म्हणे 'महाकाव्य' लिहिलं. हे पॅरडाइज लॉस्ट महाकाव्य म्हणजे आपल्या एकनाथांच्या 'भावार्थ रामायणा'च्या पलिकडे फार मोठं नाही आणि ते वाचवतही नाही, जबरीनंच वाचवं लागत. आपण होऊन वाचक एन्जॉय करतील असं हे मौलिक ओरिजनल महाकाव्य नाही. हे खुद्द इंग्लंडमधल्या सॅम्युअल जॉन्सन ह्या मोठ्या

समिक्षकांनं म्हटलं होतं. परंतु हे असं 'महाकाव्य' केवळ इंग्रजी असल्यान आपल्यावर लादल गेलं. शिवाय ते इंग्रजी म्हणून 'जगप्रसिद्ध' असतंच, हेही एक मूल्य लादल गेलं आणि मग महाभारताच्या आपल्या या देशात इंग्रजीच्या वर्गातून इंग्रजीचे हिंदुस्थानी प्राध्यापक टाय वगैरे लावून 'एपिक' म्हणजे काय चर्चा करत. पॅरडाइज लॉस्टच्या आधारे चुकीचे उच्चार, चुकीचं वाचन करत. हे महाकाव्य जगप्रसिद्ध आहे म्हणून आपल्याला धुंद होऊन शिकवत आले आणि आपण मिल्टन हा किती थोर कवी आहे असं म्हणत आलो.''5 ते काव्य लिहिणाऱ्या मिल्टनला आपण थोर मानायचं. अशा भयंकर चुका आम्ही आजपर्यंत करत आलो आहे. याला कारण म्हणजे आमची शिक्षणव्यवस्था होय.

''वसाहतवादाची आणि युरोपी साम्राज्यवादाची हीच खरी बाजू आहे की, त्यांना हे कळलेलं नाही की राबर्ट क्लाईव्ह सारखी चौथी नापास झालेली उनाड पोरं पाहता पाहता दोन तृतीयांश जगावर राज्य प्रस्थापित करतात आणि या अमानुष शोषणावर मुलामा म्हणून नंतर आपल्याला विद्वत्ता शिकवू लागतात. मानवी इतिहासात जे अक्षम्य असे महाभयंकर गुन्हे घडले आहेत, अशा पैकी हा गुन्हा आहे. वसाहतवादाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळातसुद्धा मोठमोठ्या विचारवंतांनी या गुन्ह्याची नोंद केली आहे. रामकृष्ण विश्वनाथ यांनी इ.स. 1843 मध्ये आकडेवारींने सिद्ध केलं की इंग्रज लोक हिंदुस्थानात सव्वा पेनीला एक रत्तळ म्हणजे साधारण 450 ग्राम कापूस खरेदी करतात आणि इंग्लडमध्ये तो 3 शिलिंगांना विकतात. म्हणजे शेकडा पाचशे टक्के वाढवून! हे तर सोडाच पण ह्याच कापसाच्या मूळ किमतीवर शेकडा अडीच हजार टक्के इतक्या रकमेची विक्री तिकडून कापड करुन आणून इकडे हिंदुस्थानात हे इंग्रज करतात. हा व्यापार म्हणायचा की लुटमार? इकडेच हे कारखाने का उघडत नव्हते? दादाभाई नौरोजी यांनीही 1976 साली आकडेवारीने सिद्ध केल की इंग्लडमधून रिकामी जहाजं हिंदुस्थानात माल नेण्यासाठी येतात त्यात ती उलटून बुडू नये म्हणून दगड-माती सारखी बुडीवजन म्हणून इंग्लंडमधून मिठाची पोती भरुन हे लोक आणायचे आणि इथल्या निःशस्त्र केलेल्या गरीब जनतेला हे तिकडचं मीठ सक्तींन विकून लाखो रुपये केवळ त्या बुडीवजनाच्या मिठाचेच मिळवायचे. इथे फुकटात मीठ करणारी मीठागरे असताना हजारो मैलांवरुन ही त्यांच्या सोयीसाठी येणारी मिठाची पोती इकडे कशाला आणून विकायची? अशी

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लूबाडणूक कोणता सुसंस्कृत समाज करु शकेल? महादेव गोविंद रानडे यांनीही हिंदुस्थानातलं इंग्रजी सरकार कसं लबाड्या करुन इथल्या लोकांवर कर्जाचा बोजा वाढवत असतं हे 1873 मध्ये दिलेल्या व्यापारविषयक व्याख्यानामधून मांडल होतं.''6

जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत लहानलहान भाषा समूहावर मोठ्या भाषा समूहाचा प्रभाव पडणार. ज्या देशावर दुसऱ्या देशाची भांडवली व तंत्रप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था राहील. त्या देशातील भाषेचा प्रभाव लहानलहान भाषासमूहावर होणार व त्यांना या देशाची भाषा आत्मसात करावी लागणार. देवघेवीच्या व्यवहारातसुद्धा तीच भाषा वापरावी लागेल. कारण या देशांनी जी आपली उत्पादने विक्रीसाठी निर्माण केली आहे. त्याबाबत माहिती मिळावी म्हणून त्यांच्या भाषेचा उपयोग आम्हाला करावा लागणार; कारण बहुभाषांमध्ये माहिती देणे उत्पादकांना परवडणार नाही. त्यामुळे व्यवहाराची एकच भाषा असणे ही त्यांच्यासाठी गरज निर्माण झाली आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाचे अर्धविकसित व विकसनशील समाजावर होणारे चांगले वाईट सर्वच परिणाम अर्थशास्त्राज्ञांनी सांगितले आहे. समाजातल्या प्रत्येक घटकावर आज जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव पडत आहे. भारतातील अर्थव्यवस्थेवरसुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर याचा परिणाम पडत आहे. लोकसंख्येच्या वाढीमुळे भूक व बेकारी या समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात भारतात वाढत आहेत. पररराष्ट्रीय खुल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे अनेक पररराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या भारतात आपले उद्योग वाढवत आहेत, त्यामुळे भारतातील वस्तूंचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत असूनसुद्धा पररराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या कमी भावात आपला माल विकत असल्यामुळे भारतीय मालाला उठाव मिळत नाही. पररराष्ट्रीय वस्तूंच्या मागणीला प्रचंड मागणी आहे. सतत नवे उद्योग सुरु होत असल्यामुळे प्रचंड प्रमाणात ऊर्जा नष्ट होत आहे. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा समतोल बिघडत आहे. शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत मोठी विषमता भारतात आहे. सामान्य माणसाला उच्च शिक्षण घेणे कठीण झाले आहे. शिक्षणाच्या सर्व सोयी उपलब्ध असतानासुद्धा शिक्षण अतिशय महागडे झाले असल्याने सामान्य माणसाचे उच्च शिक्षण घेण्याचे स्वप्न दुभंगत आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाचे परिणाम जसे समाजाच्या प्रत्येक घटकावर पडत आहे, तसेच ते भाषा व

साहित्यावरसुद्धा पडत आहे. माणसाची गतिशीलता वाढली आहे. संयुक्त कुटुंबाची जागा विभक्त कुटुंबाने घेतली असून स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. त्यामुळे भाषेच्या वापरावर स्वरूपावर व उपयुक्ततेवर बरे वाईट परिणाम झालेले दिसत आहेत. भाषांतरित साहित्याला चालना मिळण्याची शक्यता फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढीस लागली आहे. भोगवाद, स्वैराचार, अपप्रवृत्ती बोकाळत आहे. याचा परिणाम समाजावर जसा होत आहे; तसाच तो साहित्यावरसुद्धा होत आहे.

"जी राष्ट्रे स्वतःला जागतिकीकरणाचे अध्वर्यू म्हणवतात त्या देशांमधल्या भाषांची परिस्थिती पाहिली असता World Languages, Dead Languages, Red Book ह्या पुस्तकांमधली आकडेवारी घेतली तर उत्तर अमेरिकेत कॅनडा आणि युनायटेड स्टेटस्मधल्या भाषा या शंभर वर्षांपूर्वी 187 होत्या. रेड इंडियन, एस्किमो यांच्या धरुन आज त्यातल्या 38 उरल्या आहेत. बाकीच्या नाहीशा झाल्या आहेत. अलास्का येथे 20 भाषा होत्या तेथे 2 भाषा राहिल्या आहेत. ही जागतिकीकरण करु पाहणाऱ्या गोऱ्या लोकांची कर्तबगारी. लॅटिन अमेरिकेत बरंच युरोपी सांस्कृतिक दडपण अजूनही आहे तिथे 400 भाषा होत्या आता फक्त 108 भाषा राहिल्यात. पुढील वीस वर्षांत त्या सुद्धा नाहीशा होतील अशी भिती आहे. तमाशात ज्याप्रमाणे जीजी म्हणणारे जिलकरी असतात अशी काही अमेरिकेच्या ताटाखालची राष्ट्रे आहेत. ऑस्ट्रेलिया, इंग्लंड या देशातसुद्धा हीच स्थिती आहे. आज भारतामध्ये 1652 भाषा गेल्या खातेसुमारीनुसार जिवंत बोलल्या जातात. उलट अस म्हटलं जातं की इतक्या भाषा आहेत म्हणून हिंदुस्थानची प्रगती होत नाही. म्हणजे एक भाषा ठेवली तर तुमची प्रगती आपोआप होईल. वसाहतीकरणाच्या पोटातून निघालेल्या या जागतिकीकरणामुळे असे विचार पुढे येतात. इंग्रजी ही राष्ट्रभाषा होणं यामुळे क्रमप्राप्त आहे."[7]

जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया ही अपरिवर्तनीय असल्यामुळे जागतिकीकरणामुळे होणाऱ्या दुष्परिणामांशी लढणे आणि त्यावर मात करणे अतिशय आवश्यक झाले आहे. सध्या आपल्याजवळ काय घडतंय आहे, ते आम्हाला माहीत होत नाही, परंतु बाहेरच्या जगात काय घडतंय आहे आपल्याला माहीत होतं. इलेक्ट्रानिक माध्यमांनी जग जवळ आणलं, असं आपण म्हणतो. जगातल्या कोणत्याही माणसांशी त्वरित आपण संपर्क साधू शकतो. जगात कुठे

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काय घडामोडी चालल्या हे क्षणभरात आम्हाला कळते. आधी टीव्हीवर फक्त काही चॅनल्स होते, परंतु आज दोनशे चॅनल्स आपल्या टीव्हीवर दिसतात. त्यामुळे जगातल्या घडामोडी आम्हाला माहीत होतात, परंतु चॅनल्सचा प्रभाव आमच्या संस्कृतीवर पडत आहे.

पाश्चात्त्यांच्या संस्कृतीचे आपण अंधानुकरण करायला लागलो आहोत, पाश्चात्त्यांनी आमच्या संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास केला ते स्वीकारायचा ते प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. आमचा गांधीवाद ते स्वीकारत आहेत. परंतु आम्ही मात्रा त्याचे कॅबरे, डिस्को स्वीकारतो. साधे सात्विक भोजन आम्हाला चालत नाही तर फास्ट फूड आम्ही स्वीकारतो. सकाळपासून रात्री झोपेपर्यंत सर्व विदेशी वस्तूंचा वापर आपण आपल्या जीवनात सतत करत असतो. याचाच अभिमान आम्ही बाळगतो.

आधी 'शुभम करोति कल्याणम्'हे आमचे संस्कार गीत होते. परंतु 'तू चिज बडी है मस्त मस्त'हे आमचे संस्कार गीत झाले आहे. इंग्रजीचा प्रभाव वाढल्याने लहानांपासून मोठ्यांना इंग्रजीचे वेड लागले आहे. मुलगा, मुलगी वर्षांची झाल्याबरोबर त्यांना कोणत्या इंग्रजी शाळेत प्रवेश द्यायचा याबाबत विचार आईवडील करताना दिसतात. इंग्रजीचे इतके जबरदस्त भूत आमच्या मानगुटीवर बसले आहे. इंग्रजी जगाची भाषा आहे. तिला स्वीकारण्यात आमचा विरोध नाही; पण असे असतानासुद्धा आमची स्वतःची मायबोली सुरक्षित राहणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. नाही तर आमचे अस्तित्व राहणार नाही.

"जागतिकीकरणाचा रणगाडा साऱ्या समाजावरुन फिरत असतांना शासनाच्या सहाय्याची वाट पाहत असहाय्यपणे बसून राहण्यापेक्षा लोकांनीच आपआपल्या ठिकाणी सहकारी उपक्रमासाठी पुढाकार घेतला, तर तो जागतिकीकरणाला कृतिशील पर्याय ठरेल."[8]

निष्कर्ष –

जागतिकीकरणसुद्धा या स्पर्धेला तोंड द्यायचे असेल; तर सर्वप्रथम आमची संस्कृती, भाषा, साहित्य, मूल्ये परंपरा याचे जतन करणे आवश्यक आहे. देशाभिमान व राष्ट्राभिमानाची भावना जागृत असणे आवश्यक आहे. आमच्या संस्कृतीमध्ये आजही इतकी ताकद आहे की याच संस्कृतीच्या बळावर आणि जागतिकीकरणाला समर्थपणे तोंड देण्याची ताकद बाळगतो.

