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Navigating the Terrain of E-Waste Management: Legal Frameworks and Imperatives

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Abstract:

This article explores the intersection of e-waste management and legal frameworks, focusing on the imperative need for robust regulation in addressing the environmental, health, and social challenges posed by electronic waste. With the global proliferation of electronic devices, effective e-waste management has become a pressing concern, prompting governments worldwide to enact legislation and regulations governing its disposal and recycling. Key aspects of these legal frameworks include collection and recycling mandates, export and import controls, hazardous substance management, and public awareness initiatives. Despite progress, challenges such as enforcement gaps and the rapid pace of technological innovation persist. To address these challenges, the article highlights imperatives for effective regulation, including strengthening enforcement mechanisms, promoting extended producer responsibility, fostering international cooperation, and emphasizing circular economy principles. By implementing these imperatives, stakeholders can mitigate the adverse impacts of e-waste while advancing towards a more sustainable future.

Keyword:- E-waste, Management, Legal frameworks, Regulation, Sustainability

Introduction:

¹The proliferation of electronic devices in our daily lives has brought about unprecedented convenience and connectivity. However, the rapid pace of technological advancement has also led to a significant consequence: the accumulation of electronic waste, or e-waste. Managing this electronic detritus has become a critical challenge for governments worldwide, prompting the development of comprehensive legal frameworks to address the environmental, health, and social impacts of e-waste disposal. This article delves into the complexities of e-waste management within the purview of law and highlights the imperatives for effective regulation.

The Global E-Waste Conundrum:

²E-waste encompasses a broad spectrum of discarded electronic devices, including smartphones, laptops, televisions, and household appliances. According to the Global E-Waste Monitor 2020,

approximately 53.6 million metric tons of e-waste were generated worldwide in 2019, with only 17.4% being collected and recycled through appropriate channels. The remaining e-waste often ends up in landfills or is informally recycled, posing significant environmental and health hazards due to the presence of toxic substances like lead, mercury, and cadmium.

Legal Frameworks and Regulations:

Recognizing the urgency of the e-waste challenge, many countries have enacted legislation and regulations to govern its management. These legal frameworks typically focus on several key areas:

1. Collection and Recycling: Laws often mandate the establishment of collection schemes and recycling facilities for e-waste. These schemes may involve producer responsibility, wherein manufacturers are obligated to manage the disposal and recycling of their products at the end of their lifecycle.
2. Export and Import Controls: To prevent the illegal dumping of e-waste in developing countries, regulations may restrict the export and import of certain electronic devices or impose stringent requirements for transboundary shipments.
3. Hazardous Substance Management: Legal frameworks frequently prescribe limits on the use of hazardous substances in electronic products and establish guidelines for their safe disposal or treatment during recycling processes.

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² The Global E-Waste Monitor 2020 Provides Comprehensive Data On The Generation, Collection, And Recycling Rates Of Electronic Waste Worldwide, Serving As A Foundational Resource For Understanding The Scale And Scope Of The E-Waste Challenge (Global E-Waste Monitor, 2020).

4. Public Awareness and Education: Some laws include provisions for public awareness campaigns to educate consumers about the importance of responsible e-waste disposal and the availability of collection points or recycling services.

Challenges and Gaps in Legislation:

Despite the progress in e-waste regulation, significant challenges persist. Enforcement remains a major issue, particularly in regions where resources for monitoring and compliance are limited. Additionally, the transnational nature of e-waste flows necessitates international cooperation and harmonization of legal standards, which is often difficult to achieve.

Moreover, the rapid pace of technological innovation poses a constant challenge for regulators to keep pace with evolving electronic products and their associated waste streams. As such, there is a need for flexible and adaptive legal frameworks that can accommodate emerging technologies and address new environmental and social concerns.

The Imperatives for Effective Regulation:

In light of these challenges, several imperatives emerge for effective e-waste management under the ambit of law:

1. **Strengthening Enforcement Mechanisms:** Governments must allocate adequate resources for monitoring and enforcing e-waste regulations, including inspections, penalties for non-compliance, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies.
2. ³**Promoting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):** EPR schemes can incentivize manufacturers to design products with end-of-life recycling in mind and take responsibility for their proper disposal, thereby reducing the burden on public waste management systems.
3. **Fostering International Cooperation:** Given the global nature of e-waste flows, international collaboration is essential to harmonize standards, facilitate information exchange, and combat illegal trade in electronic waste.
4. **Emphasizing Circular Economy Principles:** Moving beyond traditional linear models of production and consumption, policies should promote circular economy principles, such as product reuse, remanufacturing, and material recovery, to minimize the generation of e-waste and maximize resource efficiency.

Conclusion:

E-waste management presents a multifaceted challenge that demands comprehensive legal frameworks and concerted efforts from governments, industry stakeholders, and civil society. By addressing gaps in legislation,

strengthening enforcement mechanisms, and promoting sustainable practices, we can mitigate the environmental and social impacts of e-waste while unlocking opportunities for a more sustainable future.

³ *Extended Producer Responsibility (Epr) Schemes Have Emerged As Effective Policy Tools For Shifting The Burden Of E-Waste Management Onto Manufacturers, Incentivizing Product Design For Recyclability And End-Of-Life Responsibility (Lundgren Et Al., 2012).*



Human Development Index

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Introduction

Human Development is the process of enlarging people's choices. The ethos of planning in India has always been people centric. However, introduction of the human development paradigm in the planning mechanism ensured the focus of human development in the growth process. As the country was opening up its economy in the 1990s, this central position was essential for policy planners to continue focussing on people who may be excluded from market oriented growth. Additionally, it is extremely essential to incorporate human development into the planning process so that people can be empowered to hold their Governments to account and Governments can be encouraged to be responsive to the needs of the people. Thus, in 1990, the UNDP gave call for a broad approach to improving human well being that would cover all aspects of human life, for all people, in both high income and developing countries, both now and in the future. It went far beyond narrowly defined economic development to care for the full flourishing of all human choices essential for quality of life. For a large country such as India the utility of study of human development is enhanced once the exercise is attempted at the state level. Apart from the diversity, an important reason for establishing a "bench mark" and subsequent "follow-up" on different aspects of human welfare at the state level is due to the dominant role played by the states in social sectors in the country.

What do We Mean by 'Human Development'?

Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices and raising their standard of living. It brings together the production and distribution of commodities, and the expansion and use of human capabilities. Unlike earlier development approaches, human development approach analyses all issues in society viz. economy, trade, employment, political freedom and culture-from people's perspective. Hence, it focuses on enlarging people's choices. People should participate in the development process to have its benefit. Because the real wealth of a nation is its people and the purpose of human development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative life¹⁶. There are four major elements in the concept of human development namely; productivity, equity, sustainability and empowerment. Economic growth is a subset of human development model because people must be enabled to increase their productivity and participate fully in the process of income generation. While raise in income is clearly an option for human development, it is not the sum-total of any developmental process. People must have a basket of choices for everything but simply not just only income. In other words, economic growth must be combined with equitable distribution of its benefits. Equity requires that people have access to equal opportunities so as to have maximum benefit. The third dimension is that-access to opportunities must be ensured not only for

the present generation but also for future generations. Finally, empowerment means that development process should be people-oriented and shouldn't be for a specific group of people or community. All people, men and women and rich and poor must be empowered to participate in the design and implementation of key decisions that shape their lives. Human development has two sides, formation of human capability and productive use of the acquired capability. It is essential that both these sides be properly balanced.

Why Human Development?

Paul Streeten, a development economist identified six reasons in favour of the human development. The reasons are as follows:

1. The ultimate purpose of the entire exercise of development is to improve the human conditions and to enlarge people's choice.
2. Human development is a means to higher productivity. A well-nourished, healthy, educated, skilled alert labour force is the most productive asset. Therefore investments in these sectors are justified on ground of productivity.
3. It helps in reducing the rate of growth of population.
4. Human development is friendly to the physical environment also. Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion decline when poverty declines.
5. Improved living conditions and reduced poverty contribute to a healthy civil society and greater social stability.

6. Human development also helps in reducing civil disturbance in the society and in increasing political stability.

Human Development Approach

For decades, countries' levels of welfare were measured in terms of economic growth or an increase in per capita gross domestic product (GDP). While this approach has the advantage of being straightforward and easy to use, the failure of economic growth to improve the wellbeing of a significant proportion of people in many countries has underscored the need for a more encompassing measure that also captures human development. The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbub ul Haq. The HD approach puts people at the centre of the development agenda, where economic growth and wealth are considered means to development, not an end by itself. Put simply, the starting point for the human development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income but also expanding the range of things that a person can be and can do, such as be healthy and well nourished, be knowledgeable, and to participate in community life. Seen from this viewpoint, development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms. The first Human Development Report defines human development as a process of enlarging people's choices. To lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living are the three most critical choices identified in the first HDR. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self-respect.

Measurement of Human Development: UNDP Method

What does the HDI include? How is it measured? These are some of the few questions which need to be addressed first. The HDI is a composite index of three basic components of human development, viz. longevity, knowledge and standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy. Knowledge is measured by a combination of adult literacy having two-thirds weight and mean years of schooling with one-third weight. Standard of living is measured by purchasing power, based on real GDP per capita adjusted for the local cost of living (purchasing power parity, or PPP). The question then arises: Why do we take only these three components to measure human development? In any system of measuring and monitoring human development, the ideal could have been to reflect all aspects of human development to obtain as comprehensive a picture as possible. In support of the choice of three

components of HDI, the following arguments are made in HDR (1990): One of the probable reasons is lack of data that imposes some limits on its measurements. Secondly, comprehensiveness is not always and entirely desirable. Too many indicators may produce a perplexing picture, perhaps distracting policy makers from its thrust. Moreover, some indicators may overlap with existing indicators. Infant mortality, for example, is already reflected in life expectancy. Thus, arbitrary inclusion of more indicator variables may not solve the purpose for which the index is constructed. The crucial issue has therefore been on emphasis on the policy variables. The next question then arises: How to combine these three indicators measured in three different units? The breakthrough for the HDI, however, is to find a common measuring rod for the socio-economic distance traveled. For each of these three dimensions, the report identified minimum achievements, viz. the lowest national life expectancy, the lowest national level of adult literacy and the lowest national level of per capita income. It also established a maximum or desirable level of attainment for each of these dimensions and then showed where each country stood in relation to these scales. It was expressed in terms of a numerical value between 0 and 1. Income above the average world income was adjusted using a progressively higher discount rate. The scores for the three dimensions were then averaged in an overall index.

Human Development Index- Key points

India's latest HDI value of 0.633 places the country in the medium human development category, lower than its value of 0.645 in the 2020 report. The report attributes the drop in HDI from 0.645 in 2019 to 0.633 in 2021 to India's falling life expectancy — from 69.7 years to 67.2 years during the survey period. India's expected years of schooling stand at 11.9 years, down from 12.2 years in the 2020 report, although the mean years of schooling is up at 6.7 years from 6.5 years in the 2020 report. Although India retained its 132nd position in the Gender Development Index, the female life expectancy dropped from 71 years in the 2020 report to 68.8 years in the 2021 report. The mean years of schooling for females declined from 12.6 to 11.9 years in the corresponding period. India scored 0.123 in the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) with a headcount ratio of 27.9 per cent, with 8.8 per cent population reeling under severe multidimensional poverty. Over the last decade, India has lifted a staggering 271 million out of multidimensional poverty, the report noted.

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The Future of Academic Librarianship: Mooc and the Revolution

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Abstract

MOOCs offer custodians new chances to assist with molding the discussion about changes in advanced education and to direct heads, workforce, and understudies through these changes. To accept this job, custodians should comprehend the MOOCs scene. Various partners will have an interest in the monstrous licensed innovation that eventually dwells in libraries' possessed and authorized advanced vaults. Controlling access and tightening Internet security will require studying and implementing technologies that manage and monitor library resource use in MOOCs. Higher education has been hit hard by a wave of disruptive technological changes that have forced us to rethink how we teach, learn, and provide educational resources. For libraries, the developing reach and sheer quantities of monstrous open Online courses (MOOCs) raise exceptional difficulties and open doors. As we attempt to see our job inside this new market, it very well may merit pondering our preparation to work in the undeniably mind boggling Online scene. Before long, curators may be approached to give admittance to protected, authorized electronic assets for MOOC understudies all over the planet. Will we be furnished with the innovation to oblige exceptional quantities of understudies inside and outside the college? We will likewise need to manage lawful issues connected with MOOCs, for example, licensed innovation freedoms, security issues, and state guidelines. We may be able to work with all stakeholders to help shape the rapidly changing MOOC model in accordance with our own needs while we still have the opportunity, after exhausting all other options for refusing difficult change.

Keywords: Massive Open Online Courses, Future trends, Library services, Academic librarianship, MOOCs Digital revolution, Digital resources

Introduction:

The scene of scholarly librarianship is going through a significant change, driven by innovative progressions, changing educational methodologies, and developing data looking for ways of behaving. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), which have fundamentally reshaped the way knowledge is disseminated, accessed, and consumed in higher education, are at the forefront of this revolution. As scholastic curators wrestle with the ramifications of this advanced upset, they are defied with both remarkable difficulties and energizing open doors. We will look at how MOOCs are reshaping the role of librarians, the services they provide, and the skills they need in the future of academic librarianship in the context of MOOCs in this paper. We will dig into the effect of MOOCs on data proficiency, insightful correspondence, and the general scholarly environment, as well as the systems that curators can utilize to adjust and flourish in this quickly advancing scene. As we move through this investigation, it becomes clear that the rise of MOOCs is not just a technological change; rather, it is a fundamental shift that necessitates a rethinking of the traditional roles and responsibilities of academic libraries. By embracing development,

joint effort, and a ground breaking outlook, bookkeepers have the valuable chance to situate themselves as key accomplices in the computerized period of schooling, enabling students, propelling examination, and supporting the standards of access, value, and deep rooted learning.

The Future of Academic Librarianship MOOCs and the Revolution

Numerous parts of a custodian's occupation require such a lot of scrupulousness that we neglect to pause for a minute to pause for a moment and ponder the conceivable outcomes of the data world. Lura Sanborn offers you that rest here as she contemplates the fate of libraries . . . with robots. She depicts the highlights of different existing innovations — including a robot right now working for a Connecticut public library — and suggests numerous conversation starters about what digitization and man-made brainpower could mean for bookkeeper work from now on. She joins a refreshingly light style with overflowing statements from famous and scholastic writing. In the end, she encourages readers to think about possibilities, what those possibilities mean for librarians as a profession, and how our information needs might be met in the future.—Editor Digitizing education is one of the topics in education that is discussed the

most frequently at this point in time. Our news feeds, blogs, trade publications, and conversations are filled with talk of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), flipped classrooms, and degrees and nanodegrees that can only be earned online. All the while, computerized schooling develops at a stunning rate. Class Focal, an aggregator and commentator of MOOCs presented by top level schools, composes that in 2011, three courses were offered online by Stanford, and that by July 2014, a greater number of than 1,800 courses were being presented by a plenty of colleges both in the charity and for-benefit sectors.¹ As per OCLC, in excess of 85% of advanced education establishments offer some type of computerized education.² In a mid 2015 meeting, Coursera fellow benefactor Daphne Koller made sense of that Coursera as of now has in excess of 10 million clients in the very nearly 1,000 courses accessible on the Coursera foundation of training influence custodian instructing and learning? What is the fate of the old model, and what is the new model, of scholarly librarianship?

MOOCs and LIS education: A massive opportunity or challenge

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are reforming the field of advanced education by offering another learning chance for yearning understudies, workforce and colleges in many branches of knowledge including Library and Data Science (LIS). In this paper, an endeavor has been made to make sense of the idea of MOOCs, central participants in the field, courses presented in LIS and how best this new medium can be utilized in working on the nature of LIS training by rattling off potential areas of work and its effect on LIS schooling in emerging nations. Over time, technological advancements have significantly altered the delivery and dissemination of higher education. In the first place, it was the distance training, which acquired changes to the conveyance model of advanced education, by making it workable for students with imperative capability to learn without officially going to the classes utilizing the course material conveyed at their entryway steps.

As of late, E-learning has held the grounds of higher learning organizations and it has turned into a 'mantra' for the conveyance obviously items to understudies. Presently, with the rise of Web and Web 2.0, web based learning has become thing to address, which is giving various choices for understudies to learn. Adding to this, the year 2012 saw another model of conveyance of advanced education over the 'Web' from world's renowned colleges, which is making a sort of upset and individuals in crowds are joining for these courses. These are alluded as "Massive Open Online Courses" or in short "MOOCs", which are making waves and acquiring acclaim for making accessible

a-list training to anybody, who in any case wouldn't approach courses presented by these associations. Despite the fact that there are worries that these may get disturbance and lessen the nature of nearby schooling, MOOCs might reclassify the idea of advanced education by offering another learning chance for trying understudies, personnel and colleges.

MOOCs Impact on LIS education in developing countries

The experts and understudies from emerging nations would massively get profited from such drives as quality training in numerous such nations is as yet a fantasy. As they are good to go to envelop the creating scene, it might get a chance for students, however by a similar time it could be a danger to more fragile schools as understudies might like to enlist for online courses than to actual ones. Be that as it may, this may likewise fill in as a chance for schools, wherein they might acquaint flipped study hall arrangement with work on the conveyance of training. This might assist in working on the understudy's enlistment with courses and getting groundbreaking plans to a homeroom.

Notwithstanding the abovementioned, it might assist with making a gathering of energetic students, who will take courses without the craving to procure formal degree, yet to expand their knowledgebase. It might likewise allow an opportunity for resigned and skilled experts (counting educators) to freely foster talks and deal courses on the web. For instance a resigned Teacher (or Custodian) may share his abundance of information and experience through MOOCs sitting from the solaces of his home encashing on brand value and may likewise procure some extra money⁹. This may somewhat balance the shortage of good educators in specific subjects or fill the vacuum in understaffed schools, which is much of the time referred to as a justification behind understudies not getting quality training. At this underlying phase of MOOCs improvement, it is undeniably challenging to anticipate the specific impact on customary arrangement of LIS training, however a portion of the accompanying ramifications would surely help the students from emerging nations.

Continuing education

The mechanical advancements have significantly affected libraries and its assets, which is compelling working curators and educators in LIS to possibly find any way to improve their abilities to adjust themselves to be current in the current Web period. In this case, MOOCs play a bigger role in meeting the requirements of the library community for continuing education. LIS schools might embrace or offer a portion of the MOOCs to instruct the functioning curators and educators, which go far in further developing the expertise levels in this way bringing about superior instructing and successful

library administrations. It will likewise help in filling the scholarly hole between the schools attributable to shortage of appropriate mentors.

Academic library MOOC services and success scale

The advantages of MOOCs have drawn in numerous Advanced education organizations worldwide to involve them for the purpose of expanding proficiency of schooling conveyance and cycle. Without institutional help, the MOOCs have a high dropout pace of 90 - 95 percent, prompting low scholastic effect. The job of scholastic library in the combination of MOOCs in the advanced education educational program has not been plainly characterized in the writing, and consequently there has been no endeavor to characterize the outcome of such MOOC administrations of scholarly libraries.

The commitment of this review to the scholarly writing is improvement of a rundown of 'Scholastic Library MOOC Administrations' (Aid) and endeavor to make an 'Aid - Achievement Scale' in light of DeLone and McLean Data Frameworks Achievement Model. The Exploration Model got from the discoveries of the writing has been tried experimentally utilizing Corroborative Component Examination strategy. 'MOOC Framework Administrations', 'MOOC Data Administrations' and, 'MOOC Student Backing Administrations' are the critical drivers for expanding 'Student Aim to Utilize Contributions', which decides the degree of 'Student Fulfillment'. The library's MOOC services are evaluated based on learner satisfaction. The ALMS – Success Scale has practical implications for libraries, institutions, and policymakers when it comes to MOOC-based curriculum.

The Future of Academic Libraries: A Startup Perspective

In the present quickly impacting world, the field of schooling is going through a change. The way people learn has been transformed by the integration of digital publishing and instructional delivery, and this shift is profoundly affecting academic libraries. In this article, we will investigate the advancement of scholarly libraries, the significance of embracing fire up culture, and the job of organizations in encouraging development. The future of open access journals and the challenges and opportunities presented by online courses will also be discussed. At long last, we will Dive into the changing job and abilities of the advanced scholastic administrator. Go along with us on this edifying Excursion as we investigate the eventual fate of schooling and the essential job of scholarly libraries. Scholarly libraries are presently not only stores of books and diaries. They have evolved into dynamic learning environments that provide faculty and students with a variety of services and resources to help them achieve their academic objectives. The conventional idea of a

library is being supplanted by a more cooperative and intuitive climate, where understudies can participate in bunch work, research, and imaginative ventures. Scholarly libraries are additionally embracing innovation and giving advanced assets and online administrations to work with learning and exploration. The customary model of training is going through a significant change. The joining of advanced innovation, online courses, and educational conveyance techniques has upset the opportunity for growth.

Scholastic libraries, when seen as the strongholds of information, are currently adjusting to this new scene and developing to meet the changing necessities of understudies and workforce. As instructive establishments endeavor to stay aware of these changes, scholarly libraries should embrace a beginning up culture to encourage development and remain Pertinent in the computerized age. The fate of scholastic libraries is complicatedly connected to the changing scene of training. To stay pertinent and viable, libraries should embrace a beginning up culture, encourage development, and structure vital organizations. The difficulties introduced by online courses, open access diaries, and scholastic distributing can be conquered through joint effort, backing, and a pledge to greatness. As the job of the advanced scholastic custodian develops, so should their abilities and capacities. Academic libraries can continue to be important resources for students, faculty, and the larger community if they respond to these changes and take advantage of new opportunities.

Libraries in the Time of MOOCs

Higher education has been hit hard by a wave of disruptive technological changes that have forced us to rethink how we teach, learn, and provide educational resources. For libraries, the developing reach and sheer quantities of monstrous open Online courses (MOOCs) raise exceptional difficulties and open doors. As we attempt to see our job inside this new market, it very well may merit pondering our preparation to work in the undeniably mind boggling Online scene. Before long, curators may be approached to give admittance to protected, authorized electronic assets for MOOC understudies all over the planet. Will we be furnished with the innovation to oblige exceptional quantities of understudies inside and outside the college? We will likewise need to manage lawful issues connected with MOOCs, for example, licensed innovation freedoms, security issues, and state guidelines. We may be able to work with all stakeholders to help shape the rapidly changing MOOC model in accordance with our own needs while we still have the opportunity, after exhausting all other options for refusing difficult change.

Exploring the Readiness of Indian Libraries for Offering MOOC Services

This study centers around understanding the readiness of private college library offices and foundation in the MOOC setting. to figure out how students can make better use of the platform for these online courses, ultimately improving the university's education. A review of 157 library experts and LAC individuals was directed to know what is going on of the college library and experts in the MOOC situation. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to investigate the data. The outcomes showed that the ongoing library arrangement isn't appropriate to oblige MOOC administrations for library clients and the library experts are likewise not sufficiently prepared for figuring out MOOCs and convey MOOC administrations to the library clients. Based on relevant academic literature and the user survey, this study provides recommendations for library management and policymakers to re-equip academic libraries to provide MOOC services to users.

To effectively empower the utilization of MOOCs by the colleges there are a couple of boundaries which are required to have been satisfied like fast transmission innovations, the changing situation of simple accessibility of rapid web to most of the nations all over the planet, and admittance to laymen because of reasonable expense plans. This has given the genuinely necessary blast that aided in breaking the hindrances of distance, speed, and time around people from various areas; Online cloud administrations, with the web turning out to be more reasonable the other related web administrations like distributed storage also was currently have become more practical prompting the making of a greater customers than previously. As the expanded number of individuals store their information online this has in the long run prompted all client gadgets being associated with the cloud; Client Contraptions, the minimal expense net plans have likewise made a blast in the buyer markets for the acquisition of different devices like PCs, workstations, tablets, cell phones, and so on. With their rising interest by the clients, the costs have become more sensible. The quantity of savvy gadget clients has gone up because of the approach of such open doors; Online Communities: Nowadays, online communities are an extremely important part of life. These communities primarily function through well-known platforms like Facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Skype, and Google+, among others. Individuals utilize such applications or sites on regular schedule giving hours of their chance to conveying and imparting their considerations to companions and people all around the world. This large number of exercises have created ease for the utilization of the web among the majority.

Within the MOOCs Whirlwind: Education at Scale

Albeit the stage is still in its outset, MOOCs have exhibited their best job in enhancing the "flipped homeroom," a half and half instructive model where understudies watch video addresses ahead of time and do "schoolwork" and connect with an employee during real study hall gatherings. directed its own trial to test the flipped homeroom when it joined forces with EdX to offer three renditions of a starting course in electrical designing. In one flipped class, understudies watched Online recordings made by MIT personnel as an open MITx course and afterward came in to class for short talks with staff and gathering exercises during class time. "The main advantage is that students cannot fall behind because they must complete homework to keep up with group work, which is done in class, so those who fail immediately stand out," a spokeswoman wrote in an email. The other two areas were customary up close and personal study halls. The result: 91% of understudies passed in the flipped course, contrasted with just 55% and 59 percent in the eye to eye classrooms.¹⁵ Supported by the outcomes, authorities declared plans to offer the mixed seminars on different California State College grounds from here on out.

As indicated by McKinsey, the administration counseling firm, the flipped study hall is one of the types of half breed discovering that will characterize advanced education's future. A "campus-centric" environment, where lectures are shown online and small-group discussions take place in real classrooms, is where students who can afford to pay more will learn. The other undeniably less exorbitant model is "advanced driven," in which training happens primarily on the web however may be supplemented by self-coordinated concentrate on gatherings, as is now occurring with MOOCs. In an email trade with us, James Michalko, VP of the OCLC Exploration Library Organization, forewarned that on the grounds that Online training is changing so quick, being centered around the ongoing structure: "is significant not: As an ever increasing number of schools try different things with MOOCs," Michalko expressed, "outdated innovation like the text-based conversation sheets [currently utilized in MOOCs] might be changed into devices that let understudies collaborate socially in a more regular manner. "In addition, few out of every odd future Online class will be a MOOC. " "Discrete learning objects, like tools or topic-specific modules, may be widely used in the future to support individualized teaching and learning," stated Alan Gerber, President of Harvard. The university's experiences are not all courses in and of themselves. "¹⁷

MOOCs in the Market

MOOC improvement rose up out of the best colleges, which at first offered their open-source courses as a device to assist understudies with prevailing in basic classes. In its unique agreement, Coursera expected to confine accomplice base in North America to colleges are individuals from the Relationship of American Colleges (AAU). Yet, as MOOC suppliers extend their accomplice base by contacting non-AAU accomplices, (for example, the 10 state funded colleges in the arrangement referenced over), the scene is evolving rapidly. According to media guru Clay Shirky, "there is growing concern that the pressure to generate revenue might push them to interfere with academic norms of sharing as MOOC providers try out different monetization strategies." While [commercial providers] begin well to start with, over the long run they extricate the last productive dollar." The MOOC commercial center is quickly advancing as it is framing, and eventually the administrations should turn out to be financially practical. Currently, the MOOC providers employ a variety of approaches to this end.

MOOCs and Library Resources

The new MOOC frontier requires libraries to not only mitigate copyright risk and advocate for new services, but also lay the groundwork for network access. Most establishments are not furnished with the innovation framework to deal with a MOOC, said Ladies, which involves large number of individuals pulling or streaming sight and sound resources simultaneously. In a similar vein, MOOCs will necessitate the creation of a brand-new licensing model that grants access to library resources to a vast international and national market. Regularly, libraries give stroll in supporters admittance to assets however confine far off asset admittance to clients associated with the school or college. This model functions admirably when there is a known populace; with MOOCs, this choice isn't practical. One model that could work is a select in model for the two supporters and sellers. Some MOOC understudies could take courses while never utilizing library electronic assets, yet understudies who might like admittance to those assets could choose a superior help at an extra charge. With this model, there would be a mix of fixed expenses to pick in to the help, in addition to a for each thing charge (article or part). Operationally, the MOOC provider could pass ID information to the library when signing up for library service as part of the course registration process. The library's main patron file would be separated from the MOOC course participants only. Setting up a confirmation pattern (like EZ Intermediary) would recognize MOOC supporters signing in from a distance from conventional understudies and staff. Institutions would also be able to limit the quantity or speed of

downloads if they had a dedicated IP range for MOOC students.

Sectioning the MOOC understudies would likewise allow curators to screen MOOC use independently from the principal college utilization and would assist with guaranteeing that privateers aren't downloading the whole data set. Vendors, such as publishers, aggregators, and database companies, will be particularly concerned about ensuring that their licensed database access is effectively controlled and that the marginal revenue from additional users justifies the risk. Additionally, institutions will be able to implement more efficient security measures by employing a distinct authentication scheme for MOOC students. For instance, extra measures could incorporate a framework that keeps access from at least two topographically different regions pretty much at the same time. Another option is to restrict access to a specific device.

MOOCs and the Future

Are MOOCs the flood representing things to come or simply publicity? Given the momentum plenty of existing plans of action, the various wellsprings of scholarly substance, the range of associations with laid out establishments, and the general lack of examination into what works and what doesn't, it appears to be extremely soon to tell. Presently, regardless of the multitude of financial backers and colleges getting on board with the MOOC fad, there are signs that advanced education's excitement for MOOCs may dial back. Dan Greenstein, head of postsecondary training at the Bill and Melinda Doors Establishment — a major funder of the MOOC explore — inquired as to whether there is an unmistakable technique driving MOOCs in advanced education. "We've hopped squarely into the pursuit without a very remarkable conversation about the issues [MOOCs] can assist us with settling," said Greenstein. For some's purposes, MOOCs madness could review the website exciting ride, when stock costs for the new Web organizations took off in the time of richness . . . and afterward lost everything in 2001. The vast majority of dot-coms vanished, but the survivors — Facebook, Google, and Amazon — changed the game after the dust settled. It very well may be that the new MOOC innovation is going through what Gartner calls the promotion cycle period of tech development: following their "pinnacle of swelled assumptions," organizations are presently communicating development weariness with MOOCs and encountering a "box of dissatisfaction." 29 Higher education may begin to recognize the MOOC innovation's clear purpose and strategy during the cycle's subsequent phase.

Literature Review

With the development of the MOOC climate and its students, the help of different

assistant units, particularly the job of libraries is as yet not distinct. Because of this creating situation and carrying greater clearness to the jobs of scholarly libraries and curators, OCLC directed a meeting examining the arising rehearses in light of MOOCs like (1) Keeping an assortment of open instructive assets or different assets which assists in staying away from with protecting issues; (2) Offering help for instructive foundations/colleges took part in creating MOOCs; (3) Production of various plans and techniques for the best usage of MOOC stages like simple substance openness, further developing client data abilities, and so on.

The Scholarly Libraries can likewise make attachment and-play data proficiency modules which can be utilized in the MOOCs by the teachers in instructing the students. Libraries should be more cooperative with the other help branches of the colleges like data interstate, composing administration, and so on. to offer more excused help to both the Instructor and the understudies (Wu, 2013). According to Kaushik and Kumar (2016), education resource licensing and copyright expertise are essential. Because MOOC is a brand-new learning platform, librarians must investigate its components and methods to ensure compliance with copyright and proprietary laws. The staff is expected to concentrate completely on the fair utilization of such assets and teach themselves more in copyright and permit the board. The MOOC course will fail because it cannot be developed or used effectively for learning by students and faculty members if librarians lack such knowledge. Wang, (2017) has zeroed in on the nature of staff in the libraries. Librarians and other professionals in this field are required to be familiar with MOOC pedagogy and teaching methods in order to provide MOOC users with services. The abilities which are required to have been created are (1) MOOC exposure among the majority; (2) Making of a specialist group absolutely doing MOOC support; (3) Absence of enthusiasm to master new MOOC abilities; (4) Nature of the experts need improvement to coordinate with the MOOC arrangement.

As per Elliott & Fabbro, (2015) open access and open instructive assets (OER) are likewise acquiring importance and are spreading mindfulness among the instructive establishments, particularly in advanced education. These assets are essentially free, peer-evaluated, open to anybody, and can get imaginative changes normalizing the insightful assets to each student. For any scholarly library, its excellent thought process is to offer help to its parent association in working with examination, educating, and learning exercises. OERs are an original unrest, the scholarly libraries are as yet insufficient capable in saddling these open-access stages. Libraries should do a few changes to their ongoing arrangement and spotlight on getting the

hang of, building, forming, and publicizing these assets among the students. Open resource collection development, information literacy programs for its users, and tutorials for students on how to find online resources are all ways to accomplish this. OER structures an exceptionally pivotal piece of web based learning and MOOCs. Without a trace of these changes, the libraries will be unequipped for supporting on the web/MOOC learning. In this manner, to work with these supplemental materials for the courses, libraries should devote themselves to make free, open, and institute-made content and making it reachable to the understudies through stores and library sites.

'Information Literacy and Instruction: The Future of Academic Librarianship: MOOCs

Numerous parts of a custodian's occupation require such a lot of scrupulousness that we neglect to pause for a minute to pause for a moment and ponder the conceivable outcomes of the data world. Lura Sanborn offers you that rest here as she contemplates the fate of libraries . . . with robots. She depicts the highlights of different existing innovations — including a robot right now working for a Connecticut public library — and suggests numerous conversation starters about what digitization and man-made brainpower could mean for bookkeeper work from now on. She joins a refreshingly light style with overflowing statements from famous and scholastic writing. In the end, she encourages readers to consider possibilities, the implications of which for librarians as a profession, as well as ways in which our information requirements might be met in the future.—Editor

Conclusion

Regardless of their problematic nature, the facts confirm that MOOCs will acquire a chance for librarianship in further developing the LIS training and abilities of library experts. The current Web period anticipates that custodians should have numerous ability levels including that of ICT. It is extremely challenging for any library school to give sort of training and preparing on all fragments of current librarianship, it is valid particularly in the emerging nations. In these nations, library schools face a number of obstacles, including a lack of teachers, funds, skill levels, resources, and infrastructure. MOOCs may positively assume a urgent part in the areas examined above to work on the nature of LIS schooling and preparing and may likewise get potential open doors. In the event that it isn't feasible for LIS schools to acknowledge these in entirety, at any rate, they might be utilized to make a flipped homeroom, where in the valuable season of educators might be utilized for significant discussions and undertaking functional turn out expected for specific courses. We remember to support in this new universe of monstrous web based learning, we concur with Bajaj⁹ that it is the

ideal opportunity for educators to switch over from their 'Sage in front of an audience' or 'Guide by the Side' symbol to be a rockstar instructor to grandstand their showing through video addresses and mixed homeroom societies embracing quality video addresses from MOOCs to usher enhanced opportunity for growth to youthful students.

An overview led on the library warning council individuals and library experts of chosen private colleges in the Jaipur district, for understanding the status of their libraries and library experts to offer MOOCs to the college understudies and teachers (clients) uncovers that there are essential holes in the library framework, which are behaving like hindrances towards productive MOOC based educational program and MOOC training in Indian confidential colleges. The accompanying key regions have been distinguished from the surviving writing on MOOCs for reception in library arrangements, where as of now the Indian confidential colleges are not enough ready: Copyright administrations to arrange with the substance suppliers, distributors, and data sets for utilization of computerized content in the MOOCs for its clients. Adequate mechanical foundation offices for MOOC clients, which would incorporate admittance to high velocity web, distributed storage, intuitive library site, work stations, and so on. To provide knowledge administrations for MOOC clients, for example, important understanding material, critical thinking with educators, determination of fitting courses, self improvement questions, and so on.

Giving admittance to assets on clients' cell phones. Specialized help administrations for MOOCs, for example, safe admittance to content on private gadgets, remote access, and distributed storage of understanding materials. Making advanced assets accessible to MOOC clients, which includes the utilization of library organizations and between library access to content. Use of a digital platform to host all MOOCs that have been approved by a university, as well as course materials, discussion platforms, and proctored assessments. Expanding the utilization of OERs for MOOCs, to stay away from copyright and legitimate issues emerging from the utilization of restrictive assets. promotion of MOOCs among college students through publicity. Working with teachers and asset suppliers to make installed content for clients

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Digital Marketing for Business Growth

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Abstract:

Digital marketing has become an indispensable tool for driving business growth in the modern era. This abstract explores the key strategies and components of digital marketing that businesses can harness to expand their reach, engage their target audience, and ultimately achieve their growth objectives. From website optimization and content marketing to social media engagement and data analysis, this concise overview highlights the multifaceted nature of digital marketing. In a rapidly evolving digital landscape, understanding and implementing these strategies is essential for businesses to stay competitive and thrive. This literature review synthesizes key insights on digital marketing, covering strategies, consumer behavior, and emerging trends. Integrated digital marketing approaches, including content marketing, social media, and paid advertising, are shown to be essential for business growth. Consumer decisions are significantly influenced by social media, online reviews, and personalized content. Content marketing, emphasizing high-quality and visually appealing content, proves pivotal for brand engagement. Social media strategies, incorporating organic and paid elements, enhance brand visibility and consumer engagement. Effective email marketing, through personalized and segmented campaigns, remains crucial for conversions.

Search Engine Optimization (SEO) strategies, encompassing on-page optimization and quality content, contribute to improved website visibility. Paid advertising, particularly pay-per-click (PPC), is effective in driving targeted traffic with optimized ad formats and targeting. Data-driven decision-making, analytics, and ethical considerations play crucial roles in successful digital marketing. Mobile marketing, focusing on mobile-friendly websites and app strategies, enhances user satisfaction and conversions. Emerging trends like AI-driven personalization and voice search optimization contribute to increased engagement. Businesses adapting strategies to local contexts consider cultural nuances, language preferences, and market dynamics for global and local campaigns. This abstract highlights the importance of an integrated digital marketing approach, ethical considerations, and adapting strategies to emerging trends for businesses aiming at sustained growth.

Keywords: Digital marketing, consumer behavior, content marketing, social media marketing, email marketing, SEO, paid advertising, mobile marketing

Introduction

In an era defined by digital transformation, the role of digital marketing in driving business growth has become paramount. As consumers increasingly turn to online channels for information, entertainment, and commerce, businesses must adapt and embrace digital marketing strategies to remain competitive and expand their market reach. This introduction sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of digital marketing's pivotal role in fostering business growth.

Digital marketing encompasses a broad spectrum of online techniques and platforms, from search engine optimization (SEO) and social media marketing to content creation, email campaigns, and data analysis. It represents a fundamental shift in how businesses connect with their target audiences, moving away from traditional, static advertising methods towards dynamic, data-driven approaches. In this digital age, a strong online presence is not merely an option but a necessity for businesses of all

sizes and industries. The following sections will delve into the core strategies and best practices of digital marketing, offering insights and guidance on how businesses can harness the power of the digital realm to achieve sustainable growth, engage with their audience, and adapt to the ever-evolving landscape of online marketing.

Literature Review:

- 1. The Evolution of Digital Marketing: Understanding the historical development of digital marketing provides essential context. From the early days of banner ads to today's sophisticated data-driven campaigns, tracing this evolution helps identify key trends and technologies that have shaped the field.
- 2. Digital Marketing Channels and Strategies: Literature often explores various digital marketing channels such as SEO, content marketing, social media, email marketing, and pay-per-click advertising. Each channel has its

own strengths and best practices for driving business growth.

- 3. Consumer Behavior in the Digital Age: Analyzing how consumer behavior has changed in response to digital marketing is crucial. Studies on online shopping habits, mobile device usage, and the influence of online reviews shed light on effective strategies.
- 4. Data Analytics and Marketing Automation: The use of data analytics tools and marketing automation platforms is a central theme. Researchers discuss how businesses can harness big data for more personalized and effective marketing campaigns.
- 5. Social Media Influence and Branding: Many studies focus on the impact of social media on brand awareness and customer engagement. They examine how businesses can leverage platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter to connect with their audience.
- 6. E-commerce and Conversion Rate Optimization: Research on e-commerce trends, user experience (UX) design, and conversion rate optimization (CRO) offers insights into turning website visitors into customers.
- 7. Content Marketing and SEO: Literature often explores the synergy between content marketing and search engine optimization. It highlights the importance of creating high-quality content that ranks well on search engines and resonates with the target audience.
- 8. Customer Relationship Management (CRM): The role of CRM systems in digital marketing is another significant area of study. It looks at how businesses can use CRM to nurture leads, retain customers, and enhance the customer experience.
- 9. Ethical and Legal Considerations: With increased data collection and online advertising practices, ethics and legal issues in digital marketing are explored, including topics like data privacy, GDPR compliance, and ad fraud.
- 10. Global Perspectives: Research may also consider the global aspect of digital marketing, including cross-cultural differences in online consumer behavior and international digital marketing strategies.
- 11. Emerging Technologies: Keeping up with emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), Chatbot's, voice search, and virtual reality in the context of digital marketing is a growing area of interest.

A comprehensive literature review on digital marketing for business growth should synthesize these various facets, providing a holistic view of the field and highlighting the most current trends and best practices. Such a review can serve as a valuable resource for businesses seeking to

develop effective digital marketing strategies in an ever-changing digital landscape.

Objectives:

1. Increase brand visibility and awareness through targeted digital campaigns.
2. Generate qualified leads by engaging with potential customers online.
3. Drive traffic to the company website through SEO and content marketing strategies.
4. Convert leads into customers by optimizing conversion funnels and user experience.
5. Foster customer loyalty and retention through personalized email marketing and social media engagement.

Methodology

1. Digital Marketing Strategies:

- Literature Search: Conduct a systematic review of academic databases, journals, and industry reports to identify studies on effective digital marketing strategies.

- Inclusion Criteria: Include studies published within the last 5-10 years, focusing on real-world case studies, meta-analyses, and authoritative reviews.

- Data Extraction: Summarize key findings, methodologies, and success metrics from selected studies.

2. Consumer Behavior:

- Literature Review: Examine academic databases for studies on consumer behavior in the digital context, focusing on online purchasing behavior, decision-making processes, and engagement patterns.

- Thematic Analysis: Identify common themes across studies, such as the impact of social media, online reviews, and personalized content on consumer behavior.

3. Content Marketing Effectiveness:

- Literature Search: Identify peer-reviewed articles and industry reports on the effectiveness of content marketing.

- Content Analysis: Analyze successful content marketing campaigns, considering factors like content types, distribution strategies, and audience engagement metrics.

4. Social Media Marketing:

- Database Search: Conduct a systematic review of studies on social media marketing, encompassing platforms, influencer marketing, and audience engagement.

- Comparative Analysis: Compare and contrast strategies employed by successful social media campaigns, considering metrics such as reach, engagement, and conversion rates.

5. Email Marketing Best Practices:

- Literature Review: Identify scholarly articles on email marketing best practices, including segmentation, personalization, and automation.

- Synthesis: Synthesize findings to create a comprehensive overview of recommended practices, emphasizing case studies that demonstrate successful implementation.

6. Search Engine Optimization (SEO):

- Database Search: Search academic databases for studies on SEO strategies, algorithm updates, and their impact on website visibility.

- Meta-analysis: Conduct a meta-analysis to identify common trends and effective SEO practices across multiple studies.

7. Paid Advertising Dynamics:

- Literature Search: Identify studies on the effectiveness of paid advertising, focusing on PPC campaigns and ad format optimization.

- Cross-Platform Analysis: Compare and contrast successful paid advertising campaigns on different platforms, considering key performance indicators.

8. Analytics and Data-driven Decision Making:

- Database Search: Search for studies on the use of analytics and data-driven decision-making in digital marketing.

- Case Study Analysis: Analyze case studies illustrating how businesses leverage analytics for campaign optimization and decision-making.

9. Mobile Marketing Strategies:

- Literature Review: Explore academic literature on mobile marketing strategies, responsive design, and mobile app effectiveness.

- Case Study Examination: Examine case studies highlighting successful mobile marketing strategies, considering user experience and engagement metrics.

10. Ethical Considerations:

- Ethics Review: Conduct a literature review focusing on ethical considerations in digital marketing, including privacy, data security, and responsible data use.

- Comparative Analysis: Compare ethical frameworks and guidelines proposed in different studies to identify common principles.

11. Emerging Trends and Technologies:

- Literature Search: Identify recent studies on emerging trends and technologies in digital marketing.

- Technology Impact Analysis: Assess the impact of technologies such as AI, chatbots, and voice search on digital marketing effectiveness.

12. Global and Local Perspectives:

- Literature Review: Explore academic literature and industry reports on the adaptation of digital marketing strategies to global and local market conditions.

- Regional Analysis: Conduct a regional analysis to understand how businesses tailor their digital marketing approaches based on cultural and market differences.

By following this methodology, the review can provide a comprehensive and evidence-based

synthesis of literature on digital marketing across various topics, offering valuable insights for businesses and researchers.

Results:

The research findings across various dimensions of digital marketing unveil a landscape marked by nuanced strategies and evolving consumer behaviors. A synthesis of literature on digital marketing strategies indicates a consensus on the effectiveness of an integrated approach, combining content marketing, social media engagement, and targeted paid advertising for optimal business growth. Consumer behavior in the digital era is profoundly influenced by social media dynamics, online reviews, and personalized content, with studies consistently highlighting the pivotal role these factors play in shaping purchasing decisions. Notably, content marketing emerges as a powerful driver of brand engagement, with high-quality, visually appealing, and informative content proving to be instrumental in fostering audience connection and increasing conversion rates.

In the realm of social media marketing, the results underscore its significant impact on brand visibility and consumer engagement. The synthesis of successful campaigns emphasizes the importance of a holistic strategy that includes organic content creation, paid promotions, and collaborations with influencers, leading to heightened reach and interaction levels. Similarly, the enduring relevance of email marketing is evident in the findings, emphasizing the critical role of personalized and segmented email campaigns in achieving higher open rates and conversions.

Effective search engine optimization (SEO) strategies are identified as key contributors to enhanced website visibility and organic traffic. Meta-analysis points to the success of businesses employing a comprehensive SEO approach, encompassing on-page optimization, high-quality content creation, and strategic backlinking for improved search engine rankings. Paid advertising dynamics, particularly in pay-per-click (PPC) campaigns, prove effective in driving targeted traffic. The results highlight the optimization of ad formats, compelling ad copy, and strategic targeting as pivotal components of successful paid advertising campaigns. The emphasis on analytics and data-driven decision-making emerges as a crucial aspect of achieving marketing success. Case study analysis reveals that businesses prioritizing data insights for campaign optimization experience improved return on investment (ROI) and heightened marketing efficiency. Mobile marketing strategies are found to significantly impact user experience and engagement, with successful case studies illustrating the benefits of mobile-friendly websites and effective mobile app strategies in enhancing user satisfaction and driving conversions.

Ethical considerations in digital marketing are identified as essential for maintaining consumer trust. A review of ethical frameworks and guidelines emphasizes transparent data use, user consent, and data security as key principles guiding ethical digital marketing practices. Furthermore, businesses incorporating emerging trends and technologies such as AI-driven personalization, chatbots, and optimization for voice search are found to experience enhanced engagement and competitive advantage. Finally, adapting digital marketing strategies to local contexts is underscored as essential for success, with a regional analysis revealing that businesses achieving optimal results consider cultural nuances, language preferences, and market dynamics when implementing global and local digital marketing campaigns. Collectively, these research findings offer valuable insights for businesses and marketers navigating the multifaceted landscape of digital marketing.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the literature review on digital marketing reveals a landscape characterized by dynamic strategies, evolving consumer behaviors, and a continual adaptation to emerging trends. The synthesis of findings underscores the significance of an integrated approach to digital marketing, emphasizing the synergy between content marketing, social media engagement, and targeted paid advertising for optimal business growth. Consumer behaviors in the digital era are notably influenced by social media dynamics, online reviews, and personalized content, emphasizing the need for businesses to strategically align their marketing efforts with these influential factors. Content marketing emerges as a linchpin for brand engagement, with a focus on high-quality, visually appealing, and informative content driving audience connection and conversions. The impact of social media marketing is undeniable, with successful strategies incorporating a blend of organic content creation, paid promotions, and influencer collaborations to enhance brand visibility and foster consumer engagement.

Email marketing retains its effectiveness, particularly through the implementation of personalized and segmented campaigns, showcasing its enduring role in customer retention and lead nurturing. The critical role of search engine optimization (SEO) in improving website visibility and driving organic traffic is highlighted, with businesses benefitting from comprehensive strategies involving on-page optimization, quality content creation, and strategic back linking. Paid advertising, notably pay-per-click (PPC) campaigns, stands out as a powerful driver of targeted traffic, emphasizing the importance of optimized ad formats, compelling copy, and strategic targeting for campaign success. The findings also stress the

importance of analytics and data-driven decision-making in optimizing digital marketing campaigns, resulting in improved return on investment (ROI) and heightened marketing efficiency.

Mobile marketing strategies, focusing on mobile-friendly websites and effective app strategies, are integral to enhancing user satisfaction and driving conversions in the era of mobile-centric interactions. Ethical considerations, including transparent data use, user consent, and data security, are identified as foundational for maintaining consumer trust in digital marketing practices. Furthermore, the literature highlights the pivotal role of businesses in adapting to emerging trends and technologies, such as AI-driven personalization, chatbots, and voice search optimization, for enhanced engagement and a competitive edge. Finally, the importance of tailoring digital marketing strategies to local contexts is emphasized, acknowledging the impact of cultural nuances, language preferences, and market dynamics on the success of global and local campaigns. In essence, this literature review provides a comprehensive overview of the multifaceted world of digital marketing, offering valuable insights for businesses and marketers aiming to navigate the complexities of the digital landscape while staying attuned to consumer preferences and emerging industry trends.

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comprehensive overview of digital marketing principles, strategies, and implementation techniques.

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Water monitoring system using radio (GSM) modem: An Introduction

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Introduction:

Water meter is a cash register of a water supply authority. Consumption based water require periodic reading of meters except in automated meter readings. Except in automated meter reading these readings are usually done by meter readers visiting consumers premises one by one and noting down the meter reading. These readings are recorded manually on cards and later keyed in manually to a customer accounting or billing system. In some cases, meter readers use Hand held Data Entry Terminals to record meter readings. Data from these devices are transferred electronically to a billing system The environment of meter reading usually is not favorable to the meter reader. Often access to these meters is also obstructed when these meters are installed in the consumers' premises. Some consumers connect their electrical earth terminal to water utility pipe which endangers the safety of meter reader. If during the meter reading visit, the consumer premises are not accessible the meter reader and will have to visit it again which increases the cost of meter reading. Today water utilities & Municipal Corporation in India are faced with aging infrastructure and negative operating budgets while challenged to meet rising customer demands.

Way Out

The solution to above difficulties is to install automatic system to read meters and process the results by computer. Because of development in integrated circuit technology and low powered radio trans receivers, this system to some extent is simplified. The solution is accurate measurement of water & most importantly with measurement integrity. Chetas is the first company to implement the Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) solution in India to Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation & Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai and intern provided the automatic revenue cycle to these municipal corporations.

Methodology

The system accurately measure & collect the consumption data to generate a bill without (manual) interference & errors. Regardless of the information needs, whether for a monthly, quarterly

billing cycle or daily usage analysis, the flexibility of system allows the municipal corporation to build the optimum system for 24 x 7 distribution network. Water scenario demands the optimization of water resources and integrated comprehensive solution to build modern/ real time water management of the city.

AWR is divided into three parts

- Encoder
- Remote Terminal Unit (RTU)
- Services

Encoder:-

The encoder is a device that converts the rotation of a pivot index of a mechanical meter into digital electronic pulses which are read by the remote terminal unit. Double channel encoders allow to measure volume and direction of the water flow so to decrease the volume in case of back flow.



Remote Terminal Unit (RTU):-

The function of RTU is to

- i. Measures the volume and the direction of the water flow according to the encoder's capability
- ii. Processes volumes versus time to calculate the minimum flow rate, the inactivity days, back flow.

- iii. Store reading according to a specific technique of synchronization to assure network water balances within a few hours.
- iv. Detects possible tampering and other diagnostic data
- v. Communicates via radio (GSM) to transmit processed data and receive control parameters.

Intrumentation

The RTU use here is data Loggers or GSM modem sofrel LS42 which is GSM modem which transmit the incoming data from encoder to the main server through the SMS depending on the configuration which is done in the LS42.

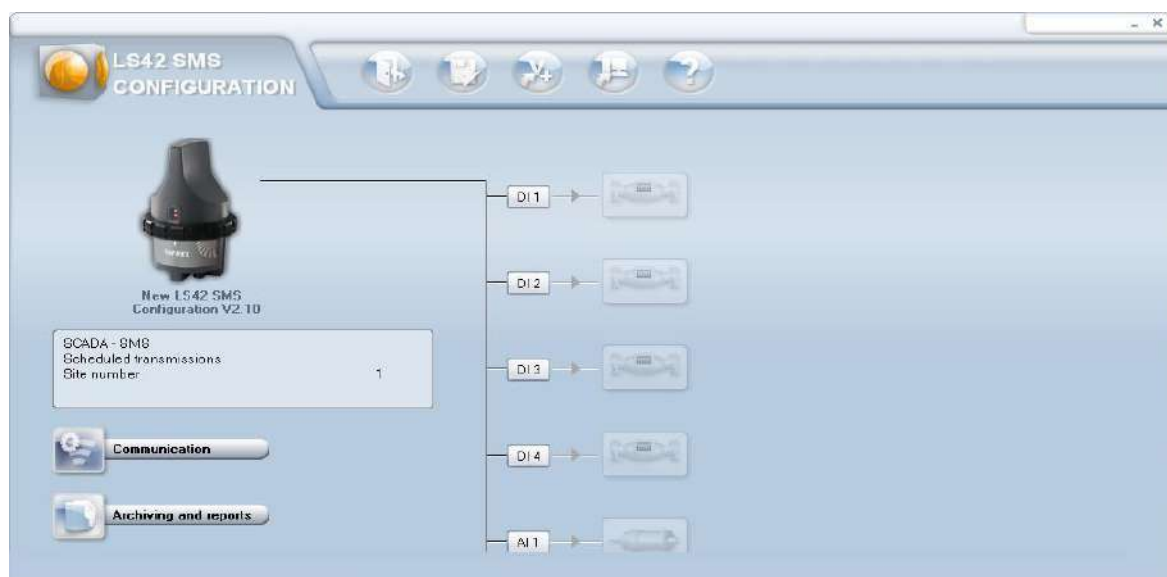
Presentation	LS42	
IP68 tightness	✓	
LED-based operator dialog	✓	
Connection cable with "Military" grade connection provided (2m)	✓	
Dimensions: H261 X W155 X D176mm	✓	
Communication		
Built-in dual band antenna	✓	
External dual band antenna (4m)		
Built-in GSM modem	✓	
SMS transmission to 2 PC	✓	
SMS transmission to mobile phone	✓	
Local dialog over Bluetooth	✓	
Data acquisition		
Digital Inputs (DI)	4	
Max. number of DIs that can be assigned to metering	4	
Max. number of warning DIs to mobile phone	2	
Optional Analog Inputs (AIs)	2	
Power supply		
Interchangeable lithium battery	✓	
Standard battery autonomy (depending on conditions of use)	5 years	
High-capacity battery autonomy (depending on conditions of use)	10 years	

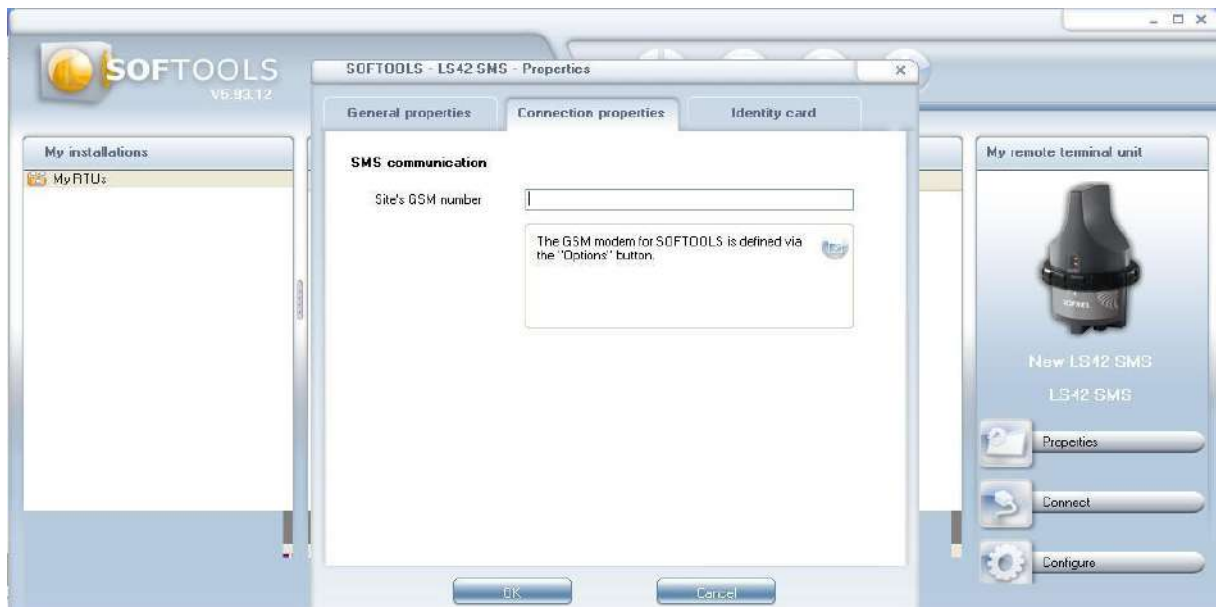


SOFREL LS42 has been specifically designed for installation in a manhole. Its robust design and military grade connections ensure total water-tightness. Powered by a lithium battery, LS42 offers an operating autonomy of several years (up to 10 years). It's a GSM or GPRS communication mode, using SMSs, makes use of a high performance antenna specifically designed for underground installation in a manhole.(7) Designed according to an industrial process and manufactured in accordance with the most demanding quality standards, the LS DMA Data logger is covered by a 3-year guarantee. Though totally watertight, it provides operators with very easy access to the SIM card and to the battery for replacement.

Configuration Software For Ls42 (Softools)

SOFTOOLS is the configuration and operating software for SOFREL RTUs (LS42). It is used for creating, saving and writing configurations within a highly intuitive graphical environment. Finally, as a true operating tool, it allows the visualization of all data through a curve generator with Excel transfer capabilities. LS42 has a inbuilt Bluetooth through which LS42 can be connected to a Desktop or Laptop easily for configuration purposes. In Softool the Number(GSM) of SIM and the number of receiving Server are enter and also the timing when the data collected from encoder should be send to the receiving server.





The service is performed by operation room where skilled people supervise the right work of the system (1-6). A specific supervisory information system has been developed for operation by the operation room.

The service operation should have the management of

- Territory's register
- Users register
- Meter's register
- Device register
- Reading scheduling
- AMR network
- AMR junctions

And also service operation should have the management of

- a) Synchronous reading
- b) Current reading

Services Reporting:

Different kinds of reporting are made available in Microsoft excel or Microsoft Access and more can be implemented on request by the user.

Service Billing:

Billing services are also made available according to the user requirement

- a) Users register management
- b) Reading import
- c) Consumption management
- d) Expiration bills management
- e) Price rate updating
- f) Bills calculation
- g) File for mailing
- h) Statistic report
- i) Penalties calculation

Conclusion:

We presented a system for water billing and consumption management that is capable of reporting readings over the GSM network to a

server application capable of billing and of controlling the meter itself. The proposed system can be extended as follows: other sensors for other services (telephone, electricity, and gas) can be included in the E-Water system. Another future step is to evaluate the use of the GSM network databases and billing procedure instead of building a separate database and server application. This makes the water invoice/bill look like just adding a new phone bill for the customer.

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NEP 2020 and Incorporation of Indian Knowledge Systems in Curriculum

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Abstract:

The present paper is entitled **NEP 2020 and Incorporation of Indian Knowledge Systems in curriculum** makes an effort to focus on ways and means to preserve, strengthen, and promote the rich cultural heritage, art, and languages of India. Indian knowledge systems have been existing since ages but have been overshadowed by western ways of thinking. There is a need to bring a change in the existing public mindset and create public awareness regarding IKS. Ancient practices developed by Indians passed on from one generation to another over thousands of years ended abruptly in the last few centuries. NEP-2020 has tried to put an end to the discontinuity in the Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) by integrating them into curriculum at all levels. Rejuvenation of IKS requires a multipronged approach such as capacity building at all levels.

Incorporating the IKS into higher education curricula is a visionary step that enriches students learning experiences, promotes cultural understanding, and bridges the gap between traditional wisdom and modern knowledge. By embracing IKS, higher education institutions can create a more holistic, inclusive, and diverse learning environment that prepares students to tackle the complexities of the modern world with wisdom, ethics, and a deep appreciation for their cultural roots. The introduction of IKS in curriculum plays a pivotal role in moulding the younger generations to be culturally aware and ethically reliable individuals driving India's advance as a knowledge-driven society. The incorporation of IKS in curriculum will provide us new opportunities to assimilate the accrued wisdom and synthesize new knowledge.

Key words: NEP-2020, IKS

Introduction

India is a nation with long civilizational history and has humongous knowledge in-store in each and every field from ancient times. India has a rich and diverse knowledge heritage that evolved over thousands of years in disciplines such as philosophy, arts, sciences, technology, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, economics, political science, and social sciences and ethics. There is a Bhāratīya way that is both sustainable and strives for the welfare of all. If we want to become the Knowledge Leader in this century and be the 'Viśvaguru', it is imperative that we regain a comprehensive knowledge of our heritage and demonstrate the 'Indian way' of doing things to the entire world. Sadly, the educational importance of this ancient wisdom in the modern times has not received due acknowledgement in its own name. Therefore, there is a need to rejuvenate and mainstream Indian knowledge systems for the contemporary world to demonstrate the 'Indian way' of doing things to the entire world. NEP-2020 showcases the Vedic tradition of India which proclaims that '*Aano bhadra krtavo yantu vishwatah*' means that noble thoughts must come from all directions. It's the first time after independence, that the education policy of the

country has opened all the doors from all directions for the flow of knowledge.

NEP- 2020 and Incorporation of Indian Knowledge System in Curriculum

The NEP-2020 is the first education policy of the twenty-first century, coming after 34 years of the previous National Policy on Education. This policy envisions the much-needed reform required in the education system for making India an equitable and vibrant knowledge society. The comprehensive transformation through NEP-2020 will bring about a paradigm shift in the way we educate our youth. It will also impact the future generations of learners and create an enabling and reinvigorated educational ecosystem for a new Atmanirbhar Bharat envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The formal Indian education system inherited from British policymakers famously known as Macaulian system which was developed by the colonial lens has kept the ancient Indian knowledge heritage out of the reach of young budding students. Even after Independence, no concrete efforts were made to introduce indigenous knowledge in the curriculum framework. IKS can be viewed as a process of decolonization which is not just economic and political rather it is socio-cultural. The New Education Policy 2020 is aimed at "decolonizing

education and achieving aspirations, creating pride in our languages, culture and knowledge. Consequently India will become a leading nation globally; introducing the IKS into higher education can attract international students seeking to explore the depth and wisdom of India's traditional knowledge. Learning IKS has the potential to contribute to a holistic understanding of India's culture.

The NEP 2020 recognizes India's rich and eternal knowledge history, which includes Jnan, Vignan, and Jeevan Darshan as its guiding principles, with evolution based on experience and experiments. The Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) is recommended to be scientifically integrated, including tribal knowledge and indigenous & traditional modes of learning. It intends to encompass topics such as mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, yoga, architecture, medicine, agriculture, and so on. Other key areas of focus include tribal ethno-medical practices, forest management, natural farming etc. The advent of National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) envisions a massive transformation in school 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. The scholars of Indian Knowledge system believe that the Bhartiya Gyan Parampara exists in Indian languages and not in languages like English. He mentioned several ways in which knowledge exists in India i.e., textual, oral (maukhik), kulachar paddhati (learning through everyday activity) since ancient times. Incorporating the IKS into higher education through Indian languages promotes a feeling of pridefulness and cultural essence among students. It enables them to connect with their heritage and value the contributions of ancient Indian scholars to human knowledge

The NEP 2020 has emphasized the promotion of Indian languages, arts, and culture and has recommended blending the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into curriculums at all levels of education. To enable the seamless integration of IKS with contemporary subjects, the UGC has been proactively promoting measures to facilitate and maintain the rich heritage of the IKS in diverse disciplines passed down through generations of knowledge creators and practitioners. UGC has initiated several efforts to integrate and disseminate the IKS within the contemporary higher education system. The rich heritage of ancient and eternal

Indian knowledge and thought has been a guiding light for this policy. Students should be able to pursue the courses in their local languages as well as have access to courses related to Indian heritage and culture. Indian Knowledge System be nurtured and preserved for posterity but also researched, disseminated, enhanced with evidence and put to new uses through our education system. NEP envisions that HEIs take into account the local and global needs of the country, and with a respect for and deference to its rich diversity and culture. India, which was a leader of knowledge in the ancient times, must continue to be the torchbearer and knowledge leader in the coming future. It is said that Indian Knowledge System is not just based on scientific principles, but also deals with ethics. NEP2020 considers instilling ethics and values in India's young people as a critical mandate of education for the students to evolve as responsible citizens. The IKS underlines moral values, ethics, and principles for leading a righteous life. By integrating these ethical teachings available in IKS into higher education, institutions can aid students in developing a sense of social accountability, compassion, and ethical decision-making vital for balanced living.

Conclusions

The IKS will help us to preserve own and the only continuing, surviving ancient civilization with huge repository of Indian knowledge that has been evolved by centuries and created by our forefathers. The IKS has the potential to complement and enrich contemporary higher education by providing a more comprehensive understanding of human knowledge, civilization, and cultural heritage and bringing benefits to students, academia, and society at large. The Indian Knowledge System aims to integrate the ancient traditional knowledge of India with the contemporary knowledge system. It also seeks to promote opportunities for scholars and educational institutes for interdisciplinary research in the area. The importance of IKS is growing because it connects the past, present, and future of learning and knowledge, which is the ultimate goal of the education system – we learn from the past, use that knowledge in the present and invent something for the next generation.

A multipronged approach will be needed to rejuvenate IKS. A strong focus on capacity building at the institutional, individual, research, and student level is needed. There is a need to develop authentic verified references, course materials, and textbooks essential for developing several courses that are discipline specific and are aligned with the interests and needs of the students. The inclusion of the IKS higher education allows students to appreciate that knowledge is interconnected and interdependent, students to view subjects in a

broader context. IKS can develop analytical skills and learn to approach problems from diverse perspectives. There is need to develop of ways and means to preserve, strengthens, and promote the rich cultural heritage, art, and languages of India and as a part of modern education can foster research resulting in a harmonious blend of various knowledge systems. Knowledge is continuously synthesized by any society. Knowledge asset is available in Indian from the pre historic times to the current day will all qualify to be the part of IKS, There is a need of rejuvenation of ancient body of knowledge faces challenges like maintaining the genuineness, quality of material, and relevance of the knowledge in modern times.

The fusion of the IKS with contemporary education marks a crucial stride toward promoting a harmonious and globally relevant higher education system that celebrates the timeless wisdom of India's cultural heritage. The provision for adequate funds is required for promoting and hiring outstanding local artists, writers, craftspersons, and other experts as master instructors in various subjects of local expertise. IKS initiatives are required so as to address modern challenges and promote pride in cultural heritage, intellectual growth, and self-confidence among students and interested persons. The faculty should be given training in the domain of IKS for incorporating and implementing IKS based curriculum in schools and Higher Education Institutions. There is a need to encourage original, serious and deep scholarly research in this area of IKS studies and research methodologies in contemporary knowledge for global acceptance and to attract Indians and abroad which eventually shall serve the goal of internationalization at home.

The flame of positive thinking and Indian knowledge system will continuously illuminate India's path for future. However, the change-over cannot take place in isolation; it calls for collective contribution and commitment from all key stakeholders. By drawing from our vast treasure trove of knowledge, it would be easier to promote and enable further research to address the challenges of our present times. The emphasis should be given on people's participation 'Janbhagidari' for the development and propagation of IKS. This exposure to both traditional and modern ideas can help in better knowledge of their cultural ethos, broaden intellectual horizon and culminate towards the idea of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

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Foreign Trade of China and India: A Comparative Analysis

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Abstract:

Foreign trade plays a very important role in the development of economy of every nation. Every country in the world depends on the import of goods and services from other country. On the other hand, they also manufacture certain products in surplus quantity to export from country. We observe that there is not a single country in the world that produces all the products it needs. In the present research article, researcher has tried to study the comparative analysis of foreign trade of China and India during 2018 to 2022. After the comparative analysis of foreign trade, it indicates that export and import of China is greater than the export and import of India in terms of Goods and services. But the study indicates that china recorded the trade surplus and India recorded the trade deficit in international trade of goods during the study period and China recorded the trade deficit and India recorded the trade surplus in international trade of services during the study period from 2018 to 2022.

Key words: Foreign Trade, Balance of Trade, Trade Surplus, Trade Deficit.

Introduction:

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services in exchange for money or other similar instruments. Just as a family is not self-sufficient in all respects, no nation in the world is self-sufficient. Any country has to depend on other country for one reason or the other. Even if we take an example from our daily life, we have to take something from our neighbor and give something in return. Similarly, one nation has to depend on another nation. Hence, the trade was really boosted from here. Trade has been going on since ancient times but it was very different and limited from the trade of today. Today's trade is the same but the format is different. Actually, since the 1980s, we have seen the expansion of international trade through privatization, liberalization and globalization. LPG policy stimulates the international trade extremely. Due to this policy, every nation has crossed their geographical barriers and reached the international level in terms of their foreign trade policy.

International trade plays crucial role to develop the economy of any country. International trade is extremely important to country as the need of every country to import of dissimilar product. Usually, the Indian economy was colonial and agricultural economy before independence. Trade relation of India were very limited to Britain and commonwealth countries. India's exports before independence, comprised primarily of three commodities, namely tea, jute and cotton textiles. The share of these constituents were half of the total export at the time of India became independent. After independence, India's international trade had

changed significantly in all its dimensions like value of international trade, composition of international trade and direction of international trade. The share of India in world trade was in adequate till 1990-91. Since 1990-91, the share foreign trade of India has been increasing year on year.

Foreign Trade:

Every country in the world in some way or the other depend on their imports. Similarly, they also manufacture certain products in surplus quantity to export from country. There is not a single country in the world that produces all the products it needs. Hence, a country produces the commodity which they have a comparative advantage while importing the other commodities. This exchange of commodities by countries is considered as the foreign trade of the country. As every country depends on this they need to maintain good relations with the country they are importing from. Balance of trade is also known as net export, trade balance, or international trade balance. Also, it is considered as a part of the current account. It is usually a difference between the country's exports and imports of goods for a given period of time.

Trade Balance:

The difference between value of exports and value of imports a country over a certain period of time is called the balance of trade or BOT. it is also called the trade balance. Balance of trade is an important constituent of a country's balance of payments and is an important indicator of the country's trade. A positive balance of trade indicates the surplus of trade while a negative balance of trade indicates deficit of trade of the country. This

simply means that when a country imports more goods than it exports, it experiences a trade deficit. Whereas, when a country exports more goods than it imports, it experiences a trade surplus.

Balance of trade (BOT) = Value of Exports – Value of Imports

Where, BOT is the Balance of trade or trade balance. Value of exports is the value of goods that are exported out of the country and sold to buyers of other countries. Value of imports is the value of goods and services imported in the country, which means they are bought from the sellers of other countries.

Objective of the study:

The main objective of the present research paper is to study comparative analysis of foreign trade of China and India.

Methodology of the Study:

Descriptive research method has been applied for the completion of the present research paper. The information related to this topic has been collected through the Government websites, WTO website, and various research papers, blogs, newspapers etc. Last five years i.e. from 2018 to 2022 data has been used for the comparative analysis of foreign trade between China and India.

Foreign Trade or International Trade:

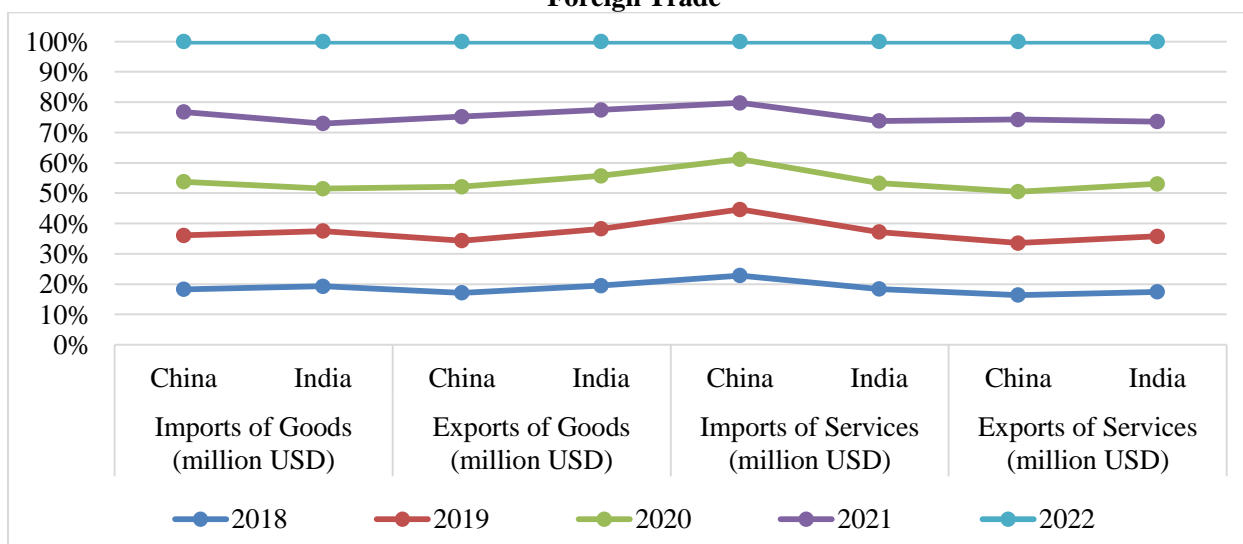
Foreign trade or International trade is an exchange of goods or services between two different or more countries. The exchanges can be imports and exports of goods or services. An import refers to a goods or services brought into the domestic country. An export refers to a goods or services sold to a foreign country. Following table depicted the foreign trade i.e. export and import of China and India from 2018 to 2022.

Table No.1
Foreign Trade

Foreign Trade Values	Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Imports of Goods (million USD)	China	2,135,748	2,078,386	2,065,964	2,686,747	2,716,151
	India	514,464	486,059	373,202	573,092	720,441
Exports of Goods (million USD)	China	2,486,695	2,499,457	2,589,952	3,358,163	3,593,523
	India	157,961	151,537	141,501	176,050	182,416
Imports of Services (million USD)	China	520,683	496,967	377,528	423,762	461,450
	India	174,925	178,322	152,673	195,018	248,543
Exports of Services (million USD)	China	269,697	281,651	278,084	390,613	422,333
	India	204,323	214,128	202,492	239,708	308,676

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO); latest available data

Chart No. 01
Foreign Trade



The above Table and chart, demonstrate the import and export of goods and services of China and India from 2018 to 2022. It shows the increasing trend of import of goods except 2019 and 2020 of both the countries. While the performance in export of goods of China and India increasing year on year except 2019 and 2020 in terms of India. On the other hand, it shows the decreasing trend of

import of services in terms of China except 2021 and 2022 and there is increasing trend of services in terms of India except 2020. While the performance of export of services of both the countries increasing year on year 2020.

It can be seen that the export and import of China is greater than the export and import of India in terms of Goods and services. But it indicates that

the china recorded the trade surplus and India recorded the trade deficit in international trade of goods during the study period and China recorded

the trade deficit and India recorded the trade surplus in international trade of services during the study period.

Table No.2
Foreign Trade

Foreign Trade Indicators	Country	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Foreign Trade (in % of GDP)	China	37.6	35.9	34.8	37.3	38.1
	India	43.6	39.9	37.8	45.7	49.2
Trade Balance (million USD)	China	350,947	421,371	523,988	671,416	877,372
	India	-356,503	-334,522	-231,701	-397,042	538,025
Trade Balance (Including Service) (million USD)	China	99,961	20,555	424,544	638,267	838,255
	India	-327,105	-298,716	-181,822	-352,352	-477,892
Imports of Goods and Services (in % of GDP)	China	18.5	17.5	16.2	17.4	17.5
	India	23.7	21.2	19.1	24.2	26.4
Exports of Goods and Services (in % of GDP)	China	19.1	18.4	18.6	19.9	20.7
	India	19.9	18.7	18.7	21.5	22.8

Source: World Bank; Latest available data

Table No.02 Shows the foreign trade in percentage of GDP, trade balance, import and export of goods and services in percentage of GDP of China and India during the study period from 2021 to 2022.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that the export and import of China is greater than the export and import of India in terms of Goods and services. But the study indicates that the China recorded the trade surplus and India recorded the trade deficit in international trade of goods during the study period and China recorded the trade deficit and India recorded the trade surplus in international trade of services during the study period. Both the economies are growing rapidly in the present context of global economy.

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E-waste in India, Challenges and threats: A review

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Abstract

Electronics waste, often known as e-waste, is a type of waste generated by electronics in the industrial world. Waste is one of the most difficult and rapidly expanding problems. E-waste consists of old or retired electronic appliances such as computers, laptops, televisions, generators, DVDs, mobile phones, freezers, and other items that are usually discarded by their original owners due to their short lifespan. It contains many hazardous ingredients that harm the environment and more importantly, human health if not properly managed. As E-waste contains harmful chemical elements, it is proving to be a significant problem.

Introduction

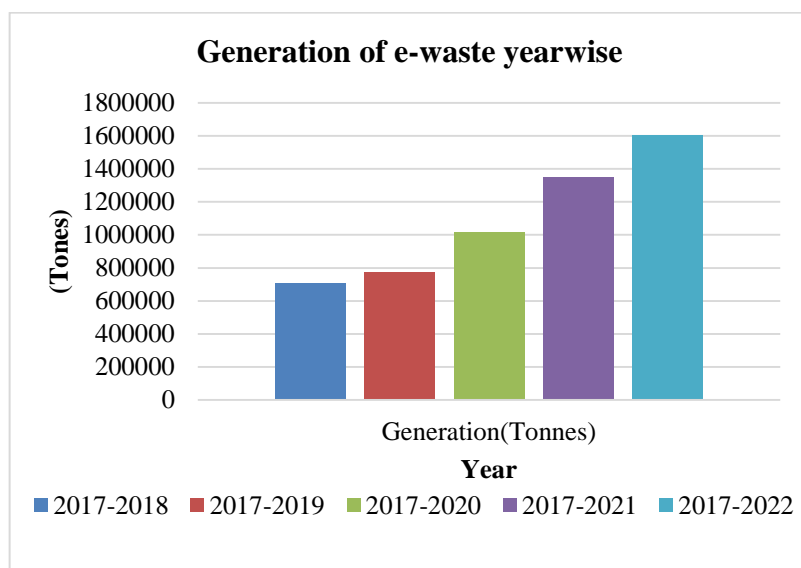
The industry sector is the world's largest and fastest-growing industrial sector due to modern technology's adaptation to live a luxurious life. The electronic industry plays a major role due to its simplicity. As a result, the rate of consumption of electronic devices and appliances increases globally. These devices and appliances have a short life span, they take place in garbage called e-waste. The use of electronic gadgets is very high which aids the expansion of inventions and new technologies. According to a survey, more than six billion people use mobile phones which has become a basic need nowadays. As a result of its influence on human health, it poses a hazard to the environment. The massive volume of E-waste produced by the electronics industry is starting to have very serious effects. The phrase E-waste, or electronic trash, refers to obsolete and end-of-life electronics such as televisions, laptops, generators, freezers, computers, and other electronic gadgets that have been discarded by their owners.

The WHO (World Health Organization) reports the links between informal e-waste recycling activities and health outcomes in children. As many as 18 million children and adolescents and 12.9 million women, including an unknown number of women of childbearing age, may be at risk from adverse health outcomes linked to e-waste recycling. The report is intended to increase awareness and

knowledge among health professionals of the dangers that e-waste recycling poses to the health of future generations and is a call to action to reduce children's exposure to harmful e-waste activities.

E-waste in India

In India, e-waste is emerging as a serious public health and environmental issue.[1] India is the "Third largest electronic waste producer in the world"; approximately 2 million tons of e-waste are generated annually and an undisclosed amount of e-waste is imported from other countries around the world.[2] Annually, computer devices account for nearly 70% of e-waste, 12% comes from the telecom sector, 8% from medical equipment, and 7% from electric equipment. The government, public sector companies, and private sector companies generate nearly 75% of electronic waste, with the contribution of individual households being only 16%.[2] According to an industrial body in India (ASSOCHAM), the annual growth rate of e-waste is 30%, The recycling of e-waste in India is a source of income for many people. More than 95% of e-waste is recycled illegally which enforcing e-waste regulations difficult. According to the central pollution control Board (CPCB) estimates the e-waste generation based on the countrywide sales data provided by producers and electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). The major state in India producing e-waste is depicted below.



E-waste generation in India Yearwise and Statewise[3]

Impact of E-waste on Human

E-waste has various harmful effects on human health as well as the environment. This is caused due to improper methods used to recycle e-waste. The two main areas that are affected by e-waste are environmental conditions and human

health. Dioxin levels raised in the air resulted in adverse effects on human health. In India, most of the e-waste is collected by Bhangarwala and they recycle it improperly. E-waste continuously growing, posing health risks to humans. As a result of e-waste, many illnesses are affecting individuals.

Hazardous Component	Present	Effect
Arsenic	Semiconductors, Diodes, Microwave, LED, Solar cells	The nervous system and skin [4,5]
Asbestos	Insulators in heating equipment	Breathing problems, Lung damage [6]
Dioxin	Different types of cable	Increase cancer risk [7]
Lithium	Batteries of mobiles, photographic equipment	Nausea, Vomiting and Muscular weakness [8]
PVC	Cables, Insulating Coating	Respiratory and immune system [9]

Conclusion

The informal sector handles the majority of e-waste which affects the environment and human health. E-waste management and disposal have failed to implement a scientific way to recycle e-waste. protection environment and society from e-waste risk becomes a top priority in India,

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The Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Supply Chain Management

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Abstract:

At its simplest form, artificial intelligence is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-solving. It also encompasses sub-fields of machine learning and deep learning, which are frequently mentioned in conjunction with artificial intelligence. These disciplines are AI algorithms which seek to create expert systems which make predictions or classifications based on input data. Over the years, artificial intelligence has gone through many cycles of hype, but even to skeptics, the release of OpenAI's ChatGPT seems to mark a turning point. This research paper examines the role of AI in three distinct supply chain management. In this study, supply chains of Pharmaceutical, Agricultural and Logistics Business are studied. Challenges in the application of AI like, lack of knowledge, cost, unavailability of skilled employees etc. are also found. Both primary and secondary data collection methods are used. 5 districts of Maharashtra state are taken as samples, from which total 300 respondents are selected. The study is helpful to business persons, managers and researchers for further studies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI Tools, Supply Chain Management, Pharmaceutical, Challenges

Introduction:

In today's life we usually hear about robots and its functions. The word "Artificial Intelligence" sounds like there is something man made tool for work by his/her knowledge. In simple words artificial intelligence means man made intelligence, machines which think. We can observe how Google is able to give accurate search results, or how youtube gives content on one's interest. Answer to these questions is Artificial Intelligence (AI). Elon Musk quotes that AI is a fundamental risk to the existence of human civilization.

Artificial intelligence is a technique of getting machines to work and think like humans. In the recent past AI has been able to accomplish this by creating machines and robots that are being used in a wide range of fields including healthcare, robotics, marketing, business analytics and many more. People having misconceptions that AI, machine learning and deep learning are the same since they have common applications. AI is the science of getting machines to mimic the behaviour of humans. Machine learning is a subset of AI that focuses on getting machines to make decisions by feeding them data. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses the concept of neural networks to solve complex problems. Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. Specific applications of AI include expert systems, natural language processing, speech recognition and machine vision. In general, AI

systems work by ingesting large amounts of labeled training data, analyzing the data for correlations and patterns, and using these patterns to make predictions about future states. The term artificial intelligence was first coined decades ago in the year 1956 by John McCarty at the Dartmouth Conference. He defined AI as the science and engineering of making intelligent machines. According to research, 37 percent of businesses, including supply chain companies, already see the benefits of AI solutions. AI will also contribute \$15.7 trillion to the global economy by 2030.

Significance of the Study:

Artificial intelligence plays a vital role in supply chain management. In this competition era and in globalisation policy it is very important to reach customers in time. Communication and coordination between stakeholders is also important. Artificial intelligent tools help in tracking supplied goods. On the other hand supply chain management is the main pillar of marketing. Supply chain includes logistics which starts from raw material purchase and ends with consumers. Nowadays, these two important terms are running business activities properly. So, it is important to elaborate these two terms and know more about them. This study will help in knowing about artificial intelligence and supply chain management collaboratively. This study will also be important to study AI in the supply chain in selected areas and the effect of AI in the supply chain for supplying goods as well.

Research Questions:

After reviewing published literature related to the topic, some questions remained unanswered, these are as follows:

1. Are the stakeholders in the sector of pharmaceutical supply chain, persons engaged in the farming and online selling goods aware of artificial intelligence?
2. Are people in the selected area using AI tools for their work?
3. What is the impact of AI tools in supply chain management?
4. What are the challenges in using AI tools?

Objectives of the Research

1. To understand the concept of Artificial Intelligence in supply chain.
2. To study ethics and fairness in artificial intelligence.
3. To study the impact of AI tools in supply chain management.
4. To find challenges in using AI tools.

Research Methodology

1. **Primary Data:** Primary Data for this study is collected through interviews
2. **Secondary Data:** It is collected from published research papers, articles, govt. reports, books, journals etc.
3. **Period of Study:** 6 Months
4. **Geographical Area:** Geographical area of this study is selected districts of Maharashtra state. i.e. Beed, Dharashiv, Hingoli, Yavatmal and Washim
5. **Sampling Methods:** Simple Random Sampling Method is used for selecting samples.
6. **Sample Size:** Out of 36 districts of Maharashtra, selected 15% i.e. 5.4 = 5 districts (approx.) as a sample for the study. Randomly, 100 respondents selected from 5 districts for each pharmaceutical, agricultural and logistic business. Therefore, the total number of samples is 300.
7. **Tools and Techniques of Analysis:** For this study, mathematical operations such as addition, multiplication, average and percentage are applied as per requirement.

Scope and Limitations of the Study:

Artificial intelligence and its tools are trending nowadays. Management is also important before every task. If these two integrated outputs will be very fruitful. Scope of this research topic is unlimited because in near future awareness about AI tools will be increased. In this particular study scope of geographical area will be limited to 5 districts of Maharashtra state. In this study three supply chains are studied i.e. AI in pharmaceutical supply chain management, AI in agricultural supply chain management and AI in online business supply chain management. Limitations of this study are limited

time, limited geographical area, limited aspects and limited sample size.

Challenges in Using AI Tools in Supply Chain Management

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

As per the responses, it is found that between the selected sectors, agricultural business persons are facing challenges in using AI tools mostly. The remaining two sectors viz, pharmacy business and online business are using AI tools in their business. Sometimes they also face the same challenges. Following are some challenges in using AI tools in supply chain management:

1. Lack of Awareness:

Most people are unaware of artificial intelligence tools and how it is used in supply chain management. Still, they are using traditional methods for supply chain and its management. So, it is a big challenge in using AI tools in supply chain management.

2. Cost:

It is recorded that some people don't afford the cost of AI tools. Because it needs a computer system, computer operator and his/her salary, software package costs, etc. Small business persons may face this challenge in using AI tools.

3. Unavailability of Trained Employees:

Unavailability of trained employees is one of the challenges in using AI tools. This challenge is faced in rural areas mostly because educated people migrate towards cities. That's why there is a shortage of computer skilled employees.

4. Misconceptions & Trust Issues:

It is found that there is a misconception regarding online business operations in some cases. People who are unaware of AI tools having trust issues for the technology. Therefore, they prefer to go with the traditional approach of supply chain.

5. Perishable goods:

Especially in case of agricultural business, fruits and veggies are perishable in nature. So, farmers choose to sale goods to their nearby markets, so they don't need to manage supply chain. Ignorance related technique storing veggies for a long time is also a big challenge in using AI tools in supply chain management.

Artificial Intelligence in Supply Chain Management

It is disclosed in the following table 1, that the working of supply chain management with AI tools. Yes/No type questions are asked to the respondents. Out of 300 respondents, each 100 respondents are from pharmacy business, agricultural business and logistics business. As shown in the following table, the rate of awareness of artificial intelligence is high i.e. 93% in logistics business, medium in pharmacy business i.e. 80% and low in agricultural business i.e. 35%. The rate of awareness of AI tools in supply chain

management is also high in logistics business i.e. 95%, medium in pharmacy business i.e. 79% and low in agricultural business i.e. 27%. 98% of the respondents are from the logistics business who are using AI tools in supply chain management, 74% of the respondents from pharmacy business and 47% of the respondents from agricultural business are using AI tools in supply chain management. Most of the

respondents recorded a positive response for the parameter of impact of AI. 76% of the respondents from agricultural business recorded that using AI tools is challenging. Most of the respondents from the three sectors are ready to continue use of AI tools. In this way most of the respondents recorded positive responses and showed curiosity for new technology learning.

Table 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Supply Chain Management (SCM)

Parameters	Sectors					
	Pharmacy		Agriculture		Logistics	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Awareness of Artificial Intelligence(AI)	80%	20%	35%	65%	93%	07%
Awareness of AI in SCM	79%	21%	27%	73%	95%	5%
Using AI tools in SCM	74%	26%	47%	53%	98%	02%
AI Tools Impact in positive way	89%	11%	84%	16%	99.5%	0.5%
Using AI tools is challenging	48%	52%	76%	24%	16%	84%
Ready for using AI tools continuously	95%	05%	65%	35%	98%	02%
AI tools are helpful while selling goods	96%	04%	45%	55%	99%	01%

(Source: Field Survey, 2023-24)

Conclusion:

When the supply chain is fully optimized with successful SCM, companies are likely to experience benefits like, decreased operating costs, better productivity and reduced labor costs, improved relationships with suppliers, manufacturers, and distributors, shorter delivery times and on-time delivery, improved transportation network and routes, shorter delivery times and on-time delivery, reduced risks, enhanced decision-making capabilities. Although there are some challenges in using AI tools currently, in the future businesses will be updated with the AI. Government also trying to make digital literacy and skill development programs for freshers and currently working employees. In this way, the AI concept is new for some people but they are ready to accept the change and will replace traditional ways with AI tools.

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A Review Paper on E-Commerce in India

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Abstract:

E-commerce is trading of products and service through the medium of internet. In this research I present a review on E-Commerce in India. E-commerce stands for electronic commerce and performing business online and electronically. The E-commerce has entirely transformed the conventional perception of business. It deals with buying and selling of goods and services with the help of internet and computer networks. This paper exhibits the present status of for e-commerce and it also discusses the recent trends of e-commerce in India.

Introduction:

Buying and selling of goods and services over the internet I mean E-commerce. It encompasses a wide range of activities, from online retail stores to online marketplaces, auction sites, and business-to-business trading platforms. Here are some key components and concepts related to e-commerce: E-commerce finds applications in various domains, such as retail, wholesale, and finance. It is widely used to purchase books, music, plane tickets, computers, tablets, smart phones, and home appliances. E-commerce provides personalized services, enhances user convenience, and offers access to a diverse range of products. Ecommerce has come a long way since the computer serve launch in 1969. India is one of the world's largest consumer markets; ranking sixth in the World Banks serve of global consumer markets. It is also a market with huge future potential. Indian E-commerce market is still maturing and currently caters to young consumers with a keen eye for fashion and technology.

Key Words: E-Commerce, present status of E-commerce, recent trends in E-commerce.

What is E-Commerce?

Electronic commerce or e-commerce refers to a wide range of online business activities for products and services. It also pertains to "any form of business transaction in which the parties interact electronically rather than by physical exchanges or direct physical contact." E-commerce involves carrying on a business with the help of the internet and by using the information technology like Electronic Data Interchange.

Objective:

- 1) To understand the concept of E-commerce in India.
- 2) To study the present status of E-commerce in India.
- 3) To study the various trends in E-commerce.

Research Methodology:

This is a conceptual paper and the study focuses on extensive study of secondary data collected from various books, national and international journals and publications from various websites etc.

The present status of E-commerce in India:

1. Rapid Growth and Increasing Market Size:

The Indian e-commerce industry has experienced phenomenal growth, driven by factors such as rising disposable incomes, widespread smart phone usage, and improved internet connectivity.

2. Mobile Commerce: One significant factor contributing to the growth of e-commerce in India is the dominance of mobile commerce or m-commerce. With the proliferation of smart phones and affordable data plans, mobile commerce has seen substantial growth. Many e-commerce transactions in India now take place through mobile apps.

3. Growth in online shopping: Online shopping has become increasingly popular among Indian consumers, driven by factors such as convenience, a wide range of choices, and attractive deals and discounts.

4. Competitive Landscape and Market Consolidation

Industry giants like Flip kart, Amazon, and Snap deal have been instrumental in shaping the E-commerce landscape in India. Moreover, the recent entry of global players has intensified the competition further. Consolidation through mergers and acquisitions has become a common strategy, allowing companies to leverage synergies, enhance operational efficiency, and expand their customer base.

5. Logistics and Infrastructure: Improvements in logistics and infrastructure, including better transportation networks and warehousing facilities, have facilitated faster delivery times and expanded reach for e-commerce companies

Trends in E-commerce:

Here are some points I provide insights based on the trends up to that point.

1. Technological Developments for E-commerce:

Technology will always affect how people shop online as new improvement will help consumers have a better shopping experience, ideally making it easier and faster for them to purchase. What for often an opportunity for online sellers to increase their revenue can become a challenge at first, as new technologies involve extensive test phases to see how audiences perceive them.

2. Growth in subscription models. When you promote a subscription, it's plenty much more likely the customer will return again and again. Subscription models have proven successful online, and lots of smart businesses are chancing new ways to turn products and services into subscriptions that keep customers loyal for months and times to return.

3. Enhanced distribution and success planning. Customers need purchases in their hands as quick as feasible. However, they'll pass away, if your delivery estimates are too slow. Multilayer distribution models, hyper optimized forced chains, and software-supported fulfillment are formerly performing in big changes and large profits. They should still to do so well into the foreseeable future.