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14126526

सारांश:

आपल्या अवती-भोवतीचा निसर्ग म्हणजे पर्यावरण.पृथ्वीतलावरील सजीव सृष्टी, मानव, वनस्पती, प्राणी, सूक्ष्मजीव आदी सर्व पर्यावरण या घटकांमध्ये समाविष्ट होतात. सजीवांना निरोगी ठेवण्यासाठी पर्यावरणाची महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका असते. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन राखणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. आज हे प्रत्येकाला समजते तसेच अगदी प्राचीन काळात सुद्धा जिथे विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाची प्रगती नव्हती त्या काळातही मानवाला कळत होते आणि त्या दृष्टिकोनातून पर्यावरण समतोल राखण्याचे प्रयत्न होत होते. इतिहासामध्ये अनेक चळवळी निर्माण झाल्या. त्यातीलच एक चळवळ एक महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे भक्ती चळवळ होती. ही संपूर्ण भारतभर वेगवेगळ्या प्रवाहांनी प्रवाहित झाली होती. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये माहानुभाव संप्रदाय, नाथ संप्रदाय, वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या रूपाने भक्ती चळवळ सुरू होती. भक्ती चळवळीतील संतांचा महत्त्वाचा उद्देश धर्म आणि भक्तीचा प्रसार करणे होता. तरी देखिल भक्ती चळवळीतील संतांनी सामाजिक,सांस्कृतिक अभिसरणासाठी प्रयत्न केले. आपल्या सभोवतालच्या सृष्टीचा विचार केला. अनेक संतांनी पर्यावरण विषयी आपले विचार व्यक्त केले. ते प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

प्रस्तावना:

वारकरी संप्रदायामध्ये संत श्रेष्ठ ज्ञानेश्वरांनी धार्मिक उन्नतीसाठी तळागाळातील 18 पगड जातीतील संतांना एकत्रित आणले. धार्मिक, सामाजिक एक्य निर्माण करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले त्यांच्या साहित्य संपदेतून समाजाला सदविचार व सुविचारांची देणगी मिळाली.त्यांच्या प्रभावाखाली असलेल्या संतांनी अभंग कितर्न यांच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरणाचाही विचार केलेला स्पष्टपणे जाणवतो. प्राचीन काळात पृथ्वी, आप, तेज, आकाश आणि वायू या पंचमहाभूतांना ईश्वर माणून त्याचे पूजन केले जायचे. जो निसर्ग आपले रक्षण करतो तो आपल्यासाठी ईश्वरचं! हा धागा पुढे आला. अनेक संतांनी ईश्वर भक्ती सोबतच पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व सांगितले. संत ज्ञानेश्वर, तुकारामांसोबत चोखामेळा, नरहरी सोनार, सावता माळी, गोरा कुंभार, इतर स्त्री संत यांनी आपले व्यवहारिक कार्य करत असतानाच ज्या ज्या गोष्टींशी संबंध येतो त्या प्रापंचिक गोष्टींशी ईश्वर भक्तीचा अन्वयार्थ लावून त्याचे महत्त्व सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सावता माळी यांनी भक्ती करता करता पर्यावरण भक्तीचा मळाचं फुलवला.ते म्हणतात, "कांदा मुळा भाजी अवघी विठाई माझी" याचा अर्थ आपण निसर्गाला जतन केले पाहिजे निसर्ग हाच देव मानून श्रद्धेने त्याची सेवा करावी यात जीवनाचे सार्थक आहे. पर्यावरण विषयक हा संदेश जवळपास सर्व संतांनी सांगितला. कारण या संत मंडळींचे जीवन निसर्गाशी एकरूप होते. संत मुक्ताबाईंच्या संदर्भात, "मुंगी उडाली आकाशी तिने गिळले सूर्या सी" असे म्हटले जाते. ह्या मुक्ताबाई वीज होऊन लुप्त झाल्या म्हणजेच त्या निसर्गाशी एकरूप झाल्या होत्या. या दाखल्यां प्रमाणेच"जैसा वृक्ष नेणे मान अपमान "हा नामदेवाचा अभंग किंवा "हरीणीचे पाळस व्याघ्र धरीले" हा

कान्होपात्रेचा अभंग असे निसर्गाचे दृष्टांत देऊन अनेक संतांनी पर्यावरणाची महती स्पष्ट केली.

संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी आपल्या ज्ञानेश्वरी मध्ये बऱ्याच ठिकाणी निसर्गाचे उल्लेख केलेले आढळतात. त्यांच्या अनेक अभंगांमध्ये पर्यावरणातील घटकांचे दर्शन होते त्यांनी कित्येक भव्य दिव्य कल्पना ज्या पर्यावरणाशी संबंधित आहे त्यांचे उदाहरणे दिलेली आहेत जसे, सूर्य, चंद्र, आकाश, तेज, प्रकाश, वृक्ष, पर्वत, चांदणे, पक्षी, विविध रंग छटा या पर्यावरणाशी निगडित असलेल्या गोष्टींना त्यांनी रूपकामध्ये मांडलेले आहे. ज्ञानसूर्या सारखी कल्पना वापरून सूर्याचे निसर्गातील अनन्यसाधारण महत्व सांगितले. विविध रंगाची फुले, जाई, जुई, मोगरा,चाफा, त्यांचा सुगंध त्यांच्या सर्वत्र साहित्यातून दरवळतो. माणसाला निसर्गाची आसक्ती आधीपासूनच राहिली आहे. निसर्गातील मनोहर दृश्य पाहिल्याने मानव त्याच्या प्रेमात नक्कीच पडतो. याचे विविध छटांचे दर्शन ज्ञानेश्वरीतून घडते. निसर्गाचे दर्शन घडवता घडवता ज्ञानेश्वर महाराजांनी मानवाला उपदेशही केले. "नगरेची रचावी । जलाशये निर्मावी । महा वने लावावि । नानाविध ॥" एकंदर ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या साहित्यात पर्यावरण आणि मानवाचे अतूट नाते वारंवार पाहायला मिळते समस्त संतांची मांदियाळी समाजाला अभंगाद्वारे निसर्गावर प्रेम करायला शिकवते. "आनंदाचे डोही । आनंद तरंग ! मनमोहक आणि विलोभनीय अशा निसर्गति ईश्वराची अनुभूती घ्यायला संत शिकवतात. नव्हे ती, अनुभूती मिळतेच ! संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी निसर्गातील पशु,पक्षी, वृक्ष हे आपले जवळचे नातेवाईक आहेत त्यामुळे त्यांचा आदरातिथ्य नेहमी व्हायलाच पाहिजे हे सांगून, पुढे ते म्हणतात,... "कथा कमंडलू देह उपचारा । जाणवितो वारा अवसरु आकाश मंडप पृथ्वी आसन । रमे तेथे मन क्रीडा करी" अशा निसर्ग तत्त्वाशी संत एकरूप झाले आणि त्यांनी मानवाला हा संदेशही दिला आहे. निसर्गातील महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे पाणी याचे महत्त्व अनेक अभंगातून सांगितले "बळबुद्धी वेचूनियां शक्ती, उदक चालवावे युक्ती" किंवा "जळाशये निर्मावि । महावने लावावी नानाविधे" हे

प्रा. डॉ. संगीता पवार

त्यांचे मते. पाण्याची जेव्हा भीषण टंचाई जाणवते त्यावेळेसच पाण्याचे महत्व कळते. पण; संतांना ते आधीच कळत होते आणि म्हणून त्यांनी मानवाला जीवन देणारे हे पाणी वाचवून ठेवण्याचा संदेश दिला. पर्यावरण रक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटवून सांगितले. हिंदू-संस्कृतीमुळे पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन आजपर्यंत झाले आहे.पण माणसाने भौतिक सुख सोयींच्या नादी लागून निसर्गाला दुय्यम स्थान दिले.जेव्हा मानवाचा अतिहस्तक्षेप पर्यावरणा मध्ये होतो त्यावेळेस त्याचा समतोल बिघडतो. मानवाचे स्वास्थ पर्यावरणाच्या स्वास्थ्यावर अवलंबून असते. भक्ती चळवळीच्या काळातील परिस्थिती वेगळी होती तरीसुद्धा दूरदृष्टी असलेल्या संतांनी त्या काळामध्ये जे संदेश दिले ते आज आधुनिक काळातही तेवढेच महत्त्वाचे आहे. सर्व जीवसृष्टीचं आपल्यावर अनंत ऋण आहेत. त्यांचे पालन, पोषण सांभाळ केला तरच सर्वांचा टिकाव लागेल, ही जीवसृष्टी तरेल.

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१) भारतीय संतांचे योगदान: डॉ.तावरे स्नेहल (संपा), स्नेहवर्धन प्रकाशन, पुणे

२) संत साहित्य अभ्यासाच्या काही दिशा: डॉ. काळे कल्याण, स्नेहवर्धन प्रकाशन, पुणे

३) संतांची सामाजिक दृष्टी: खरात शंकरराव, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे

४) महाराष्ट्रीय संतमंडळी चे एतिहासिक कार्य: सुठणकर बा.र., लोकवाड्:मयगृह प्रकाशन, मुंबई

५) ग्रंथ श्रेष्ठ ज्ञानदेवी: नसीराबादकर लक्ष.रा., फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14126671

सारांश

मनुष्य हा निसर्गतः व जन्मतः स्वतंत्र असतो परंतु स्वार्थी मानवाने आपल्या स्वतःच्या स्वार्थासाठी स्त्रियांच्या नैसर्गिक स्वातंत्र्यावर पूर्विकळापासूनच अनेक बंधने घातली आहेत .त्यातूनच स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान देऊन हलाखीची परिस्थिती सुरू केली. बदलत्या काळानुसार स्त्रियांचे कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय संस्कृती सर्वच क्षेत्रामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण होऊन मानवी हक्काची पायमल्ली तेव्हापासून तर आज पर्यंत सुरूच आहे.

एकविसाव्या शतकामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या मानवी अधिकारांची गरज त्यातूनच समोर आली.या शोधनिबंधामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या वर्तमानकालीन अधिकार, समस्या आणि मानवी हक्क यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. निसर्गतः, जन्मतः हक्क आणि प्रतिष्ठा या दोन्ही दृष्टीने सर्व मानव जात समान आहे हे हक्क अविभाज्य पणे आणि स्वाभाविकपणे मानले जाते राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर समाजातील कायदा निर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे हे अधिकार स्पष्टपणे मांडले गेले असून ते जगमान्य झाले आहेत. आणि त्यांनाच मानवी हक्क असे म्हटले जाते.शासीत जनसमुहाने या हक्कांना दिलेली मान्यता हा मानवी हक्क या संकल्पनेचा पाया आहे. असे म्हटल्यास वावगे होणार नाही.

प्रस्तावना

आज पर्यंतच्या मानवी इतिहासामध्ये मानवाच्या प्रतिष्ठेसाठी अनेक प्रयत्न झालेले दिसून येतात. विविध सांस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक परंपरांमधील विचारवंतांनी मानवी हक्काची संकल्पना मांडण्याचे व ती विकसित करण्याचे कार्य केले आहे. राजकीय नेत्यांनी व कायदे पंडितांनी सुद्धा या कल्पनेचा पुढाकार घेऊन पुरस्कार केल, त्यामुळेच व्यक्तीच्या अधिकारक्षणाचा लिखित तरतुदींचा समावेश राष्ट्रीय कायद्यांमध्ये होऊ शकला. मानवी अधिकारांच्या शिक्षणाला अतिशय महत्त्व आहे. आणि ही बाब आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मान्य सुद्धा झालेली आहे. मानवी अधिकारांच्या जागतिक जाहीरनाम्यामध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सनदीमध्ये मूलभूत मानवी अधिकारांवरील व्यक्तींची प्रतिष्ठा व मूल्य यावरील स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या समान हक्कावरील निष्ठा पुन्हा वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत मध्ये होणाऱ्या कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेदभाव नष्ट करणाऱ्या कायद्याच्या निर्मितीसाठी युनो ने मान्यता दिली. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने स्त्री व पुरुष यांच्यात लिंगावर आधारित भेदभाव होऊ नये, यासाठी 18 डिसेंबर 1979 रोजी त्यावर बंदी घातली याचा उद्देश स्त्रिया बाबत आचरणात येणारे भेदभाव बंद झाले पाहिजे आणि स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेच्या तत्त्वांची अंमलबजावणी झाली पाहिजे. बालविवाह, स्त्रियांचे जबरदस्तीने केले जाणारे विवाह, महिलांना विकण, परिवाराअंतर्गत स्त्रियांना सहन करावी लागणारी हिंसा, लैंगिक अत्याचार, बलात्कार, सामूहिक बलात्कार, लहान मुलींचे शोषण यासारखे तसेच शिक्षणाची आरोग्याची आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनाची अपुरी साधने उपलब्ध असणे, रोजगाराबाबत केला जाणारा भेदभाव असे जे स्त्रियांबाबत केले जाणारे प्रकार आहेत ते बंद व्हावेत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील भाग तीन व चार स्त्रियांच्या हक्का विषयी काही महत्वाच्या तरतुदींचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. बलात्कार व लैंगिक शोषण हे घटनेच्या कलम 21 नुसार जीवित व स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्काचे उल्लंघन होय स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय मानव अधिकार व भारतीय स्त्रियांची वर्तमान स्थिती मूल्यमापन प्राध्यापक डॉक्टर शैलेश बी सोनवणे राज्यशास्त्र विभाग आर ए