4. More payment options. Numerous online retailers now use tools that allow consumers to protect for with a payment plan with no redundant fees, for case. Your checkout process in order that when customers are suitable to buy it's a quick and easy process. Oh, and brick-and-mortar retailers need an idea for contactless payments.

5. Voice commerce Advancements: Voice commerce is evolving with improvements in natural language processing and voice recognition technology. Virtual assistants like Amazon Alexa and Google Assistant are enabling voice-based shopping experiences, allowing consumers to make purchases using voice commands.

6. Invention of New Technology: The modern device like Google Glass, I Watch and other electronic devices help to ecommerce is greater access to consumers, easy like smart phones, laptops etc. And also these devices will put the Internet within easy reach and customers can rapid updates on price changes, promotions, and marketing incentives offered to more consumers more of the time.

Conclusion:

Ecommerce plays a vital role now a days. The number of people who are using ecommerce websites has widely increased. The introduction of smart phones has further accelerated the usage of ecommerce websites for purchasing. Ecommerce offers its customers a huge number of merits starting from wide comparability of the products, time saving, and quick delivery of products and offers

discounts to the customers. Internet and smart phones has really changed the way we make purchases. It is further clearer that the number of people who are accessing ecommerce websites for their purchase will further increase in future.

Eventually we can say that our market is on our finger. Today's digital marketing world, E-commerce plays an important role in buying behavior of customer. The number of people who are using ecommerce websites has widely increased. Ecommerce offers its customers a huge number of merits starting from wide comparability of the products, time saving, and quick delivery of products and offers discounts to the customers. Factors like safety and security of online money transaction being the biggest problem along with others have curbed the smooth expansion of the online industry in the world. The number of people who are accessing ecommerce websites for their purchase will further increase in future.

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Virginia Woolf and Stream of Consciousness Technique

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Abstract:

Every writer is known by his or her work. Shakespeare has become an immortal giant image in literature due to his evergreen dramas. Virginia Woolf also had done something notable like him in the field of modern novel. She has become successful in using stream of consciousness technique in her novels. Virginia (Stephen) Woolf was born on 26th March 1882, at Hyde Park Gate, London. She was the last youngest and seventh child of Stephen family. Stephen family was reputed for its talented persons in the family. Her father Leslie Stephen was reputed scholar at Cambridge University. Her mother Julia Stephen was from Duckworth Publishing family.

Virginia Woolf began her writing career very early. She has written her novels in a non-conventional way, breaking all the traditional conventions of novel writing in Victorian age. She did not care about any one's opinion, reaction while writing her novels due to which she became one of the celebrated novelists of the modern age. In her novels, she experienced various writing techniques. At the beginning, she experienced frustration and failures but gradually she succeeded in her experiences. She became a celebrated novelist of the modern age. At the age of thirty-three, Virginia published her first novel; 'The Voyage Out' 1915. She has used stream of consciousness technique first time in this novel. The reason of this late publication was her literary taciturnity and her shyness. She is the major exponent of Stream of Consciousness technique. She has used this technique in her novels and got huge success. Today modern English novel is incomplete without her.

The Concept 'Stream of Consciousness Technique'

The term 'Stream of Consciousness Technique', is coined by the German Psychologist William James. This is a narrative technique. He tried this technique for the very first time in his essay 'Principles of Psychology' in 1890, to depict the ceaseless, multi-leveled, chaotic flow that characterizes mental activity of the human beings. It is something like the stream of thoughts or stream of consciousness or thinking cycle of human mind just like memory of human beings. It becomes very important to know about this technique while studying Virginia Woolf's novels. In the modern novels of English, this

technique is used. It is known as flashback technique. This technique tries to take the reader into the past of the character's life. But the stream of consciousness technique takes us into the past and present of the character's life simultaneously. In this way the Stream of Consciousness Technique is the combination of two techniques that is the flashback technique and the present status showing technique. In the old and medieval novels, the old conventions of novel writing were prevalent. But by using and experimenting new techniques Virginia Woolf revolted against the conventional method of novel writing. In modern literature especially novel, the Stream of Consciousness Technique is used by James Joyce in his novels 'Ulysses' and 'A Portrait of The Artist As A Man'.

'Mrs. Dalloway' is Virginia Woolf's first stream of consciousness novel, published in 1925. In this novel, she has tried to probe in the minds of some characters. In this novel, the writer has told the story of one summer day spent by 'Mrs. Dalloway' in London through her memory or by using flashback technique. The writer has tried to perfect the stream of consciousness technique through some character's memory which has resemblance to the writer's actual life. She tried to look into the minds of the characters and got success in 1925 with the publication of 'Mrs. Dalloway'. In Mrs. Dalloway, Virginia Woolf has used a very simple technique of narration. Simple sentences are used in this novel. Sometimes, the writer takes shelter under the characters memories of their life. Sometimes, the flashback technique is used to show the character past life and relations with others.

In this novel, Virginia Woolf has used the complicated structure to narrate the story of the novel. One can hardly understand the paragraph with its first reading. The reader has to read three- four pages to understand paragraph completely. In this novel, the writer has used the flashback technique to show the past of the character and his or her relations with other characters. In this way Virginia Woolf has brilliantly used the stream of consciousness technique in her novels and become a celebrated novelist of 20th century.

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An Analytical Study of Reservation System in India

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Abstract:-

In India, reservations are an affirmative action program that were established during British administration. It gives historically underrepresented groups representation in politics, government initiatives, the workforce, and educational institutions. The Indian Constitution grants the Union Government and the States and Territories of India the authority to designate reserved quotas or seats, at a specific percentage, in Political Bodies, Promotions, Employment, and Education for "socially and educationally backward citizens." Soon after independence, reservations were incorporated into the Indian Constitution to acknowledge past injustices against members of marginalized communities and to put policies in place that would provide them greater access to opportunities and resources. The objective of this research study is to present a thorough examination of reservation policies while evaluating their effects on social dynamics, employment, and education. This study adds to the current conversation on social inequality and policy interventions by evaluating the drawbacks and criticisms of reservation rules and investigating substitute strategies. It is anticipated that the conclusions and suggestions made in this paper would help campaigners, scholars, and legislators who are trying to build a more just society.

Key Words: - India, Affirmative actions, Reservation, Education, Justice and Equality

Introduction:-

The Reservation Policy in India pertains to the allocation of a set number of seats, up to a maximum of 50%, to particular classes such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and so forth in government positions and educational institutions. In India, the reservation policy is a long-standing practice. Its origins can be traced back to the past, when the Varna system and the untouchability of castes predominated in popular culture. Due of their caste-related identities, these groups have had to deal with historical injustice. The reserve can also be viewed as positive discrimination because it is a quota-based policy of the government concerning minorities in the community.

It is upheld by the Indian Constitution and is reflected in government policies and initiatives in India. The purpose of this research article is to examine the effects and current applicability of reservation rules in several settings. It looks at the rationale for reservation's introduction, its historical context, and how reservations affect social dynamics, employment, and education. The report also explores alternate strategies to combat social inequality and explores the difficulties and criticisms related to reservation rules. This research article offers insights into the effectiveness, drawbacks, and possible future changes of the reservation policy by a thorough examination of the body of existing material.

Objectives:-

1. To research India's reservation history.
2. To learn the provisions of the Indian Constitution that govern reservations.
3. To research how judges evaluate reservations.
4. To learn the justifications for and against reservations.

Research Methodology:-

The review of secondary data forms the basis of this research. Secondary data were gathered from a range of sources, including books, articles, periodicals, research papers, media reports, and websites. published in various formats.

History of Reservation in India:-

Before independence:-

In some parts of British India, quota systems favouring particular castes and other communities existed prior to independence. For instance, demands for different kinds of positive discrimination had been raised in 1882 and 1891. The Maharaja of the principal state of Kolhapur, Chatrapati Shahu, instituted reservation in 1902, mostly for non-Brahmin and backward groups. He established multiple hostels to facilitate the free education he offered to everyone. In addition, he worked to guarantee that those with this education found suitable jobs and advocated for the removal of untouchability as well as a classless India. His 1902 policies established a 50% reservation for underprivileged groups. Despite the opposition of his Diwan M. Visweswaraya, who resigned in protest, the Mysore Raja Nalvadi

Krishnaraja Wadiyar formed a committee in 1918 to implement reservations for non-Brahmins in government jobs and education at the behest of several non-Brahmin organizations criticizing Brahmin domination of administration. The first elected authority in Indian legislative history to enact reservations was the Justice Party administration on September 16, 1921, when it passed the first Communal administration Order (G. O. # 613). Since then, reservations have spread throughout the nation.

Prior to independence, numerous other policies were implemented, including the Government of India Act of 1909, which included provisions for reservation established by the Imperial parliament at Westminster. One of the most important ones came from the June 1932 Round Table Conference, where British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald offered the Communal Award, which called for distinct representation for Sikhs, Muslims, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans. The depressed classes were allotted a number of seats to be filled by elections from constituencies in which only they could vote, while they could also vote in other seats. These classes generally corresponded to the STs and SCs. The proposition was divisive; B. R. Ambedkar and other members of the downtrodden classes had to support it, despite Mahatma Gandhi's fast in protest. Gandhi and Ambedkar came to an agreement after talks to create a unified Hindu electorate with seats set aside for Dalits. Other religions, including Sikhism and Islam, maintained their own electorates. The Poona Pact was the name given to this.

❖ **After independence :-**

Major steps were taken in support of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs and STs) following India's independence in 1947, as well as in support of OBCs (Other Backward Castes) and the impoverished in general in 1950 and after the 1980s. Launched in 1950, the nation's affirmative action program is the oldest of its kind worldwide. The practice of untouchability was one prevalent instance of caste prejudice in India. The practice, which was prohibited by the new Indian Constitution, mostly targeted SCs.

The Ministry of Education proposed in 1954 that 20% of seats in educational institutions be set aside for members of the SC and ST communities, with the option to lower the minimum qualifying scores for entrance by 5% if necessary. In public sector and government-aided educational institutions, it was mandated in 1982 that 7.5 percent and 15 percent of openings, respectively, be set aside for SC and ST candidates. When the Mandal Commission, also known as the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) Commission, was founded in 1979 to evaluate the conditions of the socially and educationally

backward classes, a major shift started. Since the committee lacked precise demographic estimates for the OBCs, it used information from the 1931 census to estimate the group's size at 52%. The commission's 1980 report suggested that services and public sector organizations run by the Union Government should be subject to a reserved quota of 27% for OBCs. It demanded a similar modification to college admissions, with the exception of states where more lenient standards were already in place. The proposals were not put into practice in Union Government employment until the 1990s. The government announced in 2019 that the economically disadvantaged segment of the general category would have a 10% reservation in government positions and educational institutions.

Article 15(4) of the Indian Constitution reads: "Nothing in [article 15] or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially, and educationally backward classes of citizens of or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes." Article 46 of the Constitution reads: "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

In 1992, the Indian Supreme Court held that reservations could not go above 50% since doing so would go against the Constitution's provision of equal access. So, it limited the number of reservations. The new constitutional amendment, however, goes above 50%, and there are state statutes that do the same, and the Supreme Court is currently hearing cases involving these laws. For instance, the caste-based reservation in the State of Tamil Nadu, which covers roughly 87% of the population, is set at 69%. In *Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India Writ Petition (Civil) No(S). 55 OF 2019*, the Supreme Court of India ruled 3–2 on November 7, 2022, upholding the constitutionality of the 103rd amendment, which was implemented to legally carve out 10% reservation for the economically weaker sections from unreserved classes for admission to government jobs and educational institutions. The court also held that the 50% cap on quota is not inviolable and that affirmative action based on economic grounds may significantly aid in the elimination of caste-based reservation. The entire reservation in central institutions was raised to 59.50% by this constitutional change.

❖ **Constitutional Provisions Governing Reservation in India :-**

*The reserve of SC and ST in the Central and State legislatures is covered in Part XVI.

*The State and Central Governments were authorized to reserve seats in government services

for the members of the SC and ST thanks to Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution.

*A new section (4A) was added to Article 16 to allow the government to give reservations for promotions after the Constitution (77 Amendment) Act, 1995, modified the Constitution.

*Later, the Constitution (85 Amendment) Act, 2001 amended Article (4A) to grant SC and ST candidates who were elevated by reservation consequential seniority.

*The Constitutional 81 Amendment Act, 2000 added Article 16 (4 B), which permits the state to fill open positions designated for SCs and STs in the next year, negating the cap of 50% reservation on the total number of vacancies in that year.

*Articles 330 and 332 provide for special representation for SCs and STs in the State Legislative Assemblies and the Parliament, respectively, by reserving seats for them.

*Seat reservations for SCs and STs are made possible by Article 243D in each Panchayat.

*Every Municipality is required to reserve seats for SCs and STs under Article 233T.

*The claims of STs and STs shall be considered constitutively with the maintenance of the efficacy of the administration, according to Article 335 of the Constitution.

✧ **Judicial Scrutiny of Reservation :-**

*The Supreme Court's first significant ruling on the subject of reservations was rendered in the State of Madras v. Smt. Champakam Dorairajan case (1951). The First Amendment of the Constitution was a result of the case.

*The Supreme Court noted in the case that whereas Article 16(4) of the State's employment regulations allows for reservations in favor of individuals from the lower socioeconomic classes, Article 15 makes no such provision.

*In accordance with the Supreme Court's ruling in the case, the Parliament added Clause (4) to Article 15 in an amendment.

*In the 1992 case of Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, the court looked at the parameters of Article 16(4).

*The Court has ruled that the reserved quota should not exceed 50% overall, that reservations should not be made in promotions, and that the creamy layer of OBCs should not be included in the list of beneficiaries.

*In response, the Parliament passed the 77th Constitutional Amendment Act, introducing Article 16(4A).

*If the communities are underrepresented in public employment, the provision gives the state the authority to reserve seats for SC and ST in public service promotions.

*The Supreme Court declared in the M. Nagaraj v. Union of India 2006 decision that any such reservation scheme must meet three constitutional

requirements in order to be deemed constitutionally valid, even though it upheld the constitutionality of Art. 16(4A):

-The SC and ST group ought to lag behind in terms of education and society.

-There is insufficient representation of the SC and ST populations in public jobs.

-This kind of reservation strategy won't have an impact on the administration's overall effectiveness.

*The Supreme Court rules in the 2018 case of Jarnail Singh v. Lachhmi Narain Gupta that the state is not required to gather quantitative data on the backwardness of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to grant reservations for promotions.

*The Court ruled that the creamy layer exclusion applies to SC/STs and that the State is therefore unable to provide SC/ST people who are a part of their community's creamy layer preference when it comes to promotions.

*The Karnataka law permitting reserves in promotions for SCs and STs with consequential seniority was affirmed by the Supreme Court in May 2019.

✧ **Why reservation needed?**

1. To make up for the historical injustice that the nation's backward castes have endured.
2. To provide the underprivileged a fair chance at success, since they are unable to compete with those who have had access to riches and means for generations.
3. To guarantee that underrepresented groups are fairly represented in state-run services.
4. To promote underprivileged classes.
5. To guarantee equality as the cornerstone of meritocracy, meaning that before making merit-based decisions, everyone must be brought up to par.

✧ **Why reservation demand has been growing rapidly :-**

1. The crisis in agriculture: The Jats in Haryana, the Patels in Gujarat, and the Kapus in Andhra Pradesh feel that reservations offer a way out of their rural hardships, particularly the agricultural crisis.

2. Unemployment: Another important element driving the desire for reservations is unemployment.

3. Privilege: The incapacity to accept change and the fear of losing privilege are the other main causes of the demand for reservation.

4. Salary and Wages: The private sector pays far less in wages than the public sector does. Entry-level government job salaries are the most alluring.

✧ **arguments in favour of reservation**

1. Historical injustice: Due to past disregard and injustice against the underprivileged populations, caste-based reservations are required in India.

2. Level Playing field: Reservation creates a level playing field since it is difficult for the underprivileged groups, who have historically been

denied access to economic mobility, education, and skills, to suddenly compete with those who have had those resources for generations.

3. Equality vs. Meritocracy: While equality is necessary for the functioning of a meritocracy, it is not sufficient on its own. The difference between the upper and lower castes was also significantly reduced by the caste-based reservation.

4. Quality of administration: According to a study, reservations have improved quality rather than decreased efficiency. The Indian Railways is the clearest example; their performance have been better and they employ a higher percentage of SC/ST workers.

✧ Arguments against reservation

1. Most members of lower castes have ascended the social ladder and are currently on par with the overall populace. Thus, reservations are no longer necessary.

2. A reservation only offers a restricted and temporary fix for the problems associated with past injustice.

3. While reservations are undoubtedly a tool for addressing socioeconomic and educational disparities, they are not a panacea for all social and economic problems. There are a lot more creative and superior solutions to those problems. But the leadership's reluctance keeps them from coming up with workable answers.

4. As the reservation gets bigger, it starts to function more as an excluding than an inclusive mechanism. Because of the reserve dilemma, groups that were previously privileged are now largely disadvantaged. Poverty and illiteracy still afflict many upper classes. Why do they not benefit from justice and equality?

5. Because reservation lowers labor productivity, it lowers the nation's pace of economic growth.

6. Reserve agitations could lead to widespread upheaval similar to what happened during the Mandal Commission (1990).

Suggestion:-

1. The great majority of impoverished children from low-caste families should benefit from reservations, not a select group of wealthy youngsters who wear caste tags.

2. Reservist benefits should not be granted to high-ranking officials' families, well-off professionals, or anyone earning more over a particular amount, particularly in government employment.

3. It is possible and vital to provide fair and effective ways of offering assistance to individuals in need from each community.

4. The reservation procedure ought to identify those who are genuinely economically disadvantaged and ensure that they are all held accountable.

5. We urgently need revolutionary changes at the grassroots level of the educational system.

6. The need for raising awareness stems from the fact that, despite the unreserved segments' persistent opposition to the provision, the most vulnerable members of the reserved segments scarcely know whether or not such provisions exist at all.

7. The drastic measures include denying reservations to the entire creamy layer of all castes and focusing on enhancing their capabilities rather than handing them entry to universities or jobs.

Conclusion:-

1. Reservations are reasonable inasmuch as they offer the economically disadvantaged and oppressed segments of society the benefits of proper positive discrimination.

2. However, it ought to be eliminated as quickly as possible when it tends to undermine society and guarantees privileges to some at the expense of others for limited political goals.

3. The groups that are not eligible for reservations harbor hostility and prejudice toward the castes that fall under that category.

4. A nation becomes stagnant when more individuals strive for regression than progress.

5. Offering financial assistance to the less fortunate should promote democracy rather than contaminate it by lowering entry barriers.

To strike a balance between equity for the forwards, justice for the backwards, and systemic efficiency, a strong political will is required.

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Application of Generative AI in Accounting

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Abstract:

The field of accounting and finance has undergone changes due to the Artificial Intelligence leading to improved precision, automation of mundane tasks and enabling real time data analysis. This research delves into the utilization of AI in accounting specifically exploring its impact on decision making, regulatory compliance auditing practices and financial reporting processes. It also explores into the benefits and limitations associated with AI tools such as process automation, in accounting, natural language processing and machine learning. This next phase of emerging AI technologies has the potential to provide finance and accounting organizations and finance professionals who may play a crucial role in the pace of change with several opportunities and new technology capabilities to help them achieve greater success. Furthermore ethical considerations and legal implications related to implementing AI in accounting practices are thoroughly discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Generative AI, Accounting

Introduction:

Whether you're a CFO, accountant, financial analyst, or business partner, artificial intelligence (AI) can help you enhance your finance strategy, increase efficiency, and accelerate business results. Though it may appear futuristic, improvements in generative AI and conversational AI technologies can benefit Accounting. Finance professionals can use AI technology to focus on higher-value activities such as strategic planning and analysis rather than manual and transactional tasks. Generative AI enables faster and more accurate data-driven decisions by using historical data, market trends, and AI foundation models to uncover patterns and anomalies that traditional analysis approaches often miss. AI and machine learning technologies are increasingly changing today's controllership business paradigms. However, just as the previous generation of AI skills became widely used throughout enterprises, a new era of AI is rapidly arriving.

Review of Literature:

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) is a rapidly growing trend that has the potential to drastically change the way accounting professionals do their duties. This paper looks at the state of AI in the accounting industry today, as well as the potential benefits and risks of using it, as well as the challenges that need to be overcome to reach its full potential. An examination of previous studies, articles, reports, and studies from reputable sources on the use of AI in accounting is included in this concept paper. Policymakers and other stakeholders who want to know how AI will affect accounting

will find the study's conclusions interesting, as would account professionals, academics, and researchers.¹

The introduction of new technologies has caused rapid changes in a number of industry verticals, including aviation, transportation, and online services. However, the accounting process has not seen many revolutionary changes in the way the accounts are maintained; double entry systems and financial statements are still regarded as the only ways in which we conduct business. However, this situation is quickly shifting in accounting firms as well due to the demonstrated success of AI-enabled services. In order to streamline their accounting services, a number of accounting companies worldwide are swiftly embracing and utilizing this technology. Artificial Intelligence (AI) can assist accountants by automating a number of repetitive tasks, freeing up time for account managers to engage with clients and make more sophisticated judgments.²

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the concept of Generative AI.
2. To analyse the Applications of AI in Accounting.
3. To Study the Benefits and Challenges of Generative AI in Accounting.

Generative AI:

Most of us have a general understanding of what artificial intelligence (AI) is. It is a broad term that refers to a variety of technologies, some of which are already widely employed in society and industry. We use AI when we communicate with digital assistants, use autocomplete, include process automation technologies, or perform predictive

analytics. These tools and other rule-based advancements are widely used, but AI is entering a new phase. AI is having a moment, and the excitement surrounding AI innovation over the last year has reached unprecedented heights for good cause. What has changed? In short, AI is graduating. It is transitioning from rules-based models to fundamental data-driven and language models. With a foundation model based on predictions and patterns, the new AI can provide people with superior technological capabilities that will revolutionize the way business is conducted. These tools range from intelligent automation to machine learning, natural language processing, and Generative AI, and they provide new opportunities, potential benefits, and several rising hazards for finance and accounting.

Generative AI is a new type of AI technology that is supported by a foundation model, often known as a big language model. These huge language models are pre-trained using massive amounts of data and compute to execute a prediction task. These forecasts can then forecast or produce a wide range of new jobs. This means that generative AI refers to technologies that produce original content modalities (text, photos, audio, code, speech, video, etc.) that would have required human talent and expertise to produce in the past. This fundamental approach is exemplified by well-known programs like Microsoft's Bing AI, Google Bard, and OpenAI's ChatGPT. These AI tools constitute the core of the next wave of AI.

Key Considerations for Generative AI:

Accounting decision should keep these considerations in mind when applying this new technology:

a. Take excellent care of these money lessons: Keep track of developments as generative AI models begin to contribute to the process, synthesize, and produce financial performance tales. Human accountability will become more and more important, especially in light of how quickly certain F&A teams will be implementing the technology (either as standalone models or integrated into regular financial applications). Every transaction or report that is created will require a final sign-off from a human and a layer of human confirmation. Think about the queries your stakeholders might have regarding material produced by AI.

b. Put the controllership lens to use: In F&A, risk management and controls are essential. Operators must maintain using the controllership lens in all use cases they are evaluating, even as these solutions' accuracy keeps becoming better. When evaluating potential financial exposure, materiality, and hazards that could affect their processes, they should do so. Operators are responsible for monitoring and verifying the completeness and accuracy of both the generated outputs and the inputs used. To predict its

influence, map use cases against your major control matrices, as you should with most developing technology.

c. Partnering internally in business is essential: One of the areas that will be most affected is analysis and reporting, and self-serve solutions will become increasingly prevalent in businesses. This could entice some company executives to base all of their decision-making decisions on brand-new, intelligent AI-powered advisors. Alliance-building between Finance and other business units can be challenging, therefore take into account which internal stakeholders will be impacted and make plans early on to build internal business cooperation and confidence.

5. Benefits of Using AI in Accounting:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the accounting industry by replacing human capabilities and handling large amounts of data quickly. AI helps accountants increase productivity and efficiency, allowing them to devote more time to their clients. AI also improves the quality of accounting operations by providing real-time status of financial concerns through natural language processing and computer vision. It also ensures compliance with internal, local, state, and federal accounting requirements, facilitating audits and verifying compliance. AI also helps prevent fraud, which costs businesses billions of dollars annually. As technology continues to evolve, AI will play a crucial role in the accounting sector.

Accountants monitor every aspect of a company's finances to ensure that it operates profitably and effectively. These include keeping the company's general ledger (GL) up to date, filing taxes on time, and generating and analysing financial statements (such as the cash flow, income statement, and balance sheet). Regardless of how cautious a worker is, mistakes can still happen and cause catastrophic financial outcomes in the road. All of these jobs need a lot of human interaction, which costs money and effort.

a. Saves Time & Money:

Artificial intelligence (AI) is already available in accounting software thanks to recent trends, and like many industries, the accounting and finance sector is feeling the full force of this development. Accounting procedures that used to take hours or days can now be accomplished more correctly in a fraction of the time thanks to artificial intelligence. Because AI optimizes and streamlines numerous repetitious accounting operations, it is crucial to the accounting and finance industries. In the end, AI helps accounting and financial analysts gain useful insights and helps them analyse vast amounts of data quickly, resulting in more accurate, actionable data at lower costs. This allows firms to save more time and money overall. Afterwards, by using this data to provide insights and analytics, strategic

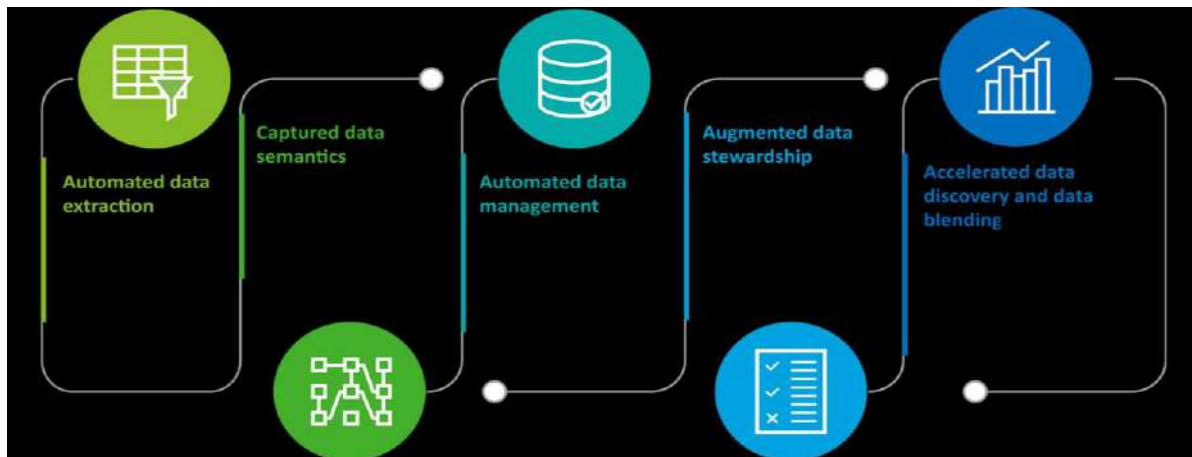
decisions that impact the entire organization can be made.

b. Automating Repetitious Processes:

Automation of accounting activities has undergone a significant transformation thanks to robotic process automation, or RPA. Software robots, or "bots," that imitate human behaviour can be created thanks to RPA technology and are capable of quickly and accurately completing rule-based, repetitive accounting activities. By analysing and interpreting data, AI in accounting has the

ability to reveal trends and additional insights. The main benefit of AI in these areas is that it increases accuracy and efficiency by automating administrative and repetitive operations, which enables accounting teams to provide true value to their clients and their business. It improves a number of other accounting procedures, including billing, invoicing, expenditure management, accounts payable and receivable, procurement, and purchasing.

Figure No.1.1 Data Automation Tools



Source: www.deloitte.com

c. Protection From Frauds:

By offering on-going financial auditing procedures to ensure businesses are in accordance with local, federal, and, if relevant, international legislation, applying AI to data sets can also aid in the reduction of fraud. AI quickly sorts through massive data sets using its algorithms, highlighting possible fraud and unusual activity. It looks through the historical patterns of various transactions to identify unusual patterns, like withdrawals or deposits from foreign nations that are occasionally higher than usual amounts. AI also continuously learns from flagged transactions, human modifications to GL audits, and other data so that it can make better decisions in the future. AI also contributes to a decrease in fraud in digital banking, particularly as data and transaction volumes rise. It searches for questionable and dishonest payments that might have gotten lost by mistake.

d. Auditing & Compliance:

Accountants & Auditors have the difficult but crucial task of auditing their data and records to ensure that they comply with legal requirements. AI records company transactions and activities in real time and performs continuous GL or recordkeeping auditing. A corporation can increase the accuracy of its books throughout the month and relieve the finance and accounting teams of some of the month-end close burden by executing on-going reconciliations and accrual adjustments. These

audits are used by AI-enabled algorithms in this software to help make sure the company's records and procedures comply with the laws and regulations established by various government agencies.

e. Other Benefits:

Additionally, AI offers accountants other advantages. For example, invisible accounting allows human accountants to participate more in strategic decision-making by operating in the background with the help of an AI tool. The second is continuous auditing, in which artificial intelligence performs audits without pauses or lapses in logic or accuracy. Third Active insights provide executives and accounting managers with real-time financial visibility.

6. Challenges & Risks of Applying AI in Accounting:

AI users face challenges in data management, including integrating data from sources, cleaning and preparing data, enabling self-service access, ensuring data governance, and lack of personnel. 40% of AI users have low to medium knowledge in data processes, and data-related issues are top obstacles for businesses.

a. Data Security and Privacy Concerns: Using AI in accounting necessitates handling private financial information. It becomes a crucial problem to protect sensitive data from cyber-attacks, breaches, and unauthorized access. It is imperative for

organizations to put strong data security measures in place, such encryption, access limits, and secure storage, in order to protect sensitive financial data and adhere to pertinent data protection laws like the CCPA and GDPR.

b. Ethics: AI systems use algorithms and patterns discovered through data to make choices. Fairness, transparency, and possible biases must all be carefully considered in order to ensure the ethical application of AI in accounting. Concerns about AI-driven decisions that could affect stakeholders, such resource allocation, credit rating, and loan approvals, must be addressed by organizations in order to guarantee that the decision-making process is impartial, fair, and responsible.

c. Skill and knowledge gaps in the workforce: Professionals with experience in both accounting and AI are frequently in short supply. Upskilling and reskilling activities are required to close this gap and ensure that accountants and finance professionals are able to fully utilize AI capabilities.

d. Integration of existing systems: It can be difficult to integrate artificial intelligence into conventional accounting systems and operations. Legacy systems may not be designed to effortlessly interact with Artificial Intelligence technology, necessitating extensive work to ensure compatibility, data synchronisation, and smooth collaboration between AI systems and existing software. This is why having a system that effortlessly interacts with ERPs and other application is essential.

e. Fear of Job Loss: The rise of artificial intelligence has raised concerns about job loss as computers take over tasks previously handled by humans. The risk pertains to employing artificial intelligence in accounting. Future workforces will be thinner, particularly in services like order-to-cash and "transactional" accounting, which is essentially bookkeeping. However, there will be an increase in analytical positions and specialties such as tax and treasury management. You can't simply turn an accounts payable clerk into a financial analyst. Moving forward, there must be an investment in retraining.

Conclusion:

Artificial intelligence has surely transformed the accounting and finance industries, providing substantial benefits such as increased productivity, accuracy, and data analytic capabilities. However, it is critical to address the possible negative consequences of AI, such as job displacement, data security problems, and the necessity for human supervision. By recognizing and efficiently managing these issues, you can use AI to achieve long-term growth, profitability, and success in your organization. Overall, generative AI has the potential to alter enterprise accounting by automating repetitive processes, allowing financial

professionals to focus on more valuable duties, and improving the accuracy and dependability of financial reporting and analysis.

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Child Marriage and Social condition across the world

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Abstract:

Woman is known for her role in multidimensional sphere as she is daughter, she is sister, mother, beloved, friend and many more but society has given too much burden on her head in the early age as she gets early marriage. Marriage is very important *sanskara* in every civilization and religion. In human life but early marriage is somewhere curse to society and even human civilization. Actually there is a steady decline in such practice but due to some social issues and other problems child marriage is being practice across the world and in India. Parents think that child marriage give social security to girls but it threatens to many wellbeing of girl child

Introduction:

“Child marriage threatens the lives, well-being and futures of girls around the world”

Sound civilization is depends on Healthy human being and healthy society as it has been formed only through women if she has given early care and remained healthy then everything is possible with positivism as best civilization but human being is very treacherous animal and he has done all the things for selfishness all over the world child marriages are performed but the victim of child marriage is girl, she has exploited in every sphere as domestically the burden of house chores and consequences of domestic violence, early motherhood and many more

“Girls who marry before 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence and less likely to remain in school. They have worse economic and health outcomes than their unmarried peers which are eventually passed down to their own children”

Human civilization has been progressed as there is the scientific revolution and other technological revolution, the life of woman has been changed but there are still in many part of the society thinks that marriage gives security to girls but actual ground reality is very different as there is constant trigger of insulted life, psychological exploitation, domestic violence has been entered in the life of girl when she is under aged

due to weak social system as in many parts of India there is the social tradition and custom to perform early marriage as there is no social security for girls as the education has not been given and not spread in that the particular society and other triggers that worsen the social life of weak communities and ultimately leads to child marriage of social, financial security

“Today multiple crises- including conflict, climate shocks and the ongoing fallout from COVID-19- are threatening to reverse progress towards eliminating this human rights violation. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals call for global action to end child marriage by 2030”

Generally child marriage custom is existed or the root cause of child marriage is poverty, lack of educational opportunities, weak social position, culture and there is the illusion for social security and some families think marry off the girl child would reduce economic burden of their families. It gives more factors to lead child marriage to harm the life of girl and even civilization as the health of civilization is completely depends on the health of women if she strong then child is also strong if she weak then the health of child is also weak, early marriages lead to early pregnancy and the rate of mother mortality has been increased due to poor health of mother as she is under eighteen and her other part of bodies have not been well developed to sustain early pregnancy it leads to many medical health issues as the risk of mortality of mother is going to increase

“In 2016 UNICEF, together with UNFPA launched the Global Programme to end child marriages Empowering young girls at risk of marriage or early in union. The programme have reached more than 21 million adolescent girls with life skills training, comprehensive sexuality education and school attendance support since 2016 over 353 million people including key community influences as well, as men and boys specifically have also engaged in dialogue and communication campaigns to support adolescent girls and other efforts to end child marriage”

In many parts of India the social custom to get early marriages, even in the ancient times there was *Jathar Vivaha* as child girl was forced to marry old man it has various consequences as one of another ritual was *Sati pratha* as when the husband of woman dies before wife then wife has to sacrifice her life as she has been ablaze with the mortal of husband then she is real *pativrata* or she is real wife and it is natural to the *Jathar Vivah* as old man marries to girl then naturally the old husband dies and girl has to go as Sati, this was very inhuman tradition in Indian system. Before the independence and with the efforts of social reformers as Mahatma Phooly, Krantijyoti Savitribai Phooly and Rajaram Mohan Roy they have opposed this Sati Tradition to end such custom and leads to other social problems. After the independence Indian government has directed many social well fare to end such inhuman tradition

“Under India’s Prohibition of child Marriage Act of 2006. The legal age of marriage is for girls is 18 and for boys it is 21. The law mandates punitive measures against all who perform, permit or promote child marriage.” In the child marriage there is violence on physical level and even in sexual level also basically child marriage leads to physical, psychological, sexual violence like poor health, increased mortality of child and mother during early immature pregnancy. Risk of unhealthy social and psychological health of mother and child, throughout the life as lack of confidence, poor upbringing of child, depression and other issues that leads to various problems that affects the society

So it is very important to eradicate such inhuman custom to form best civilization as there is progress in all the sphere of society as there is the empower of women who wants to do deliberately for their life even government has to provide health facilities and other social department has to stop such marriages and even society has to reform itself as girl must have Given opportunities to get education to empowered herself and become responsible citizen and even she is responsible for her life, also independent thinking leads to live independent life and violence free home leads to violence free family, leads to violence free society, leads to violence free nation and ultimately leads to violence free world and the dream of UTOPIAN SOCIETY would be achieved as no need of police, no need of courts no need of locks to the home, no need of supervision of employees and many more as there is only peace. Woman is the integral part of society, she has many responsibilities so we respect her and remove such inhuman tradition and make economically strong to our society that every girl child has to get all the opportunities to live respectable life.

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Constitution and Reservation Policy in India

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Abstract:

This paper examines the constitutional framework and reservation policy in India, focusing on its historical background, constitutional provisions, the role of the government in implementation, and concludes with suggestions for improvement. India's reservation policy, rooted in historical injustices, aims to address systemic inequalities faced by marginalized communities. This paper examines its constitutional framework, government role, and implications. The constitutional provisions, notably Articles 15(4) and 16(4), empower the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes. Additionally, Article 46 directs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections. These provisions form the backbone of India's affirmative action efforts and provide a legal basis for reservation policies in education, employment, and politics. The role of the government in implementing reservation policies is crucial. Through legislation, executive orders, and institutional mechanisms, the government establishes quotas in educational institutions, government jobs, and legislative bodies to ensure representation and access for marginalized groups. However, the implementation has been barred by challenges such as, lack of accountability, and caste-based politics, hindering the policy's effectiveness. Debates surrounding reservation policies often revolve around the tension between meritocracy and social justice. Critics argue that reservation quotas compromise merit-based selection processes, leading to inefficiencies and undermining competitiveness. However, proponents assert that reservation policies are essential for addressing historical injustices and creating opportunities for underprivileged communities. This paper navigates through these arguments to provide a nuanced understanding of the reservation policy's impact on Indian society and governance.

Keywords: India, Constitution, Reservation Policy, Government, Social Justice

Introduction:

India's reservation policy stands as a testament to its commitment to rectify historical injustices and foster social inclusion. Enshrined within the constitutional fabric, this policy is designed to uplift marginalized communities that have long endured discrimination based on caste, tribe, and gender. Yet, its implementation has been a subject of intense debate, stirring discussions on meritocracy, equality, and the role of the state in shaping social outcomes. The roots of India's reservation policy can be traced back to its colonial and post-independence history, where caste-based discrimination and social hierarchies entrenched deep inequalities within society. The policy evolved as a response to these injustices, aiming to dismantle barriers and provide equitable opportunities for all citizens. However, its journey has been marked by complexities and contradictions, reflecting the broader socio-political landscape of the country.

At the heart of the reservation policy lie constitutional provisions that empower the state to intervene in favor of disadvantaged groups. Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Indian Constitution grant the government the authority to enact special measures for the advancement of socially and educationally

backward classes. Additionally, Article 46 directs the state to promote the interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections, emphasizing the imperative of inclusive development. The implementation of reservation policies in India rests heavily on the shoulders of the government. Through legislative mandates, executive orders, and administrative mechanisms, the state establishes quotas in educational institutions, government jobs, and legislative bodies to ensure representation and access for marginalized communities. However, the effectiveness of these policies has been questioned amidst concerns of inefficiency, corruption, and unintended consequences. This paper seeks to explore these dynamics in-depth, shedding light on the complexities of India's reservation policy landscape.

Historical Background:

The reservation policy traces its roots back to colonial and post-independence India when marginalized communities faced systemic discrimination based on caste, tribe, and gender. The policy evolved over time through various legislative and administrative measures to uplift these communities. The historical backdrop against which India's reservation policy emerged is characterized

by centuries-old societal structures that entrenched discrimination and oppression based on caste, tribe, and gender. The caste system, in particular, divided society into hierarchical orders, with Brahmins at the top and Dalits (formerly known as Untouchables) at the bottom, facing severe social and economic marginalization. Similarly, tribal communities faced exploitation and marginalization, further exacerbating social inequalities.

During British colonial rule, these divisions were institutionalized and perpetuated through various legislative and administrative measures. The British administration, seeking to maintain control and exploit resources, often exploited existing social hierarchies, deepening divisions within Indian society. Policies such as the Criminal Tribes Act and the creation of separate electorates for different communities further entrenched divisions and reinforced discriminatory practices. The struggle for social justice and equality gained momentum during India's independence movement, with leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar advocating for the upliftment of marginalized communities. The Constituent Assembly, tasked with drafting India's Constitution, recognized the need to address historical injustices and promote social inclusion. As a result, provisions for affirmative action were enshrined in the Constitution, laying the foundation for the reservation policy.

Post-independence, the newly formed Indian state embarked on ambitious nation-building efforts, seeking to redress historical grievances and build a more inclusive society. The reservation policy emerged as a key tool in this endeavor, with the government implementing quotas in educational institutions, government jobs, and political representation to ensure equitable opportunities for all citizens. However, the journey towards achieving social justice has been fraught with challenges, as deep-rooted prejudices and systemic inequalities continue to persist. Despite these challenges, India's reservation policy represents a significant step towards addressing historical injustices and fostering social cohesion. It reflects the nation's commitment to building a more equitable society, where every citizen has the opportunity to realize their full potential. However, as India continues to grapple with complex social dynamics and evolving aspirations, the reservation policy remains a subject of intense debate and scrutiny, highlighting the ongoing struggle for justice and equality.

Constitutional Provisions Regarding Reservation Policy:

The Constitution of India, under Articles 15(4) and 16(4), empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes. Additionally,

Article 46 directs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections. The constitutional provisions regarding reservation policy in India, particularly Articles 15(4) and 16(4), were influenced by various historical factors and social movements rather than a specific court case. However, one significant event that contributed to the inclusion of these provisions in the Constitution was the Poona Pact of 1932.

The Poona Pact was an agreement reached between Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a prominent Dalit leader, and Mahatma Gandhi, during the Round Table Conference in Poona (now Pune), India. It followed the British government's decision to grant separate electorates for the Dalit community, a move forcefully opposed by Gandhi, who feared it would further divide Indian society. In the Poona Pact, Gandhi and Ambedkar agreed to reserve seats for Dalits within the general electorate, rather than granting them separate electorates. This pact marked a significant moment in India's struggle for social justice and paved the way for future affirmative action measures. It demonstrated the willingness of the political leadership to address the concerns of marginalized communities within the broader framework of Indian nationalism. While the Poona Pact itself did not directly lead to the constitutional provisions on reservation, it highlighted the importance of accommodating the interests of disadvantaged groups within the Indian polity, laying the groundwork for subsequent legislative and constitutional measures.

The Role Of Government In Implementing Reservation Policy

The government plays a pivotal role in implementing reservation policies through legislation, executive orders, and institutional mechanisms. It establishes quotas in educational institutions, government jobs, and legislative bodies to ensure representation and access for marginalized groups.

The government plays a pivotal role in the implementation of reservation policies in India, employing a variety of legislative, administrative, and executive mechanisms to ensure the effective execution of affirmative action measures.

First and foremost, the government formulates and enacts laws and policies that establish reservation quotas in educational institutions, government jobs, and legislative bodies. These laws, often passed by the parliament or state legislatures, set the framework for reservation policies and provide legal backing for their implementation. For example, the Indian Parliament has passed various acts such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the Reservation in Promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act to

safeguard the interests of marginalized communities.

Additionally, the government issues executive orders and directives to implement reservation quotas effectively. Executive agencies and departments are tasked with monitoring compliance and ensuring that reservation policies are implemented transparently and efficiently. Administrative bodies such as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes play a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of reservation policies and addressing grievances related to their enforcement.

Furthermore, the government allocates financial resources to support reservation policies and programs aimed at the upliftment of marginalized communities. Budgetary allocations are made for scholarships, skill development initiatives, and welfare schemes targeted towards Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes. These financial resources are essential for providing access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities to marginalized communities.

The government also collaborates with various stakeholders, including civil society organizations, academic institutions, and grassroots movements, to promote awareness and understanding of reservation policies. Public education campaigns and outreach programs are conducted to dispel myths and misconceptions surrounding affirmative action measures and garner support for their implementation.

However, despite the government's efforts, challenges persist in the effective implementation of reservation policies. Issues such as inadequate infrastructure, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and caste-based discrimination continue to hinder the full realization of affirmative action goals. Addressing these challenges requires sustained commitment from the government, coupled with active engagement from civil society and marginalized communities themselves. By working collaboratively, stakeholders can overcome barriers and create a more inclusive society where every individual has the opportunity to thrive.

Conclusion:

The reservation policy in India has been instrumental in providing opportunities for historically disadvantaged groups but also faces criticism for perpetuating identity-based politics and impeding meritocracy. Nonetheless, it remains a crucial tool for addressing social inequalities and fostering inclusive development. India's reservation policy stands as a cornerstone of its commitment to social justice and inclusive development. Despite its imperfections and challenges, it represents a crucial mechanism for addressing historical injustices and promoting equitable opportunities for marginalized

communities. However, as the nation progresses, it is imperative to critically evaluate the effectiveness of reservation policies and explore avenues for improvement.

The reservation policy has undoubtedly made significant strides in increasing access to education, employment, and political representation for historically disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. It has helped in breaking down barriers and providing a level playing field for individuals who have long been marginalized and excluded from mainstream society.

Moreover, the reservation policy has contributed to fostering a sense of empowerment and dignity among marginalized communities, enabling them to assert their rights and participate actively in nation-building efforts. By amplifying their voices and perspectives, reservation policies have enriched the diversity of Indian democracy and strengthened the fabric of social cohesion.

However, the reservation policy is not without its challenges and criticisms. Concerns about efficiency, fairness, and the perpetuation of identity-based politics continue to fuel debates surrounding its implementation. Additionally, there is a need for greater focus on addressing underlying structural inequalities beyond reservation quotas, such as access to quality education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities.

In conclusion, while India's reservation policy has played a vital role in advancing social justice and inclusivity, it is essential to approach its implementation with nuance and sensitivity. By fostering dialogue, collaboration, and continuous evaluation, policymakers can navigate the complexities of reservation policies and chart a course towards a more equitable and just society for all citizens.

Suggestions:

To enhance the effectiveness of the reservation policy, there is a need for periodic evaluation and reforms to ensure equitable distribution of benefits, prevent misuse, and promote socio-economic mobility among beneficiaries. Additionally, efforts should be made to address underlying structural inequalities beyond reservation quotas.

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Connecting the Dots by Coalescing Entrepreneurship and Iot Innovation: The Inception of Smart things

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Abstract

The swift advancement of the Internet of Things (IoT) has initiated a technological revolution that fundamentally transforms how we engage with the digital realm. This research paper offers an in-depth exploration of the remarkable journey undertaken by SmartThings, a trailblazing company that played a pivotal role in the IoT landscape. Commencing with its early years, SmartThings emerged as a brainchild of innovation and vision. Its founder, Alex Hawkinson, possessed a diverse background spanning finance and technology, but it was his foresight that envisioned a world where homes seamlessly connected through IoT technology. However, the nascent IoT faced significant challenges, notably the absence of a unified platform for the myriad of emerging smart devices. SmartThings stood out by bridging this gap through strategic implementation of application programming interfaces (APIs), fostering open collaboration among developers. A unique aspect of SmartThings is its user-centric design, exemplified by the concept of the SmartArt System for the visually impaired. This innovation empowers those with visual impairments, offering accessibility and independence by using IoT technology to create multisensory art experiences. Moreover, the impact of SmartThings extends far beyond its innovative solutions. Its influence on the home industry and eventual acquisition by tech giant Samsung underscores the transformative power of collaborative innovation. In sum, the journey of SmartThings serves as a testament to the potential of bold ideas, dedication, and community commitment in reshaping industries. It highlights the profound influence of IoT technology on our daily lives, demonstrating that innovation can change the way we live and interact with the digital realm.

Keywords: IoT, Smart Home, Smart Devices, SmartThings, Virtual Art Gallery, SmartArt System.

Introduction

The rapid and relentless progression of the Internet of Things (IoT) has paved the way for a seismic shift in our relationship with technology. It's a captivating era characterized by the convergence of the digital and physical worlds [1]. Within this transformative landscape, the narrative of Alex Hawkinson emerges—a tale that epitomizes the entrepreneurial spirit that has driven IoT innovation. At its heart is SmartThings, a company that stands as a beacon at the forefront of the home automation revolution. This research paper embarks on a profound exploration of the SmartThings journey, a journey marked by its path through the labyrinth of IoT development. It's a path illuminated by both the incredible promise of IoT and the formidable challenges that arise in the pursuit of interconnected homes. SmartThings' objectives loom large, clear and ambitious: to construct a dynamic IoT ecosystem, simplify home automation, and foster an environment where developer innovation thrives [2]. Crucially, this paper underscores the strategic underpinnings of SmartThings' exceptional success. The astute implementation of open APIs paved the way for a thriving developer community, fueling the

platform's growth and augmenting its capabilities [3]. User-centric design emerged as a guiding principle, ensuring that the technology was not just accessible but also intuitive for all. The reverberations of SmartThings' impact resonate far beyond the confines of its Silicon Valley headquarters. It has redefined the home industry, democratizing smart living and bringing it within reach for millions [4]. Its eventual acquisition by Samsung, a tech giant, is a testament to the monumental influence of collaborative innovation—a power that continues to reshape the IoT landscape and challenge the boundaries of what's achievable in our increasingly interconnected world. In essence, the SmartThings journey embodies the ethos of IoT: innovation, collaboration, and the relentless pursuit of a smarter future [5].

Internet Of Things (IOT)

Internet of Things (IoT) defines physical devices, sensors and highly interconnected objects equipped with software and communication networks, enabling them to collect and exchange data over the Internet with the primary purpose of using their data for applications [6]. Its primary role is to drive communication and facilitate

communication between devices. IoT applies to domains such as infrastructure, health care, transportation and smart cities. The defining features are data collection, machine communication, real-time data communication, automation and remote control. The primary goal of IoT is to provide connected devices that increase productivity, enable data driven decision making and enhance the user experience [7].

Smartthings

SmartThings is a comprehensive and innovative platform that embodies the Internet of Things (IoT) concept. It acts as a central hub connecting smart devices, enabling users to create a unified and intelligent environment for homes or businesses [8]. With its open application programming and user friendly interface, SmartThings empower individuals to seamlessly integrate disparate devices from lighting and thermostats to sensors and security systems. This platform features and capabilities facilitating communication and synchronisation between these devices, enabling real time data transfer, storing and

exchanging of data [9]. It also allows users to remotely manage their connected devices via mobile applications. Conceptualized by Alex Hawkinson, SmartThings play a key role in smart home performance improvement [10]. By simplifying automation, enhancing user experience and developer's productivity, SmartThings has reshaped how we interact with technology, transforming simple environments into smart, flying environments effective, integrated approach to modern lifestyle [11].

Review of Literature

1.1. Early Years and the Path to SmartThings

Before the establishment of SmartThings, Alex Hawkinson had a diverse background that combined finance and technology. He had a keen interest in exploring the possibilities of merging technology with everyday life [12]. It was during this period that he began to envision a world where our homes would be seamlessly connected through the power of IoT [13]. This vision laid the foundation for what would become a ground breaking venture.

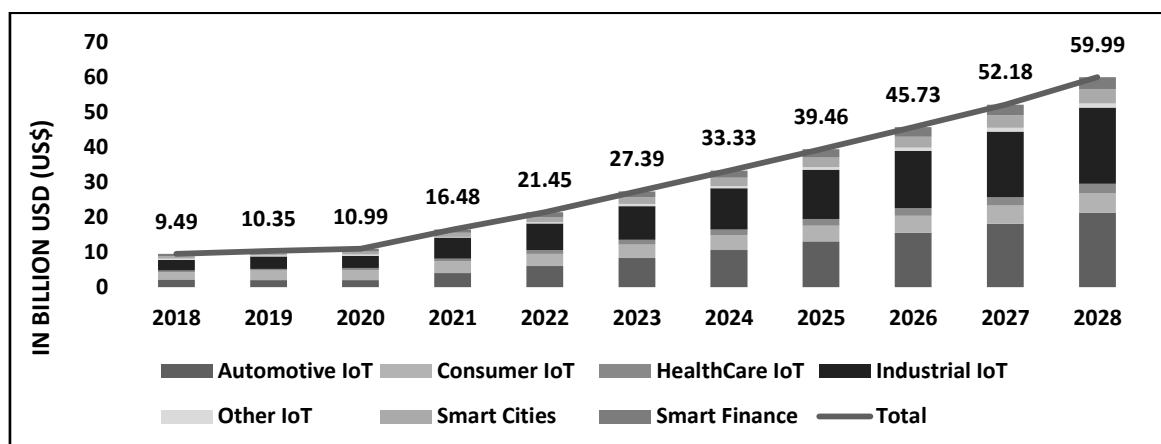


Figure 1: Growth of SmartThings Based on Revenue by Segment

The provided illustration indicates that SmartThings plays a pivotal role in the advancement of Industry 4.0, and it should come as no surprise that the market is projected to experience a robust compound annual growth rate (CAGR) exceeding 16% over the span of a decade (2018-2028) [14]. Although the global semiconductor shortage has slowed market supplied and growth from pre-pandemic levels, the demand for intelligence solutions ranges from industrial use cases to safety usage information is still increasing in the United States [15]. With revenues exceeding US\$141 billion by 2022 – the country is the market leader, followed by China which is a major manufacturer of IoT devices [16].

The growth of the Internet in the market coincides with the growth of other important technologies such as 5G and cloud computing. The

use of 5G connectivity standards paves the way for the faster and easier communication between smart devices [17]. Additionally, cybersecurity is a huge challenge that can have significant impacts at both the individual and business levels. As more and more data are stored and moved from device to device and stored in the cloud, the challenge of assuring data security and privacy is greater than ever [18].

1.2. The IoT Challenge

In the early 2010s, the concept of IoT was gradually gaining traction, but it faced significant challenges. One of the primary obstacles was the lack of a unified platform that could effectively connect the myriad of emerging smart devices [19]. This fragmentation hindered the growth of the smart home industry, creating an opportunity for innovators like Hawkinson to bridge the gap.

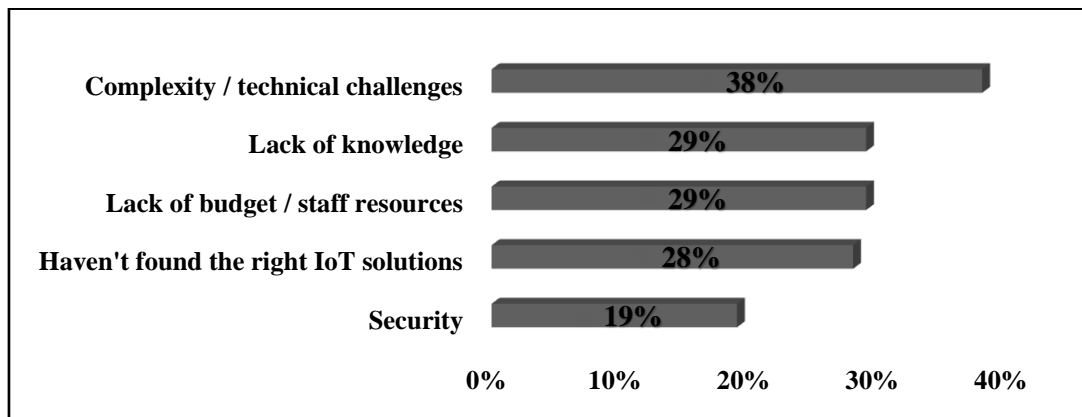


Figure 2: IoT Challenges

Based on the presented figure, it is evident that 38% of the challenges stem from issues related to the complexity of usage or technical implementation. Additionally, 29% of the challenges arise primarily due to a lack of knowledge, budget constraints, and a shortage of personnel. Furthermore, 28% of the challenges can be attributed to the absence of appropriate IoT solutions, while the remaining 19% of challenges are linked to security concerns. Factors such as severe weather or cyberattacks can affect latency and bandwidth, as well as connection reliability. These potential threats to cellular IoT device connectivity require service providers to consider appropriate failover, monitoring, and security solutions for each application [20]. But before we even consider such changes, we need to make sure that the area of use is covered by a cellular network that can meet the needs of your application [21].

Typically, businesses and service providers are limited to the limits of geographic business models. This is especially true for companies operating in rural areas where mobile phone reception and reliability can be notoriously poor. Working together, innovative service providers and manufacturers can leverage NB-IoT technology in these scenarios to help increase coverage and reduce handling times over the role for IoT devices [22].

Long battery life is a key factor for successful cellular IoT deployment. Because many applications are remote, charging or replacing device batteries can incur unwanted expenses such as sending technicians to locations around the world. NB-IoT is expected to give some devices a battery life of around 10. This greatly improves remote applications of cellular IoT such as agricultural applications and power generation [23].

As most cellular users know, improper coverage can compromise battery life. Additionally, battery removal is a growing cellular IoT attack that service providers need to monitor. This brings us to the issue of the cybersecurity of cellular IoT devices and the threats they face, which leads right into our next challenge.

As soon as you connect any device to a network, you put that device at risk. It doesn't matter if it's a phone, printer, or cellular IoT sensor [24]. Not only can hackers access and attack the device itself, but they also use it as a way to infiltrate an enterprise.

Implementing, updating, and maintaining cellular IoT deployments can be a challenging task at scale. Considering the sheer diversity of devices, applications, deployment scenarios, and use cases? It's easy to see that any business will need professional help and support.

With years of experience and skilled workforce, IoT service providers are often hired to meet the challenge of implementing a large-scale IoT project [25]. In fact, most service providers offer extensive workflow options to help businesses stay on top of things like maintenance, network status, activation and downtime, as well as monitoring and reporting. Their specialized skills can help reduce time to run an IoT project, and justify the cost of hiring an external contractor.

Service providers can also offer benefits beyond the initial spend. For businesses, managing cellular IoT networks may require different resources, processes, and techniques than existing ones. As a result, businesses and organizations often require end-to-end monitoring of cellular IoT deployments. Service providers can bring a holistic approach to cellular IoT deployment without being constrained by labor-like restrictions imposed on most large enterprises [26].

2. Virtual Art Gallery

5.1. Introduction

The SmartArt system could be extended to create virtual art galleries, where users can explore and experience a diverse range of artworks from the comfort of their homes.

5.2. Goals beyond

The "Virtual Art Gallery" aspect of the SmartArt System for the visually impaired would provide an immersive digital space where users can explore and appreciate a wide range of artworks through IoT technology [27].

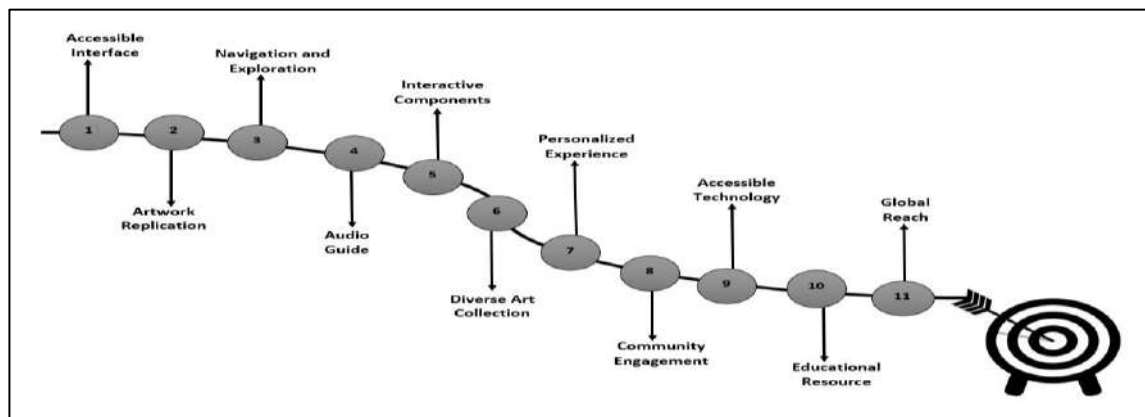


Figure 3: Virtual Art Gallery Goals

From the above figure it shows that the virtual gallery would have a user-friendly interface optimized for accessibility. It could be controlled through voice commands, gestures, or haptic feedback, ensuring a seamless experience for visually impaired users. High-resolution images or 3D scans of physical artworks would be digitally replicated in the virtual gallery. IoT sensors and actuators would simulate the multisensory feedback associated with each piece [28]. Users would navigate the gallery using IoT-enabled devices. As they approach a virtual artwork, the system would trigger sensory feedback, audio descriptions, and haptic sensations, replicating the experience of physically engaging with art. Each artwork would have an accompanying audio guide that provides detailed descriptions of the piece, discussing its colors, forms, emotions, and historical context. Some virtual artworks could have interactive elements. For instance, users could virtually "touch" certain parts of a painting to hear additional audio information or experience tactile sensations. The virtual gallery could curate artworks from various time periods, styles, and cultures, offering a diverse

and enriching experience to users. Users could customize their gallery experience based on their preferences, adjusting the intensity of sensory feedback, audio narration, and interactive features. The virtual gallery could also host events, such as virtual art exhibitions and interactive workshops, fostering a sense of community among visually impaired art enthusiasts. The technology driving the virtual gallery would prioritize accessibility, ensuring compatibility with screen readers, voice commands, and other assistive technologies. The virtual gallery could be utilized in educational settings, allowing teachers to guide visually impaired students through art history lessons and discussions. As the gallery is digital, it could be accessible to users worldwide, breaking geographical barriers and providing a platform for art appreciation and cultural exchange [29].

5.3. Implementation

Creating a Virtual Art Gallery as part of the SmartArt System for the visually impaired involves several steps to ensure an immersive and accessible art experience. Here's a breakdown of the process steps:

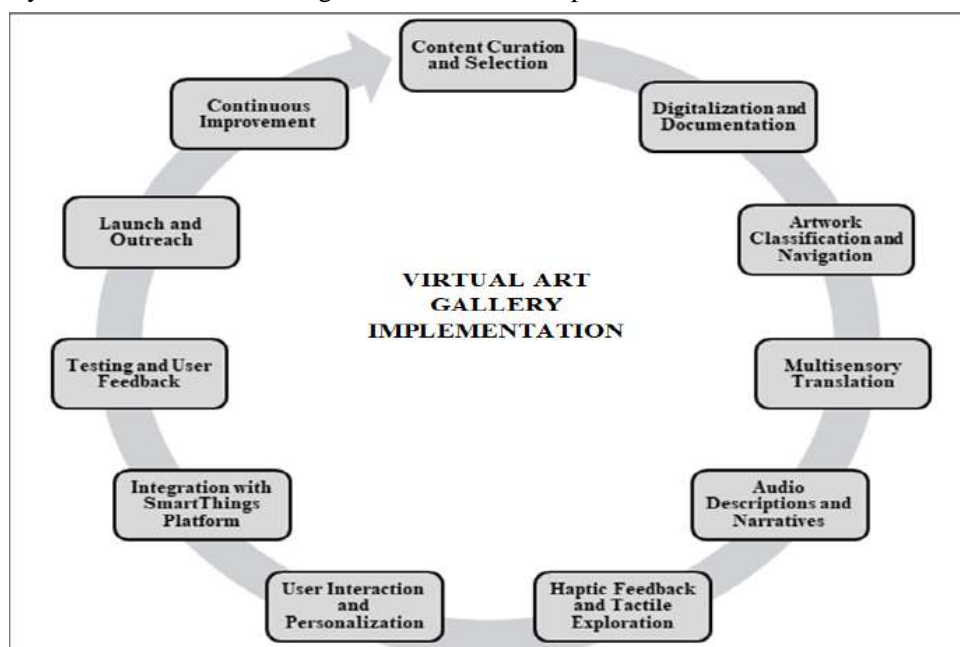


Figure 4: Virtual Art Gallery Implementation

5.3.1. Content Curation and Selection: Choose a diverse range of artworks, including paintings, sculptures, and other tactile pieces, suitable for the visually impaired audience. Ensure artworks have meaningful themes and styles that can be effectively translated into multisensory experiences.

5.3.2. Digitalization and Documentation: Digitize the selected artworks through high-resolution images, 3D scans, and audio descriptions. Create comprehensive documentation for each artwork, including details about the artist, title, medium, historical context, and emotions conveyed.

5.3.3. Artwork Classification and Navigation: Organize the artworks into thematic categories or periods to facilitate easy navigation for users. Develop a user-friendly interface for browsing and selecting artworks within the virtual gallery.

5.3.4. Multisensory Translation: Design sensory experiences that correspond to the visual elements of each artwork. Determine which sensory cues, such as vibrations, temperature changes, fragrances, and haptic feedback, best convey the essence of the artwork.

5.3.5. Audio Descriptions and Narratives: Prepare detailed audio descriptions for each artwork, highlighting visual details, emotions, and symbolism. Script narrations in a clear, engaging, and informative manner to enhance users' understanding and appreciation.

5.3.6. Haptic Feedback and Tactile Exploration: For tactile artworks, design haptic feedback patterns that replicate textures, contours, and dimensions. Develop tactile interfaces or handheld devices that users can interact with to explore the tactile features of sculptures and textured pieces.

5.3.7. User Interaction and Personalization: Create an intuitive user interface that allows users to select artworks, adjust sensory feedback intensity, and customize audio description preferences. Implement features for users to bookmark favourite artworks and access saved preferences.

5.3.8. Integration with SmartThings Platform: Integrate the virtual gallery software with the SmartThings hub and sensors. Ensure seamless communication between the user's handheld device and the SmartThings ecosystem.

5.3.9. Testing and User Feedback: Conduct extensive testing with visually impaired individuals to gather feedback on the effectiveness and accessibility of the virtual gallery. Use feedback to refine sensory cues, audio descriptions, and user interface elements.

5.3.10. Launch and Outreach: Launch the Virtual Art Gallery component of the SmartArt System through relevant platforms, websites, and apps. Collaborate with blind communities, schools, and organizations to promote awareness and accessibility.

5.3.11. Continuous Improvement: Regularly update the virtual gallery with new artworks, enhancements, and user-requested features. Stay attuned to advancements in IoT and sensory technology to continually improve the immersive experience. Creating a Virtual Art Gallery within the SmartArt System for the visually impaired requires careful consideration of both technical implementation and user experience, aiming to foster a meaningful connection between art and its audience.

Discussion

6.1. Impact of SmartThings

SmartThings played a central role in popularizing the concept of the smart home. As one of the pioneers in this field, the company's success contributed significantly to the rapid growth of the IoT industry, fostering increased consumer interest and innovation. In 2014, SmartThings was acquired by Samsung, one of the tech giants that recognized the potential of the smart home market [30]. This acquisition not only provided SmartThings with the resources to expand but also validated the importance of IoT technology on a global scale. The decision to maintain an open API resulted in the creation of a thriving developer community. This community, fuelled by SmartThings' commitment to collaboration, resulted in a diverse array of third-party integrations that enriched the platform and expanded its capabilities [31].

5.4. Future Scope of SmartThings

SmartThings' approach of fostering developer innovation through an open API is a model that continues to influence the tech industry [32]. Collaborative ecosystems have the potential to drive technological advancements beyond what any single entity can achieve. The success of SmartThings underscores the importance of user-centric design. It's not just about the technology; it's about making technology accessible and useful to everyone [33]. The story of Alex Hawkinson and SmartThings serves as an inspiration to aspiring entrepreneurs, developers, and visionaries. It demonstrates that a bold idea, executed with dedication and a commitment to community, can reshape industries and change the way we live [34].

Conclusion:

The journey of Alex Hawkinson from a tech-savvy entrepreneur with a vision to the founder of SmartThings, a company that played a significant role in the early days of the IoT revolution, is a testament to the power of innovation. SmartThings' impact on the smart home industry, the validation it received through acquisition, and the legacy of fostering developer collaboration make it a case study in entrepreneurship that continues to inspire and influence the world of technology. The story of SmartThings is not just about devices and

automation; it's about the relentless pursuit of a connected future.

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Role of Maulana Azad in Modernizing Education

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Abstract:

This study aims to investigate how Maulana Azad, who is regarded as a link between India's traditional and modern educational systems, exalted the country's contemporary educational system. He exalted civilizations, cultures, ideologies, and philosophies that had a significant impact on both Indian history and the country's educational system at the same time. This study also looks into how he incorporated new teaching techniques and approaches from the West, which later served as the model for contemporary education in India. Education can play a significant role in fostering unity. This study emphasises how Azad endorsed the notion and emphasised the value of reading materials and textbooks, particularly in the fields of literature, geography, history, and civics, for fostering nationalism and unity among differences. The study demonstrates how India is still working to implement the educational strategies and tactics that Azad introduced.

Introduction

One of India's most illustrious leaders both before and after independence was Maulana Azad. He was a well-known academic and a gifted speaker. He knew a great deal of Persian, Arabic, Hindi, English, and Urdu. Abul kalam Ghulam Mohiuddin Ahmed was his name. He was named India's first minister of education after independence. November 11 is recognised as National Education Day to honour him for his unwavering efforts to promote high-quality education in India and to commemorate his remarkable contribution to the country's educational system. Maulana Azad received informal education. He learned on his own and was homeschooled. He didn't go to any universities, colleges, or schools. He published a weekly journal called "Lisan-un-Sidiq" and edited a journal called "Al Misbah" from a young age. He also displayed great literary talent. He also gained extensive knowledge of modern politics, history, and western philosophy through independent study. Maulana was a staunch nationalist who always supported humanism. His opposition to the partition of Bengal in 1905, his harsh criticism of the British policy of divide and rule, and his attempts to convince Muslim delegates to renounce their demand for a separate nation were all examples of his nationalism. He fervently advocated for equal rights and religious freedom for all Indians, as well as for the Indian constitution to be strengthened in its secularism principle. This is how he is regarded in as one of the forerunners and designers of contemporary secular India and holds a particular place in Indian the past. He once cited a

lovely metaphor from Sir Syed to represent the unity of Muslims and Hindus. "Hindu and Muslims are two eyes on mother India's face".

He became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi after joining the Indian National Congress and was counted among the revolutionaries Sir Aurobindo, Shri Shyam Sunder Chakroborty, and Jawaharlal Nehru. Within the realm of education, Maulana left a lasting impression. Since he received his education at home from the greatest ulemas and scholars of the day. His family came from a strictly Islamic background. According to Maulana, his father Khairuddin was a well-known Islamic scholar who vehemently opposed modernity.^[1]

Azad Favoured Modern Education

Maulana Azad was a major force behind the modernization of the educational system. He was a scholar of Islam, but he also supported nationalism. Any valuable thing, anywhere, could find him open. He combined the ideas of value from Islam, India, and the West into a single design. Originally, Ibn-e-Khaldoon, a Moroccan philosopher, historian, and traveller from the 14th and 15th centuries, had an influence on Azad. Azad took inspiration from him to challenge conventional teaching methods and curricula. He believed that the only way to correct all of the mistakes in both religious and secular learning was through education. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was another influential figure on Maulana Azad; he supported modern science and education for Muslims.

Additionally, Maulana was also quite taken aback by Rousseau. He agreed with him regarding the inherent goodness of humans. In supporting the

child's need and capacity to understand the truth through his own insight, Azad concurred with Rousseau. As a man of great vision and character, Azad was the most appropriate candidate to be appointed as the education minister of independent India. He was able to accurately assess the situation, formulate and implement educational policies that would eventually contribute to the restoration of mental stability, balance, and moral values in the country.

Azad As Education Minister

He started his job as education minister by finding out what the shortcomings of the current educational system were. He was appointed to the secondary education commission (1952–1953), the university education commission (1948), and the kher committee of elementary education (1948). In addition, he created a number of institutions and formulated numerous policies that laid the foundation for later developments in the educational system. In his speeches, he frequently stated that "the central purpose of our five-year plans is not the production of material wealth and resources but the creation for which right education is more important than the development of agriculture, industrial trade, etc." Education was given the proper place in five-year plans.

Maulana Azad reiterated the following five-point plan for the country's educational expansion when she spoke to the Central Advisory Board of Education on March 15, 1952:

- Measures to improve the quality and expansion of facilities for secondary and higher education;
- Universal basic education that is compulsory for all children of school age.
- Social education for one adult who lacks literacy.
- Technical and scientific education on a scale appropriate for the needs of the country.
- Community enrichment initiatives that support the arts and provide recreational and other amenities.

Under the direction of Maulana Azad, the Indian government formulated policies and took action to put them into effect. Maulana placed a strong focus on social education, which he defined as teaching people about their responsibilities and rights. This was to include knowledge of the nation's social conditions and emphasise cultural education of the populace for the nation's economic empowerment, encompassing arts and crafts, music, and theatre, among other things. According to Maulana Azad, social education is the key to enabling our nation to defend newly liberated countries while also assisting in the development of a man's character.^[2]

Promotion of Science and Technology

He promoted the advancement of science and technology and strengthened the role of education in

the development of the country. In an address to the Central Advisory Board on November 9, 1953, he stated, "It appears to me that increasing emphasis will have to be placed on providing higher education in the field of agriculture, medicine, engineering, science, and technology." He then took the necessary steps to provide facilities for education in science and technology at all levels. All India Council for Technical Education was reorganised under Azad's leadership, and numerous educational and culturally significant institutions were established, such as the Delhi Polytechnic, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, the University Grants Commission, the National Institute of Basic Education, the Hindi Shiksha Samiti, Lalit Kala Academy, the Board of Scientific Terminology for Hindi, the All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and others. National integration and secularism, in Azad's opinion, should be the primary educational goals. India is still working towards Maulana Azad's vision. The Kothari Commission (1964–1966) emphasised this goal of education as well. He emphasised that encouraging global citizenship and world unity should be a goal of education.

In order to modernise education and undermine the hierarchical Indian society's dominance structure, Azad highlighted four main initiatives:

- Eliminating illiteracy through the push for adult education, which includes education for women, and the universalization of elementary education up to the secondary level.
- Providing equal access to education in an Indian society where caste and class discrimination were pervasive.
- A three-language formula in which Hindi and the official state languages would serve as the primary languages of instruction, with English continuing to be a crucial second language.
- Good elementary education is provided nationwide.

Curricular Development

Azad also contributed to curriculum development and content for various educational levels. He thought it ought to be distinctly different at the energy level. At the elementary level, learning should be done by doing; at the secondary level, it should be used to train skills; and at the university level, it should be elevated and enhanced. Additionally, he suggested that particular focus be given to women's education, agricultural education, crafts, physical education, and recreation. He emphasised the need to prepare appropriate textbooks and instructional materials for children or adults with special needs. In an effort to relieve students of anxiety and strain, he also brought changes to the examination system. According to Maulana Azad, the teacher is at the centre of the entire educational system. He was adamant that

policies could not be successfully implemented without their full support and that education reforms could not be successful without their empowerment. He felt that in order for teachers to be effective and committed, there should be an increase in their pay and social standing. Thus, he emphasised the importance of teacher training and its necessity for raising educational standards. In addition, an excellent teacher was concealed in Azad. He lived out what he advocated. Towns and villages were equally covered by Azad's educational policies. He repeatedly underlined the importance of gaining an international perspective and putting aside trivial concerns about language and creed. Maulana focused on all significant issues, including those pertaining to adult illiteracy, linguistics, sports, festivals, adult learning environments, and tensions.^[3]

Azad As Chairman of Advisory Board

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who chaired the Central Advisory Board of Education, provided impetus to adult education and literacy because he recognised the vital role that education plays in the growth of the country. He promoted diversification of secondary education and vocational training in addition to emphasising elementary education.^[4] Azad created numerous institutions and drafted numerous laws that laid the foundation for the future growth of the educational system. In his speeches, he frequently stated that "the central purpose of our five-year plans is not the production of material wealth and resources but the creation for which right education is more important than the development of agriculture, industrial trade, etc." Education was given the proper place in five-year plans.^[5] Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a visionary and man of great character who could accurately assess situations and formulate educational policies that would help instil moral values and restore mental sanity to the country's life.^[6]

Conclusion:

Maulana Azad, a prominent figure in India's history, made significant contributions to the country's contemporary educational system. Through his visionary approach, he blended traditional and modern elements, emphasizing the value of education as a unifying force. His enduring legacy as the first Minister of Education in independent India is a testament to his commitment to fostering educational excellence. Azad's dedication to modern education is noteworthy. He drew inspiration from diverse sources, including Ibn-e-Khaldoon, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and Rousseau, to challenge conventional teaching methods and curricula. By advocating for a balanced, inclusive, and forward-looking educational system, he laid the groundwork for India's intellectual development. As the Education Minister, Azad implemented a comprehensive five-

point plan that emphasized quality and accessibility, universal basic education, adult literacy, technical and scientific education, and community enrichment. He recognized that education was the key to India's progress and sought to instil moral values and cultural enrichment through social education. Azad's support for science and technology was another crucial aspect of his educational vision. He established numerous institutions, reorganized the All-India Council for Technical Education, and promoted research and development, setting the stage for India's scientific advancements. Furthermore, Azad championed social equality and secularism, envisioning education as a means to promote national integration and world unity. His efforts to eradicate illiteracy, eliminate discrimination, and promote multilingualism reflect his commitment to a diverse and inclusive educational landscape. Azad, a visionary leader, emphasized a holistic approach to education, recognizing the pivotal role of educators in shaping the nation's future. He focused on vocational training, curriculum development, and examination reforms, demonstrating his comprehensive understanding of educational dynamics. As Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Azad championed adult education and vocational training, highlighting their vital role in the nation's growth. His legacy continues to shape India's educational landscape, guiding future generations.

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Role of Banking in Development of Commerce and Management

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Abstract:

In this modern economics world, the banking system plays a major role in the development of the commerce sector. Banking is not only an occupation but also provides services to people. Many transactions are going on in the bank. Such Transactions related to banking are difficult in accounting and operational management is difficult in business studies and economics. But commerce students do all these tasks competently as they have theoretical and conceptual knowledge about banking system. Banks are accumulating the individual's money and lend them to needed people, business and suppliers. For these all transactions its use accounting rules which are taught in commerce and management sectors. In present scenario, electronic trend is popular in the world, Such as cashless transactions, trending, e banking, and mobile banking etc these all things related to e commerce and banking sectors. . in this research paper include the role of banking in the development of commerce and management and the relationship between ecommerce and banking.

Keywords: E Commerce, banking system, development, management.

Introduction:

In this current scenario banking system is rapidly developed the economy position of the India by adopting a new version or way which is The E-Commerce. Banking system plays an important role in development of Commerce and management sectors. evidence suggest that many banks are beginning to deliver credit and deposit product electronically and adopting new technology such as E-Banking, cashless transactions, mobile banking, phone pay Google pay etc. by using this new ways of transactions, They are developing the commerce sectors and getting satisfaction from the customer. Banks is finding a new opportunity bring the new operational and strategic risks.

Banking system is a group or network of institutions that provide financial services for us. These institutions are responsible for operating a payment system providing loans, taking deposit and helping with investments. The health of any economy is directly related to the financial status of its bank system. The Indian banking system is regulated by the reserve Bank of India which was set up in 1935 under the RBI act 1934 and nationalized in 1949.

Definition:

"Banking is an industry which handles cash, credit and other financial transactions for individual consumers and businesses."

"Banking system is called the backbone of any economy. It is a collection of institutions that provides us with financial service. Making loans,

accepting deposits and assisting with investments these are functions of banking system."

Henry Fayol – "To manage is to forecast and to plan, to organize, to command, to co-ordinate and to control."

Review of literature:

- Dehbini et al. (2015) found that all of the factors like use fullness, ease of use, satisfaction, compulsion, norms and network externalities have significant effect on acceptance of electronic micropayments cards. They said that this research did on citizens who used this type of payments in their micropayments but other researchers also can do research on people who are service providers like seller.
- Greenwood and jovanovic (1990) illustrated the positive mutual causes correlation between economic growth and financial development growth, procedure encourage increased market investment. Thereby making it easier for financial institutions to evolve and expand. On the other hand, financial institutions can more effectively conduct investment projects by gathering relevant data from various new buyers, thereby boosting investment and growth.
- Janudi 2015 and provide an opportunity for companies to increase sales over the internet. He also examined the usage of e payment system amongst the consumers. He added the two external variables i.e. culture and perceived security.

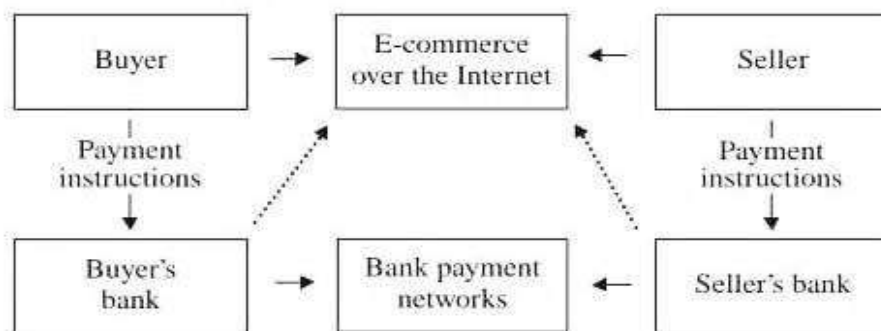
- Joseph and Varghese (2014) analyzed the effect of financial inclusion on the development of Indian economy by bank growth rate in terms of number of bank branches, usage of debit card and credit cards. Throughout the study period and decreased the number of people with access to the products and services offered by the banking system continues to be very limited, even years after introduction of inclusive banking initiatives in the country.
- Paramasivan and Ganeshkumar (2013) discussed the overview of financial inclusion in India and concluded that branch density has a significant impact on financial inclusion.

Objectives of Study:

- To study the concept of banking system.
- To know the roles of banking system in e commerce.
- To determine the relationship between banking and e commerce.
- To find out the challenges of e commerce.

Research Methodology:

The research has used descriptive method in this research paper. The data have collected from secondary sources, such as published reports, journal, research, article and websites.



Banking system is called the backbone of any economy for a variety of reasons;

- Firstly it plays a vital role in economic development by mobilizing resources and allocating them better. It also keeps the cash flowing in the economy.
- Secondary its provides financial resources to an individual, corporation, government or a sectors in need, That helps in developing large infrastructure in the country and provide better facilities to the people.
- Thirdly it employs a large number of people thus, contributing to employment generations.
- fourthly it helps in taking the problems of black money moreover it helps in reducing corruption by helping the government to directly transfer financial benefits to the people.

Banks' Changing Response to E-Commerce:

A review of the banking industry's response to on-line commerce suggests that even as recently

Meaning of Commerce:

Commerce is a wide term. It includes banking business, corporate sectors and other business related sectors. In commerce you will see about the history of banking sector and how the banks use the different commercial instruments like cheque, bill of exchange and many more in day to day basis.

Commerce refers generally to the activity of exchanging products, goods, and services for financial gain. The word commerce usually is used to mean economic activity broadly on a national or other large scale.

Role of Banking in E Commerce:

E-commerce (electronic commerce) is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. In this electronic world banking system also used internet for doing bank transactions. Banking system adopted the new ways of transactions such as e payment, e banking, mobile banking etc. which are totally depend on e commerce. So we can say that banking is a way to develop the commerce and management sectors.

Philip Kotler – “Electronic business is the general term for buying and selling process that is supported by electronic means.”

as five years ago, banks' involvement with the Internet was quite limited. A bank might set up a web site to provide consumers with information about its services. Actual banking transactions, however, still took place at the branch, through the mail, by telephone, or over the automated teller machine (ATM) network.

In the last few years, however, many banks have begun to use the Internet as a supplementary channel for delivering traditional products to consumers and businesses. Some banks are also investigating how they might expand their current service offerings to include Some products designed exclusively for e-commerce.

- Electronic delivery of traditional banking products: Many banks open a traditional websites for performing many basic functions such as checking balance, transferring funds, applying credit cards, sending payment etc.

- Development of e commerce products: Banks are designing and deploying a range of a new product. Banks may increasingly function as facilitator of online commerce and see a decline in their long-standing role as financial intermediaries.
- Assisting Small-Business Entries into E-Commerce: Another effort being undertaken by some banks involves helping smaller firms set up the infrastructure interactive web site and payment capabilities for engaging in e-commerce. In addition, a few banks are offering small businesses electronic procurement services, including the negotiation of volume discounts from vendors (Wilder 1999; Dalton 1999).
- Electronic Billing: Electronic bill presentment and collection services are being developed as an enhancement to the existing cash management and remittance processing services offered by banks to large companies that send out substantial volumes of recurring bills. In this effort, banks will combine the e-mail capability of the Internet to send out bills with their own ability to process payments electronically through the interbank payment networks.
- E payment: Consumers are most benefited from this service of banking system. They can fill any payment of their account such as LIC installment, Any EMI, light bill, vouchers etc. they save their time by adopting this facilities.
- Integrating the ATM and Internet Networks: Some technology companies and a banking technology group are exploring the feasibility of allowing access to the Internet and to bank web sites from ATMs. If the integration of these two networks can be accomplished, consumers should be able to use ATMs to engage in e-commerce or to conduct their banking in the flexible environment of their bank's web site.
- Product Return & Refund Policies: According to Com Score, more than 60% of online shoppers say that they look at a retailer's return policy before making a purchase. When an ecommerce site says "no returns or refunds" it makes a shopper nervous and less likely to trust the retailer. When shopping online, customers want the flexibility of making a mistake that doesn't cost them.
- Data Privacy: Customers today are aware of the importance of their data and the need for data privacy. Device manufacturers like Apple are going the extra mile to ensure that their users' data are kept safe from third-parties. However, user data can also enable platforms to provide them a better user-experience.
- Networks: The main problem of the e commerce is a no internet or network issue. That time we cannot paint any payments of any things even we have a cash or money also.
- Level of income: all peoples does not same level of incomes so all people cannot afford purchase Android mobile for the banking E-Commerce so this is one type of challenges or the issue of e-commerce. It's become a vale between poor and rich people.
- Fake call and advertisement: while purchasing or watching the products customers have to handle fake call and advertisement. If they press any button of the advertisement so automatically open a fake websites. And data will be transfers to hacker.
- High risk of NEFT and RTGS: NEFT stands for national electronic fund transfer and RTGS stands for real time gross settlement. This is one of benefits of ecommerce but while doing these types of transactions this is big risk for consumers.

Challenges of E Commerce:

In this current economic condition e commerce is become an easy way of e payment. It is also developed due to the Banking system. But bank also have its own challenges and issues like NEFT and RTGS, sometime failure to payment, privacy and security, less awareness of customers etc.

- Failure to payment: Sometime we want to pay cash immediately but the banks issues or problems are there as like fail to payment. we are purchasing a thing another party doesn't have a phone pay or Google pay then they want in cash payment but we have no cash so we can't paid it.
- Cyber & Data Security: When it comes to ecommerce, one of the biggest challenges faced is security breaches. There is a lot of information/data that is involved while dealing with ecommerce and a technical issue with data can cause severe damage to the retailer's daily operations as well as brand image.

Conclusion:

This paper concludes that banking system has become a backbone of economy of India and it's also developed the e commerce by adopting new ways for working smart. By using this smart feature banks achieve highly growth in economy of India. It can reduce unemployment. The banking system has its own challenges such as the crime security and privacy, NPA which must be tackled to improve its health. Despite this, it remains a boon to the economy. There was a time when money lender used to exploit people. Those days of suffering are now over all.

However e commerce is an opportunity and also challenge of the consumers. But these all depends upon a user's awareness and knowledge about the e commerce.

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An Empirical study on Online Shopping Behavior of Men in Mumbai city

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Abstract:

The men's behavior in Mumbai City, the first thing that comes in mind is the fast city, where there is always in a rush. There is no time for self sometimes. Time management is a key to succeeding in Mumbai's lifestyle. Commuting consumes maximum time of anyone's life here, apps like Blinkit, Zepto, Amazon, Instamart, Flipkart, Ajo, Myntra, D-mart and many more facilitates a man to be a great shopper. One can easily buy online and collect or receive the order as per his time schedule. Somewhere even some bloggers & social media is acting as an influence for online shopping. With 60 respondents, the study shows that men are still preferring online & offline shopping. Anova test was performed. They are purchasing once in a month up to average Rs 5000. This can be increased by online websites if the shopping is made easier with discounts, virtual try Ons and wide variety of products.

Keywords: Men, Mumbai, Online Shopping Behavior

“If men liked shopping, they'd call it Research”

-Cynthia Nelms

Introduction

In today's changing & fast-growing world shopping has increased. Its not only in store shopping but online shopping also. The options have increased with time and convenience. With it comes to buying, gender plays a very vital role. Men were never considered shopping maestro, but online shopping is a paradigm shift. The pandemic covid has pushed everyone towards online shopping. With clear terms and easy availability (in terms of physical presence of the brand in the vicinity) or sellers are going global online, it has become easy for a men to be great shopper. Be it shoes, clothes, or any requirement, men's behavior has changed.

Online shopping gives you great deals, returns if not liked, and many great shopping experience and man are less fussy therefore a man is indulging more n more towards online shopping. The way men shop & the way women shop are completely different. Women usually are more conservative and have a long-term view before buying a product. Especially for online purchases women will check on the feedback, compare prices, will look for discounts, refund policies & are price sensitive. On the other hand, online shopping for men has increased post covid, they are very open to pay higher prices for a good quality. They don't even compare as much before shopping. Forbes recent studies have found online sales have been increased for men compared to women. 24% of men are purchasing online daily compared to women who are just on 17% daily. Brand loyalty for men

plays a vital role, they don't find for options if they are comfortable with a particular brand. This also increases the sales for the companies.

Review of Literature

In research conducted in June 2014 by Edwin Gnanadhas on Online shopping overview data for 50 respondents was collected on people changing their preferences on shopping online instead of instore. Online stores are available 24hours & so it's a convenient option to pay & get their purchases as per convenience. Online provides wide variety of choices. Men vs. Women: Study of Online Shopping Habits and Factors Influencing Buying Decisions in Bahrain October 2018I by [Ali Zolait](#) in his findings on online shopping behavior for men & women highlights difference between trust, satisfaction, preferences, etc factors which acts as differentiator in their online shopping experiences. The findings of research were for companies to draw a strategy to increase their sales.

The research conducted in The Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce [E-Satisfaction and E-Loyalty Of consumers Shopping Online](#), 2012 by [Moez Ltifi](#) in this research the findings are based on online satisfaction with relates on online brand loyalty. It covers different dimensions of risk like financial risk, psychological risks & mainly the perceived risk to buy online.

Research Objectives

- 1) To understand the demographic profile of men & its influence on online shopping

- 2) To study which online platform is preferred more compared to others.
- 3) To study the spending pattern & preferences of men towards online shopping

Hypotheses:**Hypothesis- H1**

H1_o: There is no significant difference in the frequency of online purchase by men across age groups

H1_a: There is significant difference in the frequency of online purchase by men across age groups

Hypothesis- H2

H2_o: Less than 40% of men prefer buying on Amazon

H2_a: More than 40% of men prefer buying on Amazon

Research Methodology

This study is based on Primary & Secondary data. The primary data is collected by

conducting a questionnaire method using Simple random sampling method. A total of 60 men have filled in the questionnaire. Secondary research data is collected using some news articles, research papers, articles, etc. Anova & Z test are the statistical techniques used with some graphical representations.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:**Hypothesis- H2**

H1_o: There is no significant difference in the frequency of online purchase by men across age groups.

H1_a: There is significant difference in the frequency of online purchase by men across age groups.

The test used is Anova two factor without replication.

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication						
SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Once in 3 months	4	14	3.5	14.33		
Once in 6 months	4	11	2.75	12.25		
Once in a month	4	27	6.75	4.92		
Once in a week	4	8	2	4.00		
20yrs & above	4	10	2.5	3.67		
30 yrs & above	4	32	8	4.67		
40 yrs & above	4	9	2.25	6.25		
50 yrs & above	4	9	2.25	6.25		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Rows	52.5	3	17.5	15.75	0.000632	3.86
Columns	96.5	3	32.17	28.95	0.000059	3.86
Error	10	9	1.11			
Total	159	15				

The P value is less than alpha value of 0.05 and F observed value (15.75 & 28.95) is more than F critical value (3.86), so we reject the null hypothesis. This means that there is a significant difference between the frequency of buying across different age groups.

Hypothesis- H2

H2_o: Less than 40% of men prefer buying on Amazon

H2_a: More than 40% of men prefer buying on Amazon

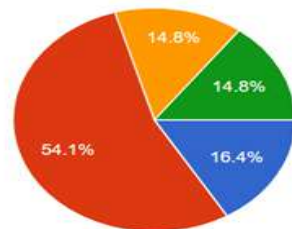
To test this hypothesis, Z test is used.

Null Hypothesis	H1_o: $\mu < 50\%$
Alternate Hypothesis	H1_a: $\mu \geq 50\%$
Test	Z proportion test
Tail	Right Tail Test
Z Critical	1.645
Z Observed	3.38
Alpha	0.05
Accept/Reject	Reject the Null Hypothesis Z critical < Z observed

On conducting the Z test we reject the NULL HYPOTHESIS, as Z observed is more than Z critical. More than 50% of men are purchasing on Amazon compared to other online websites.

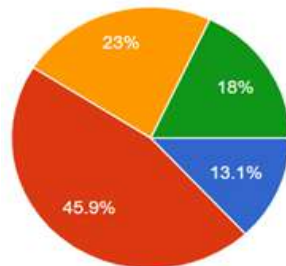
Findings:

- 1) As per the first hypothesis, 54% men are in the age group of 30years to 40years. They are buying more compared to other age groups and the frequency of buying is once in a month



● 20yrs & above
 ● 30 yrs & above
 ● 40 yrs & above
 ● 50 yrs & above

Age group
of men: 60
respondents



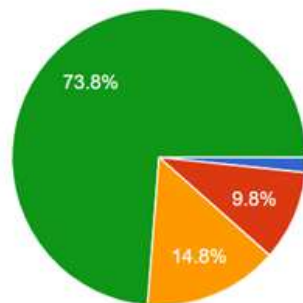
● Once in a week
 ● Once in a month
 ● Once in 3 months
 ● Once in 6 months

Frequency
of online
shopping

2) Spending pattern & preferences of men while shopping online:

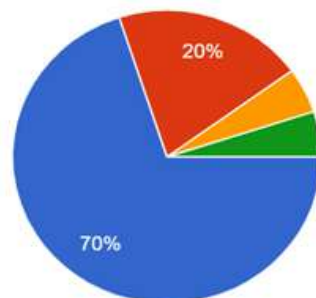
i) Out of 60 respondents, 73% of men fall in category of average income Rs 50,000 &

above per month. But maximum has average monthly spending of Rs 2500 to 3500 in online shopping.