महाविद्यालय वाशिम जिल्हा वाशिममनुष्य हा निसर्गता व जन्मतः स्वतंत्र असतो परंतु स्वार्थी मानवाने आपल्या स्वतःच्या स्वार्थासाठी स्त्रियांच्या नैसर्गिक स्वातंत्र्यावर पूर्वी काळापासूनच अनेक बंधने घातली त्यातूनच स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान देऊन खालाखीची परिस्थिती सुरू केली बदलत्या काळानुसार स्त्रियांचे कौटुंबिक सामाजिक आर्थिक राजकीय सांस्कृतिक सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण होऊन मानवी हक्काची पायमल्ली तेव्हापासून तर आज पर्यंत सुरूच आहे 21व्या शतकामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या मानवी अधिकाराची गरज त्यातूनच समोर आली या शोधनिबंधामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या वर्तमानकालीन अधिकार समस्या आणि मानवी हक्क यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

निसर्गतः व जन्मतः हक्क आणि प्रतिष्ठा या दोन्ही दृष्टीने सर्व मानव जात समान आहे हे हक्क अविभाज्य पणे आणि स्वाभाविकपणे मानले जाते.राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर समाजातील कायदा निर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे हे अधिकार स्पष्टपणे मांडले गेले असून ते जगमान्य झाले आहेत आणि त्यांनाच मानवी हक्क असे म्हटले जाते शाशित जनसमूहाणे या हक्कांना दिलेली मान्यता हा मानवी हक्क या संकल्पनेचा पाया आहे असे म्हटल्यास वावगे होणार नाही

आज पर्यंतच्या मानवी इतिहासामध्ये मानवाच्या प्रतिष्ठेसाठी अनेक प्रयत्न झालेले दिसून येतात विविध सांस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक परंपरांमधील विचारवंतांनी मानवी हक्काचे संकल्पना मांडण्याचे व ते विकसित करण्याचे कार्य केले आहे राजकीय नेत्यांनी व कायदे पंडितांनी सुद्धा या कल्पनेचा पुढाकार घेऊन पुरस्कार केला त्यामुळेच व्यक्तीच्या अधिकार रक्षणाचा लिखित तरतुदींचा समावेश राष्ट्रीय कायद्यांमध्ये होऊ शकला मानवी अधिकारांच्या शिक्षणाला अतिशय महत्त्व आहे आणि ही बाब आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मान्य सुद्धा झालेली आहे मानवी अधिकारांच्या जागतिक जाहिरनाम्यामध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या सनदीमध्ये मूलभूत मानवी अधिकारांवरील व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा व मूल्य यावरील स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या समान हक्कावरील निष्ठा पुन्हा वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीमध्ये होणाऱ्या कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेदभाव नष्ट करणाऱ्या कायद्याच्या निर्मितीसाठी युनो ने मान्यता दिली. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने स्त्री व पुरुष यांच्यात लिंगावर आधारित भेदभाव होऊ नये यासाठी 18 डिसेंबर 1979 रोजी त्यावर बंदी घातली याचा उद्देश स्त्रियांबाबत आचरणात येणारे भेदभाव

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बंद झाले पाहिजे आणि स्त्री पुरुष समानतेच्या तत्त्वाची अंमलबजावणी झाली पाहिजे बालविवाह स्त्रियांचे जबरदस्तीने केले जाणारे विवाह महिलांना विकणे परिवारा अंतर्गत स्त्रियांना सहन करावी लागणारी हिंसा लैंगिक अत्याचार वाढते सामूहिक बलात्कार लहान मुलींचे शोषण परिवारात अंतर्गत स्त्रियांना सहन करावी लागणारी हिंसा शिक्षणाची आरोग्याची आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनाची अपुरी साधने उपलब्ध असणे रोजगाराबाबत केला जाणारा भेदभाव असे जे स्त्रियांबाबत केले जाणारे भेदभावाचे प्रकार आहेत ते बंद व्हावेत भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील भाग तीन तीन व चार स्त्रियांच्या हक्का विषयी काही महत्त्वाच्या तरतुदींचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे बलात्कार व लैंगिक शोषण हे घटनेच्या कलम 21 नुसार जीविताच्या व स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्काचे उल्लंघन होय . स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय अत्याचाराला विरोध करण्यासाठी व स्त्रियांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाची स्थापना 1992 मध्ये करण्यात आली. स्त्रियांना घटनेने दिलेल्या न्याय हक्काच्या संरक्षणाचा अभ्यास व परीक्षण करणे, स्त्रियांसंबंधीत कायद्यामध्ये दुरुस्त्या सुचविणे, महिलांच्या तक्रारीचे निरसन करणे व महिला धोरणाविषयी शासनाला सल्ला देणे अशा प्रकारची कामे या आयोगामार्फत केली जातात. महिलांच्या तक्रारीचे निवारण व समुपदेशन लेखी किंवा स्वयंपेरणीने केली जातात यामध्ये वैयक्तिक तक्रारी, कौटुंबिक अत्याचार, बलात्कार, दुहेरी संबंध ठेवणे व कामाच्या ठिकाणी लैंगिक शोषण अशा स्वरूपाच्या असतात. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये 2001 पासून महिला आयोग सक्रियपणे कार्य करीत आहेत . वर्तमान महिला आयोगाच्या अध्यक्ष रूपालीताई चाकणकर ह्या महिलांच्या अधिकारांच्या बाबतीत कार्य करीत आहेत. स्त्रियांचा आत्मसन्मान करणे व त्यांच्या जीवनमानाचा दर्जा सुधारणे, महिलांवरील वारंवार होणारे अत्याचार व हिंसाचाराचे निर्मूलन करणे व अन्य उद्दिष्टे डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून आयोग कार्य करीत आहे.स्त्रिया या समाजातील एक अविभाज्य घटक आहे हे कोणीही नाकारू शकत नाही. त्यांच्यावर होणारे अन्याय अत्याचार होऊ नये, मूलभूत मानवी हक्कापासून वंचित राहू नये यासाठी समाजातील लोकांनी सक्रिय आणि संवेदनशील असायला हवे भारतामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या हक्कासाठी अनेक कायदे लागू करण्यात आलेली आहेत. त्यामध्ये हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1996, समान वेतन

कायदा 1976, देवदासी समर्पण प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1994 यासारखे अनेक कायदे केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने महिलांच्या मानवी हक्कासाठी केले आहे.स्त्रियांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाची स्थापना 1992 मध्ये करण्यात आली. स्त्रियांना घटनेने दिलेल्या न्याय हक्काच्या संरक्षणाचा अभ्यास व परीक्षण करणे स्त्रियांसंबंधीत कायद्यामध्ये दुरुस्त्या सुचविणे, महिलांच्या तक्रारींचे निरसन करणे व महिला धोरणाविषयी शासनाला सल्ला देणे अशा प्रकारची कामे या आयोगामार्फत केली जातात.महिलांच्या तक्रारींचे निवारण व समुपदेशन लेखी किंवा स्वयंप्रेरणेने केली जातात यामध्ये वैयक्तिक तक्रारी कौटुंबिक अत्याचार बलात्कार दुहेरी संबंध ठेवणे व कामाच्या ठिकाणी लैंगिक शोषण अशा स्वरूपाच्या असतात. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये 2001 पासून महिला आयोग सक्रियपणे कार्य करीत आहेत वर्तमान महिला आयोगाच्या अध्यक्ष रूपालीताई चाकणकर ह्या महिलांच्या अधिकाराच्या बाबतीत कार्य करीत आहेत. स्त्रियांचा आत्मसन्मान करणे व त्यांच्या जीवनमानाचा दर्जा सुधारणे, महिलांवरील वारंवार होणारे अत्याचार व हिंसाचाराचे निर्मूलन करणे व अन्य उद्दिष्टे डोळयासमोर ठेवून आयोग कार्य करीत आहे.स्त्रिया ह्या समाजातील एक अविभाज्य घटक आहे हे कोणीही नाकारू शकत नाही. त्यांच्यावर होणारे अन्य अत्याचार होऊ नये मूलभूत मानवी हक्कापासून वंचित राहू नये यासाठी समाजातील लोकांनी सक्रिय आणि संवेदनशील असायला हवे भारतामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या हक्कासाठी अनेक कायदे लागू करण्यात आलेली आहेत त्यामध्ये हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1996, समान वेतन कायदा 1976, देवदासी समर्पण प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1994 यासारखे अनेक केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने महिलांच्या मानवी हक्कासाठी कायदे बनविलेले आहेत.

स्त्रियांना निसर्गतः

अनेक हक्क मिळाले आहेत त्यामध्ये शिक्षणाचा हक्क, समाजामध्ये सन्मानाने वागण्याचा हक्क, स्वातंत्र्याचा उपभोग घेण्याचा हक्क, राजकीय हक्क संपत्तीमध्ये समान हक्क, नोकरीमध्ये समान संधी, व्यवसाय स्वातंत्र्य , समान वेतन कायदा , लिंगभेद संरक्षण , अमानवी छळापासून संरक्षण मिळण्याचा हक्क , आरोग्याचा हक्क असे अनेक प्रकारचे हक्क स्त्रियांना मिळाले आहेत   यासाठी डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी संविधान लिहिताना राज्यघटनेतच स्त्रियांना

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पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचे अधिकार दिलेले आहेत. परंतु आज त्यांना आपल्या हक्कासाठी संघर्ष करावा लागत आहे.अनेक क्षेत्रांमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या मानवाअधिकारांचे उल्लंघन केले जात आहे.आज समाजाचा स्त्रियांकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन बदलत चालला आहे. चांगला निकोप व पुरोगामी बनत आहे. ही देशाला दिलासा देणारी बाब असली तरी आर्थिक परावलंबित्व कुटुंबातील व समाजातील दुय्यम दर्जा कौटुंबिक बंधने छेड चारित्र्याबद्दल संशय स्त्री शिक्षणात दुय्यम स्थान धार्मिकतेच्या नावाखाली शोषण दारिद्र्याची सर्वाधिक झळ मुळात स्त्रीवर स्त्रियांबद्दल असलेली संकुचित मानसिकता यासारखे अनेक सामाजिक धार्मिक बंधने व वृत्तीमध्ये जखडलेली स्त्री जीवनातील वेदना अशा अनेक प्रश्नांना सामोरे जाताना तिची होणारी ससेहोलपट, घुसमट प्रत्यक्ष डोळयांनी आजचा समाज आजपर्यंत पाहतच आला आहे.त्याचे पर्यवसन म्हणून महिलांना आता 50 टक्के आरक्षण प्राप्त झाले.येत्या काळात त्यांच्या हक्काची पायमल्ली होणार नाह, अशी आशा ठेवायला हरकत नाही.

वर्तमान काळात स्त्रिया घरात घराबाहेर दोन्ही ठिकाणी सुरक्षित नसल्याचे चित्र आहे हे त्यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या अन्यायग्रस्त गुन्ह्यांमध्ये झालेल्या वाढीवरून दिसून येत आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील लैंगिक शाळा संदर्भात 2006 मध्ये 994, 2007 मध्ये 1039, 2008 मध्ये 1091 असे गंभीर गुन्हे नोंदविले आहेत तर बलात्काराच्या संदर्भात 2006 मध्ये 1500, 2007 मध्ये 1441 तर 2008 मध्ये 1558 गुन्ह्यांची नोंद आहे. देशामध्ये 1000 फास्ट ट्रॅक न्यायालय आहेत. मात्र आजही तीन कोटी केसेस पेंडिंग आहेत. त्यातील 25000 केसेस ह्या बलात्काराच्या आहेत. अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या घटनांमध्ये स्त्रिया कौटुंबिक आणि सामाजिक पातळीवर असुरक्षित होतात आणि घर व कुटुंबापासून दूर फेकल्या जातात कुटुंब व स्वतःचे नातेवाईक त्यांची अवहेलना किंवा त्यांना पूर्णपणे नाकारतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या मूलभूत मानवी हक्काविषयी व त्यांच्या सोयी सुविधा विषयी प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण होतात त्यांच्या मानसिक आणि सामाजिक पुनर्वसनाचा मोठा प्रश्न समाजासमोर येतो त्याचबरोबर मुलींची संख्या कमी होणे महिला व मुलींची विक्री यातून महिलांच्या मानवी हक्कांची पायमल्ली होताना दिसते.

महिला सक्षमीकरणात मानवी हक्काची भूमिका:-

देशात महिलांच्या सामाजिक शैक्षणिक आर्थिक राजकीय विकासासाठी महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी नवनवीन

धोरणे राबविली जात आहेत. या उपाययोजना व धोरणे राबविली तरी त्यांच्या तळागाळातील महिलांना लाभ पोहोचविणे आवश्यक होते, परंतु पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात ते झाले नाही त्यामुळे समाजात असमतोल निर्माण झालं त्यातून मानवी हक्काचे उल्लंघन होऊन महिलांवरील अत्याचाराचे प्रकार वाढू लागले. अशाप्रकारे स्त्रियांना मिळालेले मानवाधिकार सुरक्षित ठेवण्यासाठी स्त्री पुरुष समानता प्रस्थापित होण्यासाठी केवळ कायदे करून चालणार नाह, तर भारतीय स्तरावर राज्यानुसार ग्रामीण, शहरी भागात समाजाच्या मानसिकतेमध्ये बदल होणे गरजेचे आहे.त्याचबरोबर स्त्री पुरुष समानता,मापक निर्देशांक ठरविणे , कामाच्या ठिकाणी समान संधी , समान कामासाठी समान वेतन , पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता बदलणे , संपत्तीमध्ये समान हक्क , शासन निर्णय प्रक्रिया व धोरण निर्मितीमध्ये सहभागाबरोबरच लिंग भेद दूर करणे हे अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे . असे झाले तरच मानवी हक्क व महिला आयोगाच्या कार्याला यश प्राप्त होईल असा आशावाद बाळगायला हरकत नाही!