● above Rs 5,000 to Rs 15,000
 ● above Rs 15,000 to Rs 30,000
 ● above Rs 30,000 to Rs 50,000
 ● Rs 50,000 & above

Average
monthly
income

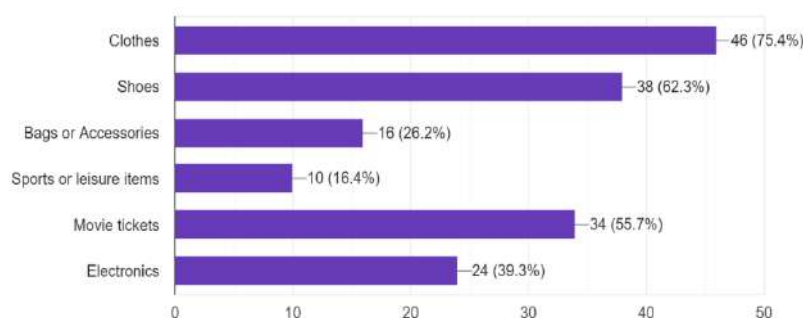


● Rs 2500 to Rs 5000
 ● Rs 5000 to Rs 10000
 ● Rs 10000 to Rs 20000
 ● Rs 20000 & above

Average
monthly
shopping
expenditure

ii) There is a variety of products that Men in Mumbai buy, but mainly they buy clothes, followed by shoes compared to other

products. Movie tickets are also purchased online as its more convenient & time saving. Below is the graph:



- 3) 50% men prefer Amazon over other online shopping websites, as Amazon provides wide variety of products & its worldwide compared to AJIO which is second most liked shopping website by respondents as it offers best clothing products & offers discounts to its registered customers.

Limitations:

The area of the study is restricted to Mumbai, these findings may not necessarily be applicable to other cities men. The number of respondents in the study are only 60 men. There is an array of online shopping sites, but only some players are considered while doing this research. Additionally there might be other factors that are not considered in this study, but might have influence on Men in Mumbai.

Recommendations:

Most men respondents still prefer online & offline shopping as they want to see the product. Many online shopping websites should have 3D option to see how clothing looks. Also the price differences online & instore should be matched. The quality, variety, website interface, size availability, artificial intelligence, discounts, etc factors should be considered. Myntra, AJIO & Flipkart can increase their sales by considering these factors. Also multiple payment options should be available on shopping websites with fast delivery. The authenticity should be highly considered on online shopping websites which means the product that is shown the same product is delivered. The brand ordered should be the brand delivered, this way the online websites will make more sales. In turn, this will lead to increase in trust & more purchases by men as brand loyalty is what keeps them repeat customers.

Conclusion

Online shopping is taking men through wide variety of products, but clothes & shoes should be focussed more on. Most men feel online shopping saves time & it's convenient giving them cash on delivery as an option with discounts that augments them to buy more. On an average the satisfaction level of online shopping for men is 6 on 10. This can increase with addition of some features like virtual try on. Very less feel social media influences to buy, but in reality, it's their past experiences or brand loyalty that intends purchases.

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Physical education and student well-being: Promoting health and fitness

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Abstract:

An analysis of the mortality and nutritional indicators from the pre-school, primary, secondary and senior secondary levels show that under-nutrition and communicable diseases are the major health problems faced by majority of the children in this country. Therefore, the curriculum for this area has to address this aspect at all levels of schooling with special attention to vulnerable social groups and girl children. It is proposed that the mid day meal programme and medical checkups must be a part of this subject and health education must be related to the needs of the children and also address the age specific concerns at different stages of development. The idea of a comprehensive school health programme was conceived of in the 1940's that included six major components viz. medical care, hygienic school environment, and school lunch, health and physical education. These components are important for the overall development of the child and hence these need to be included as a part of the curriculum for this subject. The manner in which this subject has been transacted is fragmented and lacks a holistic or comprehensive approach. Health education, yoga and physical education are dealt with separately and the curriculum is being transacted conventionally with little innovative approaches to learning.

Key Words: - Introduction, In children and adolescents, In adults and older adults, For pregnant and post-partum women, The Place of Health Education in the Curriculum, The Place of Health Education in the Curriculum, Health Education Authority, The Science Behind Physical Fitness and Health, Nutrition and Its Role in Our Health, The Impact on Our Overall Health.

Introduction:-

WHO defines physical activity as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure? Physical activity refers to all movement including during leisure time, for transport to get to and from places, or as part of a person's work. Both moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity improve health. Popular ways to be active include walking, cycling, wheeling, sports, active recreation and play, and can be done at any level of skill and for enjoyment by everybody. Regular physical activity is proven to help prevent and manage no communicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and several cancers. It also helps prevent hypertension, maintain healthy body weight and can improve mental health, quality of life and well-being.

Regular physical activity, such as walking, cycling, wheeling, doing sports or active recreation, provides significant benefits for health. Some physical activity is better than doing none. By becoming more active throughout the day in relatively simple ways, people can easily achieve the recommended activity levels. Physical inactivity is one of the leading risk factors for non communicable diseases mortality. People who are insufficiently active have a 20% to 30% increased risk of death compared to people who are sufficiently active.

The evaluation of this subject needs plurality of strategies, which should be a part of continuous and comprehensive evaluation. The present mode of theory and practical examinations is inadequate for 'performance' of children in this subject and is a major reason for the ineffective transaction of this curricular area in schools. Before a continuous and comprehensive evaluation is put in place, the present evaluation system should follow the pattern of other core subjects. This subject must be introduced from the primary level onwards and even at this level, through the medium of play, concepts from other subject areas can be reinforced. Formal introduction of asanas and dhyana should begin only from class sixth onwards. Even health and hygiene education must rely on the practical and experiential dimensions of children's lives. This subject must be compulsory until the tenth class, after which it can be an elective subject.

Objectives:-

- To improve muscular and cardio respiratory fitness;
- To improve bone and functional health;
- To reduce the risk of hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes,;
- To reduce the risk of falls as well as hip or vertebral fractures; and
- To help maintain a healthy body weight.

❖ **In children and adolescents, physical activity improves:**

- physical fitness (cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness)
- cardiometabolic health (blood pressure, dyslipidaemia, glucose, and insulin resistance)
- bone health
- cognitive outcomes (academic performance, executive function)
- mental health (reduced symptoms of depression)
- reduced adiposity

❖ **In adults and older adults, higher levels of physical activity improves:**

- risk of all-cause mortality
- risk of cardiovascular disease mortality
- incident hypertension
- incident site-specific cancers (bladder, breast, colon, endometrial, oesophageal adenocarcinoma, gastric and renal cancers)
- incident type-2 diabetes
- prevents of falls
- mental health (reduced symptoms of anxiety and depression)
- cognitive health
- sleep
- measures of adiposity may also improve 1)

❖ **For pregnant and post-partum women.**

Physical activity confers the following maternal and fetal health benefits:

a decreased risk of:

- pre-eclampsia,
- gestational hypertension,
- gestational diabetes (for example 30% reduction in risk)
- excessive gestational weight gain,
- delivery complications
- postpartum depression
- newborn complications,
- and physical activity has no adverse effects on birthweight or increased risk of stillbirth.

❖ **Health risks of sedentary behaviour**

Lives are becoming increasingly sedentary, through the use of motorized transport and the increased use of screens for work, education and recreation. Evidence shows higher amounts of sedentary behaviour are associated with the following poor health outcomes:

In children and adolescents:

- increased adiposity (weight gain)
- poorer cardiometabolic health, fitness, behavioural conduct/pro-social behaviour
- reduced sleep duration. 2)

• **Yoga and Physical Education for Fitness and Health of Children:-**

Both yoga and physical education contribute to not merely the physical development of the child but have a positive impact on psychosocial and mental development as well. Playing group games have a

positive impact on individual self esteem, promotes better interaction among children, imparts values of co-operation, sharing and to deal with both victory and defeat. Similarly yoga practice contributes to the overall development of the child and various studies have shown that it contributes to flexibility and muscular fitness and also corrects postural defects among school.3)

In addition it plays an important role in improving cardio-vascular efficiency and helps to control and reduce excessive body fat while contributing to the overall physical and health related fitness (Ganguly, 1981; Bera, 1998; Ganguly, 1989; Govindarajulu, Gannadeepam & Bera, 2003; Mishra, Tripathi & Bera, 2003). Apart from contributing to physical fitness, yoga also contributes to improving learning, memory and dealing with stress and anxieties in children.

• **The Place of Health Education in the Curriculum :-**

Conventional thinking places undue emphasis on the role of health education that stresses on behavioral change as a means to improving the health status of people. Health education is not merely giving information about diseases, their transmission and prevention but needs to relate it to the kind of health problems that children and their communities face. The causes of these diseases are not merely biological but have a strong social and environmental dimension as well. It also needs to be graded according to the developmental needs and intellectual ability at different levels of schooling. For example, at the primary level the focus could be much more on individual and environmental hygiene and provisioning of midday meal and health check ups. Keeping in view the inputs in science, social studies and environmental studies, the curriculum of health and physical education can also start introducing concepts of health, disease and environmental determinants of health not only as a repetition of theory but through experiential learning it can reinforce concepts that they have learned in other subjects and apply it to their life experiences.4)

• **Health Education Authority:-**

In recognition of these health benefits, physical activity guidelines for children and youth have been developed by the Health Education Authority [now Health Development Agency (HDA)] The primary recommendation advocates the accumulation of 1 hour's physical activity per day of at least moderate intensity through lifestyle, recreational and structured activity forms. A secondary recommendation is that children take part in activities that help develop and maintain musculo-skeletal health, on at least two occasions per week. This target may be addressed through weight-bearing activities that focus on developing muscular strength, endurance and flexibility, and bone health.

School physical education (PE) provides a context for regular and structured physical activity participation. To this end a common justification for PE's place in the school curriculum is that it contributes to children's health and fitness. The extent to which this rationale is accurate is arguable and has seldom been tested. However, there would appear to be some truth in the supposition because PE is commonly highlighted as a significant contributor to help young people achieve their daily volume of physical activity. The important role that PE has in promoting health-enhancing physical activity is exemplified in the US 'Health of the Nation' targets. These include three PE-associated objectives, two of which relate to increasing the number of schools providing and students participating in daily PE classes.⁵⁾

❖ The Science Behind Physical Fitness and Health:-

The correlation between physical fitness and health is backed by extensive scientific research. that Regular exercise promotes better cardiovascular health, strengthens bones and muscles, and boosts cognitive function. Engaging in activities like jogging, cycling, or swimming burns calories and releases endorphins, the "feel-good" hormones that reduce stress and improve mood.

Moreover, incorporating strength training exercises in our fitness routine increases muscle mass, which helps support our joints and protect against injuries. Strong muscles also improve our metabolism, making it easier to maintain a healthy weight.⁶⁾

❖ Nutrition and Its Role in Our Health:-

While regular exercise is vital, fuelling our bodies with the proper nutrients is equally crucial. A balanced diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins provides our bodies with the necessary vitamins and minerals to function optimally, as highlighted in our blog on How a Healthy Diet Leads to a Healthy Lifestyle.

Research indicates that a diet high in saturated fats, processed sugars, and sodium can lead to various health issues, such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes. On the other hand, a diet that prioritises nutrient-dense foods, such as you'll find on a nutrition-friendly retreat, can improve energy levels, enhance immunity, and reduce the risk of chronic diseases.⁷⁾

• The Impact on Our Overall Health:-

The symbiotic relationship between physical fitness and health extends beyond the immediate benefits of exercise and nutrition. Regular physical activity and a balanced diet are integral components of preventive medicine. By adopting a healthy lifestyle, we can significantly reduce the risk of chronic diseases like diabetes, hypertension, and certain types of cancer.

Not only does physical fitness improve our physical health, but it also positively impacts our mental well-being. Alongside mindfulness retreats, exercise has been shown to alleviate symptoms of anxiety and depression, boost self-esteem, and improve sleep quality. We radiate positivity and confidence when we feel good about our bodies and ourselves.⁸⁾

The link between physical fitness and health is undeniably strong. Regular exercise and a balanced diet are the cornerstones of a healthy lifestyle, promoting physical strength, mental well-being and reducing the risk of chronic illnesses. While fitness should be a year-round commitment, exploring wellness retreats during holidays can provide a rejuvenating and transformative experience

Conclusion:-

This issue brief, created with support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, provides an overview of what research shows about the links between education and health alongside the perspectives of residents of a disadvantaged urban community in Richmond, Virginia. These community researchers, members of our partnership, collaborate regularly with the Center on Society and Health's research and policy activities to help us more fully understand the "real life" connections between community life and health outcomes.

An issue brief discussing the role of improved access to health care (and health insurance) in countering the effects of an inadequate education. Health care is necessary but not sufficient in the face of determinants like education – even in places where health care is guaranteed, people with limited education tend to be sicker. A series of issue briefs arguing that spending more to educate our youth could save more on health care costs, and that the reverse is true: cuts in education to "save" money ultimately drive up health care costs

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A study of Digital Marketing in India

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Introduction:

The Preface any marketing that uses electronic bias and can be used by marketing specialists to convey promotional messaging and measure its impact through your client trip. In practice, digital marketing generally refers to online marketing juggernauts that appear on a computer, phone, tablet, or other device. It can take numerous forms, including online videotape, display advertisements, search machine marketing, paid social advertisements and social media posts. Digital marketing is frequently compared to “traditional marketing” similar as magazine advertisements, billboards, and direct correspondence. Oddly, TV is generally lumped in with traditional marketing. These numbers are indeed advanced among mobile internet druggies. 89 of Americans go online at least daily, and 31 are online nearly constantly. As a marketer, it’s important to take advantage of the digital world with an online advertising presence, by erecting a brand, furnishing a great client experience that also brings further implicit guests and further, with a digital strategy. A digital marketing strategy allows you to work different digital channels similar as social media, click, hunt machine optimization, and dispatch marketing to connect with being guests and individualities interested in your products or services. As a result, you can make a brand, give a great client experience, and bring in implicit guests and more.

Key word: The Digital marketing, also called online marketing, is the creation of brands to connect with implicit guests using the internet and other forms of digital communication. This includes not only dispatch, social media, and web grounded advertising, but also textbook and multimedia dispatches as a marketing channel.

The Emergence of Digital Marketing:

In India still, we see, digital marketing growth in India does take place overnight, If we look back to history. It was the swell of the internet in India, quite an event itself that made the entry of digital marketing in the country. The time was 1996 when veritably many people came across the word “digital marketing”. Gradationally in 2000, people in India came more acquainted with SEO and digital marketing. But digital marketing is nothing but online marketing ore-marketing which needs a strong internet foundation far and wide. At that time internet wasn't a matter available at the fingertip, indeed one could suppose of full fledged digital marketing growth in India whether it would be possible or not. So, despite being interested, people awaited for the moment when the real growth would take its proper shape.

Internet Era of India

The Internet period of India By 2008, India started to witness the outpour of the internet across the country. It was a magical experience to see the country use hunt machines like Google and to change and grow under the shadow of the internet. Numerous companies, and digital marketing agencies started to offer services in the field of digitalmarketing.SEO, social media marketing, content marketing, etc. introduced a new marketing strategy to the people of India. People noticed that

the recently launched marketing formulas could also bring brand mindfulness and induce deals. So gradationally in place of traditional marketing styles like billboards, print advertisements, broadcasting etc. Business possessors came conscious of the prominent presence of their brands on Google. By end of 2010, numerous popular brands and small-scale businesses preferred to make small SEO changes on their separate websites, and run organic or paid online advertisements for the exposure of their brands to the target cult. Hence, it can be considered a technological movement, performing in an overall digitalization in every aspect of life and therefore the nation observed improvement of digital marketing in India.

Present Scenario of Digital Marketing:

The development of digitalization is maybe the foremost fast moving occasion within the history of any development. It has come to 50 percent of the populace of the creating nation inside nearly two decades which sounds fascinating. Today India accepts that advanced promoting is the help of commerce and its different channels like SEO, content marketing, PPC, social media promoting, etc play a really imperative part to improve communication, sales, introduction, and reach So, with developing require, advanced showcasing organizations have presented some modern patterns of advanced showcasing that have made an

appearance to shape the advanced showcasing development in India in a more happening way. A few of the astonishing cutting edge advanced marketing trends are- • Counterfeit Insights (AI) • Augmented Reality (AR) • Voice Look Optimization • Automatic Advertising • Chatbots • Personalization • Mechanized & Personalized Mail Marketing • Showcasing Automation • Micro-Influencers • Client Created Content • Geofencing • Omnichannel Marketing • Video Marketing • Instagram Reels

Future of Digital Marketing:

The Future of Advanced Marketing In case we examine long-term of computerized promoting in India, it is seen that the development of advanced showcasing in India is exceptionally much planned within the future as well. Information says India positions moment within the world on the web utilizing list, fair after China. By 2024, it is anticipated that in India, there will be more than 650 million & by 2025, 900 million web clients which may be a number and can construct effortlessly a solid computerized biological system within the country Over the final few a long time, little towns and the provincial belts of the country have appeared a vital advanced drive, concurring to a report which is 31 % of the populace, embracing the web effectively in life. In reality, by 2025, provincial India will go before urban India in terms of web usage. As per information, 67% of the urban populace is utilizing web posting, Maharashtra at the best, Goa at moment, Kerala at third, and Bihar at the final, taken after by Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Besides, we are able a coordinate affect of the Covid - 19 widespread on online promoting platforms.

It has quickened the digitalization of the country by generating 100 million shoppers towards a computerized stage. Digitalization can be considered as the new concept of advance and it is the column of the economy, activating advancement, reach, deals and installments everything beneath one niche. Computerized showcasing in India is reaching to be happening at a speedier rate and the unused patterns are around to appear their mysterious execution within the online marketing division. Consider says, video, voice, and vernacular, the can be demonstrated as a game-changer for computerized showcasing within the coming years. Indeed the government of India has started the campaign “Digital India” with a mission to convert the complete nation into a digitalized one. Advanced showcasing is additionally an awfully cost-effective and reasonable implies in case we compare it with other promoting stages. For case, quality substance on social media can engage & engage a great number of individuals but in a pocket-friendly way. From little new businesses to commerce moguls, everyone is these days leaning

toward advanced stages to urge obvious before their target zone. So, following the prevalent note of nowadays, it can be securely said, “Being Computerized is Being Global”.

Meaning of digital marketing

Meaning of computerized marketing Digital marketing, too called online promoting, is the advancement of brands to put through potential clients utilizing the web and other shapes of advanced communication. This incorporates not as it were e-mail, social media, and web-based promoting, but too content and mixed media messages as a showcasing channel. Advanced showcasing is the advancement and showcasing of merchandise and administrations to consumers through computerized channels and electronic advances.

Digital marketing is the use of digital channels to market products. Also known as online marketing, digital marketing promotes brands and connects them to potential customers via the internet. These advanced channels can incorporate the internet, mobile gadgets, social media stages, webinars, look motors, online client communities and other computerized platforms.

Inbound marketing versus digital marketing

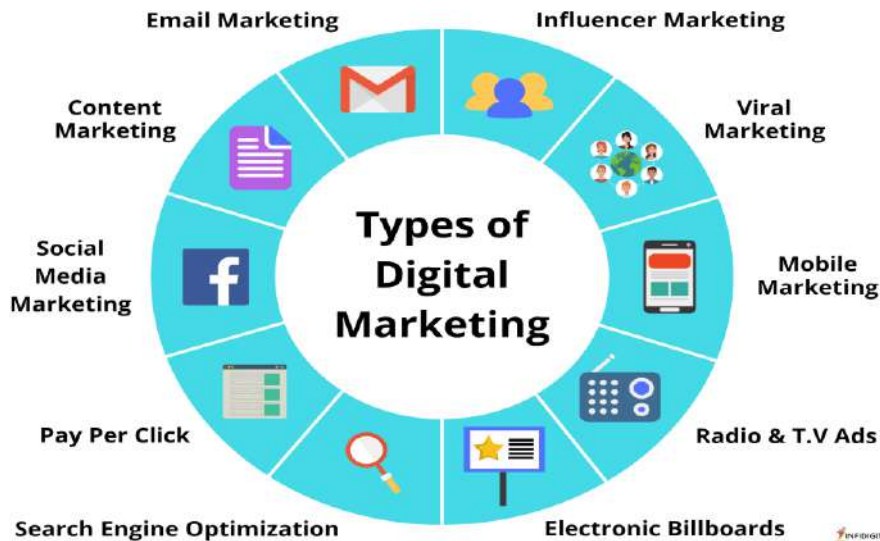
The Computerized showcasing and inbound promoting are effortlessly confounded, and for great reason. Computerized promoting employments numerous of the same instruments as inbound marketing email and online substance, to title some. Both exist to capture the consideration of prospects through the buyer’s travel and turn them into clients. But the 2 approaches take diverse sees of the relationship between the instrument and the goal. Computerized promoting considers how person instruments or advanced channels can change over prospects. A brand's advanced showcasing methodology may utilize numerous stages or center all of its endeavors on 1 stage. For case, a company may fundamentally make substance for social media stages and mail showcasing campaigns whereas overlooking other advanced showcasing avenues. Newline on the other hand, inbound promoting could be a concept. It considers the objective to begin with, and then looks at the accessible instruments to decide which are able reach target clients, and after that which organize of the deals pipe that ought to happen. as an case, say you need to boost site activity to produce more prospects and leads. You'll be able on look motor optimization when creating your substance promoting technique, resulting in more optimized substance, counting blogs, landing pages, and more. The foremost critical thing to keep in mind almost computerized promoting and inbound showcasing is that as a showcasing proficient, you don’t have to be between the 2. In reality, they work best together. Inbound promoting gives structure and reason for successful

advanced showcasing to advance showcasing endeavors; making beyond any doubt that each computerized promoting channel works toward.

Types of Digital Marketing:

1. Affiliate Marketing 2. Content Marketing 3. Email Marketing. 4. Marketing Analytics. 5. Mobile

Marketing. 6. Pay-per-Click (PPC) 7. Search Engine Optimization (SEO) 8. Social Media Marketing, there are types of Digital Marketing Platform are Available for Customer.



(Sources: www.google.com)

Importance of Digital Marketing

The Significance of Computerized Promoting the Advanced Showcasing is trending all over the world right presently, and in numerous places, it has supplanted the ordinary promoting channels. The credit goes to promptly accessible and reasonable web. India is one of the nations seeing the web insurgency and can be perfect for Advanced Promoting to flourish. In this web journal, we'll investigate in detail the significance of Advanced Showcasing in India.

1. In line with the government's 'Digital India' initiative Indian government embraced a 'Digital India' activity many a long time back with a vision to convert the nation into a center of digital information and thriving. Numerous of the operations which were prior done on write and paper has moved to online. Advanced Showcasing fits right into this environment where the government cultivates the development of computerized implies of conducting commerce. The government is additionally careful of the significance of computerized promoting as they are utilizing it themselves to spread mindfulness almost their other campaigns.

2. Reasonable than conventional marketing Reasonableness is seemingly the foremost squeezing reason why the move from conventional to computerized promoting is happening speedier than expected. Running an advertisement campaign on any of the ordinary channels, counting radio, TV, and print media require a part of arranging and a tremendous sum of budgetary assets

3. Superior suited for little businesses the significance of Computerized Promoting for

businesses can't be ignored, independent of the estimate of the showcase. In any case, little companies and new businesses stand to pick up the foremost from it. There are a few reasons for this, but the foremost clear is budgetary. Little businesses have a parcel to pick up from digital marketing; because it can offer assistance they cut costs significantly. They can spend this additional cash on other assets such as progressing the quality of their administrations. Besides, the nation is domestic to a few budding new companies, and they cannot compete with enormous organizations on routine showcasing roads.

4. Profitable ability in demand Computerized Promoting is considered as a important expertise for which selection representatives are willing to pay best dollar. There's a gigantic request for representatives who are well-versed with advanced showcasing methods. All over the nation, a few establishing have popped up who provide a certification course in Advanced Showcasing. Now, some of the leading colleges within the nation, counting IITs, IIMs, and others have recognized it as a prized expertise that understudies must be taught.

5. Coming to worldwide markets Companies can now advertise around their services to not only their neighborhood markets but they can to reach abroad with the assistance of Digital Marketing. Although it was conceivable to tap into worldwide markets some time recently, as well, the costs related to the same were colossal and seem deplete the resources of any organization. Many of the IT firms and other businesses in India have their clientele within the US and other western nations. Presently they can

reach their potential clients through online advertisements at fair a fraction of the cost. There's no question that Advanced Showcasing has arrived, and it is here to stay. India is one of the nations that will pick up the most extreme from the rise of Advanced Showcasing. As the internet user base extends within the coming a long time, so will its prevalence.

6. The growing internet user base India saw exponential growth within the number of web clients within the past few years. Specialists guess that this development will support for a number of a long time, and India might be the nation with the most elevated number of web clients. The significance of Computerized Promoting gets to be all the more important in such a situation. Computerized Promoting is perfect way" the most perfect way reach millions of clients through mechanical gadgets like versatile phones and computers. Moreover, a significant populace of the nation still lives in provincial ranges. Companies are presently investing more on online marketing channels to take off their impression where offline channels seem not have reached.

Challenges of digital marketing in India:

The Challenges of computerized promoting in India a few of the challenges of advanced showcasing in India are –

1. Lack of computerized framework in level 3 or level 4 cities
2. Lack of English information in mass population
3. Unable to adjust to quickly changing technology
4. Changing shopper behavior
5. The poor internet System

There are various Challenges of Indian Customer, Businessman, and Manufacturer.

Research Methodology:

The methodology section also contains a description of how you collected the data. Whether you ran experimental testing on samples, conducted surveys or interviews, or created new research using existing data, this section of your methodology describes what you did and how you did it. Key aspects to mention include how you developed your survey, how you collected and organized data, and what kind of data you measured. Additionally, you may outline how you set particular criteria for qualitative and quantitative data collection, The Information of Secondary data.

Conclusion:

The latest digital marketing trends are AI, AR, Voice Search Optimization, Programmatic Advertising, Chatbots, Personalization, Automated Email Marketing, Video Marketing, Instagram Reels, Shoppable Content, Influencer Marketing & Geofencing to name a few. The future of digital marketing is very promising and full of opportunities. With the constant developments in the technology space, digital marketing is evolving by

leaps and bounds. Thus, anyone looking to make a career in digital marketing is on the right track. Even for someone who is a business owner and wants to integrate digital marketing, the future will demand digital marketing as a necessity, and thus right now is the right time.

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Impact of Online Advertising on Female Consumers

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Abstract

In today's world, consumers are highly influenced by online advertising rather than television or newspaper advertisement. Due to this shift, marketers have increased their use of digital marketing channels. This study aims to explore the impact of online advertising on female consumers' with regards to purchasing apparel e-product. The study examines the diverse forms of online advertising and evaluates the factors which influence the behavior patterns of the consumers. The study concluded from further detailed analysis that the majority of female consumers in Chh. Sambhajinagar believe online advertisements, to a certain extent, influence their purchasing decisions. Furthermore, the advertisements aid in identifying new brands catering to the consumers' fashion needs. However, the majority also believed that online product advertisements could at times be misleading.

Keywords: Advertising, Online Advertising, Consumer Behavior, Brand Loyalty, Digital Marketing

Introduction

Now days, it is irrefutable that advertising is a form of marketing that has captured the attention of predominant consumers throughout the world. Seeing that a high level of competition and enhanced or rather ever evolving technology subsists in the present day, rising outlooks of consumers are seen in today's competitive world. With regards to the merchandise product, since global developments and lifestyle changes are being made, the retail sector business models and strategies have changed. With the affluence of electronic devices like smartphones and tablets, digital marketing has reached a new platform for consumers. Technological changes are continuously taking place.

Types of Online Advertisements

There are several ways to advertise online. The choices are endless as the world is constantly developing and coming up with progressions in every aspect. In order to make it easier to understand, online advertisements can be divided into seven different categories. These categories are: Display ADs, Social Media ADs, Search Engine Marketing, Native Advertising, Retarget and Remarketing, Video ADs and lastly, Email Marketing. Display Ads are those advertisements which are graphic in nature or in other words include factors such as visual or audio-visual aids. These types of advertisements can be found on any sites including social media platforms or even video ads. When it comes to social media ads, social media ads are those advertisements which are displayed on social media platforms. These platforms include sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram etc. These types of advertisements

are known to be effective as they reach a wide audience. This is because in the current day and age, almost everyone is active on one social media platform or the other.

When it comes to search engine marketing, the concept is a little different than the usual types of ads. Search engine marketing is a technique in which a website gains prominence or a wider range of audience. This technique can be processed via paid or unpaid methods. These two methods are known as Search Engine Optimization and the second method is Paid Search Advertising. Native advertising is a type of advertisement in which the advertisement matches to that of the theme or form of the website/platform the advertisement is displayed on. Furthermore, as mentioned in the type itself, native advertisements have a story to tell. They can be in the form of advertorials videos, Twitter ads or even newsfeed ads.

Retargeting or remarketing is another type of online advertising. In this form of advertisement, to put it in simple words, you are reconnecting with an audience who has previously visited the webpage. For instance, a consumer visits a cosmetics site. While they are doing something else online, such as browsing further or reading another article, several more advertisements of the cosmetics site will pop up on other webpages as well. This way, it constantly reminds the consumer of the product being advertised.

The next form of online advertisement, as mentioned previously, is video advertisements. Video advertisements include audio visual aspects in the ad. These type of advertisements allows the consumer to build an emotional connect with what

is being displayed. Video advertisements may be used for a variety of purposes. They can be to promote a product or service, or even to inform and educate the audience regarding a major issue. The most well-known platform for video advertisements is YouTube.

Advantages of Online Advertising:

With that said online advertising has been considered a new form of marketing and has provided novel prospects for companies to do businesses. There are various factors which can be advantageous or rather considered as pros when opting for online advertising. Millions of people around the world have easy access to the internet. This is an advantage to the online advertising sector as it allows companies of a product or service to obtain a higher reach towards their target audience or consumers.

Significance of Study:

Online advertising have a massive influence on the decision making process of individuals. This has been an area of limited study, thus this paper can add to the existing literature. The paper explores the online advertising techniques used by apparel brands to obtain a high level of attentiveness from the consumer. Online advertising can be considered as a powerful tool to educate the consumers on the various choices of products in the marketplace.

Objectives:

To analyze the buying behavior, whether there is a rise or traditional

To understand the motives for purchase of product

To evaluate the factors of influence the behavior patterns of the consumer.

Sample for Study:

In this study, the researcher focuses on the youth in Chh, Sambhajinagar and the sample would be 100 respondents falling in the age category 18 to 30 years.

Sample Size:

Too small a sample causes unreliable results. However, an excessively huge sample requires a decent amount of time and resources. In this study, the sample size consists of 100 female

respondents based in Chh. Sambhajinagar. Non-probability sampling is an expedient and appropriate method of selecting a sample.

Research Design:

The researcher has employed the quantitative method of study for this particular research wherein data is gathered through close-ended questions with pre-determined levels. The questionnaire does not include open ended questions as the researcher was brought to attention that the respondents preferred closed ended questions that were on point which was easier to answer and did not take much of their time to fill up.

Tools for Data Collection:

The primary data for the completion of this study was collected by females of age category 18-30 years. The questionnaire data collection method was used for the same. For this study, a questionnaire was prepared using Google Forms, comprising of five questions.

The secondary data collected by the researcher includes published research papers that validated the area of research and books were used as reference to understand certain topics and the link was provided on social media Apps.

Data Analysis & Interpretation:

This section wills analysis the data concluded via questionnaire. For each question, a table is displayed, along with a detailed analysis. The main objective of the study was to find out he different factors which lead female consumers to be influenced by an online advertisement.

Table 1.AGE

According to Table 1 it can be inferred that the majority of females fall under the age category 20. Illustrate that 35% of female consumers fall under the age of 20. 22% of the individuals are 21 years of age. 20% of respondents are 19 years of age. 6% of the individuals are 22 years old. Furthermore, 4% of the respondents are 25 years of age and an additional 4% are 26 years. 3% of the respondents are 18 years of age. 2% of the respondents are 27 years old. Lastly, ages 17, 23, 24 and 28 are 1%.

Category	Frequency	percentage
17	1	1%
18	3	3%
19	20	20%
20	35	35%
21	22	22%
22	6	6%
23	1	1%
24	1	1%
25	4	4%
26	4	4%
27	2	2%
28	1	1%

Table 2. Frequency of how many hours are spent online in a day

Table 2 and Figure 2 illustrate that 49% of the female consumers spend 4-6 hours online, in a day. 34% of the females spend more than 6 hours

online in a day. Lastly, 17% of females spend 0-3 hours online, per day. From the above data, it can be inferred that the majority of females spend 4-6 hours online in a day, while the minority spends 0-3 hours online per day.

Category	frequency	Percentage
0-3	17	17%
0-6	49	49%
More than 6	34	34%

Table no 3. Frequency of preferred media

The results show that 82% of respondents prefer digital media. 15% prefer television. 2% of the females favor print media, while 1% prefers radio. From the above data, it can be inferred that

the majority of females in Chh. Sambhajinagar believe that digital media is the main objective of an online advertisement of a product grabs their attention while the minority selected radio.

Category	frequency	Percentage
Print	2	2%
Radio	1	1%
Television	15	15%
Digital	82	82%

Table 4. Frequency of online advertisements influencing shopping preference

The results show that 84% of female consumers in Chh. Sambhajinagar believe online advertisements influence their shopping preference. On the other hand, 16% of females said that online

advertisements do not influence their shopping preference. From the above data, it can be inferred that the majority of female consumers in Chh. Sambhajinagar are influenced by online advertisements when it comes to their shopping preference.

Category	frequency	percentage
Yes	84	84%
No	16	16%

Table 5. Frequency of purchase decision after seeing an online advertisement

The results show that 48% of women sometimes make a purchasing decision after seeing an online advertisement. 29% of women rarely make a purchase decision after viewing an online advertisement. 16% often make a purchase decision after seeing an online advertisement. 4% never make a purchase decision after viewing an online

advertisement. Lastly, 3% very often make a purchase decision after viewing an online advertisement. From the above data, it can be inferred that the majority of women in Chh. Sambhajinagar sometimes make a purchase decision after viewing an online advertisement, while the minority very often makes a purchase decision after viewing an online advertisement.

category	Frequency	Percentage
Very often	3	3%
Often	16	16%
Sometimes	48	48%
Rarely	29	29%
Never	4	4%

Conclusion

Online advertising has a massive influence on the decision making process of individuals. This has been an area of limited study, thus this paper can add to the existing literature. It can be considered as a powerful tool to educate the consumers on the various choices of products in the marketplace. The paper explored the online advertising techniques used by apparel brands to obtain a high level of attentiveness from the consumer. To conclude, online advertisements play a large role in shaping or

creating an opinion in the minds of women, when it comes to making purchasing decisions

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Advantages of the New National Education Policy 2020

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Abstract:

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) approved by the Union Cabinet of India on the 29th of July, 2020 for Higher Education and Schooling. This national education policy 2020^s focus to renew the old national education policy which has been in effect for 34 years since its beginning in 1986. This paper critically evaluates the benefits of NEP 2020, focusing on its impact on school higher education and school. The benefits include an emphasis on basic literacy, numeracy, and holistic development, along with the promotion of vocational education and the integration of technology. This study employs a qualitative approach, drawing on policy documents, scholarly articles, and expert opinions to provide a refinement analysis.

Keywords: Education System, Policy Formation National Education Policy, NEP 2020, Multilingual Education Policy, Education System, Policy Formation

Introduction:

National Education Policy 2020 gave importance to spreading awareness of education. Education, highlight critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Learning process in antiquate India was incipiently given through the Gurukul system. After the Vedic period, there developed large kingdoms of powerful kings who wanted to develop an advanced course of life in their society. They took keen interest in promoting the interests of higher education by giving rich donations and lands to learned scholars. And more importantly these kings' enacted policies to redefine and reconstruct the education system in India. In antiquate India two education system that have been practiced the Vedic Sanskrit medium and Buddhist Pali medium began around the 3rd century BC. In India Taxsila and Nalanda university has always contribute to quality education and importance of education and this universities were known for their scholarship. In 1968 after independent government of India the first NEP was implemented and aimed to provided equal opportunities and removing gap in the education system. As The population of India growing, number of schools also increases around 15 lakh, nearly 40000 colleges and 900 universities, the Policy inadequate in providing qualitative education to students. After long Period of time the new National Education Policy 2020 was approved by the committee headed by former ISRO chief K. Kasturirangan on 29th July 2020. A new ideal system is modified through the redesigning current education structures, policies and regulation to transfer the country as profound knowledge society and global superpower in Knowledge.

Objectives:

The objectives of our study on National Education Policy 2020 could include:

1. To evaluate the key features of the National Education Policy 2020.
2. To analyze the advantages of the policy.
3. To identify the probable advantages of the National Education Policy 2020.
4. To compare the new policy with previous policies in India to understand the continuity and changes in educational goals and strategies over time.

Methodology:

By analyzing the advantages of NEP 2020 secondary data methodology is used. For this paper we studying the importance of proposal with historic background, analyzed important documents, research paper, news Papers, papers and forms on currently adopted new education policy 2020..

Benefits:

- (1) In new education policy 2020 Indian Government aims to make schooling available to everyone.
- (2) According to NEP 2020, the 5+3+3+4 structure will replace the extant 10+2 structure. This structure is focused on student's formative years of learning. This 5+3+3+4 structure corresponds to ages from 3 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14 and 14 to 18. 12 years of schooling, 3 years if Anganwadi and pre-schooling are included in this structure.
- (3) The responsibility for successful implementation for achieving the foundation of numeracy and literacy for all students till class three falls upon the states of India
- (4) Convenient authorities will arrange the school examinations for grades 3, 5 and 8.

The board exams for class 10 and 12 will continue but the national education policy 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.

(5) According to new education policy Special daytime boarding school “Bal Bhavans” to be established in every state/ district in India. This boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.

(6) According to NEP 2020, Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs and IIMs will be set up in the country. These are scheduled to be set up for introducing multidisciplinary academic.

(7) In NEP 2020 the same list of accreditation and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.

(8) According to new education policy 2020 in India all kind of HEIs will be multidisciplinary, accredited, and autonomous degree granting institutions at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

(9) In national education policy mark scored by each student in each subject is based on the continuous evaluation by the involved faculty members of the department so that the performance grade of the student will be based on true academic scores not based on his/her destiny or luck.

(10) In NEP shores to keep the United Nations Sustainable development goals by 2030.

(11) According to NEP 2020 free education with the liberal concept along with breakfast and lunch makes education as means not punishment in the initial stage of the lifecycle.

(12) In NEP Liberalization in choosing the subjects in school and college education allows for all-round development with innovating abilities and critical & design thinking.

(13) The policy of 20% free education and 30% subsidized education in private HEIs will give opportunities for availing free education lifelong for brilliant students.

(14) According to new education policy 2020 mutual entries and multiple combined in the undergraduate system allow students to redefine their career path based on their choice and external chances.

(15) Ferocious research in each subject is supported at undergraduate, post-graduate, and research levels among comprehensive funding support to all HEIs by National Research Foundation in national education policy 2020.

(16) According to NEP 2020 all teachers are made as to the center of the system and the measures are proposed for continuous improvement of both quality and performance of the teachers.

(17) In NEP Students have the option to choose subjects both from specialization areas and across many multidisciplinary subject areas?

(19) According to NEP 2020 a mandatory social engagement for each student equal to at least a full one semester course across the duration of an U.G. Programme so that each student is susceptible to the problems of the underprivileged and learns a sort of social responsibility in their life.

(20) According to NEP 2020 allows HEIs to use more industry experts (field practitioners) for part time experience sharing?

(21) According to NEP Indian HEIs to involve in foreign university collaboration for international research collaborations, student exchange programs, faculty exchange programs twining programs, starting off-shore campuses by Indian universities, faculty exchange programs, dual degree programs, etc.

(22) In new education policy evolved education based on STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts & design, and Mathematics) model is proposed from the school education to the college education system.

(23) In NEP 2020 at school education level, providing free and compulsory quality pre-primary education, primary education, and secondary education for all 3-18 years children through RTE Act.

(24) Around two corer school students will be able to come back to educational institutes through this new approach.

(25) According to NEP 2020 for children up to the age of 8, a National Curricular and Pedagogical Framework for Early Childhood Care and Education will be designed and developed by NCERT.

(26) NEP 2020 is the formation of the National Book promotion Policy in India.

(27) Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic development national education policy is to be set up by the Government.

(28) Special daytime boarding school “Bal Bhavans” to be established in every state/ district in India. This boarding school will be used for participation in activities related to play, career, art.

(29) According to the national education policy 2020, Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities at par with the IITs and IIMs will be set up in the country.

(30) According to the national education policy 2020 the same list of accreditation and regulation rules will be used for guiding both the public and private academic bodies.

(31) In national education policy 2020 new education policy phased out college affiliation and autonomy will be granted to colleges.

(32) By the year 2030, it will be mandatory to have at least a four year B. Ed degree for joining the occupation of teaching.

(33) According to NEP 2020 the board exams for class 10 and 12 will continue but the national

education policy 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.

(34)The board exams for class 10 and 12 will continue but the national education policy 2020 aims to re-design the structure with holistic development.

Conclusion:

The research paper aims to critically analyse the National Education Policy 2020, and find out the advantages of the national education policy 2020, and NEP 2020 brings several benefits such as improved quality of education, skill development, inclusion, and flexibility.

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Recent Developments, Government Initiatives and Prospects for E-Commerce Market in India

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Abstract:

India's booming e-commerce market is driven by affordable smartphones and low-cost data plans, leading major retail and consumer goods makers to increase their investments in the online space. This research paper tried to study revenue of E-commerce market in India, consumer's online shopping category-wise preferences. Researcher discussed recent developments in Indian E-commerce sector and Government initiatives to promote E-commerce in India. It further studied prospects for E-commerce market in India.

Keywords: E-commerce, Internet, B2B, B2C, Online Shopping etc.

Introduction:

In recent years India has experienced a boom in internet and smartphone penetration. The number of internet connections in 2021 increased significantly to 830 million, driven by the 'Digital India' programme. This rapid rise in internet users and smartphone penetration coupled with rising incomes has assisted the growth of India's e-commerce sector. India's e-commerce sector has transformed the way business is done in India and has opened various segments of commerce ranging from business-to-business (B2B), direct-to-consumer (D2C), consumer-to-consumer (C2C) and consumer-to-business (C2B). Major segments such as D2C and B2B have experienced immense growth in recent years.

Objectives of the Study:

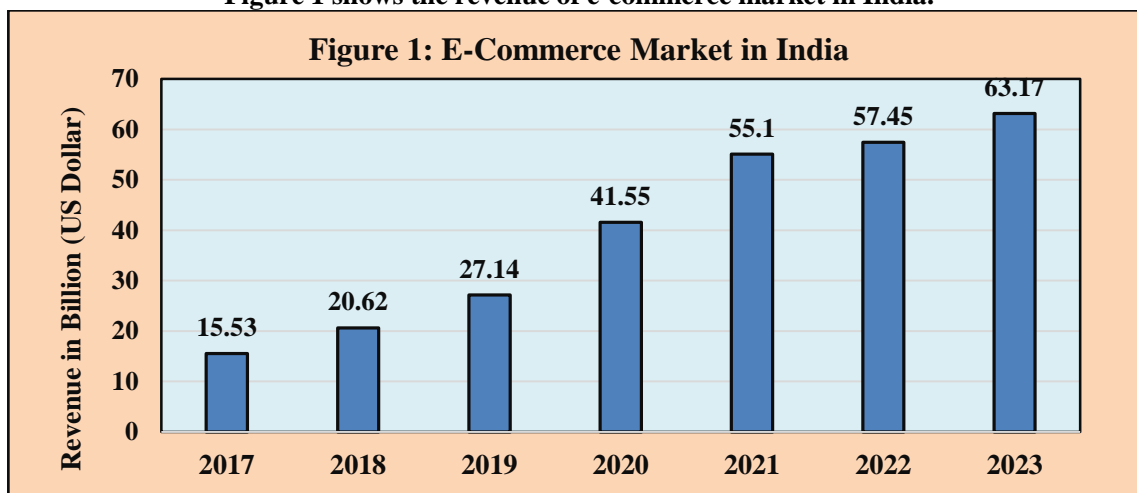
- 1) To study revenue of E-commerce market in India and consumer's online shopping category-wise preferences.
- 2) To discuss recent developments in Indian E-commerce sector and Government initiatives to promote E-commerce in India.
- 3) To identify the triggering factors for the growth of E-commerce industry in India.
- 4) To study the prospects and challenges of E-commerce market in India

Research Methodology:

This study is based on secondary data which is collected from various reports, journals and websites. This study tried to add to existing literature on E-commerce by taking thorough review.

E-Commerce Market in India:

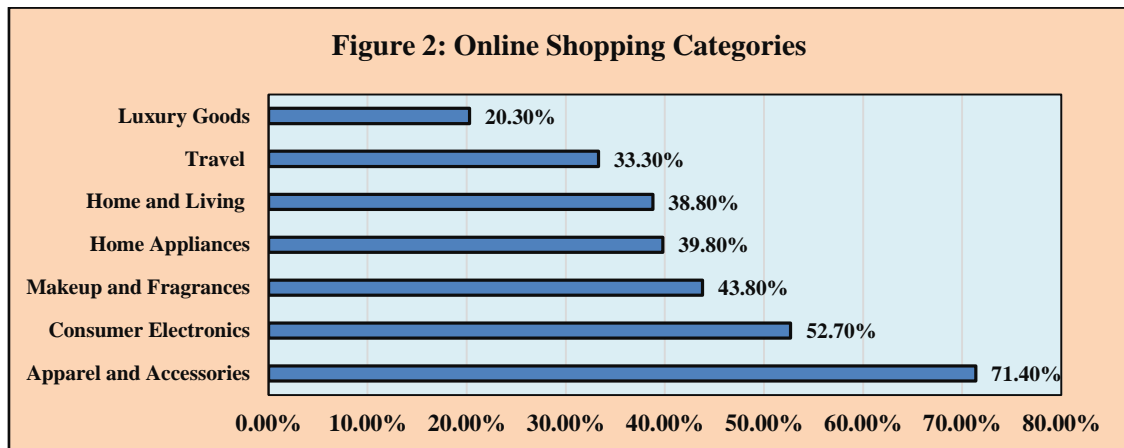
Figure 1 shows the revenue of e-commerce market in India.



Source: Statista (2024)

The total revenue of e-commerce market in India was \$15.53 billion in 2017, which increased to \$63.17 billion in 2023. The revenue of e-commerce

market in India showed increasing trend from 2017 - 2023 and is expected to reach about \$107 billion in 2027.



Source: E-commerce India Report 2023

According to E-commerce India Report 2023, consumers use internet-based apps or websites for online shopping most often to purchase apparel and accessories (71.40%) followed by consumer electronics (52.70%), makeup and fragrances (43.80%), home appliances (39.80%), home and living (38.80%), travel (33.30%) and luxury goods (20.30%).