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.14167566

सारांश:

मानव उत्क्रांत होत असताना त्याची विविधांगी प्रगती होत गेली आहे. अब्राहम मास्लो यांच्या सिद्धांताचा आधार घेतला तर जैविक गरजा, सुरक्षितता, आपुलकीची गरज, स्व आदर आणि पुढे सत्ता प्रेरणा अशा पद्धतीने त्याची प्रगती होत गेली. मानवाचे राजकीय वर्तन हा या प्रगतीचाच परिपाक आहे. स्वतः आणि इतरांना सुरक्षितता मिळावी याकरिता कळपात राहायला लागलेल्या माणसाच्या ठायी हळूहळू सत्ता प्रेरणा विकसित होत गेली. नेतृत्व विकास हा सत्ता प्रेरणेचा महत्वाचा आयाम दिसून येतो. राज्यशास्त्र विषयाच्या अभ्यासकांना राजकीय नेतृव विकास हा जिज्ञासेचा विषय आहे. अनुकरण, गुणविशेष, मिळालेल्या संधी, राजकीय वारसा इत्यादी अनेक घटकांना नेतृत्वाचे कारण घटक म्हणून पहिले जाते. शोधनिबंधात कशा पद्धतीने राजकीय नेतृत्वाची जडणघडण होते यावर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे.

मुख्यशब्द: नेतृत्व, राजकीय वर्तन, राजकीय जीवन शैली.

प्रस्तावना :

या शोधनिबंधातून संशोधिकेने 'राजकीय जीवन शैली' या संकल्पनेचा पुरस्कार केला आहे. राजकीय जीवन शैलीचा अभ्यास करताना कोण- कोणत्या मार्गाने नेतृत्वाची निर्मिती होते अशा काही घटकांचा तसेच काही निवडक राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा अभ्यास या शोधनिबंधामध्ये करण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला आहे.

१.१ राजकीय नेतृत्व : संकल्पना

१.२ राजकीय नेतृत्वाचे स्वरूप

१.३ राजकीय जीवन शैली घडविण्यास कारणीभूत घटक-

१) राजकीय वारसा असलेले नेतृत्व

२) अनुकरणातून घडलेले नेतृत्व

३) विविध चळवळी आणि राजकीय विचारप्रणालीतून घडलेले नेतृत्व

२. दैनदिन जीवनातील नेतृत्वाशी असणारा संबंध

३. निष्कर्ष

४ संदर्भ

राजकीय नेतृत्व संकल्पना - राज्यशास्त्र हे इतर सामाजिक शास्त्राप्रमाणेच आहे.मानवी जीवन जस जसे प्रगत आणि उन्नत होत गेले त्याचप्रमाणे राज्यशास्त्र विकसित होत आले आहे याला कारण असे आहे की राज्यशास्त्राचा संबंध मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्व भागांशी येतो. राज्य ही संस्था मानवी समाजात अत्यंत महत्वाची मानली जाते, ही संस्था म्हणजे राजकीयदृष्ट्या सुसंकृत असलेल्या समाजाचे लक्षण आहे." मनुष्य हा राजकीय प्राणी आहे. ज्याला राज्याची आवश्यकता नाही तो एकतर पशु असेल किंवा परमेश्वर असेल. मानव मात्र निश्चितपणे नाही" असे ॲरिस्टॉटल म्हणतो.समाजाच्या सर्व राजकीय गरजा पूर्ण करणे जसे की, शासनसंस्थेच्या माध्यमातून मानवी जीवनाला सुरक्षितता प्रदान करणे, प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या मुलभूत हक्काचे रक्षण करणे, समाजाला शांतता व सुव्यवस्था प्रदान करणे, अशी अनेक कार्ये राज्यसंस्था करत असते. प्रत्येक देशात शासनसंस्थेची भूमिका खूप महत्वाची असते. राज्यसंस्था, शासनसंस्था यांच्या अभ्यासातून प्राचीन ग्रीसमध्ये राज्यशास्त्र उदयास आले. राज्य आणि समाज दोन्ही संस्था वेगळ्या मानल्या जात नव्हत्या.

भारतामध्ये कौटिल्य याने अर्थशास्त्र या ग्रंथामध्ये आपले राजकीय विचार मांडले आहेत. काळाच्या ओघात राज्यशास्त्राचा विकास होत गेला. पारंपरिक राज्यशास्त्र

आणि आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्र असे राज्यशास्त्राचे दोन भाग अभ्यास करण्यासाठी आहेत.

प्लेटो, ॲरिस्टॉटलपासून ते कार्लमार्क्स पर्यंत जे राजकीय विवेचन होत आले, त्याला पारंपारिक राज्यशास्त्रीय विवेचन म्हणतात.यामध्ये राज्यसंस्था, शासनसंस्था इतर काही राजकीय स्वरूपाच्या संस्था यांचा औपचारिक अभ्यास होत असे. ऐतिहासिक, तात्विक पद्धतीने अभ्यास केला जात होता.

राजकीय जीवनात आवश्यक असणारी मुल्ये, आदर्श यांना महत्व देऊन राजकीय ग्रंथ लिहिले जात. उदाहरणार्थ प्लेटो या विचारवंताने आपल्या 'रिपब्लिक' या ग्रंथात आदर्श राज्य आणि आदर्श राजा याबद्दल जे लिखाण केले आहे, ते राजकीय जीवनाची मुल्ये अधोरेखित करतात. ॲरिस्टॉटलच्या विचारामध्ये देखील 'सद्गुण' (Virtue) या संकल्पनेला मध्यवर्ती स्थान होते. वासना आणि बुद्धी असलेल्या माणसाच्या जगण्याला उद्दिष्ट असते, असे तो मानतो[1]. जवळजवळ सर्वच राजकीय विचारवंताचे लिखाण राजकीय तत्वज्ञान या स्वरूपाचे होते. त्या-त्या काळातील राजकीय विचारवंतानी जे सिद्धांत मांडले, ते त्यावेळच्या राजकीय परिस्थितीला धरून होते मात्र त्यासंबंधी लिखाण करतांना, आपले विचार, मनातील कल्पना करून सिद्धांत मांडले आहेत.

आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्र –

आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्रज्ञाना मात्र हे पारंपारिक राजकीय विवेचन अपूर्ण वाटते. अर्थशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र यांनी आपल्या विवेचनाला शास्त्रीय स्वरूप प्राप्त करून दिले मात्र राज्यशास्त्रामध्ये जे राजकीय सिद्धांत मांडले गेलेले होते, त्याला शास्त्रीय आधार नसल्यामुळे त्याला इतके महत्व मिळू शकले नाही. त्यामुळे राज्यशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासपद्धती मध्ये असणारे दोष दूर करणे आवश्यक आहे, असे आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्रज्ञाना विशेषतः अमेरिकन राज्यशास्त्रज्ञाना वाटू लागले. यातूनच आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्राची सुरुवात झाली. यात शास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा वापर सुरु झाला. व्हर्नन डाईक या अभ्यासकाने काही अभ्यासपद्धतीचा उल्लेख केलेला आहे. अनुभवाश्रित पद्धती, परिमाणात्मक पद्धती, समाजशास्त्रीय, मानसशास्त्रीय पद्धती अशा अनेक अध्ययनपद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे. आजच्या काळात अनेक नवीन राजकीय संकल्पनांचा अभ्यास

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

आधुनिक राज्यशास्त्रामध्ये केला जातो. अशीच एक अत्यंत महत्वाची संकल्पना म्हणजे राजकीय नेतृत्व होय. संशोधन असे दाखवते की, राजकीय अभ्यास करतांना नेतृत्व हा एक आवश्यक घटक असून सुद्धा राज्यशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासात त्याकडे फारसे लक्ष दिले गेलेले नाही. प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखामध्ये राजकीय नेतृत्वाची जीवन शैली

(Political Life Script) कशी घडते यावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. या पेपर मध्ये राजकीय नेतृत्वाची जडणघडण होण्यात कोणकोणते घटक कारणीभूत ठरतात याचा अभ्यास करतांना व्यक्तिगत निरीक्षण, रिसर्च पेपर, जर्नल्स, ग्रंथ अशा दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. नेतृत्वाबद्दल समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला की राजकीय व्यवस्था अधिक समजते, यामुळेच राजकीय नेतृत्व अभ्यासण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

सेल्झनिक (1957) आणि बेनिस (1959) पासून, नेतृत्वावर चर्चा केंद्रीत होती. मात्र नेतृत्वाविषयी त्यांनी जे विचार मांडले होते ते व्यवसाय संघटना आणि संस्था या क्षेत्रातील नेतृत्वाविषयीचे होते. [2]राजकीय नेतृत्वाविषयी बर्न्स(१९७८) आणि ब्लोन्डेल (१९८७) यांनी राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा अभ्यास स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला ज्यात प्रामुख्याने घटनांचे संदर्भ आणि विश्लेषण यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले. उदाहरणार्थ, राउटलेजने २००९ मध्ये ॲशगेट कम्पेनियन टू पॉलिटिकल लीडरशिप जारी केले, ऑक्सफर्ड युनिव्हर्सिटी प्रेसने हँडबुक ऑफ पॉलिटिकल लीडरशिप (R.A.W. Rhodes , Paul, Hart, The oxford handbook of political leadership, 1 May 2014) ची निर्मिती केली. आणि अमेरिकन अकादमी ऑफ आर्ट्स अँड सायन्सेस ने २०१६ मध्ये राजकीय नेतृत्वावर लेख प्रकाशित केला. लोकशाहीच्या अभ्यासामध्ये नेतृत्वाच्या घटकावर फार लक्ष दिले जात नाही असे या पुस्तकात म्हटले आहे.सामाजिक आणि राजकीय वातावरण सुदृढ करण्यासाठी आणि कायद्याचे राज्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी राजकीय नेतृत्व जबाबदार असते. राजकीय नेत्यांमध्ये नेतृत्वाच्या अनेक स्तरांवर कार्य करण्याची, अधिकार आणि आदर निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता असते, म्हणूनच हे राजकीय नेतृत्व कशा पद्धतीने घडत असते, याचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक वाटते.

राजकीय नेतृत्व अर्थ व संकल्पना:

नेतृत्व करणे म्हणजे नेमके काय करणे? जेव्हा समूहातील एक व्यक्ती, त्या समूहातील इतर व्यक्तीवर

प्रभाव टाकते तेव्हा ती समूहाचे नेतृत्व करते असे म्हणता येईल. पीटर ड्रुकर यांच्या मते, व्यक्तीची दृष्टी व अभिव्यक्ती उंचावण्याची आणि व्यक्तिमत्व विकसित करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे नेतृत्व होय. कीथ डेव्हिस (१९९८) म्हणतो, निश्चित उद्दिष्टे गाठण्यासाठी इतरांना प्रवृत्त करून प्रोत्साहित करण्याची योग्यता म्हणजे नेतृत्व होय. अल्फोर्ड व बेट्टी (१९९९) या तंज्ञानी नेतृत्वाची व्याख्या करतांना, दबावाचा वापर न करता आपल्या सहकाऱ्यांकडून त्यांच्या स्वच्छेने अपेक्षित कृती करून घेण्याची क्षमता म्हणजे नेतृत्व होय. नेतृत्वशैली ही प्रत्येक नेत्याचे व्यक्तिमत्व व क्षमता यानुसार ठरत असते. त्यामुळे प्रत्येकाची नेतृत्वशैली स्वतंत्र आणि वेगळ्या स्वरुपाची असणार हे निश्चित आहे. मात्र नेतृत्व कधीही अचानक, एका दिवसात घडत नाही, ते घडत असताना अनेक घटक त्याच्या निर्मितीमध्ये कारनिभूत असतात, राजकीय नेतृत्वाची शैली कशा प्रकारे घडते, याचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे. कोणत्याही क्षेत्रातील व्यक्ती जेव्हा एखादे पद प्राप्त करते, इतर लोकांचे नेतृत्व करत असते, तेव्हा हा अभ्यासाचा भाग बनतो कि ती घडते कशी? तिचे जीवन, आलेले अनुभव, शिक्षण, इतर गोष्टीमधील तिचा सहभाग अशा अनेक बाबी त्या व्यक्तीची जीवन राजकीय जीवनशैली बनविण्यास मदत करत असतात.

नेतृत्व हि संकल्पना सामाजिक शास्त्रात अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. अॅरीस्टॉटल असे म्हणतो कि, चांगल्या नेत्याच्या अंगी इथॉस (ethos) पथॉस (pathos) लागॉस (logos) असे तीन गुण असतात. मराठी परिभाषेत त्याला अनुक्रमे सामाजिक भावनिष्ठ, कारुण्य आणि शब्दशक्ती असे म्हणता येईल. सामाजिक भावनिष्ठतेतून नेत्याचे नैतिक चारित्र्य सूचित होते. इतरांचे मतपरिवर्तन करण्याची क्षमता त्याला प्राप्त होते. कारुण्याच्या आधारे नेता लोकांच्या भावनांना हात घालू शकतो, त्यांना भावनिक प्रेरणा देऊ शकतो. एखाद्या गटाचे विशिष्ट ध्येय प्राप्त करण्याच्या प्रयत्नांचे संघटन आणि दिग्दर्शन करण्याच्या हेतुने प्रेरित झालेले वर्तन अशी नेतृत्वाची व्याख्या राज्यशास्त्र कोशात करण्यात आली आहे. जेव्हा हे वर्तन राजकीय स्वरूपाचे असते,तेव्हा त्याला राजकीय नेतृत्व म्हटले जाते.

एखाद्या समूहाचे ध्येय प्राप्त करण्यासाठी प्रेरित होऊन सरसावलेले नेतृत्व म्हणजे राजकीय नेतृत्व होय.

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

राजकीय हा शब्द सत्ता संबंधाशी निगडीत असतो.राजकीय नेतृत्वामध्ये योग्यता, संसूचन आणि समन्वय या तीन घटकांना महत्व असून त्यांच्या परस्परावरील क्रिया-प्रतिक्रियातून नेतृत्व साकार होत असते. राजकीय नेतृत्व म्हणजे समान उद्देश प्राप्तीसाठी लोकांना प्रभावित करण्याची क्रिया किंवा वागणूक होय. तसेच रिसर्च स्निडर व पेग यांच्यासारखे विचारवंत म्हणतात कि, राजकीय निर्णय घेण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला राजकीय नेतृत्व असे म्हणतात. नेतृत्व हि संज्ञा अपरिमित आहे.कारण प्राचीन काळामधल्या राजापासून ते उत्तर आधुनिक काळामधल्या राजकीय नेत्यापर्यंत यामध्ये सर्वांचा समावेश होतो. राजकीय नेतृत्व सर्वव्यापी असून त्यामध्ये एकमत आढळत नाही. त्यामुळे राजकीय नेतृत्वाच्या अर्थासंबंधी देखील एकमत आढळून येत नाही. जितके विचारवंत तितक्या व्याख्या. राजकीय नेतृत्वासंबंधी जेम्स मक ग्रागर बर्न्स ने राजकीय नेतृत्वासंबंधी १३० व्याख्याचा उल्लेख केला आहे. त्यातील काही प्रमुख व्याख्याचा उल्लेख केला आहे. स्टोकडिलच्या मते, "नेतृत्व म्हणजे केवळ काही गुणांचा समुच्चय अथवा निष्क्रिय स्थिती नसून समूहातील परस्पर संबंधावर अवलंबून असते "वेब्स्टरच्या मते, नेतृत्व म्हणजे अशी व्यक्ती जी समूहाला निर्देश देते , आज्ञाकीत करते अथवा प्रमुख म्हणून मार्गदर्शन करते. राजकीय नेतृत्व म्हणजे ज्या राजकीय व्यक्तीकडे सत्ता आहे अशा व्यक्तीच्या अंगी सामान्य जनतेला आज्ञा करण्याची क्षमता असते.ते जनतेला निर्देश करू शकतात. निर्देश करण्याची क्षमता त्यांच्यात असते. सामान्य जनतेचा नेता म्हणून तो कार्य करू शकतो. कटेल च्या मते, समूहाच्या कार्यावर ज्या व्यक्तीचा निर्विवाद प्रभाव असतो, ती व्यक्ती म्हणजे नेता होय. राबेर्ट ढाल ने, आपल्या 'Modern Political Analysis ' या ग्रंथात Political Man या ग्रंथात राजकीय नेतृत्वाच्या आकृतीबंधाचा अर्थ दर्शविताना राजकिय मानवाचे सत्ताधीश, सत्ताकांक्षी, राजकीय स्तर. अराजकीय स्तर असे चार समुह नोंदविले आहेत. या वर्गीकरणातील सत्ताधीश व सत्ताकांक्षी हे राजकीय नेते आहेत, त्यांचा राजकीय निर्णयावर प्रभाव पडतो. कारण त्यांच्याजवळ राजकीय स्रोत व कौशल्य अधिक प्रमाणात असते.

राजकीय नेतृत्व म्हणजे राजकीय सत्ताधारी व्यक्ती, त्यांचे प्रतिस्पर्धी, देश- विदेशातील त्यांना मानणारे व न मानणारे अशा विभिन्न घटकांचे भूतकाळ, वर्तमानकाळ आणि भविष्यकाळातील परस्परावलंबी सामुहिक वर्तन होय.

नेतृत्वामध्ये नेता, अनुयायी, विशिष्ट परिस्थिती, उद्दिष्ट आणि संसूचन साधन हे पाच महत्वाचे पाच घटक असतात. पुढारी व अनुयायी यांच्यामधली परिस्थिती हि कायमस्वरूपी नसते, तर ती नेहमी बदलत जाते. अनुयायांच्या व पुढारी यांच्या विशिष्ट परिस्थितीत नेतृत्व हे उदयाला येत असते. परिस्थिती बदलली तर नेतृत्व हि बदलते. अशा बदलांना सामोरे जाणे हे नेतृत्वाचे एक उद्दिष्ट मानले जाते. जे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी संसूचन या साधनांचा उपयोग नेतृत्व या घटकाला होतो.

राजकीय नेतृत्वाचे स्वरूप –

प्रभाव निर्माण करण्याची प्रक्रिया –

व्यक्तीवर ज्या गोष्टींची छाप पडत असते, त्याचे अनुकरण व्यक्ती करत असते. मग ती एखादी घटना असू शकते, राजकीय व्यक्ती असू शकते. माणसाची जडणघडण, विकास हा प्रभावाचा एक भाग बनतो. प्रभावाशिवाय माणसाची प्रगती होऊ शकत नाही. नेतृत्वातील प्रभाव म्हणजे वर्तन बदलून आणि इतरांना कृती करण्यास प्रेरित करून व्यवसाय परिणामांवर परिणाम करण्याची क्षमता . याचा अर्थ तुम्ही इतर लोकांचे चारित्र्य, वागणूक आणि विकास प्रभावित करू शकता. राजकीय नेतृत्व म्हणजे एक प्रभाव निर्माण करण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे,हा प्रभाव एका नेत्याचा कायमस्वरूपी असेलच असे नसते. नेतृत्वामध्ये बदल होऊ शकतात.

बौद्धिक प्रक्रिया

उच्च बुद्धिमत्ता असलेल्या व्यक्ती उच्च निर्णय, उच्च शाब्दिक कौशल्ये (लिखित आणि तोंडी दोन्ही), जलद शिक्षण आणि ज्ञान संपादन करतात आणि नेते म्हणून उदयास येण्याची अधिक शक्यता असते. , गट सामान्यतः अशा नेत्यांना प्राधान्य देतात जे मोठ्या फरकाने सरासरी सदस्यांच्या बुद्धिमत्तेपेक्षा जास्त असतात, कारण त्यांना भीती असते की उच्च बुद्धिमत्तेचे भाषांतर संवाद, विश्वास, स्वारस्ये आणि मूल्यांमधील फरकांमध्ये केले जाऊ शकते.नेत्याला अनेक गोष्टींचा सामना करावा लागतो,याचा सामना करण्यासाठी त्याच्याकडे बौद्धिक क्षमता असणे गरजेचे आहे. समुहामध्ये कार्ये करताना नेत्याला बौद्धिक समज,विवादाचे मुद्दे असतील तेव्हा निश्चित विचार करण्याची क्षमता असणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

नेता –अनुयायी संबंध असावे लागतात-

नेता-अनुयायी यांचे संबध राजकीय घटीतांच्या दृष्टीने जास्त महत्वपूर्ण असतात. नेत्याच्या ठिकाणी आज्ञा करण्याची राजकीय सत्ता असते आणि अनुयायांकडून त्या सत्तेला आज्ञापालनाच्या स्वरुपात प्रतिसाद मिळत असतो. नेता आपल्या अनुयायांना सक्रियपणे सोबत घेऊन ध्येय गाठण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असतो. समुहाच्या संकल्पनेच्या उद्देशाचा एक भाग आहे की सर्व सदस्य सक्रियपणे एका सामान्य दिशेने हालचाली करताना संवाद साधतात. नेते आणि अनुयायी सहयोगी आहेत. नेतृत्व आणि अनुसरण या संकल्पना एकमेकांना परिभाषित करतात. अनुसरण केल्याशिवाय कोणतेही नेतृत्व असू शकत नाही आणि अर्थातच, नेतृत्वाशिवाय अनुसरण नाही. कोणत्याही गटातील सर्व सदस्य, कोणत्याही विशिष्ट वेळी आणि विशिष्ट नेतृत्वासह, अनुयायी नसतील, परंतु सर्व सदस्य काही वेळा, काही अटींनुसार, अनुयायी असतील किंवा ते त्यांचे सदस्यत्व गमावतील. दोन्ही अनुयायी केवळ या भूमिकेपर्यंत मर्यादित नाहीत, नेते पेक्षा अधिक केवळ आणि नेहमीच नेतृत्वाच्या कृतीत गुंतलेले असतात. खरं तर, नेते आणि अनुयायी वारंवार भूमिकांची देवाणघेवाण करतात

राजकीय जीवन शैली घडविण्यास कारणीभूत घटक-

१) राजकीय वारसा असलेले नेतृत्व

२) अनुकरणातून घडलेले नेतृत्व

३) विविध चळवळी आणि राजकीय विचार प्रणालीतून घडलेले नेतृत्व

राजकीय नेतृत्व घडविण्यामध्ये अनेक घटक कारनीभूत ठरत असतात,यामध्ये कौटुंबिक राजकीय परिस्थिती म्हणजेच ज्यांच्या कुटुंबातूनच राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा वारसा लाभलेला आहे असे नेतृत्व, काही वेळा प्रचलित राजकीय नेत्यांच्याकडून प्रेरणा घेऊन किंवा त्यांच्या विचार आणि कार्यावरून प्रेरणा घेऊन सुद्धा अनेक व्यक्तींनी आपल्या पुढील जीवनात स्वत: राजकीय नेतृत्व केल्याची उदाहरणे आपल्या देशात आणि भारतात दिसून येतात.काही वेळा समकालीन परिस्थितीला प्रतिसाद देताना सुद्धा राजकीय नेतृत्व विकसित होत गेले आहे.

राजकारणामध्ये नेत्याच्या भूमिकेवर त्याचे अनुयायी भवितव्य ठरवत असतात. नेतृत्वाचे विचार अत्यंत महत्वाचे असतात कारण तो जाहीर कार्यक्रमांमधून त्याची

वैचारिक भुमिका मांडत असतो. निवडणुकीचा काळ असो किंवा शांततेचा काळ असो, नेत्याला सतत कार्यरत असणे आवश्यक असते मात्र नेत्याचे यश-अपयश अवलंबून असते आणि हे यश-अपयश नेतृत्वाच्या राजकीय जीवनशैलीवर अवलंबून असते. हि नेतृत्व शैली अनेक घटकांवर अवलंबून असते.

राजकीय जीवन शैली घडविण्यास खालील घटक कारणीभूत असतात -

राजकीय वारसा असलेले नेतृत्व –

नेतृत्व हि संकल्पना सर्वव्यापी अशी संकल्पना आहे.राजकीय संस्था, पक्ष यांचे यश-अपयश हे त्यांच्या नेतृत्वावर अवलंबून असते. राजकारणामध्ये मध्ये एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या घरात राजकीय नेतृत्व असेल तर त्या व्यक्तीला राजकीय वारसदार म्हणून नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी मिळते. कुटुंब ही संस्था राजकीय शिक्षणाची पाठशाळा आहे. भारताच्या अनेक राज्यांचा विचार केला किंवा भारतीय राजकारणाचा विचार केला तर, राजकीय वारसा लाभलेल्या नेत्याला सहजपणे राजकीय क्षेत्रात नेता म्हणून काम करण्याची संधी मिळालेली दिसते. देशात किंवा राज्यात राजकीय वारसा या घटकाचा विचार करताना राजकीय घराणेशाही दिसून येते, यामध्ये गांधी –नेहरू घराणे अग्रस्थानी आहे. काही अपवाद वगळता देशाचे पंतप्रधानपद याच घराण्याकडे राहिले आहे. इंदिरा' गांधी, राजीव गांधी, राहुल गांधी यांचे नेतृत्व तसेच मुलयामसिंग यादव, त्यांचे पुत्र अखिलेश यादव, महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणाचा विचार केला तर उद्धव ठाकरे', विश्वजित कदम, प्रतीक पाटील, पूनम महाजन, हीना गावीत, भावना गवळी अशा सर्वपक्षीय नेत्यांना राजकीय घराण्याची पार्श्वभूमी आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण हे ठाकरे, पवार, पाटील, चव्हाण, मोहिते अशा मोजक्या कुटुंबाभोवती फिरताना दिसते. महाराष्ट्रातील कौटुंबिक वारसाच्या राजकारणाला सुरुवात झाली ती सहकारी कारखानदारीचा आरंभ करणाऱ्या विखे- पाटील कुटुंबापासून. साधारण १९७० च्या दशकात बाळासाहेब विखेंचा काँग्रेसच्या माध्यमातून राजकारणात प्रवेश झाला. तेव्हापासून महाराष्ट्रात घराणेशाहीला आरंभ झाला असे मानले जाते. सहकाराची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवणाऱ्या पद्मश्री विठ्ठलराव विखेंच्या सहकाराच्या मॉडेलचा अंगीकार जितक्या तन्मयतेने