Developments in Indian E-Commerce Sector:

Some of the major developments in the Indian e-commerce sector are as follows:

- 1) In November 2021, XPDEL US-based ecommerce announced expansion in India.
- 2) In January 2022, Walmart invited Indian sellers to join its US marketplace with the aim of exporting US\$ 10 billion from India each year by 2027.
- 3) In January 2022, Flipkart has announced expansion in its grocery services and will offer services to 1,800 Indian cities.
- 4) In February 2022, Amazon India launched the One District One product (ODOP) bazaar on its platform to support MSMEs.
- 5) As of May 2023, the Indian government's open e-commerce network ONDC has expanded its operations into 236 cities in the country while adding more than 36,000 merchants.
- 6) In June 2023, Amazon India launched its new and affordable Amazon Prime Lite membership plan for shoppers in the country.
- 7) In July 2023, the post office departments of Canada and India recently entered into an agreement, which is aimed at facilitating e-commerce exports and establishing an International Tracked Packet Service (ITPS) between the two countries.
- 8) In October 2023, a tech-driven logistics platform iThink Logistics announced a strategic collaboration with India Post to boost e-commerce deliveries across remote parts of the country.

- 9) Amazon CEO Mr. Andy Jassy announced that the company is committed to investing US\$ 26 billion in India by 2030, out of which US\$ 11 billion has already been invested.

- 10) Hyperlocal e-commerce startup, Magicpin announced that its daily order volume has zoomed 100-fold to 10,000 per day from over 100 within a month of joining the government-promoted Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) network.

Government Initiatives to promote E-commerce in India:

Some of the major initiatives taken by the Indian Government to promote E-commerce in are as follows:

- 1) Government e-Marketplace (GeM) is an online platform for public procurement in India that was launched on August 9, 2016, by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the objective of creating an inclusive, efficient, and transparent platform for the buyers and sellers to carry out procurement activities in a fair and competitive manner.
- 2) On 23 July 2020, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs notified the Consumer Protection (e-commerce) Rules 2020 with the intent of preventing unfair trade practices in e-commerce.
- 3) Under the Digital India movement, the Government launched various initiatives like Umang, Start-up India Portal, Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) etc. to boost digitization.
- 4) In October 2020, the government mandated foreign companies operating e-commerce platforms in India to have PAN. It imposed a 2% tax in the FY21 budget on the sale of goods or delivery of services through a non-resident e-commerce operator.
- 5) In order to increase the participation of foreign players in E-commerce, the Indian Government hiked the limit of FDI in the E-commerce

marketplace model to up to 100% (in B2B models).

- 6) Heavy investment made by the Government in rolling out a fiber network for 5G will help boost E-commerce in India.
- 7) The Government of India launched an e-commerce portal called TRIFED and an m-commerce portal called 'Tribes India' which will enable 55,000 tribal artisans get access to international markets.

Triggering Factors for the Growth of E-commerce Industry in India:

In India, E-commerce industry is having remarkable prospects due to following things:

- 1) With a rapidly expanding economy and a population of over 1.4 billion, it is expected that by 2027, there will be 427 million internet buyers in India.
- 2) India's online shopper base is to reach nearly **500-600 million** by 2030 and become the 2nd largest globally.
- 3) Tier- I cities had the most year-over-year order volume rise of 31.1% during FY2023.
- 4) India recorded 125.94 Lakh Cr UPI transactions in 2022.
- 5) The e-commerce trend is gaining major popularity even in tier-2 and tier- 3 cities as they now make up nearly half of all shoppers and contribute three of every five orders for leading e-retail platforms
- 6) The Government of India established the ONDC network in 2022 with the goal of giving MSMEs equal chances to prosper in digital commerce and expanding e-commerce.
- 7) According to estimates, one-third of Indian customers use smartphones for their online shopping.
- 8) By 2025, the government of India aims to establish a trillion-dollar digital economy.

Prospects for E-commerce Market in India:

The Indian E-commerce industry has been on an upward growth trajectory and is expected to surpass the US to become the second-largest e-commerce market in the world by 2034. India's e-commerce sector is expected to reach US\$ 111.40 billion by 2025 from US\$ 46.20 billion in 2020, growing at a 19.24% CAGR, with grocery and fashion/apparel likely to be the key drivers of incremental growth. The Indian online grocery market is estimated to reach US\$ 26.93 billion in 2027 from US\$ 3.95 billion in FY21, expanding at a CAGR of 33%. E-commerce sales are expected to increase at a CAGR of 18.2% between 2021 and 2025 to reach Rs. 8.8 trillion (US\$ 120.1 billion). In FY23, the Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) of e-commerce reached US\$ 60 billion, increasing 22% over the previous year. In FY22, the GMV of e-commerce stood at US\$ 49 billion. The Indian e-commerce market is expected to have a gross

merchandise value of US\$ 350 billion by 2030. India's Business-to-Business (B2B) online marketplace would be a US\$ 200 billion opportunity by 2030. The B2C E-commerce is expected to grow steadily over the forecast period, recording a CAGR of 8.68% during 2023-27.

Challenges Faced by Indian E-commerce Websites:

Despite the prevalence of online shopping in India, there are still several challenges within the industry which are as follows:

- 1) Intense competition from established players like Flipkart and Amazon makes it difficult for newer and smaller e-commerce platforms to gain traction. The big e-commerce players often implement aggressive pricing strategies and discounts, further contributing to the challenge of breaking into the competitive landscape.
- 2) Online shoppers also express trust and security concerns regarding online payment security, authenticity and quality of products sold and data privacy.
- 3) Other obstacles India is facing include infrastructure and logistics roadblocks such as internet connectivity in certain regions. Efficient delivery is also a big concern due to the vast geographical expanse of India and varying infrastructure conditions.
- 4) Lastly, there are certain regulatory and legal challenges impacting the e-commerce industry. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India influences the pricing and taxation structure for online stores.
- 5) Likewise, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) regulations need to be followed, particularly impacting inventory-based marketplace business models and cross-border transactions.
- 6) Lastly, consumer protection laws dictate fair business practices, return and refund policies, and how companies address customer complaints.

Conclusions:

The Indian e-commerce industry has significantly grown over the past decade, driven by increasing internet penetration, more consumer electronics, and favorable government policies. The Indian E-commerce industry has been on an upward growth trajectory and is expected to surpass the US to become the second-largest E-commerce market in the world by 2034. Technology-enabled innovations like digital payments, analytics-driven customer engagement and digital advertisements will likely support the growth in the sector. ONDC will further boost business for MSMEs and help fuel India's e-commerce growth.

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Enhancing Commerce Education through Skill Development Initiatives: A Pathway to Economic Empowerment

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Abstract:

Commerce education plays a pivotal role in shaping the future of economies by providing individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate the complex world of business and trade. However, the traditional approach to commerce education often falls short in equipping students with the practical skills demanded by the dynamic global marketplace. This research paper explores the significance of integrating skill development initiatives within commerce education curricula to foster holistic growth and enhance employability. Through an in-depth analysis of existing literature, case studies, and empirical evidence, this paper delineates the symbiotic relationship between skill development and commerce education, highlighting its potential to drive economic empowerment and sustainable development.

Keywords: Skill Development, Commerce Education, Employability, Economic Empowerment, Sustainable Development.

Introduction:

Commerce education serves as the cornerstone of modern economies, providing individuals with the requisite knowledge and expertise to thrive in the intricate web of trade, finance, and entrepreneurship. However, the conventional pedagogical approach often emphasizes theoretical concepts over practical skills, thereby creating a gap between academic learning and real-world application. In today's rapidly evolving economic landscape, where innovation and adaptability are paramount, addressing this gap becomes imperative. This paper advocates for the integration of skill development initiatives within commerce education frameworks to bridge this divide and cultivate a workforce equipped to meet the demands of the 21st-century marketplace.

Objectives of the study:

- To evaluate the current status of skill development in commerce education.
- To assess the effectiveness of existing skill development programs in commerce education.
- To identify the challenges to integrating skill development into commerce curriculum.

Review of literature:

Smith, J., & Johnson, A. 2019, mentioned in article "The Role of Commerce Education in Skill Development: A Review" Commerce Education skills it empower the economy.

Gupta, R., & Sharma, S., 2020, in his research paper "Enhancing Critical Thinking Skills through Commerce Education: A Meta-Analysis" elaborate critical thinking in commerce education.

Patel, K., & Desai, M., 2019, in his article "Pedagogical Approaches to Skill Enhancement in Commerce Education: A Systematic Review" mentioned that up gradation in Pedagogical Skill Enhancement in commerce education.

Kumar, V., & Singh, P., 2019, "Measuring the Effectiveness of Skill Enhancement Programs in Commerce Education: A Quasi-Experimental Study" explain that determination of parameter for skill enhancement.

Research Methodology:

This section delineates the research methodology employed for this study. The rationale behind the selection of quantitative, or mixed-method approaches, as well as the specific secondary data collection techniques used.

The Need for Skill Development in Commerce Education:

1. **Evolving business landscape:** The advents of technology, globalization and changing consumer preferences have transformed the dynamics of commerce necessitating a shift towards skill-centric education.
2. **Mismatch between education and industry requirements:** Traditional commerce education often fails to align with the skill sets sought by employers, resulting in high levels of graduate unemployment and underemployment.
3. **Importance of practical skills:** In addition to theoretical knowledge, proficiency in practical skills such as critical thinking, communication, problem-solving, and financial literacy is essential for success in the commerce domain

Integrating Skill Development Initiatives:

1. **Curriculum revitalization:** Revising commerce education curricula to incorporate modules focusing on practical skills development, including internships, workshops, and industry projects.
2. **Industry-academia collaboration:** Establishing partnerships between educational institutions and industry stakeholders to design and deliver skill-oriented programs tailored to industry needs.
3. **Technological integration:** Leveraging digital platforms and e-learning tools to facilitate interactive learning experiences and enhance students' technical competencies.

Impact on employability and economic empowerment:

1. **Enhanced employability:** Equipping students with relevant skills enhances their employability quotient, enabling them to secure gainful employment and contribute effectively to organizational goals.
2. **Entrepreneurial empowerment:** Skill development fosters an entrepreneurial mindset among students, empowering them to identify opportunities, innovate, and establish successful ventures, thereby fueling economic growth.
3. **Socio-economic development:** A skilled workforce drives productivity gains, fosters innovation, and attracts investment, thereby catalyzing socio-economic development and poverty alleviation.

Effective Strategies for Implementation:

Various strategies for integrating skill development initiatives into commerce education are explored. This includes experiential learning through internships, industry collaborations, simulation exercises, and project-based assignments. Additionally, the role of incorporating technology, fostering entrepreneurship, and offering specialized skill development courses is discussed. Case studies and examples of successful implementation provide practical insights into effective strategies.

Challenges and future directions:

1. **Resistance to change:** Overcoming institutional inertia and resistance to curriculum reform to facilitate the seamless integration of skill development initiatives.
2. **Scaling initiatives:** Ensuring equitable access to skill development opportunities across diverse socio-economic backgrounds and geographical regions.
3. **Lifelong learning paradigm:** Embracing a culture of lifelong learning to adapt to evolving market trends and technological advancements.

Findings:

1. Effective commerce education should incorporate practical skill development components to bridge the gap between

theoretical knowledge and real-world application.

2. Hands-on experiences such as case studies, internships, and simulated business environments facilitate the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making skills among commerce students.
3. Commerce education programs must align with the evolving needs of industries to ensure graduates possess relevant skills that meet market demands.
4. While technical expertise is essential, the cultivation of soft skills such as communication, teamwork, adaptability, and leadership is equally crucial in commerce education.
5. Skill development initiatives that promote creativity, risk-taking, and opportunity recognition empower aspiring entrepreneurs to navigate challenges and pursue ventures successfully.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the symbiotic relationship between skill development and commerce education holds immense potential to shape the future of economies by nurturing a workforce that is not only knowledgeable but also proficient in the practical application of concepts. By reimagining commerce education through the lens of skill development, stakeholders can unlock new pathways to economic empowerment, foster innovation, and build resilient societies capable of thriving in the face of global challenges.

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Study of Use of Mobile Banking Application for Banking Services in India

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Abstract

An electronic system called mobile banking provides most of the basic services available in daily, traditional banking, but it does so with the aid of a mobile communication device, typically a smart phone. The objective of the study is to understand the concept of mobile banking and to learn about the various banking services offered by banks through mobile applications. The study includes various services provided by banks on the mobile banking application and challenges faced by users on the mobile application.

Keyword – Mobile banking, Internet Banking, E-Banking

Introduction

A mobile banking system allows customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions using a mobile device such as a cell phone or personal digital assistant. Mobile banking is a part of mobile commerce that has extensive communication with other areas of mobile commerce. An electronic system called mobile banking provides most of the basic services available in daily, traditional banking, but it does so with the aid of a mobile communication device, typically a smart phone.

The Reserve Bank of India is authorized and regulated by the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 to authorize and regulate entities that operate payment systems in the country. The RBI's Vision Document for Payment and Settlement Systems has stressed the importance of moving toward electronic payments and advocating for a 'less cash' society. The Bank promotes and supports the growth of various electronic payment methods, including prepaid payment instruments, card payments, mobile banking and so on.

The Payment Systems Vision Document 2012-15 shows the dedication to creating payment and settlement systems that are safe, efficient, accessible, inclusive, interoperable, and authorized in the country. According to the performance indicators of various payment system segments, during 2012-13, the percentage of paper-based instruments in the volume of total non-cash transactions has decreased compared to electronic payments. RTGS processed more volume and value than any other company, and the retail electronic segment saw a significant growth of 35.2 percent in volume and 54.9 percent in value. Mobile banking transactions are still small, but there has been a

significant increase in volume this year compared to previous years.

Research objectives

1. To understand the concept of mobile banking.
2. To identify the problems and difficulties faced by mobile banking.
3. To know the various banking services on mobile application offered by banks.

Research problem

The main function of mobile banking services is to transfer funds electronically and retrieve data. Checking balance, retrieving transaction history, transferring funds between linked accounts, and purchasing through compatible vendor systems are all part of this. Investment services, including stock trading, can be activated in certain situations. Loans and other intricate bank services are absent from the list. Successful consumer acceptance of mobile banking requires financial system security to overcome one of the major hurdles. To encourage customers to use the new technology, banks need to demonstrate that mobile banking is secure. If the Bank is aware of the barriers preventing customers from using mobile banking, they can take steps to eliminate them. Therefore, this article aims to identify the barriers to adopting mobile banking. This would lead to an increase in mobile banking usage.

Research design

This study is based on qualitative data collected from various sources. Secondary data used for study. Mainly data is collected through primary source in this study secondary source is collected from various sources such as Article, Newspaper, Social media, Internet, Books

Mobile Banking Application

Banks approved by RBI for mobile banking are providing their customers with an application-

based mobile banking channel. Customers can download the mobile banking application and perform variety of services including Non-financial transactions such as Balance Enquiry, Mini statement, Cheque Book request and Financial transactions such as Fund transfer, mobile / DTH recharge, bill payments etc.

Services available on Mobile banking application **Access to Account Information**

Mobile banking allows account holders to access their account details and savings account funds at anytime and anywhere. This aids in enhancing fund management. The following services can be examined.

- ✓ View account balance (balance enquiry)
- ✓ Transaction history
- ✓ E-statement of account
- ✓ Loan statements
- ✓ Card statements
- ✓ E-Passbooks

Financial Transactions

The most basic banking activity is to make payments and transfer money from one account to another. It is logical that these mobile banking services are the most useful and in-demand. Transferring funds to anyone is possible either by adding them as beneficiaries or using the Unified Payments Interface or UPI. The following services are accessible through mobile banking:

- ✓ Bank to bank transfers
- ✓ Transfer of funds to self
- ✓ Payments to third parties (rent payments, bill payments, etc.)
- ✓ Giving standing instructions for periodic payments
- ✓ Payments via NEFT/IMPS/RTGS/UPI
- ✓ Investments

Following investments can be performed via mobile banking:

- ✓ Opening fixed/recurring deposit
- ✓ Mutual fund investments
- ✓ Portfolio management services (e.g. – SBI Capital Securities)

Other Services

Other services that a customer requires for a smooth banking experience include account summary, bill payments, fund transfers, and investments. Due to time constraints, you may not be able to address certain grievances. Your bank's mobile banking is an option for finding solutions to your complaints or queries for such services. These services include:

- ✓ ATM locators
- ✓ Branch locators
- ✓ Lodging complaint/tracking applications
- ✓ Ordering a new cheque book
- ✓ Cancelling/stopping an issued cheque

Advantages of the application based mobile banking

Following are the advantages of the application based mobile banking,

1. Those who are proficient in using smart phone applications can easily use applications once they have been downloaded.
2. Most of the latest operating systems have been made compatible with these applications by banks, which covers a large range of current smart phones in use.
3. The banks have found that customers continue using application-based mobile banking until they change their handset and/or mobile number.
4. SMS and GPRS (data) channels are used by app-based mobile banking to communicate with the bank's mobile banking system.
5. The mobile application can be used on different platforms like Java, Symbian, Blackberry OS, Windows, Android, Apple iOS, and others. Many banks have made their mobile applications accessible in app stores like Google, Apple, BlackBerry, and others for customers to easily search and download.

Challenges faced of the application based mobile banking

1. These are some of the challenges that banks face when using application-based mobile banking channels.
2. The application must be developed and tested by banks on a range of handsets and operating system versions (over 1,000 combinations). Developing, testing, and implementing such an initiative for mobile banking services is a difficult task for banks.
3. Download and installation of the mobile application requires customers to have a compatible handset, which is usually communicated to them through the bank's website.
4. Downloading the application and performing transactions requires the customer to have a GPRS subscription.
5. If there are any enhancements or changes, the customer must upgrade the application. The application-based mobile banking has not reached the desired levels due to the challenges mentioned above.

Recommendation

1. Regardless of their bank account, any user (customers, merchants, agents) can use this application
2. Customers can use the standard menu and transaction services through a common mobile application, which includes operations such as Generating and changing M-PIN, transferring funds from person to person only using mobile number, banking services such as Balance

Enquiry, Mini Statement, Cheque Book Request, etc. Merchant payments and additional services like mobile top-up, DTH top-up, and bill payments.

Conclusion

The developments in mobile telephony, as also the mobile phone density in the country, with over 870 million subscribers, presents a unique opportunity to leverage the mobile platform to meet the objectives and challenges of financial inclusion. Using electronic banking services, large sections of society that are not banked or under-banked can be empowered to become inclusive by harnessing the potential of mobile technology.

The development of common mobile banking applications and technology platforms is essential to take advantage of network effects. While bank-specific and platform-specific apps play a major role in building brand loyalty, an alternative unified/common platform, interoperability and similar seamless transaction experience for users/customers of all banks would boost mobile banking.

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Role of Hybrid Workplace in HRM future of India

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Abstract

The main aims of study to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the future of HRM in India by shedding light on the role of the hybrid workplace. The findings provide valuable insights for HR professionals, organizational leaders, and policymakers as they navigate the complexities of managing human capital in an era characterized by flexibility, technology integration, and evolving workplace norms. As the global workforce undergoes a transformative shift towards hybrid work models, the Human Resource Management (HRM) landscape in India is poised for significant evolution. This paper explores the emerging role of the hybrid workplace in shaping the future of HRM practices in the Indian context. The study delves into the key drivers, challenges, and implications of adopting a hybrid work environment and examines its impact on talent acquisition, employee engagement, and organizational culture. Study also explores the role of technology in facilitating effective HRM in a hybrid workplace, including the use of advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and virtual collaboration tools. The implications of these technological advancements on skill development, performance evaluation, and employee well-being are discussed within the Indian HRM context.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Hybrid Workplace, HRM

Introduction

The hybrid workplace is a novel approach to work organization that blends elements of remote work and traditional in-office work. It acknowledges that the rigid, one-size-fits-all model of work no longer aligns with the diverse needs and preferences of today's employees. In this new paradigm, employees are empowered to choose when and where they work, striking a balance that suits their individual circumstances. It embodies a transformation from a fixed location and time-centric model to one that prioritizes flexibility, autonomy, and outcomes.

Human Resource Management plays a pivotal role in shaping and facilitating the transition to the hybrid workplace. The HR department becomes a central player in devising policies, strategies, and practices that align with the organization's goals while accommodating the dynamic needs of the workforce. The world of work has undergone a remarkable transformation in recent years, with an increasingly mobile and technologically empowered workforce. One of the most significant developments in this evolution is the emergence of the hybrid workplace. In the realm of Human Resource Management (HRM), the hybrid workplace represents a revolutionary shift in the way organizations structure and manage their workforce. This introduction provides a comprehensive overview of the hybrid workplace, its significance in HRM, and its impact on the modern workforce.

Literature Review

Prithwiraj et.al (2022) said that Hybrid work is rising as a unique kind of organizing work globally. This paper reports causative proof on however the extent of hybrid work—the variety of days worked from home relative to days worked from the office—affects work outcomes. Collaborating with a company in Asian nation, we tend to randomised the quantity of days that individual staff worked from the workplace for 9 weeks within the summer of 2020.

Danijela Sokolic (2022) noticed that Remote work, particularly performing from home, has become the foremost common kind of add the third decade of the twenty first century. What started at the start of the millennium as Associate in Nursing experimental apply in some corporations (mainly within the IT industry) has become widespread and unintentional in 2020 and 2021, because of Covid nineteen pandemic. It modified a number of the foremost important options of the roles, like the communication patterns and also the conception of the workplace, leading not solely to vital changes within the method work is completed, however conjointly to a different psycho-emotional perception of labor within the context of adjusting socialization patterns. *Patrícia Vasconcelos et.al (2015)* stated that the thought of telework is said to the accomplishment of distance work with the support of technology. It needs associate degree execution model of labor activity in programme of flexible Work distance (FW), staff and rules for

conducting this execution. This analysis was applied to an company that established an FW project. For analysis of the alternatives of FW models we have a tendency to apply 2 ways of Verbal decision Analysis (VDA). The primary technique was accustomed classify the standards and therefore the second to ordain them with the target of realize a ranking of the alternatives in step with the preferences of concerned

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the concept of hybrid workplace implementation in organization.
2. To assess the role of hybrid workplace in HRM.
3. To now need of hybrid workplace in HRM future of India.

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary sources of data and a descriptive nature which describes related with objectives. The theoretical revision comprised a literature study, as far as practically feasible, of all recent and relevant available national and international management theories, practices, research journals, published data, books, magazines, research studies and other relevant documents, various reports and websites etc.

The Hybrid Workplace in HRM Future of India

The future of the hybrid workplace in India is a topic of great interest and relevance as it reflects the evolving nature of work and the impact of various socio-economic and technological factors. The adoption of the hybrid workplace model is likely to continue growing in India. As organizations adapt to the changing workforce dynamics and recognize the benefits of flexibility, the model is expected to mature. India's digital infrastructure and internet connectivity have been improving steadily. The future of the hybrid workplace is closely tied to technological advancements. As more remote areas gain access to high-speed internet, remote work will become increasingly viable, and this will shape the hybrid work landscape. India has a highly diverse workforce with varying needs and preferences. The hybrid workplace model will need to be flexible enough to accommodate this diversity, providing options for different work arrangements that suit various employees.

The hybrid workplace can help address the urban-rural divide in India. Organizations may set up satellite offices in smaller towns and rural areas, enabling more people to access job opportunities without relocating. Change management will be a critical aspect of transitioning to the hybrid workplace. HR departments in India will play a vital role in helping employees adapt to new ways of working and ensuring a smooth transition. The future of the hybrid workplace in India is promising but comes with unique challenges and opportunities.

It will require a collaborative effort between organizations, employees, government bodies, and HR departments to adapt to this evolving work landscape and harness its potential for growth and innovation while ensuring the well-being of the workforce.

Role of Hybrid Workplace in HRM

HRM professionals design work policies that are flexible and adaptable, reflecting the diversity of employee needs. They craft policies that balance the benefits of remote work with the necessity for in-person collaboration. In the hybrid workplace, technology is the backbone of seamless work operations. HRM ensures employees have access to the right digital tools, connectivity, and cyber security measures to excel in their roles, irrespective of their location. Traditional metrics based on hours worked are replaced by outcome-based performance measurements. HRM sets clear expectations and goals for employees, evaluating their success based on results achieved. HRM focuses on employee well-being and mental health, offering resources and support to combat the challenges of remote work, such as isolation, work-life balance, and stress. Organizations that embrace the hybrid workplace gain a competitive edge in talent acquisition and retention. HRM leverages the appeal of flexible work arrangements in attracting and retaining top talent.

Evaluating the concept of a hybrid workplace in the future of Human Resource Management (HRM) in India involves examining both its advantages and potential challenges. The hybrid workplace offers employees the flexibility to choose their work location, which can lead to increased job satisfaction and work-life balance. HRM can leverage this flexibility to attract and retain talent. Companies can save on real estate and infrastructure costs by allowing employees to work remotely part of the time. This can positively impact the bottom line and give HR more resources for other initiatives.

The hybrid model enables organizations to tap into a broader talent pool, including individuals from different geographical areas. HR can source talent without the limitations of proximity to physical office locations. Research suggests that many employees are more productive when given the flexibility to choose where they work. HR can work on performance metrics that focus on outcomes rather than hours spent at the office. The hybrid model proved valuable during the COVID-19 pandemic. HRM in India can leverage this experience to establish robust business continuity plans. Reduced commuting and office space usage can have positive environmental impacts. HR can promote a company's sustainability efforts to attract environmentally-conscious talent.

Some studies noticed that challenges were facing by organization such as maintaining effective communication and collaboration in a hybrid workplace can be a challenge. HRM will need to invest in tools, training, and strategies to ensure teams remain connected. Protecting sensitive company and employee data can be more complex in a hybrid environment. HR must establish robust data security protocols. HRM must address potential issues related to employee isolation, burnout, and mental health due to remote work. Providing support and resources is essential. Assessing employee performance becomes more complex in a hybrid model.

HRM needs to develop new ways to evaluate employees based on outcomes rather than hours worked. HR in India should stay updated on labor laws and regulations regarding remote work, which can vary by region. Ensuring compliance is critical. Maintaining company culture can be challenging when employees are not physically present. HR must work on strategies to promote the organization's values and culture. HRM should adapt training and development programs for remote and in-office employees, which may require investments in virtual learning solutions. In a global organization with teams working from various time zones, scheduling overlapping work hours for collaboration can be a challenge for HR.

HR needs to ensure that all employees, regardless of where they work, have equal access to opportunities and resources to promote equity and inclusion. Transitioning to a hybrid workplace model can be disruptive. HR needs to manage change effectively to mitigate resistance and maintain employee morale.

How to Implementing Hybrid Workplace in an Organization

The concept of implementing a hybrid workplace in an organization involves creating a work environment that combines in-person and remote work, providing employees with flexibility and autonomy in choosing where they work. This approach can be highly beneficial, but it also requires careful planning and execution to ensure a smooth transition. Here is a step-by-step guide to implementing a hybrid workplace in your organization:

Assessment and Planning: Conduct a comprehensive assessment of your organization's needs, culture, and workforce. Understand the nature of your business, the roles of your employees, and the technologies in place.

Leadership Buy-In: Secure support and buy-in from senior leadership. They need to champion the hybrid work model and understand its potential benefits and challenges.

Policy Development: Craft clear and comprehensive policies that outline the guidelines

for remote work, including expectations, working hours, communication, and data security. Ensure these policies align with local labor laws and regulations.

Technology Infrastructure: Invest in the necessary technology infrastructure to support remote work. This includes providing employees with access to secure networks, collaboration tools, and devices.

Training and Support: Offer training to employees to ensure they are proficient in using remote work tools and are aware of the company's remote work policies. Provide ongoing support for technical issues.

Communication Strategy: Develop a clear and effective communication strategy. Ensure that remote employees remain well-informed about company updates, projects, and team meetings. Utilize tools like video conferencing, chat platforms, and email for seamless communication.

Performance Metrics: Shift from time-based performance metrics to outcome-based metrics. Clearly define performance expectations, goals, and key performance indicators (KPIs) for remote and in-office employees.

Cultural Alignment: Foster a company culture that transcends physical locations. Promote inclusivity, collaboration, and a sense of belonging among all employees, regardless of where they work.

Feedback Mechanisms: Establish feedback mechanisms for employees to provide input on their experiences with the hybrid workplace. Use this feedback to refine policies and make necessary adjustments.

Workspace Ergonomics: Offer guidance on setting up ergonomic home offices to ensure employees' health and comfort. Provide resources or stipends for the purchase of necessary office equipment.

Flexibility and Autonomy: Empower employees to choose the work arrangement that suits them best. Acknowledge that different roles and individuals may require different degrees of in-office or remote work.

Data Security and Privacy: Implement robust data security and privacy measures to protect sensitive company and employee data. Educate employees on data protection best practices.

Legal and Compliance: Ensure compliance with labor laws, taxation regulations, and employment policies relevant to remote work. Keep updated with legal changes and adapt accordingly.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Continuously monitor the implementation of the hybrid workplace and gather data on its impact on employee satisfaction, productivity, and business outcomes. Use this data to make informed decisions.

Adaptability: Be prepared to adapt and evolve your hybrid workplace model as circumstances change, such as evolving technology, the workforce's needs, or external factors like a public health crisis.

Transparency: Maintain transparent communication with employees regarding any changes, challenges, or shifts in the hybrid work model. Open dialogue is essential to address concerns and build trust.

Implementing a hybrid workplace requires careful planning, consistent communication, and a commitment to creating a work environment that supports both in-office and remote employees. Successful implementation can lead to increased employee satisfaction, improved productivity, and a more resilient organization.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the hybrid workplace model is poised to play a transformative role in the future of Human Resource Management (HRM) in India. This dynamic approach, blending remote and on-site work, not only addresses the evolving expectations of the workforce but also enhances organizational agility and resilience. The hybrid model fosters a more inclusive and flexible work environment, promoting employee well-being and productivity. HR professionals must adeptly navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by this shift, emphasizing effective communication, technology integration, and skill development. As India embraces the hybrid workplace, HRM's future lies in strategic adaptation, emphasizing employee-centric policies and leveraging technology to create a harmonious balance between remote and in-person work, ultimately fostering a resilient and agile workforce.

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Indian Knowledge System & Its Connection to Modern India

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Abstract:

The Indian knowledge system exhibits a rich tapestry of philosophical, scientific, and artistic contributions throughout its history, spanning ancient scriptures like the Vedas to the classical and medieval periods and into the contemporary era. Rooted in profound spiritual insights from the Vedas and Upanishads, the system has evolved, producing advancements in mathematics, medicine, astronomy, literature, and the arts. Despite facing challenges during the colonial period, India's intellectual resilience persisted, with thinkers engaging with modern ideas and fostering a synthesis of traditional and contemporary thought. Post-independence, efforts to revive traditional knowledge and integrate it with modern disciplines have shaped the country's educational landscape. Modern India embraces both its cultural heritage and global perspectives, embodying a dynamic interplay between traditional wisdom and cutting-edge innovation.

Keywords: Vedas, Upanishads, Classical period, Golden Age, Nalanda and Takshashila, Aryabhata, Bhakti and Sufi movements, Colonial period, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Post-independence, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Cultural heritage, Global perspectives, Traditional wisdom, Modern innovation, Synthesis of knowledge, Contemporary era

Introduction:

The Indian knowledge system boasts a venerable heritage that spans millennia, encompassing a diverse spectrum of philosophical, scientific, and artistic achievements. Rooted in ancient scriptures such as the Vedas and Upanishads, India's intellectual journey has traversed through the classical and medieval periods, witnessing the flourishing of mathematics, medicine, astronomy, literature, and the arts. Despite encountering challenges during the colonial era, India's thinkers engaged with modern ideas, fostering a unique synthesis of traditional wisdom and contemporary thought. In the post-independence era, efforts to revive traditional knowledge have been coupled with a commitment to integrate it seamlessly into the fabric of modern disciplines. This intricate interplay between age-old cultural heritage and a forward-looking global perspective defines modern India's dynamic knowledge landscape.

The intellectual tapestry of India is woven with threads of profound spirituality, evident in the ancient scriptures like the Vedas, which laid the groundwork for philosophical inquiry and the exploration of cosmic truths. The Upanishads furthered these inquiries, delving into the nature of reality and the self, shaping the philosophical foundations of the Indian subcontinent. The classical and golden periods witnessed remarkable advancements in various fields. Mathematics luminaries like Aryabhata and Brahmagupta

contributed significantly, alongside strides in medicine, astronomy, and grammar. The establishment of renowned centers of learning, such as Nalanda and Takshashila, underscored India's role as a global intellectual hub, attracting scholars from diverse corners of the world. Despite the challenges posed during the colonial period, India's intellectual resilience persisted. Visionaries like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda bridged the gap between traditional knowledge and modern ideas, setting the stage for a harmonious coexistence of the two.

In the post-independence era, India actively embraced its cultural heritage while simultaneously participating in the global exchange of ideas. The establishment of prestigious institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) marked a commitment to advancing scientific and technological frontiers.

Today, the synthesis of traditional values and modern progress continues to define India's evolving knowledge landscape. The country's commitment to preserving its cultural and intellectual legacy, coupled with an eagerness to contribute to global advancements, showcases a vibrant and dynamic approach to knowledge that transcends time and geographical boundaries. As India strides forward, its unique blend of ancient wisdom and contemporary innovation remains a testament to the enduring richness of its knowledge traditions. The Indian knowledge

system, deeply rooted in ancient traditions, has played a pivotal role in shaping the cultural, philosophical, and intellectual landscape of the subcontinent. Its connection to modern India is profound, influencing various aspects of contemporary life. Here's a detailed exploration of the Indian knowledge system and its ties to modern India:

1. Philosophical Foundations:

Ancient Texts: The Vedas and Upanishads, dating back thousands of years, form the philosophical foundation of the Indian knowledge system. They explore concepts of reality, the self, and the interconnectedness of all existence.

Connection to Modern India: Philosophical concepts from these texts continue to inspire spiritual thought, ethical values, and guide individuals in navigating the complexities of modern life.

2. Scientific Advancements:

Classical Period: During the classical period, India made significant contributions to mathematics (Aryabhata, Brahmagupta), medicine (Susruta, Charaka), astronomy, and grammar (Panini).

Connection to Modern India: Modern Indian scientists and researchers often draw inspiration from these classical works, contributing to contemporary advancements in science, technology, and medicine.

3. Cultural and Artistic Heritage:

Golden Age: India's Golden Age witnessed the flourishing of literature, art, and architecture. Notable works include epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana, classical dance forms, and intricate temple architecture.

Connection to Modern India: The rich cultural heritage influences modern literature, performing arts, and architecture, with efforts to preserve and promote traditional art forms.

4. Education and Centers of Learning:

Ancient Universities: Nalanda, Takshashila, and other ancient universities were centers of learning attracting scholars from around the world.

Connection to Modern India: The emphasis on education and knowledge dissemination continues through modern institutions, and efforts to revive the spirit of ancient learning centers.

5. Spiritual and Ethical Values:

Dharma and Karma: Concepts like Dharma (duty/righteousness) and Karma (action) from ancient scriptures provide a moral and ethical framework.

Connection to Modern India: These concepts shape societal values, ethical decision-making, and are integrated into various aspects of modern life.

6. Integration of Traditional and Modern Thought:

Post-Independence Period: Figures like Swami Vivekananda emphasized the importance of integrating traditional wisdom with modern knowledge.

Connection to Modern India: Educational institutions strive to strike a balance between traditional values and contemporary knowledge, fostering a holistic approach to learning.

7. Global Engagement:

Colonial Period: Despite colonial challenges, Indian thinkers engaged with global ideas, contributing to the synthesis of traditional and modern thought.

Connection to Modern India: India actively participates in the global exchange of ideas, technology, and innovations, showcasing a balance between cultural heritage and global perspectives.

8. Preservation and Revival:

Efforts to Preserve: Post-independence, there has been a concerted effort to preserve and revive traditional knowledge systems, including languages, art forms, and indigenous practices.

Connection to Modern India: This preservation effort contributes to a sense of cultural identity and diversity in modern India.

In summary, the Indian knowledge system, with its ancient roots, continues to exert a profound influence on modern India. It shapes philosophical perspectives, scientific endeavors, cultural expressions, and ethical values, contributing to a unique synthesis of tradition and modernity. The ongoing efforts to preserve, revive, and integrate traditional knowledge systems into contemporary life reflect a dynamic and evolving connection between the ancient past and the vibrant present in India. In conclusion, the Indian knowledge system stands as a timeless and foundational pillar that has profoundly shaped the multifaceted identity of modern India. Rooted in ancient scriptures, philosophical insights, and scientific advancements, this rich heritage continues to exert a meaningful influence on various aspects of contemporary Indian society. The seamless connection between traditional wisdom and the demands of the modern era is evident in philosophical principles, scientific contributions, cultural expressions, and ethical values.

The philosophical foundations laid by the Vedas and Upanishads provide a deep understanding of existence and guide individuals in navigating the complexities of modern life. Scientific advancements from the classical period, including contributions in mathematics, medicine, and astronomy, resonate in the work of contemporary scientists and researchers, contributing to India's position on the global stage. Cultural and artistic expressions from India's Golden

Age remain vibrant and relevant, shaping modern literature, performing arts, and architectural endeavors. The ancient emphasis on education and centers of learning continues to influence modern educational institutions, reflecting a commitment to knowledge dissemination and intellectual growth. Spiritual and ethical values derived from ancient scriptures, such as concepts of Dharma and Karma, form the moral compass for individuals and communities, fostering a sense of responsibility and ethical decision-making in the face of contemporary challenges.

India's engagement with global ideas, even during the colonial period, showcases the adaptability and resilience of its knowledge system. The integration of traditional and modern thought, emphasized by thinkers like Swami Vivekananda, is evident in educational practices, encouraging a holistic approach to learning that incorporates the best of both worlds. Efforts to preserve and revive traditional knowledge systems underscore a commitment to cultural identity and diversity in modern India, ensuring that the richness of the past continues to inform and inspire present and future generations. In essence, the Indian knowledge system is not a relic of the past but a dynamic force that transcends time, actively contributing to the shaping of modern India. The synthesis of tradition and modernity creates a unique tapestry, weaving together ancient wisdom and contemporary innovation, showcasing the enduring and evolving nature of India's intellectual and cultural heritage.

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Innovation and Excellence: Decoding the National Education Policy 2020 in Higher Education

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Abstract

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of India is a comprehensive framework aimed at transforming the education sector, with a particular emphasis on higher education. This research paper critically examines the provisions of NEP 2020 concerning innovation and excellence in higher education. Through a systematic analysis of key policy documents, this paper explores how NEP 2020 seeks to foster innovation, promote excellence, and address the evolving needs of higher education in the 21st century. By analyzing the potential opportunities and challenges associated with the implementation of NEP 2020, this paper aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the policy's implications for the higher education landscape in India.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020, higher education, innovation, excellence, transformative education, policy analysis

Introduction:

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 marks a significant milestone in India's educational landscape, envisioning a holistic and transformative approach to education. One of the key focus areas of NEP 2020 is higher education, which plays a crucial role in driving innovation, fostering excellence, and nurturing a skilled workforce for the knowledge economy. This paper aims to critically analyze the provisions of NEP 2020 related to innovation and excellence in higher education, examining their implications for the future of the sector.

1. Innovation in Higher Education: A Paradigm Shift

NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of fostering a culture of innovation in higher education institutions (HEIs) to promote creativity, problem-solving, and entrepreneurship among students. The policy advocates for the establishment of a National Innovation and Research Foundation (NIRF) to provide grants and support to HEIs for promoting innovation and research. Furthermore, NEP 2020 encourages the integration of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches in higher education curricula to stimulate innovation and address complex societal challenges.

A. Rethinking Curricular Frameworks for Innovation: NEP 2020 advocates for a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to curriculum design, emphasizing the integration of innovative pedagogies, experiential learning, and real-world applications. The policy encourages higher education institutions (HEIs) to reconfigure their curricular frameworks to promote critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity among students. By embracing flexibility and adaptability in curriculum

development, NEP 2020 aims to empower students with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in a rapidly evolving global landscape.

B. Fostering a Culture of Research and Creativity: NEP 2020 underscores the importance of fostering a vibrant research culture in HEIs to promote innovation and knowledge creation. The policy emphasizes the establishment of research clusters, innovation hubs, and technology parks to facilitate collaborative research and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, NEP 2020 encourages the integration of research-based learning experiences into the curriculum to nurture a spirit of inquiry, curiosity, and creativity among students.

C. Promoting Entrepreneurship and Start-up Ecosystems: NEP 2020 recognizes the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in driving economic growth, job creation, and innovation. The policy advocates for the establishment of incubation centres, entrepreneurship cells, and venture capital funds to support aspiring entrepreneurs and innovators in HEIs. By fostering a conducive ecosystem for entrepreneurship and start-ups, NEP 2020 seeks to unleash the potential of students to become job creators rather than job seekers, thereby fostering a culture of innovation and enterprise.

2. Promoting Excellence through Academic Autonomy

NEP 2020 underscores the significance of academic autonomy in enhancing the quality and excellence of higher education. The policy advocates for the establishment of autonomous colleges and universities, empowered with the flexibility to design innovative curricula, adopt best practices, and promote academic freedom. By decentralizing

decision-making processes and empowering HEIs, NEP 2020 aims to nurture a culture of excellence and accountability in the higher education sector.

A. Understanding Academic Autonomy in Higher Education: Academic autonomy refers to the freedom of HEIs to make decisions regarding curriculum design, faculty recruitment, assessment methods, and administrative policies without undue interference from external entities. NEP 2020 recognizes the importance of academic autonomy in fostering a culture of innovation, promoting excellence, and ensuring institutional accountability in higher education. The policy advocates for the establishment of autonomous colleges and universities, empowered with the flexibility to design and implement academic programs that meet the diverse needs of students and stakeholders.

B. Empowering Institutions for Excellence: NEP 2020 envisions a decentralized and flexible higher education system that empowers institutions with greater autonomy to chart their own course towards excellence. The policy emphasizes the need to reduce bureaucratic hurdles, streamline regulatory processes, and devolve decision-making authority to HEIs. By empowering institutions to innovate, experiment, and adapt to changing educational paradigms, NEP 2020 seeks to create a conducive environment for academic excellence and institutional growth.

C. Balancing Autonomy with Accountability: While academic autonomy is essential for fostering innovation and excellence in higher education, it must be balanced with accountability to ensure quality assurance and student welfare. NEP 2020 outlines mechanisms for ensuring transparency, accountability, and performance evaluation in HEIs, including the establishment of accreditation bodies, peer review mechanisms, and performance-based funding models. By fostering a culture of self-assessment, continuous improvement, and stakeholder engagement, NEP 2020 aims to uphold academic standards and promote excellence across the higher education sector.

3. Leveraging Technology for Inclusive Education

In an era of digital transformation, technology has emerged as a powerful enabler of inclusive education, facilitating access to learning resources, adaptive pedagogies, and personalized support for diverse learners. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 of India acknowledges the transformative potential of technology in promoting inclusive education and addresses its integration as a strategic priority. The policy emphasizes the importance of leveraging digital technologies, online platforms, and Open Educational Resources (OERs) to enhance the reach and quality of higher education. By promoting digital literacy, virtual classrooms, and e-learning initiatives, NEP 2020

seeks to democratize access to higher education and bridge the digital divide.

A. Bridging the Digital Divide: Ensuring Access for All: NEP 2020 underscores the importance of bridging the digital divide to ensure equitable access to education for all learners, irrespective of their socio-economic background or geographical location. The policy emphasizes the need for infrastructure development, digital literacy programs, and affordable connectivity solutions to expand access to technology-enabled learning platforms. By prioritizing the deployment of digital infrastructure in remote and underserved areas, NEP 2020 aims to address disparities in access and create a level playing field for all learners.

B. Promoting Inclusive Pedagogies through Technology: NEP 2020 advocates for the adoption of inclusive pedagogical practices that leverage technology to cater to the diverse learning needs of students. The policy encourages the development of digital learning resources, adaptive technologies, and assistive tools to support learners with disabilities, special needs, and diverse learning styles. By promoting the use of multimedia content, interactive simulations, and gamified learning experiences, NEP 2020 seeks to enhance engagement, retention, and learning outcomes for all students.

C. Empowering Teachers as Agents of Inclusive Education: NEP 2020 recognizes the critical role of teachers in driving inclusive education agendas and emphasizes the need for capacity building and professional development initiatives to equip educators with the knowledge and skills to leverage technology effectively. The policy advocates for the integration of technology-enhanced teaching and learning methodologies into teacher training programs, curriculum design, and classroom practices. By fostering a culture of innovation, collaboration, and continuous learning among educators, NEP 2020 aims to empower teachers as catalysts for inclusive education.

4. Challenges and Opportunities in Implementation

While NEP 2020 outlines a visionary roadmap for transforming higher education in India, its successful implementation faces several challenges. These include the need for adequate funding, infrastructure development, faculty training, and stakeholder engagement. Moreover, the effective integration of innovation and excellence initiatives into the existing higher education ecosystem requires coordinated efforts from policymakers, administrators, faculty, and students. However, NEP 2020 also presents numerous opportunities for HEIs to reimagine their roles, embrace innovation, and strive for academic excellence in alignment with national priorities. The successful implementation of NEP 2020 poses significant challenges, requiring

coordinated efforts from policymakers, educators, administrators, and other stakeholders.

A. Infrastructure Development: Addressing the Digital Divide: One of the primary challenges in implementing NEP 2020 is the inadequate infrastructure, particularly in remote and underserved areas. The policy's emphasis on leveraging technology for inclusive education necessitates investments in digital infrastructure, internet connectivity, and technology-enabled learning resources. However, the uneven distribution of resources and disparities in access pose significant challenges to bridging the digital divide. Addressing infrastructure gaps requires sustained investment, innovative partnerships, and community engagement strategies to ensure equitable access to quality education for all learners.

B. Curriculum Reform: Navigating Complexity and Resistance to Change: NEP 2020 advocates for a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to curriculum design, emphasizing flexibility, creativity, and relevance. However, implementing curriculum reforms entails navigating complex institutional dynamics, entrenched interests, and resistance to change. Aligning curriculum frameworks with the policy's objectives requires collaborative efforts from curriculum developers, educators, policymakers, and industry stakeholders. Moreover, capacity building initiatives, professional development programs, and teacher training interventions are essential to equip educators with the skills and knowledge needed to implement innovative pedagogies and transformative learning experiences.

C. Capacity Building and Teacher Training: Empowering Educators as Agents of Change: Effective implementation of NEP 2020 hinges on the capacity of educators to translate policy objectives into meaningful classroom practices. However, the existing capacity gaps in teacher training, pedagogical skills, and technology integration pose significant challenges to reform efforts. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive capacity building initiatives, professional development programs, and ongoing support mechanisms for educators. Moreover, fostering a culture of collaboration, innovation, and continuous learning is essential to empower educators as agents of change and facilitate the successful implementation of NEP 2020.

D. Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration: Leveraging Collective Action for Reform: NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of stakeholder engagement and collaboration in driving education reform initiatives. However, fostering meaningful partnerships, building consensus, and mobilizing collective action require effective communication strategies, inclusive decision-making processes, and mutual trust among stakeholders. Engaging diverse

stakeholders, including government agencies, educational institutions, civil society organizations, and community members, is essential to harnessing collective expertise, resources, and support for the successful implementation of NEP 2020.