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

महाराष्ट्राने केला, त्यापेक्षा अधिक आवडीने त्यांच्या कौटुंबिक वारसाचा अवलंब केलेला दिसतो. ज्या गतीने आणि पद्धतीने विखे संस्थान वाढत गेले, त्या गतीने नसले, तरी त्या पद्धतीचा अवलंब महाराष्ट्रात कमी- अधिक जोमाने झालेला दिसतो. त्यामुळेच विखे हे सहकारापेक्षा घराणेशाहीचे प्रेरणादायी मॉडेल ठरले आहेत असे म्हणावे लागेल. सहकार, शिक्षण संस्था, शेती अशा क्षेत्राच्या माध्यमातून राजकीय नेतृत्व विकसित होताना दिसते. राजकीय वारसा लाभलेल्या घरातून नवीन नेतृत्व निर्माण होण्याची प्रक्रिया वेगात असताना दिसते कारण राजकारणात आधीच्या पिढ्या काम करत असल्याने सहजपणे पुढच्या पिढीला राजकीय संस्कार, शिकवण मिळत जाते. ज्या नेत्याच्या राजकारणाला सामाजिक संदर्भ आहेत, सामाजिक संदर्भ त्यांच्या कृतीचा पाया असतो आणि राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा अभ्यास करताना, ज्यांचा अभ्यास केल्याशिवाय पुढे जाणे शक्यच नाही, ते राजकीय नेते म्हणजे शरद पवार होय. शरद पवार ११ वी ला असताना मराठी भाषिकांचे स्वतंत्र राज्य व्हावे म्हणून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ सुरु झाली होती. सांस्कृतिक, वैचारिक, राजकीय अंगाने हि चळवळ अतिशय वेगळी होती. पंडित नेहरू यांनी सौराष्ट्रासह गुजरात, विदर्भासह महाराष्ट्र आणि स्वतंत्र मुंबई अशी घोषणा केली तेव्हा, मुंबई मराठी माणसापासून तोडल्यामुळे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीने पेट घेतला. शेतकरी कामगार पक्ष हा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या बाजूने होता. शरद पवार यांचे वडील आणि मोठे भाऊ या पक्षाचे काम करत असल्याने,त्यांच्या घरात क्रांतिसिंह नानापाटील, शंकरराव मोरे, केशवराव जेधे, यांचे येणेजाणे असल्यामुळे साम्यवादी विचारप्रणालीशी त्यांचा परिचय झाला. शेकाप च्या माध्यमातून काँग्रेस वर जी टीका होत होती, त्यामुळे सुद्धा शरद पवार यांना या पक्षाबद्दल आत्मीयता वाटत होती. त्यांनी पक्षासाठी काम करण्यास सुरुवात केली. पुढे त्यांना युवक काँग्रेस चे अध्यक्षपद देण्यात आले. १९६३ ते १९६७ या काळात संघटन मजबूत करण्यासाठी राज्यातल्या विविध कार्यकर्त्यांशी ओळखी झाल्या आणि माणसे कशी जोडायची, निर्णय कसे घ्यायचे, व्यक्तींमधील गुण हेरून त्याचा संघटनेसाठी कसा वापर करून घ्यावयाचा हे त्यांना प्रशिक्षण मिळाले. संघटनात्मक कामाला महत्व देताना वैचारिक बैठक तयार व्हावी म्हणून त्यांनी तर्कतीर्थ लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी, पत्रकार-संपादक गोविंद तळवलकर,

साहित्यिक ग. दि. माडगुळकर, अशा अनेक व्यक्तिंशी परिचय वाढविला आणि या भेटीतून त्यांच्या विचारप्रक्रियेला आकार मिळत गेला. जिल्हा काँग्रेस च्या वतीने जी स्थानिक शिबिरे घेतली जात, त्यातून महत्वाचे विषय समजून घेतले जात असत. प्रभावी राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा विचार करताना शरद पवार केवळ महाराष्ट्राच्या नाही तर देशाच्या राजकारणात अत्यंत महत्वाची भूमिका बजावताना दिसतात. चार वेळा राज्याचे मुख्यमंत्रीपद भूषविताना त्यांनी अनेक महत्वाचे निर्णय घेतले जे सर्वसामान्य लोकांच्या जीवनावर प्रभाव निर्माण करणारे होते. महाराष्ट्रात महिलांकरिता त्यांनी प्रगतीशील धोरण आणले. त्या काळी देश पातळीवर स्वतंत्र महिला धोरण अस्तित्वात नव्हते, पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राने शरद पवार यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग वेगळा करून सर्वकष महिला धोरण आखण्याची जबाबदारी त्या खात्यावर सोपवली. राज्यातील विविध महिला संघटनांच्या १०० कार्यकर्त्यांसोबत २१ बैठका घेऊन महिला धोरण विधेयक संमत केले. देशात प्रथमच महाराष्ट्रात महिला आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला.महिलाविषयक धोरण निश्चित झाल्यानंतरचा दूरगामी परिणाम असा दिसून येतो कि,देशात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत. महिलांना ३३% आरक्षण असताना राज्यात मात्र ५०% आरक्षण देण्यात आलेले आहे.

शरद पवार यांच्यावर आसामचे तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री शरदचंद्र सिन्हा यांचाही प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो. काँग्रेसच्या मुंबई येथील राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशनात रेल्वेच्या थर्ड क्लास मधून प्रवास,हातात वळकटी घेऊन ते शिबिरासाठी उपस्थित होते.उक्तीप्रमाणे कृती हा गुण शरद पवार यांनी सिन्हा यांच्याकडून घेतला,थोडक्यात त्यांना राजकीय प्रेरणा मिळाली. राजकीय नेतृत्व प्राप्त' करताना राजकीय वारसा लाभलेल्या नेत्यांचा विचार करताना बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांच्या कुटुंबाचा विचार करावा लागेल,ठाकरे घराणे हा महाराष्ट्रातील एक प्रभावशाली राजकीय घराणा आहे. या घराण्याची सुरुवात दिवंगत बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांनी १९६६ मध्ये स्थापन केलेल्या शिवसेना पक्षापासून झाली. बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांनी आपल्या कट्टर मराठी आणि हिंदुत्ववादी विचारांमुळे लोकप्रियता मिळवली.

बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांच्यानंतर त्यांचा मुलगा उद्धव ठाकरे यांनी शिवसेनेचे नेतृत्व हाती घेतले. २०१९ पर्यंत महाराष्ट्रात भाजपसोबत सत्ता स्थापन करून उद्धवांनी

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

वडिलांच्या वारशाची कामगिरी बजावली. परंतु २०१९ नंतर उद्धव यांचा भाजपशी संघर्ष सुरू झाला आणि त्यानंतर त्यांनी स्वतंत्र शिवसेना गटाची स्थापना केली.

तर दुसरीकडे, बाळासाहेब ठाकरे यांच्या नातवाने आदित्य ठाकरे यांनी देखील राजकारणात पदार्पण केले. आदित्य हे उद्धव गटातील शिवसेनेचेच आहेत. २०१९ मध्ये आदित्य ठाकरे यांनी पहिल्यांदाच विधानसभा निवडणुक लढवली आणि त्यांना यश मिळाले.

ठाकरे घराणे हा महाराष्ट्रातील मराठी मतदार वर्गातील आणि हिंदुत्ववादी विचारसरणीच्या लोकांवर मोठा प्रभाव असणारा घराणा आहे हे निर्विवाद आहे. राजकीय वारसा असलेल्या कुटुंबातून निर्माण झालेल्या नेतृत्वाचा विचार करत असताना महाराष्ट्रातील आणखी एका नेतृत्वाचा विचार करावा लागेल ते म्हणजे नाशिक पदवीधर मतदारसंघाचे प्रतिनिधित्व करणारे विधानरिषदेचे आमदार सत्यजित तांबे यांचा. कौग्रेसचे नेते बाळासाहेब थोरात हे त्यांचे सख्खे मामा आणि त्यांचे वडील सुधीर तांबे हे देखील काँग्रेसकडून नाशिक पदवीधर मतदारसंघातून काँग्रेसचे आमदार होते, राजकारणात सक्रिय होते. सत्यजित तांबे यांच्या आई दुर्गाताई तांबे या संगमनेरच्या नगराध्यक्षा होत्या. सत्यजित तांबे यांनी त्यांच्या राजकीय प्रवासाची सुरुवात भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विद्यार्थी संघटनेपासून केलेली दिसते. २०००ते २००७ या काळात ते NSUI चे महाराष्ट्र सरचिटणीस होते. २००७ मध्ये अहमदनगर येथील जिल्हा परिषदेचे सदस्यत्व त्यांनी भूषविले. २००७ साली महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश युवक काँग्रेसचे सरचिटणीस बनलेले सत्यजित तांबे पुढे २०११ साली प्रदेश उपाध्यक्ष बनले. सत्यजित तांबे यांनी २०२३ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषदेची निवडणूक लढविली आणि सध्या ते आमदार म्हणून कार्यरत आहेत.

महाराष्ट्रातील बीड जिल्ह्यातील गोपीनाथ मुंडे यांच्या राजकीय वारसदार पंकजा मुंडे यांचाही अभ्यास करता येईल. गोपीनाथ मुंडे भारतीय राजकारणी होते. भारतीय जनता पक्षाचे सदस्य होते. त्यांनी १९८० पासून २००९ पर्यन्त परळी विधानसभा मतदार संघाचे नेतृत्व केले, २००९ पासून २०१४ पर्यंत भारताच्या लोकसभेत परळी लोकसभा मतदारसंघाचे प्रतिनिधित्व केले. त्यांचा राजकीय वारसा लाभलेल्या पंकजा मुंडे २००९ मध्ये परळी विधानसभा मतदार संघातून नेतृत्व करत होत्या.

उदाहरणादाखल वरील नेतृत्वाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे, यापेक्षा अधिक अशी उदाहरणे सांगता येतील की, ज्यांना मागच्या पिढीकडूनच राजकीय

संस्काराचा वारसा लाभलेला आहे, नेतृत्व निर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेत घरातीलच सदस्यांचा मोठा वाटा असलेला दिसून येतो. भारतीय राजकारणाचा विचार केल्यास कुटुंब ही संस्था सशक्त आहे असे म्हणावे लागेल. विशिष्ट घराण्याची पकड जिल्हा, गाव पातळीवरील राजकारणामध्ये असलेली दिसून येते. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या प्रक्रियेत राजकीय सामाजिकरणाचे एक साधन म्हणून कुटुंबव्यवस्था अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आहे. घरामध्ये ज्या राजकीय विचारप्रणालीचा, राजकीय पक्षाचा स्वीकार केला जातो, त्याच विचारधारेचा स्वीकार घरातील पुढच्या पिढीकडून केला जातो म्हणूनच राजकीय नेतृत्वाच्या प्रक्रियेचा अभ्यास करताना राजकीय वारसा हा घटक महत्वाचा ठरतो.

आमदार चैनसुख संचेती यांनी बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यातील मलकापूर येथून मलकापूर येथून विधानसभेचे नेतृत्व केले. हा तालुका असा आहे कि, ज्याला ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी, तसेच स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात स्वातंत्र्यसंग्रामासाठी क्रांतीचे पाउल मलकापूरमधून उचललेले दिसते. मदनलालजी संचेती हे चैनसुख लालजी चे वडील होते. त्यांच्या वडिलांनी विद्यार्थी दशेत असताना कानपूर येथून संघाचे प्रचारक म्हणून कामकाज सुरु केले होते. आधी संघ आणि नंतर जनसंघाचे काम करताना त्यांचा संबंध केशव सावजी, हिंदुसभेचे डॉ. जोशी, आर्य समाजाचे डॉ.दावत या मलकापूरमधील स्थानिक कार्यकर्त्यांशी आला. मदनलालजी संघाचे कार्य करताना राजकारणात आले, आमदार चैनसुख संचेती यांच्या घरात त्यांचे वडील मदनलालजी आणि त्यांचे संघाविषयी बोलायचे. एम. एस्ससी ची पदवी घेत असताना ते अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी संघटनेचे नेतृत्व करित होते. हि संघटना मजबूत होण्यासाठी त्यांनी भरपूर प्रयत्न केले. या दरम्यान त्यांचा संबंध दत्ताजी डीन्डोलकर, लक्ष्मणराव मानकर, नितीनजी गडकरी या नागपूरच्या संघाच्या लोकांशी संबध आला आणि त्यांच्या सहवासात संघाची ओढ निर्माण झाली. शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर त्यांच्या काकांनी व वडिलांनी इच्छा व्यक्त केली कि,चैनसुखने राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघाचे कार्य आणि राजकीय वारसा पुढे चालवावा.वडिलासोबत दौरे करून त्यांनी घराघरात लोकांच्या प्रश्नांची चौकशी केली. त्यांना मदत केली. कालांतराने महाराष्ट्र प्रदेशाचे भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चाचे चिटणीस पदावर त्यांची निवड झाली. १९९५ मध्ये मलकापूर विधानसभा मतदार संघातून अपक्ष उमेदवार म्हणून ते निवडून आले. १९९५ ते २०१४ पर्यंत सतत ४ वेळा त्यांनी या मतदार संघाचे नेतृत्व केले.

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

अनुकरणातून घडलेले नेतृत्व –

नेतृत्व हि सर्वव्यापी संकल्पना आहे. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात नेतृत्व आढळून येते. कोणतीही संस्था, संघटना, संस्था, राजकीय पक्ष असो, त्यासाठी नेतृत्वाची गरज असते. नेतृत्व चांगले असेल तर कोणत्याही संघटनेला अथवा गटाला आपला विकास योग्य पद्धतीने करता येतो.नेतृत्वाच्या निर्मितीमध्ये अनुकरण, प्रेरणा हा घटक सुद्धा महत्वाचा मानला जातो. भारतीय राजकारणाचा विचार केल्यास असे दिसून येते कि, राजकीय नेतृत्व करणाऱ्या अनेक व्यक्तीना इतर राजकीय नेत्यांकडून प्रेरणा मिळालेली आहे किंवा वरिष्ठ नेत्याचे अनुकरण करत, त्याच्या कार्याने, विचाराने प्रेरित होऊन त्यातून नवनेतृत्व आकारास आले आहे. अशा प्रकारचे नेतृत्व काळाच्या ओघात विकसित झालेले असतात. आपल्या अनुयायांना आपल्या उद्दिष्टांकडे वळविण्याची, त्यांना अनुकूल करण्याची क्षमता त्यांच्यात असते, त्या अनुयायामधुनच नवीन नेतृत्व निर्माण होते.

लोकशाहीत नेतृत्वाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे.लोकांच्या विकासाची फार जबाबदारी लोकांवर असते.मनुष्य हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे, समाज संघटीत करून रहाणे त्याची नैसर्गिक प्रवृत्ती आहे. समाजाच्या स्थिरतेसाठी, शांततेसाठी तसेच सामाजिक ऐक्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी नियमांची अत्यंत गरज असते. कालांतराने सामाजिक नियम अस्तित्वात आले, राजकीय व्यवस्थेकडे या सामाजिक नियमांचे संचालन करणारी व्यवस्था आली आणि या व्यवस्थेसाठी नेतृत्व अतिशय महत्वाची बाब आहे. नेतृत्व हे विशिष्ट संघटना किंवा संस्थेशी निगडीत असते. समाजातील जनतेच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक अशा सर्व ठिकाणी नेतृत्व आवश्यक असते. जवाहरलाल दर्डा यांच्या नेतृत्वाचा देखील येथे अभ्यास करता येईल. महात्मा गांधीजी यांच्या प्रेरणेने त्यांनी यवतमाळ येथे १९४२ च्या चलेजाव आंदोलनात सहभाग घेतला. चलो दिल्ली या आंदोलनाचे वैदर्भीय नेतृत्व त्यांनी केले. गांधीजींचा आदेश मानून त्यांनी व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रहात भाग घेऊन चारशे मैल पदयात्रा काढली. वसंतराव नाईक यांच्या सहकार्यामुळे त्यांना राजकारणात संधी मिळालेली दिसून येते. त्यांनी आपले सर्व आयुष्य कॉंग्रेस पक्षाशी एकनिष्ठ राहून कार्य केलेले आहे.

विविध चळवळी आणि राजकीय विचारप्रणालीतून घडलेले नेतृत्व-

मनुष्य हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. समाज संघटित करून राहणे त्याची सहज प्रवृत्ती आहे. समाजाच्या स्थिरतेसाठी, शांततेच्या निर्मितीसाठी सामाजिक नियम उदयास आले. या सामाजिक नियमांचे संचालन करणारी व्यवस्था उदयास आली. त्यालाच राजकीय व्यवस्था म्हंटली गेली.राजकीय व्यवस्थेत नेतृत्वाला फार महत्व आहे.राजकीय नेतृत्व जेवढे क्रियाशील, तेवढ्या प्रमाणात राजकीय व्यवस्थेला पूर्णत्व प्राप्त होत असते. नेतृव निर्मीतीमध्ये अनेक चळवळी,राजकीय विचारप्रणाली कारणीभूत असतात. नेतृत्व परिस्थितीनुरूप निर्माण होत असते.भारतात अनेक सामाजिक, राजकीय चळवळी निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. जेथे सामाजिक,राजकीय संघटना आहे, तिथे नेतृत्व अस्तित्वात आहे. सामाजिक, राजकीय चळवळीमध्ये परिवर्तनाच्या दिशेने नेतृत्वाला महत्व असते. कारण नेतृत्वाशिवाय कोणत्याही प्रकारची चळवळ प्रभावी ठरवू शकत नाही. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वीच्या काळात भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी जी राजकीय चळवळ निर्माण झाली होती, त्या चळवळीने नेतृत्वाची निर्मिती झाली. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील मूल्यांचा त्यावेळच्या युवा पिढीवर नक्कीच प्रभाव पडलेला होता. भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये एक गोष्ट सहजपणे लक्षात येते, ती म्हणजे राजकीय क्षेत्रात नव्या पिढीतून सतत भरती होत राहिली तर लोकशाही व्यवस्थेची ऊर्जा व तेज टिकून राहते. कृतीसाठी लोकांना जो एकत्रित करतो, तो नेता असतो. कुमार सप्तर्षी यांचे नेतृत्व देखील युवक क्रांती दल या संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून निर्माण झालेले दिसून येते. ही संघटना १९६७ साली पुण्याच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी एकत्र येऊन सुरू केलेली चळवळ आहे. महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, राममनोहर लोहिया यांच्या विचारधारेने प्रभावित झालेले युवक मुख्त: या चळवळीत सामील झालेले होते. डॉ. कुमार सप्तर्षी यांनी या संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून अनेक आंदोलने केली आणि तीही यशस्वीपणे केली.

दैनदिन जीवनातील राजकीय नेतृत्वाशी असणारा संबंध –

राजकीय क्षेत्र प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या रोजच्या जीवनाशी निगडीत आहे, माणसाच्या जन्मापासून मृत्युपर्यंत राजकीय संस्था कार्य करत असतात. सामाजिक सुरक्षितता,

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

कायदे करणे, त्याची अंमलबजावणी, नागरिकांच्या हक्काचे संरक्षण अशी अनेक कार्ये शासन पार पाडत असते. राजकीय संस्थाना सशक्त करणे, त्यांचे बळकटीकरण करण्यामध्ये राजकीय नेतृत्वाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

देशाच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक विकासामध्ये नेतृत्वाची दिशा मार्ग शोधत असते. नेतृत्व हे आपल्या ज्ञान, अनुभव आणि चिंतनाद्वारे राजकीय विकासाची दिशा आणि उद्दिष्टे निश्चित करून ती साध्य करण्याची कृती योजना आखून आपल्या अनुयायांच्या राजकीय मदतीने तिची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील रहातात. नेतृत्व हे जनतेबरोबर असलेले परंतु त्याचवेळी अग्रभागी असलेले व्यक्तिमत्व असते. व्यक्तीच्या सामाजिक आणि राजकीय जीवनाच्या अग्रभागी संघटना हा घटक अविभाज्य बनलेला असून नेतृत्वाशिवाय संघटनेची कल्पना करता येत नाही. लोकशाहीमध्ये राजकीय संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून नेतृत्व हे लोकतांत्रिक संयम गतिमान करत असते. राजकीय विकासातील एक घटक म्हणून जसे नेतृत्वाकडे पहिले जाते तसेच ती एक मानवाची गरज म्हणून हि नेतृत्वाकडे पहिले जाते.

महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकीय जीवनाचा विचार करताना यशवंतराव चव्हाण या नेत्याचे विचार आणि कार्य उल्लेखनीय आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या हितासाठी त्यांनी सहकारी संस्था स्थापन केल्या. १९५७ ते १९६० या काळात अखिल भारतीय काँग्रेस कार्यकारिणीवरही बसले. चव्हाण यांच्या महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाच्या उद्दिष्टात राज्यातील सर्व प्रदेशातील औद्योगिक आणि कृषी क्षेत्राचा समान विकास समाविष्ट होता. सहकार चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी हा आदर्श पूर्ण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. मुख्यमंत्री असताना, त्यांनी लोकशाही विकेंद्रित संस्था आणि शेतजमीन कमाल मर्यादा कायदा मंजूर करण्यात मदत केली. वसंतराव नाईक समिती स्थापन करून राज्यात त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत राज्य व्यवस्था निर्माण केली. एक म्हणजे सत्ता केवळ केंद्र वा राज्यातल्या नेतृत्वाच्या हाती न केंद्रीत होता, ती गावपातळीपर्यंत विभागली गेली. निर्णय घेण्याचे अधिकार आणि ते प्रत्यक्षात आणण्याची प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था गावांपर्यंत तयार झाली. यासोबतच या रचनेनं महाराष्ट्राला मोठी देणगी दिली म्हणजे स्थानिक नेतृत्वाचा उदय. केवळ उच्चवर्गीय वा धनाढ्य वा राजकारणात स्थिरावलेल्या कुटुंबांनाच नेतृत्व करता येईल असा समज आणि रचना या नव्या पद्धतीनं मोडून काढली. (भालचंद्र कुलकर्णी-संपादक, यशवंतराव चव्हाण जन्मशताब्दी विशेषांक, मे २०१२, पृष्ठ

क्र. १४-१६) गावपातळीवरुन पंचायत पद्धतीत नेतृत्व पुढं येऊ लागलं. ती एक संसदीय पद्धतीची शाळाच बनली. त्या प्रक्रियेतून मोठं झालेल्यांनी पुढे महाराष्ट्राचं नेतृत्व केलं. आजही महाराष्ट्रातले मंत्री वा आमदार यांची सुरुवात ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य या टप्प्यापासून झालेली असते. राज्यभर औद्योगिक वसाहती, आधुनिकीकरण, कृषी अर्थव्यवस्थेत जमिनीचे योग्य वाटप, कुळकायद्याची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी, ग्रामीण भागातील शैक्षणिक विकासाठी डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विद्यापीठाची,कोल्हापूर येथे शिवाजी विद्यापीठाची स्थापना, या दोन्हीच्या स्थापनेमुळे शिक्षण क्षेत्रात मोठी क्रांती झाली.

अलीकडील राजकीय नेतृत्वाचा विचार करताना राजीव गांधी, अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी, नरेंद्र मोदी यांचे नेतृत्व अतिशय प्रभावी होते किंवा आहे असे म्हणता येईल. भारतीय जनता या नेतृत्वाप्रति सजग असलेली दिसून येते, नेतृत्वाला जनतेचा पाठींबा मिळाला तर, त्या नेत्याने अत्यंत आत्मविश्वासपूर्वक काम केलेले दिसून येते. आणि राजकीय नेत्याला आपले स्थान निर्माण करताना इतर अन्य घटकांचा वापर करावा लागला तर ते नेतृत्व प्रभावहीन झालेले दिसून येते. उदाहरणदाखल असे म्हणता येईल कि,सध्याचे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांचा चेहरा आणि व्यक्तिमत्व भारतीय राजकारणाची एक नवीन ओळख निर्माण करताना दिसून येतात, ज्यांनी केंद्रात २०१९ एकट्या भाजपा पक्षाला ३०३ जागा मिळवून देऊन भारतीय राजकारणाच्या एका नवीन पर्वाची सुरुवात करून दिली.

वरील काही ठराविक राजकीय नेतृत्व आणि त्यांचे कार्य यांचा आढावा घेताना अभ्यास विषयाची मर्यादा लक्षात घेतली गेली आहे. राजकीय क्षेत्रात नेतृत्व करताना त्यांनी घेतलेल्या निर्णयांचा दूरगामी परिणाम समाजावर होत असतो.

निष्कर्ष –

वरील सर्व बाबींचा विचार करता नेतृत्व हि संकल्पना अतिशय व्यापक आहे असे दिसून येते. नेतृत्वाच्या कार्य कौशल्या वरच राजकीय विकासाचे भवितव्य बनत असते. जगात आजपर्यंत अनेक राजकीय व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात होत्या, आणि आहेत. व्यवस्था कोणतीही असली तरीही नेतृत्व अस्तिवात असतेच. २० व्या शतकात लोकशाहीचा प्रसार व प्रचार मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला असून लोकशाहीत राजकीय सहभागाची संधी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मिळत असते.

प्रा. डॉ. सुपेकर वैशाली प्रशांत

म्हणूनच या शासन पद्धतीत नेतृत्वाची भूमिका उत्तरोत्तर वाढत चाललेली आहे. याच शासन पद्धतीत लोक कल्याण कारी राज्याची संकल्पना स्वीकारलेली असल्याने नेतृत्वाची भूमिका वाढत चाललेली आहे. म्हणूनच राजकीय नेतृत्वाची शैली कशा पद्धतीने निर्माण होते याचा अभ्यास करण्याची गरज वाटते.