Conclusion:

The National Education Policy 2020 represents a paradigm shift in India's higher education landscape, emphasizing innovation, excellence, and inclusivity as guiding principles for transformative change. By decoding the provisions of NEP 2020 related to innovation and excellence, this paper underscores the importance of fostering a conducive ecosystem for nurturing talent, promoting research, and advancing knowledge creation in higher education. As India embarks on the journey of implementing NEP 2020, it is imperative to harness the collective efforts of all stakeholders to realize the vision of a vibrant and globally competitive higher education sector.

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Socio-legal prospective of Children and Women's Rights in India

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Introduction

The term child stands for a young person of either sex especially one between infancy and youth. The characteristics of children are innocence, obedience, trustfulness and limited understanding. The children should get special protection because of their tender age, mental immaturity and incapacity to look after themselves. As India speeds up in achieving superpowerdom its children are still far behind in education, healthcare and other facilities. Girls are facing with lack of educational opportunities, malnourishment, early marriages. Every second child under 5 seconds is malnourished. Even the prosperous states like Gujrat and Kerala there is rise in the number of malnourished children

As Manu said in Manusmriti, 'Na stree swathantrayam Arhati' [Woman is undeserving for independence] reflects the whole attitude towards women in our country. Women have unique position in every society whether developed, developing or underdeveloped. This is particularly due to the various roles they played during various stages of their lives. In spite of her contribution in the life of every individual, she still belongs to a class of the society which is in a disadvantaged position. Inequalities based on gender pervades every aspect of her life and affects women's chances for survival and security in fundamental ways. Domestic violence affects women in India largely. Trafficking in women who are coerced into prostitution is rampant in India

Disadvantaged Status of Children and Women in India

Despite Constitutional guarantees of opportunities and civil rights, millions of children face wide-spread deprivation and discrimination on the ground of caste, religion. Even the basic need for birth registration that will assure them a nationality and identity remains unaddressed. India has largest illiterate citizen in the world. In India we see, hear and read of children are dying of starvation. Children are sacrificed, trafficked and sold. We watched female ratio dips. Violation of children's rights are not limited to the poor and downtrodden but happen in middle and elite homes too.

The League of Nation adopted declaration of the rights of children advocating 'mankind owes to the child the best it has to give'. Declaration of Rights of Child 1989 by the United Nations have been ratified by India also. Thus it maintains that legal standards are necessary for granting social, economic, and cultural rights for children. There are several enactments to protect rights of children. But those are on papers only. Proper and effective

implementation of laws are necessary. It is the obligation of every generation to bring up children who will be the citizen of tomorrow in a proper way. Today's children will be the leaders of tomorrow who will hold the country's name high and maintain the prestige of the nation.

The status of women in India is hard to define. On the one hand she is confined to the household, where her role is to procreate, bring up children and fulfill the needs of men. On the other women have occupied very high position in areas such as politics, administration, education, technology, medicine, science and judicature. In ancient India women were respected as mothers, sisters and daughters. Manu said in the Manusmriti, 'Yatra Naaryastu Poojyanti Ramante Tatra Devatah' (Where women are respected, Devine grace adore that home). But it was a principle of theory only and was hardly in practice. Even Lord Rama rebuked Sita when she was freed from the claws of Ravana after the Great war of Ramayana. Justice V.R Krishna Iyer in "Human Without Rights" opines that social depravity and massive manslaughter of human rights of womanhood is a daily reality. The Indian Constitution and the laws passed and amended have given Indian women only de jure status that is unique. The laws remain confined to the statute books. The real need today is to educate women about their legal rights and provide them necessary power to enforce them. It seems that women's physical structure is different than men. Due to this reason they cannot fight for their rights directly against the man and society.

Rights of Child under Constitution and other Status

Art.24 lays down, 'No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any other hazardous employment'

Art 15(3) empowers the state to make special provisions inter alia for children.

Art.39(f) provides that 'the state shall direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and moral and material abandonment.

Art.45 and 47 impose on State's primary responsibility of ensuring that all the needs of children are met and that their basic human rights are fully protected.

The 86th amendment in the Constitution of India was made in 2002 introducing the provision of Art 21A declaring the right to free and compulsory education of the children between the age of 6 to 14 years as a fundamental right. Correspondingly, the provisions of Art.45 have been amended making it an obligation on the part of state to import free education to the children. Amendment in Art 51A of the Constitution inserting the clause 'k' has also been made making it obligatory on the part of parents to provide opportunity for education to their children between the age of 6 to 14 years

There are several enactments to protect the children particularly The Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation)Amendment Act 2016,The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2007,Immoral Traffic(Prevention) Act1986, Juvenile (Justice, Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000

Sec.125 of Criminal Procedure Code deals with the maintenance of children. Hindu Marriage Act. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act also provide for the protection and welfare of the children.

Indian Government has also adopted the National Policy for children in the year 1947.In 1974, the government made a national policy regarding children that the state shall provide adequate care to children both before and after birth to ensure their full physical and mental development.

Rights of women under constitution:

The Constitution of India contains various provisions which provides for equal rights and opportunities for both men and women

Art.14 guarantees that the state shall not deny equality before law and equal protection of laws

Art.15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex

Art. 15 (3) Empowers the state to make positive discrimination in favor of women and children

In consonance with the provisions of article 15 (3) the National Women's Commission Act was enacted in 1999

Art.16 provides equality of opportunities in matters of public employment

Art.23 prohibits trafficking in human beings and force labor

Art.39 (a) and (d) enjoins the state to provide equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work

Art.42 enjoins the state to make provisions for just a human condition for work and for maternity relief Reservation for women is provided in election of local bodies. the 73rd and 74th amendment to the Indian Constitution effects in 1992 provided for reservation of seats to the women in election to the panchayat and municipality

Role of the Judiciary in Protection of Children's Rights

- **Ms Mohini Jain vs State of Karnataka & Ors. AIR 1992 SC 1858**

The Apex Court while dealing with the issue held that without making 'right to education' under Art 41 of the Constitution a reality the fundamental rights under chapter III shall remain beyond the reach of the large majority which are illiterate and poor. The State is under an obligation to make an endeavor to provide educational facilities at all levels to its citizens. Therefore, right to education enshrined under part III of the Constitution to provide educational institutions at all levels for the benefit of the citizens and they must function to the best advantage of the masses.

- **Unnikrishanan, JP & Ors. Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors. AIR 1993 SC 2178**

The Supreme Court considered large number of judgements on this issue and came to the conclusion that the right to education is contained in as many as three Articles in Part IV, viz., Article 41,45,46, which shows the importance attached to it by the founding fathers.

Even some of the Articles in part III, viz, Art.29 and 30 speak of education. The Court further held that right to compulsory and free education up to the age 14 years is a fundamental right of every child.

- **Lakshmi Kant Pandey vs. Union of India, AIR 1984 SC 469,**

The Supreme Court laid down that, "the child is a soul with a being a nature and capacities of its own, who must be helped to find them, to grow into their maturity, into fullness of physical and vital energy and the utmost breath, depth and height of its emotional, intellectual and spiritual being; there cannot be a grow of the nation".

- **Sheela Barse vs Secretary, Children Aid Society & Ors., AIR 1987 SC 656:**

The Supreme Court has held that children are citizens of future era. On the proper bringing up of children and giving them the proper training to turn out to be good citizens depends the future of the country. If there be no proper growth of children of today, the future of the country will be dark.

- **M.C.Mehta vs. State of Tamilnadu, AIR 1997 SC 699**

The Supreme Court directed every State Government to deposit an amount of rupees 25,000 as detained expenses of the child if it is to be compulsorily weaned from economic activity and sent to education.

Role of the Judiciary in Protection of Women's Rights

- **Ammini vs Union of India** – The Kerala High Court struck down Sec.10 of the Indian Divorce Act holding that discrimination between Christian spouses wherein different grounds of divorce are available to the husband as compared to wife violates Art.14 and 15 of the Constitution.
- **Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan** – The Supreme Court has laid down exhaustive guideline which recognizes the right of women to work with human dignity. Sexual harassment of working woman amounts to violation of right to equality, right to life and liberty and right to practice any profession under Art.14,15,19(g) &21 of the Constitution.
- **Apparel Exports Promotion Council vs A. K.Chopra** – The Supreme Court laid down in Vishakha was applied in above mentioned case. The Supreme Court upheld the dismissal of a superior officer. The Court held that dignity and honor of a female is to be preserved.
- **Air India vs Nargesh Mirza-** The Supreme Court struck down discriminatory service conditions requiring female employer to obtain government permission before marriage and denying married and pregnant women the right to be employed.
- **Govt of A.P vs Vijaykumar-** The Supreme Court laid down that Art.15(3) can be read into Art.16 to sustain any special provision favoring women.

Conclusion

In spite of different Child and Women specific legislations children and women continues to suffer from social injustice. Several Central and State Laws are applicable to children in various spheres of life, which are protective, regulatory or correctional in nature. However, studies reveal either the ineffectiveness or blatant violations of the existing laws. Child marriage though illegal periodically reported from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other places. Children continue to be employed in hazardous occupations. India has probably the largest child labour force including hazardous occupations.

+The substantive laws relating to protection and welfare of women are not very effective. Violence against women is on rise. The Dowry Prohibition Act enacted in 1961 and amended from time to time does not appear to have served much

purpose as the menace of dowry continues. The Immortal Traffic (prevention) Act 1956 (amended in 1986) had been enacted to combat prostitution but in fact prostitution is thriving. Rapes in broad daylight have time and again shocked the nation. What is intimidating is that instead of the guilty brought to books in cases of complaints of rape and sexual molestation women find themselves being objectified and traded with disdain.

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Yield of black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.) as influenced by growth regulators and nutrient spray

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Abstract

A field experiment was conducted at Agronomy Section, College of Agriculture, Latur during *kharif* season of 2022 to study the effect of foliar spray of nutrients and growth regulators in black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.). The soil of experimental plot was clayey loam. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design, with eight treatments and was replicated thrice. The treatments consist of T₁- Control, T₂- Foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation, T₃- Foliar application of 0.2% micronutrient grade 2 at flower initiation, T₄- Foliar spray of 30 ppm GA₃ at flower initiation, T₅- Foliar application of 40 ppm NAA at flower initiation, T₆- Foliar spray of 2% urea at flower initiation, T₇- Foliar application of 1% NPK (19:19:19) at flower initiation, T₈- Foliar spray of 2% DAP at flower initiation. Among the different treatments, foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation (T₂) recorded higher growth and yield attributes such as plant height (cm), number of branches plant⁻¹, total dry matter production (g), seed yield (kg ha⁻¹) and straw yield (kg ha⁻¹). This was followed by foliar application of 1% NPK (19:19:19) at flower initiation (T₇) and foliar application of 30 ppm GA₃ at flower initiation (T₄). The lower values of growth and yield attributes of black gram were recorded in the treatment of Control (T₁). Therefore, it can be concluded that foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation (T₂) is viable practice to enhance the growth and yield of irrigated black gram.

Keywords: Black gram, growth, yield, foliar spray, foliar application

Introduction:

Pulses are wonderful gift of nature with unique ability of biological nitrogen fixation, deep root system, mobilization of insoluble soil nutrients and bringing qualitative changes in soil properties which restores fertility of soil. Among pulses, black gram [*Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper] is one of the most chief pulse crop of rainfed areas grown throughout the country. This crop is grown in diverse cropping system as a mixed crop, catch crop and sequential crop in the country. Black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.) belongs to family Leguminosae. The plant attains a height of 30 to 100 cm.

The leaves are large, trifoliate and are also hairy, generally with a purplish tinge. The pods are long and cylindrical and about 4 to 6 cm in length. This crop is itself a mini-fertilizer factory as it has unique characteristics of maintaining and restoring soil fertility through fixing atmospheric nitrogen in symbiotic association with rhizobium bacteria present in the root nodules. Black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.) is also known as black matpe bean, urid, urd bean or urad. It is widely grown in southern Asia as a grain legume and assumes considerable importance with respect to its nutritional value. It contains 24% protein, 60% carbohydrate, 1.3% fat, 3.2% minerals, 0.9% fiber, 154 mg calcium, 385 mg

phosphorus, 9.1 mg iron and small amount of vitamin B-complex. It is popularly grown as short durational (75-80 days) pulse crop as it thrives better in all seasons either as sole, inter, mixed or fallow crop. As India is its primary origin and is mainly cultivated in Asian countries including parts of southern Asia. India is the world's largest producer as well as consumer of black gram. Black gram producing major states in India are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra.

In *kharif* 2021-22, black gram production in India was 20.5 lakh tonnes (1st advance estimates) in an area of 39.43 lakh hectares (Anonymous, 2021). In Maharashtra, it is grown on area 5.54 lakh ha with production of 3.72 lakh ha and productivity 672 kg ha⁻¹ (Anonymous, 2021). The major black gram producing districts in Marathwada region are Parbhani, Nanded, Latur, Hingoli, Beed, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar and Dharashiv. The area under black gram in Latur district is about 1,017.13 hundred ha⁻¹ with production of 497.84 hundred tonnes and productivity of 489.46 kg ha⁻¹ (Anonymous, 2021). Foliar nutrition is found to have an important method of fertilizer application since foliar nutrients easily penetrate the leaf cuticle or stomata and enters the cells facilitating easy and rapid

consumption of nutrients. It has an advantage of quick and efficient utilization of nutrients, elimination of losses through leaching, fixation and regulating the uptake of nutrients by plants (Manonmani & Srimathi, 2009). It increases the photosynthetic rate, better nutrient translocation from leaves to the developing seeds. It is most economical way of fertilization to achieve quality production and yield while nutrient uptake from the soil is restricted (Thakur *et al.* 2017). Therefore, it is hypothesized that foliar nutrition in addition to soil application in commensuration with prevailing weather particularly rainfall will go a long way in meeting the crop nutrient need and thereby help in enhancing the productivity. Moreover, foliar feeding practice of nutrients and biostimulants would be more useful in early maturing of crops which could be combined with regular plant protection programme (Jadhav & Kulkarni, 2016). The water soluble fertilizers such as urea, DAP, 19:19:19 (NPK) and micronutrient grade 2 get readily dissolved in water. If scarce situation occurs and deficiency of nutrients observed in the field at that time foliar application through water soluble fertilizers can be used directly in the form of foliar spray for better consumption and easy nutrient uptake by plants. Urea, DAP and 19:19:19 contains macronutrients N, P, K at a fixed ratio out of which nitrogen promotes growth of a plant and facilitates maximum yield.

Phosphorous promotes flowering and root development while, potassium controls movement of stomata and maintains electroneutrality of plant cells. Hence, they are found significant to enhance growth and eventually yield of crop. Foliar application is effective for the application of major micronutrients like iron, zinc, boron, copper, manganese and molybdenum. This is considered to be an efficient and economic method of supplementing part of nutrients requirement at critical stages. Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) is a synthetic plant hormone in the auxin. It reduces flower drop and eventually yield increases. Gibberellic acids are diterpene plant growth regulators that are biosynthesized from geranyl diphosphate, a common C₂₀ precursor for diterpenoids, which control miscellaneous aspects of growth and development including seed germination, stem elongation, flowering and pod development. Urea is a diamide of carbonic acid [CO(NH₂)₂] which contains 46% (N), Foliar spray of urea improves the photosynthetic rate, vegetative growth, leaf area index and yield of crop. Pulse crops particularly black gram gives well response to foliar spray of urea. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) is the world's most widely used phosphate fertilizer which contains 46% (P) and 18% (N). The foliar spray of 2% DAP twice at flower initiation and pod formation stages of crop growth results in

higher number of pods, number of seed, seed index and higher seed yield. Foliar application of watersoluble fertilizer 19:19:19 (NPK) may be a good option which enhances yield of pulse crop and reduces the cost of cultivation. In foliar application of nutrients another best option being used by farmers is the use of seaweed extract as plant nutrient bearing fertilizer. Seaweed extracts are rich in major and minor nutrients, amino acid, vitamins, cytokinins, enzymes and auxin like growth promoting substances thus fulfil the basic requirement of crops and have been reported to stimulate the growth and yield of pulses (Pramanick *et al.* 2013). As the productivity of black gram in our country is very low, there is need for enhancement of its productivity with proper agronomic practices. One among them is foliar application of nutrient source for maximizing yield potential of the crop. Foliar application has been open up to be favourable in short durational crops where the soil moisture is a limiting factor and the soil-applied fertilizer may not fulfil the basic requirement of nutrients before maturity of the crop. Considering the above facts, the experiment was entitled "Effect of foliar spray of nutrients and growth regulators in black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.)" was planned.

Material and methods

A field experiment was carried out during kharif season of 2022 Agronomy Section, College of Agriculture, Latur (Maharashtra) to study the effect of foliar spray of nutrients and growth regulators in black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.). The soil of experimental plot was clayey in texture with chemical composition such as low in available nitrogen (125.3 kg ha⁻¹), very low in available phosphorous (18.2 kg ha⁻¹) and very high in available potassium (498.58 kg ha⁻¹). The soil was slightly alkaline in reaction having pH (7.8). A field experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with eight treatments and was replicated thrice. The treatments were T₁ - Control, T₂- Foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation, T₃- Foliar application of 0.2% micronutrient grade 2 at flower initiation, T₄- Foliar spray of 30 ppm GA₃ at flower initiation, T₅- Foliar application of 40 ppm NAA at flower initiation, T₆ - Foliar spray of 2% urea at flower initiation, T₇- Foliar application of 1% NPK (19:19:19) at flower initiation, T₈ - Foliar spray of 2% DAP at flower initiation. The gross plot size of each experimental unit was 5.4 m x 4.5 m and net plot size was 4.5 m x 3.9 m. The recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF) was 25:50:00 NPK kg ha⁻¹.

Results and Discussion

Growth attributes

Growth attributing characters viz., plant height (cm), number of branches plant⁻¹, number of functional leaves, leaf area plant⁻¹ (dm²), dry matter

plant⁻¹ (g) were influenced significantly due to different treatments (Table 1). Foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation (T₈) recorded significantly higher plant height (45.35 cm), number of branches (7.28), number of functional leaves (35.33), leaf area plant⁻¹ (4.64 dm²), dry matter plant⁻¹ (18.34 g) at all growth stages of crop except 30 and 45 DAS which was at par with foliar application of 1% NPK (19:19:19) at flower initiation (T₇) and foliar spray of 30 ppm GA₃ at flower initiation (T₄) and also found significantly superior over rest of the treatments. Increase in dry matter production in the treatments were attributed to higher photosynthetic rate of plants, which depends upon number of functional leaves, plant height, and dry matter accumulation in plants. Similar results were also found by similar with Dwivedi *et al.* (2014), Akhila *et al.* (2017), Iswarya *et al.* (2019), Gawade *et al.* (2022), Arutkumaran *et al.* (2023).

Yield and yield attributes

The yield attributing characters of black gram viz., weight of grains plant⁻¹ (g), test weight (g),

seed yield (kg ha⁻¹) and straw yield (kg ha⁻¹) were influenced significantly by different treatments (Table 2). weight of pods plant⁻¹ (7.20 g), seed yield plant⁻¹ (5.04 g), test weight (44.18 g), seed yield (1435 kg ha⁻¹) and straw yield (3023 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded with foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation (T₂) which was at par with foliar application of 1% NPK (19:19:19) at flower initiation (T₇) and foliar spray of 30 ppm GA₃ at flower initiation (T₄) and also found significantly superior over rest of the treatments. The control treatment (T₁) showed lowest weight of pods plant⁻¹ (4.85 g), seed yield plant⁻¹ (3.95 g), test weight (43.23 g), seed yield (1117 kg ha⁻¹) and straw yield (2020 kg ha⁻¹). Increase in weight of pods plant⁻¹, seed yield plant⁻¹, test weight, seed yield and straw yield might be due to increase in translocation of assimilates from source to sink. The similar results were also found Raja & Geetha (2010), Pramanick *et al.* (2013), Ghosh *et al.* (2020), Ammitteet *et al.* (2021), Merhej *et al.* (2021), Huda *et al.* (2023).

Table 1: Effect of different treatments on growth attributing characters of black gram

Treatments	Plant height (cm) at harvest	No. of functional leaves at 60 DAS	No. of branches at harvest	Leaf area plant ⁻¹ (dm ²) at 45 DAS	Dry matter plant ⁻¹ (g) at harvest
T ₁ : Control	37.71	36.25	4.86	4.59	11.90
T ₂ : Foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation	45.35	42.89	7.28	4.64	18.34
T ₃ : Foliar application of 0.2% micronutrient grade 2 at flower initiation	39.57	38.98	5.50	4.16	12.23
T ₄ : Foliar spray of 30 ppm GA ₃ at flower initiation	43.94	41.43	7.06	5.09	17.57
T ₅ : Foliar application of 40 ppm NAA at flower initiation	40.65	39.24	5.92	4.42	15.63
T ₆ : Foliar spray of 2% urea at flower initiation	40.09	38.29	5.89	5.24	13.41
T ₇ : Foliar application of 1% NPK (19:19:19) at flower initiation	44.38	42.40	7.04	5.26	17.92
T ₈ : Foliar spray of 2% DAP at flower initiation	39.69	39.17	6.36	4.37	14.33
SE (m) ±	1.31	3.58	0.34	0.36	0.73
CD @ 5%	3.83	1.23	0.98	NS	2.15
General mean	41.42	39.83	6.24	4.72	15.17

Table 2: Effect of different treatments on yield attributing characters and yield of black gram

Treatments	Weight of pods plant ⁻¹ (g)	Seed Yield plant ⁻¹ (g)	Test weight (g)	Seed Yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw Yield (kg ha ⁻¹)
T ₁ : Control	4.85	3.95	43.23	1117	2020
T ₂ : Foliar application of 22% seaweed extract at flower initiation	7.2	5.04	44.18	1435	3023
T ₃ : Foliar application of 0.2% micronutrient grade 2 at flower initiation	5.47	4.03	42.17	1133	2059
T ₄ : Foliar spray of 30 ppm GA ₃ at flower initiation	6.7	4.72	44.23	1321	2643

T ₅ : Foliar application of 40 ppm NAA at flower initiation	6.4	4.58	43.12	1270	2360
T ₆ : Foliar spray of 2% urea at flower initiation	5.65	4.17	42.2	1169	2112
T ₇ : Foliar application of 1% NPK(19:19:19) at flower initiation	6.88	4.88	42.59	1392	2816
T ₈ : Foliar spray of 2% DAP at flower initiation	6	4.32	43.56	1174	2167
SE (m) ±	0.26	0.16	NS	52.91	157.21
CD @ 5%	0.75	0.45	3.91	154.8	459.92
General mean	6.14	4.46	42.79	1251	2400

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Reservation Policy and Recent Trend in India

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Introduction

Since historical period the Indian society was deliberately divided into Varnas and castes. Brahmin kept them at top level and reserved every sector of respect and resources for themselves only, pretending that it's the wish of God. Moreover they had prohibited most of the people belonging Shudra Varna from social respect and all natural resources. They had been always humiliated, exploited, severely punished, and most of the times killed. The care had been taken from the upper Varna that, the Shudra Varna people would never rebel against these barbaric social and religious norms. For this purpose the Sudras were again divided into more than 6000 castes and sub castes. This cruel system created by Brahmins benefited them by all means. Therefore the reservation system is rooted in India in Brahminic culture since 3000 years. Indian history reveals that after the Shunga's counter revolution 100 percent seats were reserved for the Brahmin community in every sector like studying Vedas, chanting mantras, performing Homas, where they enjoyed the total privileges. It was the total setback for the civilization and the progress of the nations. Due this situation India had been subjected to numerous foreign invasions and aggressions, from Alexander to the British. That's the reason why the country remains underdeveloped and the slave since ages.

This conspired plan was come to known to some wise persons in the country. They endeavored a lot and responsible to make certain policies of reservation to marginalized people belonging to Shudras community. Mahatma Phule started education to those people, Chh. Shahu Maharaj started education and reservation in employment to these people. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar embodied the provisions for reservation in the Constitution of India. Nevertheless, recently some entities having nuisance values creating conflict by opposing the policy of reservation in India.

Keywords- the Constitution, reservation, revolution, Shudra, Privileges

Reservation is an arrangement made with a motive to include all the people in the country to take part in the Nation's affairs.

Concept of Reservation

There was an extreme discrimination of the native people by invaders since ages. The instances were also found in books like the Mahabharata wherein a warrior like Karna was not allowed to show his talent and humiliated merely on the ground of him being a Shudra.^{1[2]} In Ramayana Eaklaya and Shambhuka were mortified and killed by so called teacher Dronacharya and Rama respectively. They were mentally and physically harassed by the people of so called upper castes invaders.

Just the touch of these people was considered stain to an upper-caste Hindu. Mostly an 'impure' task was imposed such as work dealing with human waste and dead animals. Furthermore, they were not allowed to take water from upper-caste wells. Also their shadow was considered to be upper caste people got impure. These rules were very strict and violators were liable for harsh punishment even to death too. To overcome these

situations and to bring these people in an equal stream a policy of reservation has been brought in welfare country. In the civilized country it is the duty of the state to assist such weaker section in the society by ensuring equal and fair opportunities to all. Reservation to the downtrodden should not be observed as a recompence given to any particular community. It is an adjustment made with an intention every citizen should take part in the Nation's affairs. There is a policy in the America of affirmative action to end and correct the effects of a specific form of discrimination. There is a demand for reservation to some of the underrepresented white communities in Europe.

To over through these norms of society many reforms and steps were undertaken. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar played a very significant role in improving the situations and positions of the depressed classes. He has introduced the concept of reservation that provides the opportunity for equal participation and representation in governance of every sector of the nation.

¹ Pleders powered by Law Shikho, blog.ipleaders.in

Historical Background

An order of the Revenue Board, Madras says: “The District Collector should be careful to see that subordinate appointments in their District were not monopolized by a few influential families. It is laid down that endeavor should always be to divide the appointments in each District among the principal castes.”² In 1881 Mahtma Jothirao Phule said: “Education at all levels has become the exclusive right of Brahmins only. Hereafter schools should be opened only for Sudras. Brahmins should not be appointed in those schools even as teachers.”³ The notion of reservation was introduced and founded by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule through William Hunter in 1882. In 1902, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaja of the Kolhapur princely state legally introduced the reservations in favor of non-Brahmin caste for education which was supported by Mysore, Travancore and Kochi princely states also supported this idea of reservation. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Madan Mohan Malviya signed an agreement also known as MacDonald Award. This award was to separate electorate for the schedule caste and other minority groups of the society.

The award emphasized on the separate electorate for the Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and the Scheduled Caste. The purpose of this to solve the rising difficulties due to the caste systems in India. Therefore, a separate electorates system was framed where number of seats were allocated to each community in the legislatures. Nevertheless, Mahatma Gandhi was against this award because he was considering these provisions will socially dividing the people of India. The Prime Minister V.P. Singh in 1990 announced that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission would be implemented. It was for the 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in jobs in central Government services and public sector units. The Mandal Commission report was struck down by the Supreme Court accordingly the Government notification to reserve 10% services in public sector for economically backward classes.

The Provisions in the Constitution of India

Some of the constitutional laws formulated for reservation in India.

Part III of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Rights.

- Article 15(4)– State has right to make special provision for Advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes (1st Amendment, 1951).

- Article 15(5) –Provision of Reservation for Backward, SC, and ST classes in private educational institutions.⁴
- Article 16(3) –Parliament has right to make law to reserve the posts on the basis of residence in public employment.
- 16(4) of the Constitution enabled the State and Central Governments has right to make provisions for the reservations to provide adequate representation of all castes in government services.
- A new clause 16(4) (A) was inserted in Article 16 to enable the government to provide reservation in promotion.⁵
- Clause (4A) was modified by the Constitution Amendment to provide consequential seniority to SC and ST candidates promoted by giving reservation.⁶
- Article 16 (4 B) is inserted which empowering the state to fill the unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for SCs/STs in the succeeding year. Thereby it nullifies the ceiling of fifty percent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year.

Part IV of the Constitution of India dealing with Directive Principles of State Policy.

- Article 45– Under Directive Principles of State Policy, states have a duty to raise the standards of living and health of backward classes.
- Article 39 A – Under Directive Principles of State Policy – states have to ensure justice and free legal aid to Economically Backward Classes.

Part XVI of the Constitution the Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

- Article 330 and 332 offers for the reservation of seats in the Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies respectively for SCs and STs.
- Article 335 of the constitution says for the claims of the SCs and STs to government services and posts.
- Article 340 says for the government’s power to apoint a Commission for the investigation of the conditions of backward classes.
- Article 341 Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of SCs.
- Article 342 Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of STs.
- Article 342A Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of Socially and educationally backward classes.
- Article 243D provides reservation of seats for SCs and STs in every Panchayat.

²In Madras Presidency, the Revenue Board of Madras 1854 gives an order.

³ Deposition of Mahtma Jothirao Phule presented evidence before Hunter Comission, 1881 in

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⁴ 93rd Constitutional Amendment, 2006

⁵ The Constitution was amended by the Constitution (77th Amendment) Act, 1995

⁶ 85th Constitution Amendment Act, 2001

- Article 243T empowers government to reserve seats in every Municipality for SCs and STs.

Recent Trend of Reservation

Since the inception of the policy of reservation no political will has been shown for its full implementation. Recently reservation system has just utilizing as a tool of gaining votes by the politicians. People of general category and advantaged class are fighting for their jobs, seats in Government institutions. One community after another has started demanding reservations like Maratha, Jat and Patel. They are agitating throughout the country which resulted into many deaths, loss of property, unrest in the country and also decreases in economic growth. Many of the agitations are raised for the political gain and the poor people went on suffering.

Conclusion

Naturally all human beings are equal irrespective of discrimination. No person or state has right or power to discriminate the people. Nevertheless, some people have not in the view to allow some other majority of people. The politicians and fanatic people want to remain divided the people in castes, religions and classes. Now it is mandatory on the state not to any citizen on any of the grounds like religion, race, caste etc. and that there should be “equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment”. To deal with the worst situation of inequality Government considered ‘Reservation’ a heart of the matter. The concept of reservation is an attempt to uphold equality among citizens by ensuring fair and equal opportunities to all. It is the pure duty of the government to help the weaker sections of caste-based society.

The necessity of the reservation is for resolving the historical injustices. It is possible through a strong political will that promotes the principles of fairness, equality, justice, equity and god conscience for the all marginalized groups. Reservations should meet the evolving needs of Indian society while maintaining the principles of fairness and equality. This is positive duty of the government to assist the weaker sections of caste-based society to achieve the equilibrium. It is the need of hour for the developed country.



Indian Knowledge System and Its Connection to Modern Times

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Abstract:

India has rich and diverse knowledge heritage that evolved over thousands of years in various disciplines. The Indian knowledge system significantly emphasises digital literacy, equipping students with essential skill for the digital era. Indian knowledge is the greatest means of self-purification and liberation. We got the knowledge from Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagwatgita as well as Chanakya's Arthashastra. It represents a holistic approach to learning drawing inspiration from the country's ancient knowledge while incorporating contemporary knowledge and global perspectives. The national education policy NEP 2020 envisions a monumental revolution in Indian's education sector, underpinned by Indian knowledge system. India possesses an immense wealth of knowledge as the 14 Vidya and 64 Kala.

Key Words: Indian knowledge, Upanishad, Chanakya's Arthashastra, Holistic Approach, NEP 2020, Monumental revolution.

Objectives:

Indian knowledge systems aim to support and facilitate further research to solve the contemporary societal issues in several fields such as Holistic health Neuroscience, Nature, Environment & Sustainable development. Indian Knowledge system is to solve the contemporary and emerging problems of Indian and world by using over ancient knowledge systems represented by uninterrupted tradition of knowledge transfer and unique point of view.

Introduction:

Indian knowledge system is the base of sacred knowledge known as the Vedas. These ancient scriptures were not mere collections of words. They were considered reflections handed down by divine forces to enlightened sages during periods of deep meditation. The Vedas encompassed a wide range of subjects from cosmology to ethics from rituals to music, each verse carrying a rich layer of symbolism and hidden meaning. Among the Vedas the Upanishads stood as the Crown jewels of philosophical thought. Delving into the nature of reality, the self, and the universe, these treat introduced concepts such as the ultimate reality and individual soul. This knowledge guided seekers on a journey of self-discovery and transcendence, teaching that the essence of all existence was interconnected and bound by a universal consciousness.

Now the globe walking on the technology Era, although the Indian knowledge system extended its reach to governance and ethics as well. Chanakya's Arthashastra provided insights into

statecraft, economics, and political strategy. His wisdom transcended time with principles from the text still relevant in modern leadership and governance. Perhaps the most recognized legacy of the Indian knowledge system is its spiritual teachings. While these traditions emphasized compassion Non-Violence and the pursuit of inner peace as paths to liberation, the Bhagavad Gita, a part of the Mahabharata, Presented a synthesis of spiritual concepts guiding individuals on how to lead a purposeful and virtuous life. Sometime the Indian knowledge system faced challenges faced from external forces and underwent transformations. However, its core principles remained alive through the efforts of scholars, gurus and practitioners who preserved and propagated its wisdom.

Today the Indian knowledge systems legacy lives on, yoga and meditation, rooted in ancient practices, have gained global recognition for their physical, mental and spiritual benefits. Indian classical music and dance continues to enchant audiences worldwide, carrying forward the principles of emotion and expression. As the sunsets over the timeless landscapes of India its knowledge system stands as a beacon of enlightenment, inspiring seekers, scholars, and explore the depths of existence, to unravel the mysteries of the universe, and to find the threads that connect all of humanity in the globalized world.

Community wellness and quality of life are very important for any individual especially in rapidly changing and technology driven society and the world. The Indian knowledge system investigate the lots of things.

E.g

**National Education policy 2020:**

NEP 2020 emphasizes much on Indian knowledge system for holistic development of students. This type Indian knowledge system allows individuals to make informed decisions, understand complex, concepts and solve problems. It can also lead to personal growth and career advancement, for societies, Knowledge can drive progress and innovation, improve living standards, and promote social and economic developments.

Thus, The Indian knowledge provides a valuable source of insight and guidance for modern skill education, by incorporating principles such as holistic learning, experiential, learning yoga and ethical values, we can create a more effective and meaningful education system that prepares students for success in their chose fields as well as in their personal and social lives

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Public Ration: Distribution System and Expenditure in Maharashtra State

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Introduction:

The Central Government had passed the National Food Security Act in 2013. After that it was implemented in various states of the country. About 81 crore people of the country get food grains at discounted rates due to this law. This Act was implemented in Maharashtra from February 1, 2014. At present, out of 11.23 crore people, seven crore people are getting their right food grains under this scheme. The National Food Security Act came into effect in the state from February 1, 2014. Accordingly, the beneficiaries were divided into two groups namely Antyodaya Group and Priority Group. Antyodaya group beneficiaries are allotted 35 kg of food grains per month as per revised rule of 2002, while priority group beneficiaries are allotted 5 kg of food grains per person per month. It has been decided to give the benefit of this scheme to families with annual income up to 59 thousand rupees in urban areas and 44 thousand rupees in rural areas. As on 30 September 2018, the total number of ration card holders in Maharashtra is 2 crore 47 lakh 41 thousand 764.

At present, there are different ration cards such as Antyodaya/ BPL/ Keshari/ Annapurna and Shubhra under public distribution system. While implementing the Food Security Act, various types of ration cards have been abolished and divided into two ration cards namely Priority (Antyodaya) and Priority (Other). Food grains are distributed according to these ration cards. An important change was also made in the new ration card. The new ration card is now given to the woman of the family. The woman is counted as the head of the family and her name and photo is given in the ration card. Eligible beneficiaries include all beneficiaries of the existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana and BPL.

Features of Food Security Act:

- Right to Food – Legal right to two-thirds of the population to receive food grains at highly subsidized rates.
- 5 kg of food grains per month to each eligible person (Rice Rs 3, Wheat Rs 2 or Major Cereals Rs. 1)
- Provision of 35 kg of grain for the poorest of the poor.
- Nutritious food for pregnant women and children under 14 years, high nutritional value food for malnourished children.
- Maternity benefit of Rs.6000 to pregnant women and lactating mothers
- Important role of Panchayati Raj and Women Self Help Groups in project monitoring and social audit.

Distribution System and Expenditure in Maharashtra State:

Food security means that all people have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs at all times. The National Food Security Act, 2013 is an instrument to achieve Sustainable Development Goal-2 'Eliminate hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture'. The government provides essential commodities like wheat, rice etc. to the eligible families at a fair price through public distribution system.

As on 31st December, 2022, there were 51,513 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 were mobile. The number of fair price shops by type of ownership is given in table 1.1.

Number of Fair Price Shops by Ownership type On 30 December 2022 (In lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Types of Ownership	Fair Price Shops
A	Personal	
1	General	29531
2	Scheduled Caste	3287
3	Scheduled Tribes	3409
4	Ex- Soldier	235
B	Women self -help group	5656
C	Men's Self -help group	144
D	Gram Panchayat	240

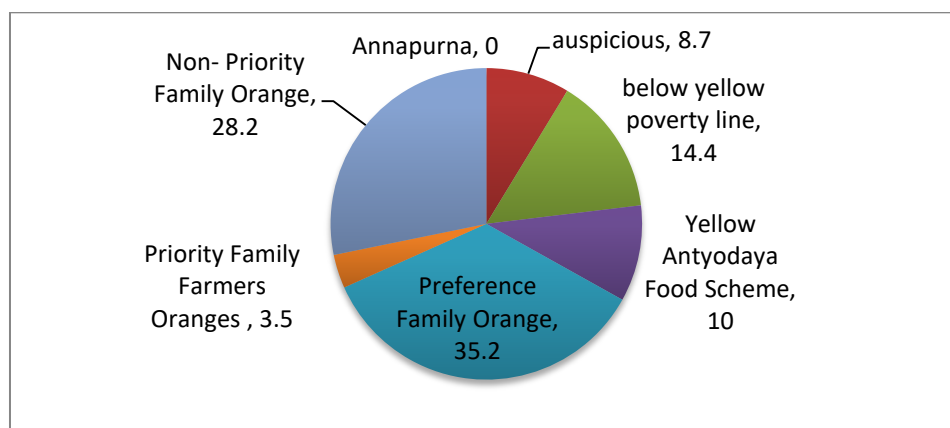
E	Civic local bodies	253
F	Cooperative Societies	851
G	Others	807
	Total	51513
<i>Source: Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Maharashtra</i>		

51,513 inspections of Fair Price Shops were conducted till the end of December, 2022 to ensure the quality of food grains and prevent adulteration. During these inspections, licenses of 150 fair price shops were cancelled, licenses of 143 shops were suspended and a total fine of ₹ 119.86 lakh was collected. Vigilance committees have been constituted at various levels in the state to monitor the distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution system. During the period from January to December, 2022, 83 vigilance committees were formed at the municipal level, 238

at the municipal level, 29,311 at the village level, 324 at the taluka level, and 33 at the district level.

Government of Maharashtra to prevent open market sale of food grains distributed under Public Distribution System and to provide food grains to the needy families, the State Government implemented Triple Ration Scheme from 1st May, 1999. The ration cards are classified as yellow, orange and white mainly based on the annual family income criteria. The number of ration card holders according to type of ration card is given in Table 4.5 and district wise number of ration card holders is given in table 1.2

Number of ration card holders by type of ration card								
								In lakh
Year	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total
	Below poverty line	Antyodaya Anna yojana	priority family	Preferred family farmers	Non priority family			
2020-21	39.55	24.63	86.37	9.50	70.92	0.09	22.18	253.25
2021-22	38.56	24.65	89.02	9.40	72.21	0.09	22.42	256.35
2022-23	37.00	25.60	90.36	8.87	72.44	0.06	22.21	256.55
<i>Source: Department of food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Govt. of Maharashtra</i>								



Annapurna Yojana is being implemented in the state from April 1, 2001. Destitute persons aged 65 years and above who are not getting benefits under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme or Shravanbal Seva State Pension Scheme are provided 10 kg of food grains free of cost per month under Annapurna scheme. At the end of December, 2022, the number of beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana was 6,347.

Conclusion:

Implementation of Central Annapurna Yojana in the state. Started from 1st April, 2001. This scheme is 100 percent centrally sponsored.

Dr. Mangesh Shirsath

Under this scheme, 10 kg food grains are provided free of charge every month to destitute women/men aged 65 years or above. Beneficiary eligibility criteria have been prescribed to avail the benefit of this scheme. Mainly those persons who are not getting the benefit of pension scheme under Central or State sponsored scheme are eligible for this scheme.

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Social Reforms in India

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Intoduction:-

The greatest social reform with which Roy's name will be permanently associated is the abolition of the cruel practice of 'Sati'. He through writings showed that the sacred books of Hindus did not sanction Sati and appealed to the reason, humanity and compassion of the people. The rite of Sati was the most furious social evil in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The Sati practice was prevalent in the Hindus society since a long time past. The highest ideals for a woman with in the Indian culture are virtue, purity and allegiance to her husband. From this tradition stems the custom deceased husband as a proof of her loyalty. Self-immolation of woman is known as Sati . the original meaning "Sati" was defined as a woman "true to her ideals". A pious and virtuous woman would receive the title of "Sati". Sati was derived from the ancient India language term Sat, which means truth. Sati has come to signify both the acts of immolation of widow and the victim, rather than its original meaning of "virtuous woman". The term "sati" is always associated with the Hindu goddess sati. In the Hindu mythology, Sati was the wife of lord Shiva who consumed herself in the holy pyre. She did this in response to her father's refusal to invite Shiva to the assembly of the Gods. She was so mortified that she invoked a yogic fire and was reduced to ashes. The act of sati probated the belief that if a widow gives up her life for her husband, she will be honoured. Socially the act of Sati played a major role in determining the true nature of a woman. Roy concluded that such an act would be deliberate female murder. Another interesting point which has been raised by Raja Rammohan Roy was that that willful murder had a limited practice in a small part of Hinduism. So, it could not be the custom of the country. For orthodox Hindus, the real reason behind this was their moral and intellectual inferiority and social and legal disabilities, as they passionate and they do not possess virtuous knowledge. By sacrificing herself a widow saves herself from the cruel existence of widowhood and ends the threat she possessed for society. She is considered a member of society who has unrestrained sexual vigor and thus may harm society with immoral act. A widow was seen as having irrepressible sexual power and could be a danger to her society. A widow was not allowed to remarry, nor was she able to turn to religious learning and hence lived a black and barren life. The pain that Sati endures on the pyre was less painful of an experience than the torture she must endure emotionally. She was separated from social world of the living and considered to be "cold sati". She was only allowed to wear rags and was treated polluted being. In 1812 Roy witnessed his beloved sister-in-law widow of his elder brother Jagmohan Roy being burned alive on her husband's funeral pyre. This incident shook his mind. This personal experience thus termed as a fuel for his activities against the evil social custom of sati. He was the first Indian to protest from against this custom and strictly opposed it.

He concentrated on complaining against the practice of woman dying as Sati. He advocated that this was completely against the women's right to live in the society as a human being. In spite to protest from orthodox Hindu, he carried on his propaganda against the custom.

The activity which will be linked all time with his achievements was the abolition of Sati. He out of his anxiety and shame, with his tireless efforts and zeal abolished the evil practice of Sati. Historically as early as in 1772, that Sati custom came into the notice of the British Government, but they were reluctant up to 1812. In 1813, they promulgated regulations relating to Sati. But the orthodox circles were in favour of retaining the evil practice of Sati in the society. That appeal was made by the learned scholars and the educated leaders of

the Hindu society. Roy maintained that observance of rites and rituals ignoring the true Hindu scripture was prevalent in our society and one horrible dominant ritual suicide under the cloak of religion was the practice of Sati. That practice was predominantly prevalent among upper caste Hindus. One of the various causes behind such willful deliberate murder was the self-interests of the Brahmins. The Brahmins knew that in that rite, they had their comfort and happiness, they used to make misinterpretation of the Hindu texts, and knowing fully that Sati was not mentioned in the Hindu Shastras, they continued its propaganda for their self-interests and happiness.

On 4 December 1829, Lord William Bentick, the Governor General of India passed the Sati Regulation Act was passed, banning Sati as a

punishable criminal offence. Not only that but also the act prevented any person from experiencing or aiding to the sacrifice of a Hindu widow. The Act further proposed that whether the widow was willing or not and whether she had requested for self-immolation or not did not matter here. Under no circumstance, such willful deliberate murder would be considered as legal as it was detrimental to the feelings of human nature and therefore could not continue in the name of religion. The prohibitory regulation banned Sati as an imperative duty and mentioned that any person indulged or involved in such a practice would be considered as guilty as the practice of Sati was unlawful in the eyes of any man with common intelligence and humanity. Raja Ram Mohan Roy also opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage. The abolition of Sati is one of the most significant turning point in the social History of modern India. His aim was the creation of a new society based on the principles of tolerance, sympathy and reason, where the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity would be accepted by all, and where man would be free from the traditional shackles which had enslaved him for ages. He yearned for a new society which would be cosmopolitan and modern.

Widow Remarriage:

According to Hindu customs, a marriage is indissoluble even after the death of one's husband. Monogamy was prescribed as an essential condition to preserve the chastity of women. Serious restrictions were imposed on widows who had lost their husbands lest should they go wrong, the most serious being the denial of freedom to re-marry. While widow-marriage was prevalent among the Hindus in the ancient times, gradually it was abandoned and came to be regarded as a sin. The forced celibacy of widows became a strict social custom which few could dare to defy. Society imposed the duties on widows as prescribed in the Manusamhita. It was one of the most severe codes of conduct which the widow was required to observe in accordance with semi-religious injunctions. A widow had no right to marry. Her life was adjusted to a formal routine of fasting, devotion, prayer and pious work. Through the centuries, such became the lot of the Hindu widow. In normal cases, the austere celibacy of the widow was no social evil. But the real trouble arose with the spread of the evil of child-marriage and with the consequent increase in the number of child widows. For them, the laws of widowhood constituted a code of tyranny. The position of child widow was most pathetic particularly among the higher castes. The treatment of widows varied from place to place and also according to their age. Old widows had an established place in the Hindu Joint family. They commanded respect and played the role of counselors in domestic matters to their younger

relations. It was the younger widows who suffered miseries and humiliations so frequently. People regarded their persons as inauspicious or even ominous. They deserved neither sympathy nor pity from men. Extreme ignorance also led people to believe that young widows were responsible for family misfortunes.

Arya Samaj on Widow Remarriage:

The AryaSamaj not only sought spiritual reorganisation of the Indian psyche, it also worked towards abolishing various social issues. The issue of women emancipation was an integral part of agenda of AryaSamaj's social reforms. AryaSamaj vehemently condemned dowry system, polygamy, purdah system, child marriage and practice of Sati etc. Primary among these were widow remarriage and women education. Associated with the evil practice of child marriage was another serious problem of large number of Hindu widows. Swami Dayananda advocated honour and respect for women, yet initially, he did not favour the widow remarriage. He suggested Niyoga (temporary union between man and woman to beget child) in place of remarriage for both sexes. Swami Dayananda made this provision mainly to allow the widows and widowers bear children in certain well defined condition. Not only this, he allowed even married women (whose husbands were alive) to have Niyoga, if their husbands were impotent. The AryaSamaj movement created greater consciousness and awareness for the approval of widow remarriage. Swami Dayananda's views on widow remarriage, Dharmatva, writes, "If a widow wants to remarry, she should be allowed to do so, There were two categories of widows in those days, first, who became widows in their childhood and never had sexual intercourse with their husband; and secondly, who became widows after having matured as woman.