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अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकार संरक्षण में विधियों की भूमिका

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सार:

जनजातियाँ वह मानव समुदाय हैं जो एक अलग निश्चित भू–भाग में निवास करती हैं और जिनकी एक अलग संस्कृति, अलग रीति–रिवाज, अलग भाषा होती है तथा ये केवल अपने ही समुदाय में विवाह करती हैं। सरल अर्थों में कहें तो जनजातियों का अपना एक वंशज, पूर्वज तथा सामान्य से देवी–देवता होते हैं। ये अमूमन प्रकृति पूजक होते हैं। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विभिन्न विकास विभागों द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली योजनाओं तथा उनके लिए निर्धारित बजट का नियन्त्रण भी विभाग के पास है। इस प्रकार आदिवासी उपयोजना के लिए विभाग को नोडल विभाग बनाया गया है। राज्य आयोजना में प्रावधानित आदिवासी उपयोजना सब स्कीम मद में प्रावधानित बजट राशि का बंटवारा राज्य आयोजना आयोग एवं संबंधित विकास विभागों के परामर्श से जनजातियों के लिए चिन्हांकित की गई उपयोगी योजनाओं हेतु किया जाता है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों से इतर भी कुछ कार्य ऐसे हैं जिन्हें सरकार जनजातियों के हितों को अपने स्तर पर भी देखती है।

कुंजी शब्द: अनुसूचित जनजातियों, अधिकार संरक्षण, विधियों की भूमिका

परिचय:

वर्तमान में भी भारत में उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तथा पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक जनजातियों के साथ–साथ संस्कृति का विविधीकरण देखने को मिलता है। भारत भर में जनजातियों की स्थिति का जायजा उनके भौगोलिक वितरण को समझकर आसानी से लिया जा सकता है। भारतीय संविधान में जहाँ इन्हें 'अनुसूचित जनजाति' कहा गया है तो दूसरी ओर, इन्हें अन्य कई नामों से भी जाना जाता है मसलन– आदिवासी, आदिम–जाति, वनवासी, प्रागैतिहासिक, असभ्य जाति, असाक्षर, निरक्षर तथा कबीलाई समूह इत्यादि। हालाँकि भारतीय जनजातियों का मूल स्रोत कभी देश के संपूर्ण भू–भाग पर फैली प्रोटो ऑस्ट्रेलॉयड तथा मंगोल जैसी प्रजातियों को माना जाता है। इनका एक अन्य स्रोत नेग्रिटो प्रजाति भी है जिसके वंशज अण्डमान–निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में अभी भी मौजूद हैं।गौरतलब है कि अनेकता में एकता ही भारतीय संस्कृति की पहचान है और इसी के मूल में निश्चित रूप से भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में स्थित जनजातियाँ हैं जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रहते हुए अपनी संस्कृति के ज़रिये भारतीय संस्कृति को एक अनोखी पहचान देती हैं।

जनजातियों का भौगोलिक वितरण:

भौगोलिक आधार पर भारत की जनजातियों को विभिन्न भागों में विभाजित किया गया है जैसे–उत्तर तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, मध्य क्षेत्र, दक्षिण क्षेत्र और द्वीपीय क्षेत्र।उत्तर तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत हिमालय के तराई क्षेत्र, उत्तरी–पूर्वी क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं। कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तराखंड तथा पूर्वोत्तर के सभी राज्य इस क्षेत्र में आते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में बकरवाल, गुर्जर, थारू, बुक्सा, राजी, जौनसारी, शौका, भोटिया, गद्दी, किन्नौरी, गारो, ख़ासी, जयंतिया इत्यादि जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं।गर बात करें मध्य क्षेत्र की तो इसमें प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के पठारी तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, दक्षिण राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात,

बिहार, झारखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा आदि राज्य इस क्षेत्र में आते हैं जहाँ भील, गोंड, रेड्डी, संथाल, हो, मुंडा, कोरवा, उरांव, कोल, बंजारा, मीणा, कोली आदि जनजातियाँ रहती हैं।दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, केरल राज्य आते हैं जहाँ टोडा, कोरमा, गोंड, भील, कडार, इरुला आदि जनजातियाँ बसी हुई हैं।द्वीपीय क्षेत्र में अमूमन अंडमान एवं निकोबार की जनजातियाँ आती हैं। मसलन– सेंटिनलीज, ओंग, जारवा, शोम्पेन इत्यादि। हालिया चर्चा का विषय रहने के कारण यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि हम एक सरसरी नज़र सेंटिनलीज जनजाति पर डाल लें।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य:

1. अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के जनजातियों को प्राप्त अधिकारों का अध्ययन करना।
2. अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के जनजातियों के मूल समस्याओं का विश्लेषणात्मक करना, जिनसे उनकी समस्याओं के उचित निदान के लिए गार्ग प्रसस की सके।

अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास संबंधी नीतियों, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों:

अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास संबंधी सभी नीतियों, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के समन्वय के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय नोडल मंत्रालय है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की आबादी में लगभग 8.6 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जनजातियां हैं। वर्ष 2018 में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने जनजातीय लोगों की शिक्षा पर ध्यान दिया। इसके अलावा जनजातीय आबादी के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए नई पहले की गई तथा जनजातीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के योगदान को रेखांकित करने तथा जनजातीय संस्कृति को उजागर करने के लिए संग्रहालय बनाने का फैसला किया गया। इस साल एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय स्कूलों के गठन संबंधी प्रमुख योजना को दुरुस्त करने और उसमें सुधार के लिए एक बड़ी पहल की गई, ताकि जनजातीय लोगों तक बेहतर शिक्षा पहुंच सके।

अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास संबंधी नीतियों, योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों:

वर्ष 2018 में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने जनजातीय लोगों की शिक्षा पर ध्यान दिया। इसके अलावा जनजातीय आबादी के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए नई पहले की गईं तथा जनजातीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के योगदान को रेखांकित करने तथा जनजातीय संस्कृति को उजागर करने के लिए संग्रहालय बनाने का फैसला किया गया। इस साल एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय स्कूलों के गठन संबंधी प्रमुख योजना को दुरुस्त करने और उसमें सुधार के लिए एक बड़ी पहल की गई, ताकि जनजातीय लोगों तक बेहतर शिक्षा पहुंच सके।

वन–धन योजना:

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा 14 अप्रैल 2018 को बीजापुर में प्रथम वन–धन विकास की शुरूआत के साथ जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने जनजातीय लोगों के लिए 'वन–धन योजना' नामक एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना शुरू की है। इसका लक्ष्य कौशल उन्नयन और क्षमता निर्माण प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना और प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन सुविधा स्थापित करना है। योजना के अनुसार, ट्राइफेड बहुउद्देशीय वन–धन विकास केंों की स्थापना की सुविधा प्रदान करेगा। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में 30 जनजातीय एमएफपी को मिलाकर 10 स्वयं सहायता समूहों का एक कलस्टर कायम होगा। इस पहल का लक्ष्य बुनियादी रूप से प्राथमिक स्तर पर मूल्य संवर्धन से लेकर एमएफपी को बढ़ावा देकर जनजातीय समुदाय को मुख्यधारा में लाना है। इस पहल के माध्यम से गैर–टिम्बर वनोत्पाद की मूल्य श्रृंखला में जनजातियों की हिस्सेदारी मौजूदा 20 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर लगभग 60 प्रतिशत होने की संभावना है।

आदि महोत्सव:

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने ट्राईफेड के सहयोग से दिल्ली हाट, आईएनए में 16 नवम्बर, 2018 से लेकर 30 नवम्बर, 2018 तक 'आदि महोत्सव' के नाम से राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय महोत्सव आयोजित किया। इस महोत्सव का प्रमुख उद्देश्य जनजातीय शिल्प, संस्कृति, व्यंजन एवं वाणिज्य की सराहना करना, उन्हें संजोना और बढ़ावा देना था। माननीय जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री श्री जुआल ओराम ने इस महोत्सव का उद्घाटन किया था। 20 राज्यों के 1000 से भी अधिक कारीगरों, 80 जनजातीय रसोइयों (शेफ) और 250 से भी अधिक कलाकारों वाली 14 नृत्य मंडलियों ने आदि महोत्सव में भाग लिया। आदि महोत्सव की प्रमुख बातें ये रहीं पारंपरिक जनजातीय खाद्य एवं पेय पदार्थों को प्रदर्शित किया गया, लाख की चूड़ियां प्रदर्शित की गईं, चित्रकला की 4 विभिन्न शैलियों यथा वारली, पिथौरा, गोंड और साउरा को प्रदर्शित किया गया, जनजातीय वस्त्रों, फैशन से जुड़ी सहायक सामग्री, इत्यादि का फैशन शो आयोजित किया गया। महोत्सव में प्रदर्शित किए गए जनजातीय उत्पादों में ये शामिल हैं – साड़ियों का विरासत या धरोहर संग्रह, कपास, ऊनी एवं रेशम की जैकेटों सहित पुरुष परिधानों का संग्रह, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान एवं झारखंड के कुर्ते, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश एवं आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बेल मेटल, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा एवं मध्य प्रदेश की पेंटिंग्स, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तरांचल एवं जम्मू–कश्मीर के ऊनी वस्त्र, विभिन्न राज्यों के मसाले, शहद, ड्राई फ्रूट इत्यादि, हिमाचल प्रदेश, ओडिशा, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश

Poonam Chand Gupta, Dr. R. P. Choudhary

के जनजातीय आभूषण, मणिपुर एवं राजस्थान के मिट्टी के बर्तन, राजस्थान, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश की होम फर्निशिंग, गुजरात, तेलंगाना एवं झारखंड के बैग संग्रह और पश्चिम बंगाल, झारखंड एवं केरल की घास की चटाई एवं कॉयर का संग्रह।

जनजातियों के उत्थान के लिये सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम:

संविधान के पन्नों को देखें तो जहाँ एक तरफ अनुसूची 5 में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रशासन और नियंत्रण का प्रावधान है तो वहीं दूसरी तरफ, अनुसूची 6 में असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मिज़ोरम राज्यों में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन का उपबंध है। इसके अलावा अनुच्छेद 17 समाज में किसी भी तरह की अस्पृश्यता का निषेध करता है तो नीति निदेशक तत्वों के अंतर्गत अनुच्छेद 46 के तहत राज्य को यह आदेश दिया गया है कि वह अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति तथा अन्य दुर्बल वर्गों की शिक्षा और उनके अर्थ संबंधी हितों की रक्षा करे। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की अधिक प्रभावी तरीके से रक्षा हो, इसके लिये 2003 में 89 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम के द्वारा पृथक राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग की स्थापना भी की गई। संविधान में जनजातियों के राजनीतिक हितों की भी रक्षा की गई है। उनकी संख्या के अनुपात में राज्यों की विधानसभाओं तथा पंचायतों में स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं।

आदिम जनजाति समूहों का विकास:

कुछ ऐसे जनजातीय समूह हैं, जिनकी साक्षरता दर बहुत नीची है, जनसंख्या कम हो रही है अथवा स्थिर है, प्रौद्योगिकी कृषि–पूर्व स्तर की है और जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं। 16 राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में ऐसे 75 समूहों का पता लगाया गया है और उन्हें आदिम जनजाति समूहों के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है। 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार आदिम जनजाति समूहों की जनसंख्या लगभग 24.12 लाख थी। इनमें से अधिकतर समूह छोटे–छोटे हैं, और वे सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रगति के विभिन्न स्तरों पर पहुंच गए हैं और आम तौर पर दूरस्थ स्थलों पर रहते हैं, जहां का प्रशासनिक और बुनियादी ढांचा निम्न स्तर का है। उनकी समस्याएं और जरूरतें अन्य अनुसूचित जनजातियों की समस्याओं और जरूरतों से बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। चूकि आदिम जनजाति समूह सर्वाधिक कमजोर वर्ग है, इसलिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वे उनके सामाजिक–आर्थिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक/ केन्द्र–प्रायोजित और राज्य योजना स्कीमों से पर्याप्त धनराशियां आबंटित करें। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा यह देखा गया था कि उनके पास पर्याप्त राशियां नहीं पहुंच रही हैं, और इसलिए इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए, वर्ष 1998–99 में अनन्य रूप से आदिम जनजाति समूहों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत निधिपोषित एक अलग स्कीम शुरू की गई थी (जो जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित है)। यह एक बहुत अधिक लचीली स्कीम है। इसके क्रियाकलापों में कृषि विकास, पशु विकास, आय सृजन कार्यक्रम, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं, बुनियादी ढांचा विकास, आदि को शामिल किया जा सकता है।

उपसंहार:

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की अधिक प्रभावी तरीके से रक्षा हो, इसके लिये 2003 में 89 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम के द्वारा पृथक राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित

जनजाति आयोग की स्थापना भी की गई। संविधान में जनजातियों के राजनीतिक हितों की भी रक्षा की गई है। उनकी संख्या के अनुपात में राज्यों की विधानसभाओं तथा पंचायतों में स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों से इतर भी कुछ कार्य ऐसे हैं जिन्हें सरकार जनजातियों के हितों को अपने स्तर पर भी देखती है। इसमें शामिल हैं– सरकारी सहायता अनुदान, अनाज बैंकों की सुविधा, आर्थिक उन्नति हेतु प्रयास, सरकारी नौकरियों में प्रतिनिधित्व हेतु उचित शिक्षा व्यवस्था मसलन– छात्रावासों का निर्माण और छात्रवृत्ति की उपलब्धता तथा सांस्कृतिक सुरक्षा मुहैया कराना इत्यादि। इसी के साथ केंद्र तथा राज्यों में जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु अलग–अलग विभागों की स्थापना की गई है। चूकि आदिम जनजाति समूह सर्वाधिक कमजोर वर्ग है, इसलिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वे उनके सामाजिक–आर्थिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक/ केन्द्र–प्रायोजित और राज्य योजना स्कीमों से पर्याप्त धनराशियां आबंटित करें। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा यह देखा गया था कि उनके पास पर्याप्त राशियां नहीं पहुंच रही हैं, और इसलिए इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए, वर्ष 1998–99 में अनन्य रूप से आदिम जनजाति समूहों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत निधिपोषित एक अलग स्कीम शुरू की गई थी (जो जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित है)। यह एक बहुत अधिक लचीली स्कीम है। इसके क्रियाकलापों में कृषि विकास, पशु विकास, आय सृजन कार्यक्रम, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं, बुनियादी ढांचा विकास, आदि को शामिल किया जा सकता है।

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