Aryas preached widow remarriage and AryaSamaj branches of Kohat, mritsar and Lahore organized hundreds of widow remarriages. Census Report of 1911 recorded: "The AryaSamaj has done a good deal towards encouraging widow remarriage and discouraging child marriage. It is due to the influence of AryaSamaj and other similar reform societies that the ideas above mentioned have permeated the Hindu society at large with the exception of the more orthodox. Though, widow remarriage s were not held in large numbers at that time, yet this Satyarth propaganda by the AryaSamaj movement created a psychological revolution in society. Role of Ishvar Chandra Vidyasagar One of the evils that plagued nineteenth-century Bengali society was widow remarriage. His diligent effort for the legalization of widow marriage ultimately paid off in 1856 as the British colonial administrators drafted widow marriage into law.

Abolition of Caste System:

In India, the caste system developed and is prevalent since ancient times and it remains a great thorn and mystery in the flesh of mother India. It is believed to have been adopted by the Brahmins to express their superiority and to maintain it. RammohanRoy's Views on the Caste System. Roy also emphasized more on caste system which was dominantly prevalent in the society during those days. He strongly opposed the barrier of caste system. He felt pity on this heinous social evil. He took more care on the divisive nature of the caste system and its harmful effects on the social and political life in India. According to him social and political problems were inter-linked. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's strongest objection to the caste system was on the grounds that it fragmented society into many divisions and subdivisions. Caste divisions destroyed social homogeneity and the integrated texture of society and weakened it politically. "Raja Ram Mohan Roy felt that India has been the ground of foreign invaders on account of the existence of the caste system. Raja Ram Mohan Roy always opposed caste system and never fear to argue against it. According to him, the quality of man was resolved by his character and attainments. "He felt it very much that Indian progress was so slow because of the rigid caste system which kept man separate from man, sect from sect, province from province. He clearly saw that with a rigid caste system, national unity could not be achieved and political emancipation would always remain distant". Raja Ram Mohan Roy was fully against this vital evil and was the first man to destroy the roots of caste system. "He wanted to form caste and creed and those ills of recent growth, which he wanted to counter by means by synthesis of the Eastern and Western idealism. He was equally vocal in the abolition of the caste system. He considered the caste system in the society, responsible for causing the degradation and degeneration of the society, and the causes of disunity and sectarian bias.

Infanticide:

Another horrible and cruel rite particularly among the Bengalis and Rajputs was killing their infant daughter at birth, taking female children to a great economic liability. Some socially backward tribes followed the practice of killing their infant daughters at their birth. Maharaja Dalip Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, mentions that," He had actually seen when he was a child at Lahore, his sister put into sack and thrown into the river. Destruction of female children at their birth was not a common custom. But its worst aspect was that it was practiced secretly. The reasons for infanticide varied. It was primarily due to economic cause, veiled by ignorant pride. They killed their infant daughters as it was imperative to spend large sums of money for the marriage of a daughter. The

methods of killing the infants were extremely barbaric. At many places the child was destroyed immediately after birth by filling the mouth with cow dung or by immersing the head in cow's milk or by coiling the umbilical cord around the face. These are the cruelties associated with the custom.

Enlightened British and Indian opinion was unanimous in condemning infanticide. When persuasion alone could not help, in Bengal Regulation XXI of 1775 and III of 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to committing murder as a precautionary measure, the Government of India passed an Act in 1870, making it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies and providing for verification of female child for some years after birth.

Untouchability:

Untouchability is a unique Hindu social institution which emerged in the remote past. The so-called untouchables have been suffering the stigma of untouchability followed by servitude, illiteracy and grinding poverty. Due to its serious adverse effects on the Indian society in general and the untouchables in particular, it has been vehemently opposed by many sensible persons including saints, social reformers and political leaders in the past. Previously, it was given to understand that untouchability had religious sanction. Thus it has lost its religious sanction. Swami Vivekanand, B.G.Tilak, V.D.Savarkar, Swami Chinmayananda, Golwarkar Gwuji and many others refuted the custom of untouchability and interpreted the religious text so as to suit the principle of equality and Hindu fraternity. Swami Dayananda on Untouchability.

Swami Dayananda was deeply perturbed by the attitudes of Orthodox Brahmins towards the depressed class of the Hindus, known as Dalits, Outcaste or Untouchables. They were not allowed to enter Hindu temples, homes and Brahman rituals. They were prohibited to fetch water from the village wells. Their children were not allowed to study in the village school with other children. Swami Dayananda was first to declare equal rights for lower caste, the right for education, right for reciting Ved mantras, right for inter-dining, right for marriage and right to fetch water from common wells. Swami Shraddhanand (formerly known as LalaMunshi Ram) spent his whole life for the uplift of the lower class. This cause was taken up by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Party during freedom movement. . Thanks to Swamji that in 1950, The Indian Constitution adopted to provide equal social, religious and Cultural rights to the Dalits or Harijans. Since its inception, AryaSamaj has been fighting an uncompromising fight against untouchability.

Against Child Marriage:

Child marriage was one of the social evils which captured the attention of progressive minded people in India in the nineteenth century. For a considerable period in ancient Hindu history, there was perhaps no system of early marriage though there were probably exceptions to the rule. But by the time of Manusamhita the custom had already becomes so familiar that the marriageable age for girls had been prescribed as twelve or even eight. Gradually, early marriage became an established custom. By giving them in marriage before they were of proper age, people felt assured that society would retain its moral purity. Child marriage produced many side evils in the lowest and most ignorant strata of society, according to the depth of their economic misery, parents could sell away their child daughters as bride to those who could afford to meet their demands. The difference in age between the bride and the bride-groom was of no account. The greatest evil arising out of child marriage was the growing number of child-widows. Swami Dayananda on Child Marriage.

The evil of child marriage was responsible for a larger share of .deteriorating the society. Swami Dayananda launched a long crusade against the evil custom of infant marriage as it was the cause of many miseries. In his SatyarthPrakash, he wrote,” Down into the depths of misery sinks that country where in the people do not practice brahmacharya. Nor acquire knowledge, where early marriage and marriage between the unsuitable.” He suggested the ideal time for the marriage of a female from 16 to 25 years and for a male from 25 to 48 years. Apart from the physical grounds, he also condemned child marriage as anti-Vedic. The AryaSamaj lent its powerful support to the passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (commonly called the Sarda Act) in the teeth of bitter opposition from an influential section of orthodox Hindus. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar .Vidyasagar felt that the practice of child marriage is the main cause of other social evils related to women of India. He demanded the need for a special law to save the child wife from physical suffering and harassment at the hands of the husband. In 1846, when the Law Commissioners drafted the Indian Penal Code, decided to extend the penalties of rape to husband who consummated marriages with underage wives. First, this issue from the Indian side was raised by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who took this issue through his writings. As a result, the government, in 1850 , decided 10 years as the age of consent for sexual consummation with girl children whether married or unmarried and offender was considered rapist and was punishable under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code of 1860. He continued his efforts in 1870s and 1880s which included the revival of

marriage customs of BrahmoSamaj in Native Marriage Act II of 1872.

Rights of Women:

Women comprise of nearly fifty percent of the total population but occupies a very low status in medieval and early modern society in India. Lack of educational facilities, child marriages, prohibition of widow remarriages, prevalence of Devadasi system etc; were some of the social factors responsible for the low status and misery of women who were reduced to the position of glorified slaves. The women of weaker sections and low strata of society enjoyed comparatively more freedom since both husband and wife had to work to earn their livelihood, but their general condition was no better. Social barriers, conservatism and female ignorance reigned supreme. Their economic condition was pitiable. Therefore, the crusade for the emancipation of women became the first objective the social reform movement, in the nineteenth-century.

Roy on Rights of Women .

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a champion of women's rights in India. He laid the foundations of the women's liberation movement in this country. He revolted against the subjection of women and pleaded for the restoration of their rights. The condition of the Hindu women in those days was very pitiable. They were subjected to different kinds of injustices and deprivations. According to Roy, the root cause of the all-round deterioration of Hindu women was the complete denial of their property rights. The utter helplessness and humiliation of the Hindu widow was one of the major reasons that prompted the inhuman practice of Sati. Prior to the enactment of Sati Regulation Act, the ancient Hindu lawgivers such as Yagnyavalkya, Narad, Katyayana, Brihaspati and others gave the mother the right to have an equal share with her sons in the property left by her husband so that they could spend remaining life happily and independently; and the daughter to have one-fourth of the portion which a son could inherit in the property left by the father.

Conclusion:

The reform movements were able to create social consciousness among the Indians during the nineteenth century. Social reformers like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, MahadevaGovindaRanade, BehramjiMalabari raised their voices against the prevailing practices and social customs affecting women's life adversely such as the practice of sati, female infanticide, plight of the widows, child marriage, polygamy etc. Rajaram Mohan Roy championed the ban on the practice of sati in 1829. Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar took up the cause of widows and started a movement for widow remarriage resulted in Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. But this act denied them the right to their husband's and family's property. It met with strong opposition from Bengali

orthodoxy. It has rightly been observed by Nivedita Menon that movements, as well as the resistances to such reforms were decisively shaped by the colonial encounter. Prominent sections of the bourgeoisie had an intent to reform what the colonial discourse presented as primitive and barbaric aspects of the Hindu society, while the resistance came from revivalist nationalists who challenged the colonial interventions into the Indian tradition.

On the other hand, Vina Mazumdar has observed that 19th century social reform movement was as keen to imbibe western progressive and democratic values as it was to re-establish the past glory of Indian society. The urge to change and yet to root this change in one's indigenous culture was natural to a society that has experienced the trauma of colonialism. ⁷⁷ The movement was not seriously concerned with the question of gender equality. Reforms were restricted by the value system and did not take up the cause of women emancipation seriously. The movement brought in some minor changes and no drastic change in the position of women was brought in. But it is considered as the movement that laid the foundation for women's movements that followed later. All these movements laid stress on rational understanding of social ideas and encouraged a scientific and humanitarian outlook. The reformers felt that modern ideas and culture could be best imbibed by integrating them into Indian cultural streams. These movements looked for social unity and strived towards liberty, equality and fraternity.

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Transformation of India reflected in Indian English Novel: A Study

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Introduction:

The present research paper through a light on transformation of India reflected in Indian English Novel. Literature is any collection of written work which includes prose, fiction, drama and poetry. Literature is the mirror of the society. Indian English literature which is also referred to as Indian Writing in English is the body of work by writers in India who write in the English language but whose native or co-native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. As we know Change is the rule of nature. That Indian English novel has witnessed a long journey. The present research paper will focus the post-independence era, the novels written during the time and the themes reflected into it. After independence India had many challenges to face and many changes came over Indian life. Complications took place in social, political, economic and cultural spheres but India handled it all thoughtfully and adequately. The fact of being independent and having its own identity spurred Indian English writing. It provided the writer with self-confidence, broadened his vision and sharpened his self examining faculty. As a result of these developments important gains were registered in fiction, poetry and criticism. Fiction grew in both variety and stature.

The first important post-independence Indian English fiction writers are Anand, Narayan and Raja Rao. Anand's first novel *Untouchable* (1935) still remains his finest work. His *Seven Summers* (1951), *Morning Face* (1970) and *Confession of a Lover* (1976) promise to be an impressive fictional statement. R.K.Narayan's novels raise significant questions such as, the role of the class-nexus in modern society in *The Financial Expert* (1952), appearance and reality in *The Guide* (1958) and the fate of evil in human life in *The Man-eater of Malgudi* (1962). Raja Rao's *The Serpent and the Rope* (1960) is one of the greatest Indian English novels. As an enactment of east-west confrontation and as a philosophical novel, it has gained a perennial place in India's fictional world. Bhabani Bhattacharya's first novel was published within a few months of Independence. His *So Many Hungers* (1947) is a starkly realistic study of the Bengal famine of the early forties. S. Menon Marath's *Vignettes of Kerala Life* is evocative. His study of the disintegration of a traditional matriarchal Nayar family in *The Wound of Spring* (1960) is noticeable.

Contribution of women novelists is also considerable. Depiction of the social scene has always been the strong suit of women novelists. In a series of novels beginning with *To Whom She Will* (1955), Ruth Praver Jhabvala offers engaging comedies of north Indian urban middle class life. Kamala Markandaya's pictures of rustic life in *Nectar in a Sieve* (1954) and *Two Virgins* (1973) are

superficial. Her attempt at low class urban realism in *A Handful of Rice* (1966) is unconvincing. Venu Chitale's *In Transit* (1950) is a story of three generations of a Poona Brahmin joint family between the two World Wars. Rama Mehta's *Inside the Haveli* (1977) is an absorbing account of Rajasthan Purdah life. Zeenuth Futehally's *Zohra* (1951) depicts the princely state of Hyderabad in the Gandhian age as its setting. Attia Hosain's *Sunlight on a Broken Column* (1961) is a nostalgic account of aristocratic life in pre- partition Lucknow. Perin Bharucha presents Parsi in *Life in Fire Worshippers* (1968). Ethnological studies by men are equally interesting including B.K. Karanjia's novel of *Parsi life in Bombay: More of an Indian* (1970) and Leslie de Noronha's account of Colonial Goan life: *The Mango and the Tamarind Tree* (1970).

There are touches of irony in Narayan's treatment of it in *Waiting for the Mahatma* (1955). Khushwant Singh's *I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale* (1959) continues the same spirit. The Kamala Markandaya's *Some Inner Fury* (1955) shows freedom struggle. K.A. Abbas's *Inquilab* (1955) is an attempt to paint an objective picture of it. Nayantara Sahgal's *A Time to be Happy* (1958) offers a more faithful picture of the period of the arrival of independence. Raja Rao's *The Serpent and the Rope* (1960), B. Rajan's *The Dark Dancer* (1959) and Manohar Malgonkar's *Combat of Shadows* (1962) deals with East-west encounter.

The tragic drama of partition is depicted in Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan* (1956) and

Chaman Nahal's *Azadi* (1975) and Malgonkar's *A Bend in the Ganges* (1964). The issues of the princely states into the Indian Union is presented by Anand's *The Private Life of an Indian Prince* (1953) and Malgonkar's *The Princes* (1963) brings out the strength and the weaknesses of Indian feudalism. Bhattacharya's *Shadow from Ladakh* (1966) depicts Chinese invasion of 1962 whereas Nayantara Sahgal discusses political theme in her *This Time of the Morning* (1968), *Storm in Chandigarh* (1969) and *A Situation in New Delhi* (1977).

Manohar Malgaonkar, B.S.Gidwani and Kamala Markandaya deal with historical fiction. Ex-Manohar Malgaonkar's *Distant Drum* (1960) is a documentary of army life. *Combat of Shadows* (1962) derives its title and epigraph from the *Bhagvad Gita*. Malgaonkar's best novel *The Princess* (1963) is also a successful political novel. The setting of *A Bend in the Ganges* (1964) is partition. Kamala Markandaya attempts to combine conventional historical fiction and a psychological study in *The Golden Honeycomb* (1977).

Recent Indian English fiction seems to be trying to give expression to the Indian experience of the modern predicament. Arun Joshi (1939-1993) and Anita Desai have recorded modern man's traumas and agonies in their novels with rare competence and gravity. Chaman Nahal's most outstanding work before the eighties was *Azadi* (1975) based on the theme of partition. He has also written *My True Face* (1973), *Into Another Dawn* (1977) and *The English Queens* (1979). Among his novels after 1980 are: *The Crown and the Lioncloth* (1981), *The Salt of Life* (1990), and *The Triumph of the Tricolour* (1993).

Handling of the sex-theme is a noticeable trend in recent novels like Sasthi Brata's *She and He* (1973), Saros Cowasjee's *Good-bye to Elsa*, (1975), Kamala Das's *Alphabet of Lust* (1976), Vikram Kapur's *The Traumatic Bite* (1978) K.M. Trishanku's *Onion Peel* (1973) etc. Trishanku's *Onion Peel* unravels the thought process of his hero who is to have an operation which will make him impotent. Bharati Mukherjee's study of the abnormal mind of the frustrated Bengali wife in *New York in Wife* (1976) and *Goodbye to Elsa* also indicate others new directions.

Indian English novel has reasonably grown up during 20th century. The novel during the colonial period had a different outlook. After independence the Indian writers looked at the Indian scene from the new point of view. There were new hopes. Social, economic, religious, political and familial issues emerged and drew attention of the creative writers. The partition, the communal riots after partition, the problem of casteism, the subjugation of women, poverty, and illiteracy became the focal points.

Writers like Anita Desai, Ruth Praver Jhabwala, Bhabani Bhattacharya, G.V.Desani, Chaman Nahal, Manohar Malgonkar and B. Rajan portrayed the picture of the post-independence Indian society. With the growing interest in Indian English literature, there has been a certain spurt of fiction. Notable novelists are; B.K.Karanja, Leslie de Noronha, Timeri Murari, Reginald and Jamila Massey, Saros Cowasjee, K.M.Trishanku, Bunny Ruben, Raj Gill, Rohit Handa, Chaman Nahal, Naredra Pal Singh.

New faces have emerged on the fictional scene in the eighties. Khushwant Singh, Kamala Markandaya, Ruth Praver Jhabwala and Salman Rushdie have achieved greater heights in the field of fiction. Vikram Seth, Amitav Ghosh, Shashi Deshpande, Shoba De, Bharti Mukherjee, Rama Mehta, Manju Kapoor, Arundhati Roy etc. have given new tones, tenor and content to Indian fiction in English. New reviews and magazines, critical studies and journals have been published in this field. New themes, new trends and forms are emerging. Meenkashi Mukherjee aptly remarks, "That as long as novelists continue to write, critics will continue to assess the work, is as much a truism as saying that as long as there are mountains, mountaineers will climb then."

Thus we can witness the transformation of Indian in Indian English Fiction. Indian English novel which began as a hot house plant in our country, has taken deep-roots in our soil. The large bulk of the novels justify that a major shift in the direction of the Indian English fiction will continue to take place in succeeding years. The Indian English Novel has passed through a tough time. There was a time when Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable* (1935) was left untouched by Britishers publishers before it was recommended by E.M.Foster to Lawrence and Wishart. The same happened with R.K.Narayan's *Swami and Friends* (1935). It had to wait for Graham Greene's recommendation. But today the case is different. Indian English literature is now readily accepted abroad. Although Indian English literature struggled hard to gain ground, the recent acclaim won by Vikram Seth (*A Suitable Boy*) and Arundhati Roy (*The God of Small Things*) has put it in the global spotlight. Indisputably, the Indian English novel has gained a unique viability, vibrancy and vitality. The Indo-English fiction has so many novelists but very few sympathetic critics. Meenkashi Mukherjee expresses her sympathy in the following words, "Indo-English fiction, which has served for so long as a file or document of sociology of anthropology or educational theory must now be regarded as literature and evaluated as such. That is the service it requires from critics, and this study is modest essay in this direction."

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Analysis of Cryptocurrency

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Abstract:

The following study is based on various videos, physical tools and website information of crypto currency. This paper includes history of cryptocurrency and its advantages & disadvantages. The objectives of this paper are to know about Crypto currency and market status and which exchanges are available for trading purpose. It is a high-risk market and high return income source but investment decision is at your own risk.

Keywords: Crypto currency, Block chain, Mining, Cryptography

Introduction:

Cryptocurrency is a digital currency, which is created and used, by individuals or groups have multiple benefits. We can transfer currency to another person easily without using intermediary. Any central authority or financial institution, rendering them immune to government interference, does not govern crypto currency or manipulation for that it is called a decentralized system. On the other hand, a centralized economic system, however, consists of government or corporate control of currency. Crypto currency started in 2013 till August 2021, 11588 cryptos were listed in market. There are 405 exchanges available in the market and its market capital is \$ 2236891320131. Crypto market is dominated by Bit Coin 41.6% & Ethereum 20% market capital. Cryptocurrency is based on Block chain System Ledger. Crypto currency is legal but it is illegal in tender of money.

Objectives:

- 1) To know the crypto currency.
- 2) To study history of crypto.
- 3) To know about current position of crypto market.

Review of Literature: -

- 1) **Coin Market Capital website:** It is crypto currency price tracer website and it's shown the current market price of all currency.

Research methods: -

- Research data is collected from the coin market capital website.
- The observation and analysis data are taken from wazirX app.
- Top 10 cryptocurrencies prize and circulating supply data is collected through the website.

History:

The word 'crypto' is derived from the ancient Greek word, 'kryptós', which means hidden or private. In 1983, the American cryptographer David Chaum an unnamed

cryptographic electronic money called e-cash. Later, in 1995, he implemented it through Digi cash. In 1998, Wei Dai published the definition of "b-money", which appears to be anonymous, and was distributed through an electronic money system. Shortly afterwards, Nick Szabo described a Bit Gold.

Bit coin was announced in 2008 and launched in 2009 by Mr. Satoshi Nakamoto who created the first decentralized cryptocurrency. The Supply of Bit Coin is limited. It is 18.6 Million out of 21 million Bit coin was circulating. Namecoin was created in April 2011 using SHA-256, an attempt to create a decentralized DNS, and in October 2011, Litecoin was released. On 6 August 2014 the UK announced that its treasurer had submitted a cryptocurrency study. In June 2021, El Salvador became the first country to recognize Bitcoin as a legal tender, after the Legislature voted 62–22 to pass a bill introduced by President Nayib Bukele split the crypto currency. (wikipedia, n.d.)

Concepts:

Crypto: It means secret.

Currency: It means medium of purchase of goods and services.

Cryptocurrency: It is digital form of cash

Peer to Peer Network: Maintain ledger through computer.


Block Chain: It is Combination of Block and Chain. It is stored Database in Block. It stores information related transaction between sender and receiver of cryptocurrency. When block is filled completely new box created and this box pointing last block transaction. Then we can say that it is a chain between two boxes that is called 'Block chain System'. It is used in various sector in the future like Education system, Healthcare, Data management and other areas.

Miners: Verification of the transaction through the mining is called miners. In other words we can say that miners maintain the public ledger.

Mining: Processing and validation of public ledger is called Mining. Mining requires very high power super computer.

Cryptography: It is associated with the process of converting ordinary plain text into unintelligible text and vice versa. It is a method of storing and transforming data in a particular form so that only those for whom it is intended can read and process it. It is a code for security of investors.

Table: -Top 10 Rank of crypto currency: data on 10th March 2024

Rank	Currency Name	Symbol	Current Market Price	Circulating Supply
1	Bitcoin (BTC)		\$69,019.79	19,650,662 BTC
2	Ethereum (ETH)		\$3,881.19	120,101,802 ETH
3	Tether (USDT)		\$1.0010	101,818,633,001 USDT
4	Binance Coin (BNB)		\$529.37	149,540,082 BNB
5	Solana (SOL)		\$144.52	443,242,224 SOL
6	XRP (XRP)		\$0.6084	54,736,825,690 XRP
7	USD Coin (USDC)		\$0.9999	30,141,952,679 USDC
8	Cardano (ADA)		\$0.7172	35,498,755,162 ADA
9	Dogecoin (DOGE)		\$0.1699	143,414,876,384 DOGE
10	Shiba Inu (SHIB)		\$0.00003282	589,289,410,812,691 SHIB

(Source:-<https://coinmarketcap.com/historical/20240310/>)

Advantages: -

- No Intermediators required.
- No geographical barriers
- Less charges
- Very fast Transferring
- Decentralizes currency
- No government controls

Disadvantages: -

- No government no authority

- Unethical uses
- Not ecofriendly -more power electricity used for recording transaction and its process.
- Transactions are irreversible
- High Volatile Market

Conclusion:

- Being not monitored and authorized by government it is high risk Investment.

- The prices of crypto currency are not controlled by government.
- Still in current scenario we can say that it is high return investment.
- It is virtual Investment.

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Green Chemistry in Day to day Life

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Abstract:

The most recent and quickly expanding area of chemistry is called "green chemistry." The emergence of green chemistry is seen as a response to the need to reduce the environmental damage caused by synthetic products and the production processes for them. Anything from waste reduction to proper disposal of garbage could be included in "green chemistry." The optimum method for getting rid of any chemical waste should be chosen so as not to affect the environment or people.

Keywords: Green Chemistry, daily life applications of green chemistry.

Introduction:

Anastas is regarded as the father of Green Chemistry¹. The concept of Green Chemistry was developed to reduce pollution in the 1990s. Green Chemistry Theory and Practice, a groundbreaking book co-authored by Paul Anastas and John C. Warner in 1998², is a testament to the fact that Chemistry plays a significant role in our daily lives. Chemical advancements bring with them new environmental issues and hazardous unanticipated side effects, which necessitate the development of 'greener' chemical.

Green chemistry is the design of chemical products and processes that minimise or completely eliminate the usage or production of harmful compounds, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Additionally, we can state that the green chemistry programme encourages the development of more ecologically friendly chemical processes that lessen or even completely stop the production of dangerous substances³⁻¹¹. Anastas and Warner¹ established a set of twelve principles that are usually referred to as "green chemistry."

Basic Principles of Green Chemistry:

1. Waste prevention –

The approaches in Green Chemistry should aim to reduce the waste generated from the chemistry rather than to clean up or treat the waste after it has been generated.

2. Atom economy –

Atom economy refers to the efficiency of any reaction in terms of the atoms used in reactants and the atoms used in the final product. This principle states that the approaches should increase the percentage of the same atoms in the finished

product as in the reactant. In this way, it reduces waste generation.

3. Avoiding the production of hazardous chemicals –

Reducing the amount of dangerous chemicals used in reactions is the goal of this approach. Because hazardous compounds are more active and therefore more advantageous from a thermodynamic and kinetic standpoint, they are typically used in reactions. Nonetheless, this concept directs the creation of reactions that lessen the need for such dangerous substances.

4. Design of safe chemicals –

Developing chemicals with less toxicity and less potential to react negatively with unintentional biological and ecological targets should be the goal of the green chemistry approach.

5. Design of safe auxiliaries and solvents –

Auxiliaries used in chemical reactions, like the solvents and the separating agents, etc., should be selected to reduce the reaction's energy consumption.

6. Energy efficiency –

It is important to plan the reactions such that they consume energy as little as possible. It can be attained by shortening the reaction's stages or by employing starting products that have lower activation energies.

7. Incorporation of renewable feedstock –

A feedstock or the raw material used in a chemical reaction should be able to be renewed as much as possible rather than depleting it. This principle is seen a lot nowadays with all the renewable energy sources in action.

8. Reduction in the generation of derivatives –

In a chemical process, derivatives are substances that function as a protective or blocking

agent for groups inside the molecule other than the targeted group. When such derivatives are used, additional stages are involved, which increases the potential for waste production and energy use.

9. Incorporation of Catalysis –

Catalysis using catalytic reagents should be favoured compared to stoichiometric reagents. The catalyst brings forth the reaction without getting consumed, whereas the stoichiometric reagents used for the reaction get consumed in the process and are eliminated as waste.

10. Designing chemicals for degradation –

Chemicals should be designed with groups that aid their biodegradation, photolysis or hydrolysis once their requirement is over. This will allow for the non-accumulation of such chemicals in the environment.

11. Incorporation of Real-time analysis –

Approaches should be made towards the in-line, on-line or at-line analysis of the chemical reactions happening at any chemical plant. This would allow for the analysis of any detrimental reaction happening due to any reaction which can result in some major incident. This analysis of the reaction should be done at real time to give feedback to the reactions as they are happening.

12. Incorporation of safe chemistry for accident prevention –

The substances and the nature of substances used in various chemical reactions should be such that the risk of any major accident or incident happening is minimized

Applications Of Green Chemistry In Daily Life:

A. Green Dry Cleaning of Clothes

Just now The most popular solvent for dry cleaning clothing is perchloroethylene, or perc. Disposing of perc ($\text{Cl}_2\text{C} = \text{CCl}_2$) contaminates ground water and may be carcinogenic. The Greener Cleaner, believes there is no need for dangerous chemicals in this cleaning technique, where the secret lies in knowing the pH level of the stain and treating the stain properly. Water-based stains, which he says make up the majority of the stains that cleaners see, often come out using the standard wet-cleaning procedure. Specialised water-based pre-spotting treatments can be used to eliminate the remaining oil-based stains. Because wet cleaning is free of VOCs, it eliminates health and safety risks, as well as environmental risks associated with traditional dry cleaning. The process known as "liquid carbon dioxide cleaning" combines conventional cleaning agents with pressurised liquid CO_2 in place of perc. One harmless and inflammable gas that naturally exists in the environment is CO_2 . At very high pressure, it turns into a liquid solvent¹².

B. Green Bleaching Agents

It can be very difficult to remove stains from clothing. It is not necessary to remove the molecules as detergents do in order to

remove the stain. The molecules that are stained undergo a chemical transformation, changing their original ability to reflect light. Bleaching or decolorizing is the term for this process. As H_2O_2 breaks down, highly reactive intermediates called free radicals are released, which oxidise other molecules by taking their electrons. The chemical alterations brought on by oxidation may cause these other molecules, which could be coloured stains or pigments, to lose their colour and become white. As an environmentally friendly substitute for chlorine bleaching reagents, hydrogen peroxide is a more eco-friendly option¹³.

C. Eco Friendly Paint

The paint industry has created a wide range of chemicals to improve the product's texture, colour, shelf life, and other aspects. Only a few substances, particularly well-suited to this sector, are used to make these paints. A large number of these are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which evaporate as soon as they come into contact with air. They also include heavy metals like chromium, lead, and arsenic. These paints are considered "zero-VOC paints" because of how little VOC they contain. The overall VOC content of paint should not exceed 5 grammes per litre, according to EPA regulations.

D. Turning Turbid Water Clear In Green Way

One of the most important issues in many developing nations is access to safe and clean water. Water pollution is the cause of diarrhea, which kills over six million people annually. Importing chemicals for the purification of water is expensive for developing nations. Additionally, on treating lake water with an organic purification unit made of two readily available natural coagulants from the area: Prosopis Juliflora and Cactus Opuntia¹⁴. Research overwhelmingly show that natural coagulants have antibacterial qualities and are just as effective at removing impurities from water at a lower cost than alum.

E. Computer Chips

Tiny computer chips power the technologies we use on a daily basis, including automobile sensors, cellphones, and laptops. In a study published today (May 26, 2015) by the journal Nature Communications, the research team led by Zhenqiang "Jack" Ma, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at UW-Madison—described the novel gadget. The study shows that cellulose nanofibril (CNF), a flexible, biodegradable substance derived from wood, may effectively replace the substrate, or support layer, of a computer chip.

F. Solar Cell

Researchers and industry players have been considering a Perovskite solar cell (PSCs) as a substitute material for solar cells. Because of their optical and electrical characteristics, they have a

power conversion efficiency of above 25%. The noteworthy characteristics of PSCs are their extended charge diffusion length, low exciton binding energy, and high light absorption coefficient, which allow for a variety of industrial uses. Furthermore, PSCs are economically viable because to their cheap cost¹⁵.

Despite the fact that PSCs have a smaller environmental impact, the handling of Pb-containing non-aqueous waste produced during their manufacturing and continual exposure to Pb from the device presents long-term environmental and health concerns.

G. Green Transport

Anything that doesn't harm the environment is considered green transportation. Both public and private modes of green transportation are available, such as ebus and ebike. Another eco-friendly form of transportation is walking. Resources employed in sustainable transportation don't run out, so future generations can still use them.

Types of sustainable (green) vehicles

1. All-electric vehicles
2. Hybrid vehicles
3. Electric bikes

Benefits of Green Chemistry

1. Economical
2. Energy Efficiency
3. Lower cost of production & regulations
4. Less wastes
5. Fewer products
6. Healthier workplaces & communities
7. Protects human & the environments

Conclusion:

As green chemistry can directly contribute to the achievement of many of the goals, it is clear that the technology is closely related to the goals. In particular, green chemistry can result in lower production emissions and hazardous chemical levels, as well as cost savings and the development of safer products and processes. Green chemistry can also be used to create novel, environmentally friendly, and human-safe methods of chemical synthesis, which open up new avenues for sustainable development and set the groundwork for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Optimization of phosphate solubilizing ability of *Bacillus megatarium* and its effect on growth attributes of groundnut and soil phosphorus availability

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Abstract:

Phosphate solubilization is a procedure that provides unavailable forms of phosphate present in soil to plants in an available form. In the present investigation, optimization of the phosphate-solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium* and its effect on soil phosphate availability were carried out. Phosphate-solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium* optimized for carbon source, nitrogen source, pH, agitation, and concentrations of tri-calcium phosphate. The soil phosphate availability was estimated using Olsen's method. Maximum phosphate solubilization was observed in the presence of glucose (100ppm/3.56%) yeast extract (100ppm/ 3.56%) at pH 7.00, in shake culture, and at 1000 ppm concentration of tri-calcium phosphate. Furthermore, it also increased the availability of soil phosphorus (9.24 ppm). The pot experiment was also conducted at Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani, using a groundnut plant, which showed that the application of *B. megatarium* increased plant growth attributes, that is, plant height, number of leaves, root length, and nodulation.

Key words: Phosphate solubilization, *B. megatarium*, Groundnut plant, Pikovskaya agar

Introduction:

Phosphorus (P) is one of the major essential macronutrient for plants. Soil is rich in insoluble mineral and organic phosphates but has a deficiency of orthophosphate (pi) (Daderwala *et al.*, 1997). The concentration of bioavailable P in soil is very low, reaching the level of 1.0 mgKg⁻¹ soil (Goldstein, 1994). Currently, there is an application of microbial inoculants for improving soil fertility. Soil P dynamics are characterized by physicochemical (sorption-desorption) and biological (immobilization-mineralization) processes. In particular, soil microorganisms are effective in releasing P through solubilization and mineralization. Currently, the main purpose of managing soil phosphorus is to optimize production and minimize P loss from soils (Chen *et al.*, 2005).

Most of the soil phosphorus not present in its available form, and only about 1% is assimilated by the ground vegetation during the growing season. Phosphate fertilizers are added to meet the deficiency of available use in soil. On an average, the use of added fertilizer phosphorus by the plants ranges from 15 to 25 % due to the fixation of phosphorus in the form of either iron or aluminum phosphate in acid soils or calcium phosphate under alkaline soil conditions. In this context, the introduction of efficient phosphorus solubilizing and mineralizing microorganisms as inoculants in the root zone of crop plants for increasing the solubilization of insoluble forms of phosphoric compounds in soils, rock phosphate when used as phosphoric fertilizers in non-acidic soils, and to

improve the fertilizer use efficiency is of great significance in crop production (Somani *et al.*, 1985). Several soil bacteria, particularly those belonging to the genera *Pseudomonas* and *Bacillus* and fungi belonging to the genera *penicillium* and *Aspergillus*, can convert insoluble phosphate in soil into soluble form by secreting organic acids such as succinic, formic, acetic, propionic, lactic, glycolic, and fumaric acids. These acids lower the pH and result in the dissolution of phosphate bonds (Subbarao, 1968). The extent of solubilization depends on the type of microorganisms present in soil. Ostwal and Bhide (1972) reported that *Pseudomonas* cultures were able to solubilise 13%–58% tricalcium phosphate in liquid medium and 8%–37% in soil. Different microorganisms differ in their capacity to solubilize phosphorus. *Bacillus* showed maximum activity, followed by *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* (Banik and Dey, 1981). Among the fungi, *Aspergillus awamori* and *Aspergillus niger* were the most effective, whereas *Pseudomonas striata* and *Bacillus polymexa* were the most efficient (Somani, *et al.*, 1985).

Material and Methods:

Material

1. Microorganisms: *B. megatarium*

2. Media used to test phosphate solubilizing ability and cultivation of phosphate solubilizing culture: Pikovskaya Medium

3. Reagent for phosphate Estimation:

- Barbara Schumann 2.5 M H₂SO₄ Solution
- 0.5 NaHCO₃ solution, pH 8.5
- Activated charcoal – Dargo G -60

- 2,4-paranitrophenol (0.25%) and 5 N H₂SO₄ to adjust pH (5.0)
- Solution “A”:

Dissolve 12 g ammonium molybdate in 250 - 30 ml distilled water.

Dissolve 0.291 g antimony potassium tartrate in 100 ml distilled water.

Prepare 100 ml of 5N H₂SO₄ (140 ml conc. H₂SO₄ in one lit) add cooled ammonium molybdate and antimony potassium tartrate (Solution A and B) in 5N H₂SO₄ (solution C) volume is made upto 2 lit.

- **Solution “B”:**

Dissolve 1.059 g Ascorbic acid in 200 ml of solution A (solution B be prepared fresh and when required).

Methods

1. Preparation of Pikovskaya agar

Prepare Pikovskaya agar sterilize the medium at 15 lb for 15 minutes. After sterilization pour the plates immediately and allow to solidify. The bacteria are spot inoculated on to the agar and incubate the plates at 28⁰ C or at room temperature for 5 – 8 days. A clearing zone develops around the colonies due to phosphate solubilization.

2. Optimization of phosphorus solubilizing ability of the *B. megatarium* in liquid medium

2.1 Effect of carbon sources on phosphorus solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium*

All the components were mixed as described in composition except the carbon sources. 500 ml Pikovskaya broth was prepared and distributed 100 ml in five (250 ml flasks). The different Carbon sources viz., Glucose, Sucrose, Mannitol, Fructose and Dextrose was added in respective flasks. The flasks were sterilized at 15 lb for 15 minutes. All the broth was inoculated with 5 ml enriched culture of *B. megatarium*. The flasks were incubated at room temperature in rotary shaker.

2.2 Effect of nitrogen sources on phosphorus solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium*.

All the components were mixed as described in composition except the nitrogen sources. 500 ml Pikovskaya broth was prepared and distributed 100 ml in five (250 flasks). The different Nitrogen sources viz., Ammonium nitrate, L-cysteine, Glycine, Sodium nitrate, Thiourea was added in respective flasks. The flasks were sterilized at 15 lb for 15 minutes. All the flasks were inoculated with 5ml enriched culture of *B. megatarium*. The flasks were incubated at room temperature in rotary shake

2.3 Effect of pH on phosphorus solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium*.

Pikovskaya broth (500ml) was prepared by dissolving all the components described and distributed 100 ml broth in five flasks (250 ml). The pH of liquid medium or broth were adjusted as 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 respectively by using pH meter. The flasks

were sterilized at 121°C for 15 minute, 5 ml enriched culture of *B. megatarium* was added in each flask. The flasks were incubated at room temperature in shaker.

2.4 Effect of Aeration on phosphorus solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium*.

Pikovskaya broth (200 ml) were prepared and distributed 100 ml in two (250 ml flasks) both flasks were sterilized at 15 lb for 15 min after sterilization flasks were inoculated with 5 ml enriched culture of *B. megatarium* from two flasks one flask was incubated for surface P-solubilization, another flask incubated in shaker incubator (submerge P-solubilization) at room temperature. In each case uninoculated broth serves as control.

2.5 Effect of different concentration of tri calcium phosphate on phosphorus solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium*.

All the components were mixed as described in composition except the tri-calcium phosphate. 500 ml Pikovskaya broth was prepared and distributed 100 ml in five (250 ml flasks) flasks. Then 100 mg to 500 mg of tri calcium phosphate was added in respective flasks. Sterilize medium at 15 lb for 15 min inoculate the flasks with enriched culture of *B. megatarium* in rotary shaker.

3. Quantitative estimation of soluble phosphate in broth culture

Microbial cultures were filtered through whatman filter paper No. 1 to remove insoluble phosphate; thereafter 1.2 gm of activated charcoal was added and again filtered to clear the filtrate (because filtrate was colored due to bacterial pigments). The filtrate was centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 15 min centrifugation was repeated until clear is obtained. Distilled water was added to make final volume 100 ml. To 25 ml aliquots of clear filtrate was taken and 4 ml of mixed reagent was added and allow to react for 10 min. O.D. was measured at 350 nm. The amount of phosphate solubilized in broth was calculated from standard curve.

4. Estimation of soil P by Olsen's method

4.1 Extraction of soil P

- Transfer 2.5 g air dry soil into a 150 ml conical flask.
- Add a little amount of activated charcoal.
- Then add 50 ml Olsen's (0.5 M NaHCO₃ solution, pH 8.5) to maintain soil to solution ratio of 1:20 and shake on the reciprocating shaker for 30 min.
- Similarly, run a blank without soil.
- Filter through whatman filter paper No. 40 or 42 into a clean dry beaker. Shake the flask immediately before pouring suspension into funnel.

4.2 Estimation of P

- Pipette out 5 ml of above extract (NaHCO₃ extract/filtrate) into 25 ml volumetric flask.

b. Add 1 ml of 5N H₂SO₄ add two drops of 2,4-paranitrophenol and add 5N H₂SO₄ drop by drop with intermittent shaking till yellow color disappear.

c. Dilute the content to about 20 ml with distilled water and then add 4.0 ml reagent B.

d. Make up the volume and measure the intensity of blue color at 730 to 840 nm on spectronic 20 or using filter (660 nm) on spectrophotometer.

Total volume of extract 1P (ppm in soil) = ppm P in aliquot x ----- x ----- (from graph) Aliquot taken (ml) Soil weight (g)

5. Pot experiment

For pot experiment groundnut seeds were sown in earthen pots. Two pots were used. The pots were taken and in each pot soil was added upto

1.1 Standard curve of phosphate

Table 1. 25 ml of stock solution mixed with 4 ml reagent and allowed to react for 10 min time and O.D. was recorded at 350 nm which is given as under

Sr. No.	Conc. Of P (ppm)	Stock solution (ml)	Reagent (ml)	O.D. at 350nm
1	4	25	4	0.20
2	8	25	4	0.30
3	12	25	4	0.32
4	16	25	4	0.40
5	20	25	4	0.43
6	24	25	4	0.45
7	28	25	4	0.48
8	32	25	4	0.54
9	36	25	4	0.62
10	40	25	4	0.68

2. Optimization of phosphorus solubilizing ability of *B. megatarium* in liquid medium

2.1 Effect of carbon sources

Table 2. Percentage of phosphate solubilization in different carbon sources by *B. megatarium* at room temperature

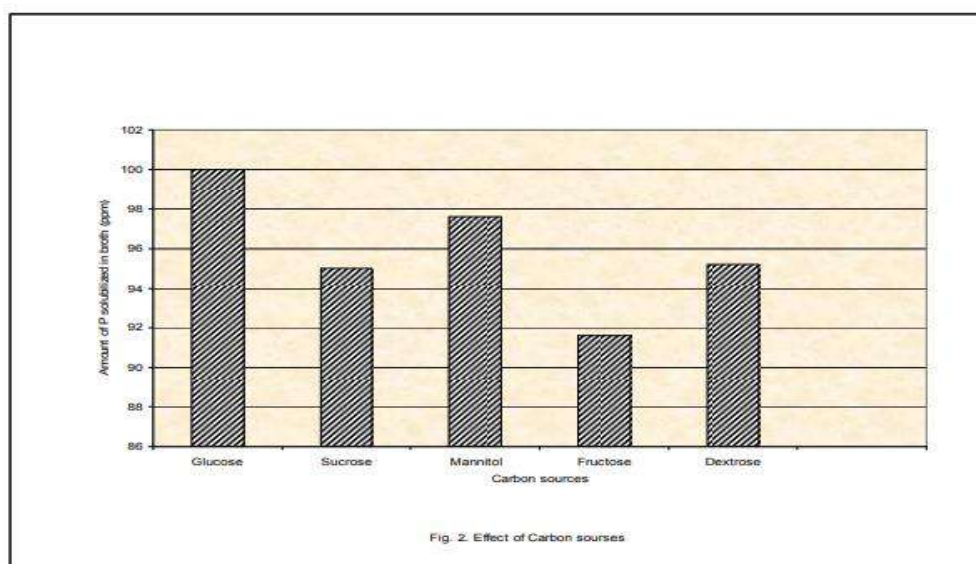
Sr. No.	Carbon sources	O.D. at 350nm	Amount of P solubilized (ppm)	% of P Solubilization
1	Glucose	1.783	100	3.56
2	Sucrose	1.631	95	3.26
3	Mannitol	1.641	97.6	3.28
4	Fructose	1.574	91.6	3.14
5	Dextrose	1.621	95.2	3.24

3/4th of their capacity. One pot acts as control other as sample. After germination liquid biofertilizer (10 ml culture of *B. megatarium*) was added to sample pot. The soil available phosphorus was estimated before application of biofertilizer (i.e. initial) and after harvest of the crop using Olsen's method. The solubility of phosphorus was calculated on per cent basis using final and initial values of available soil phosphorus.

Result and Discussion

1. Zone of clearance of *Bacillus megatarium*

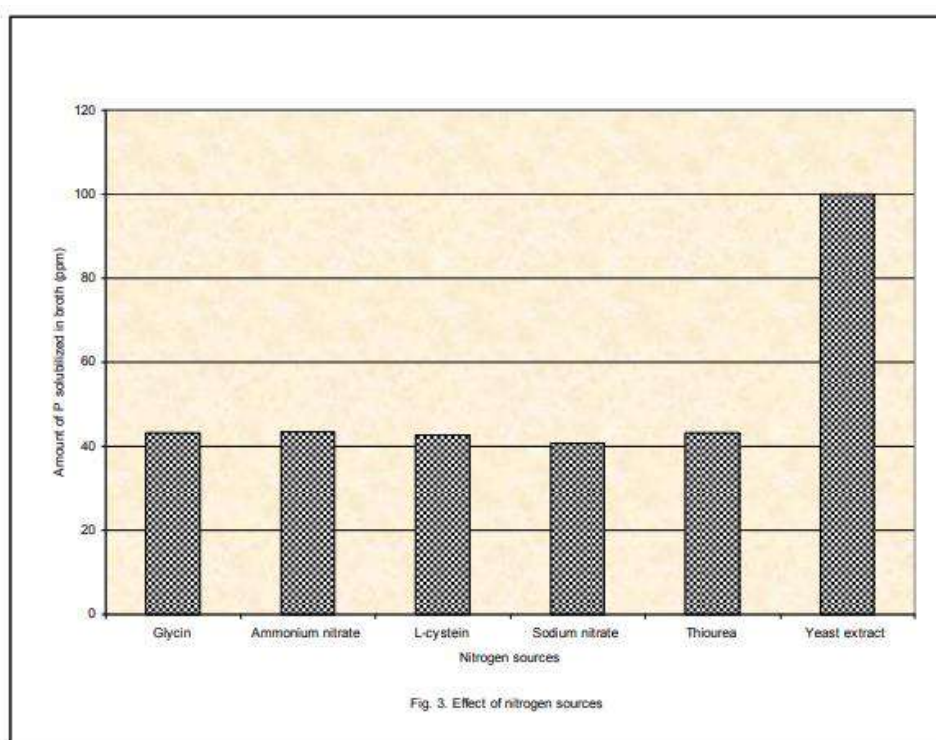
The zone of clearance on Pikovskaya agar media by *B. megatarium* was observed and found that the diameter of zone is 11 mm.



2.2Effect of nitrogen sources

Table 3. Percentage of phosphate solubilization in different nitrogen sources by *B. megatarium* at room temperature

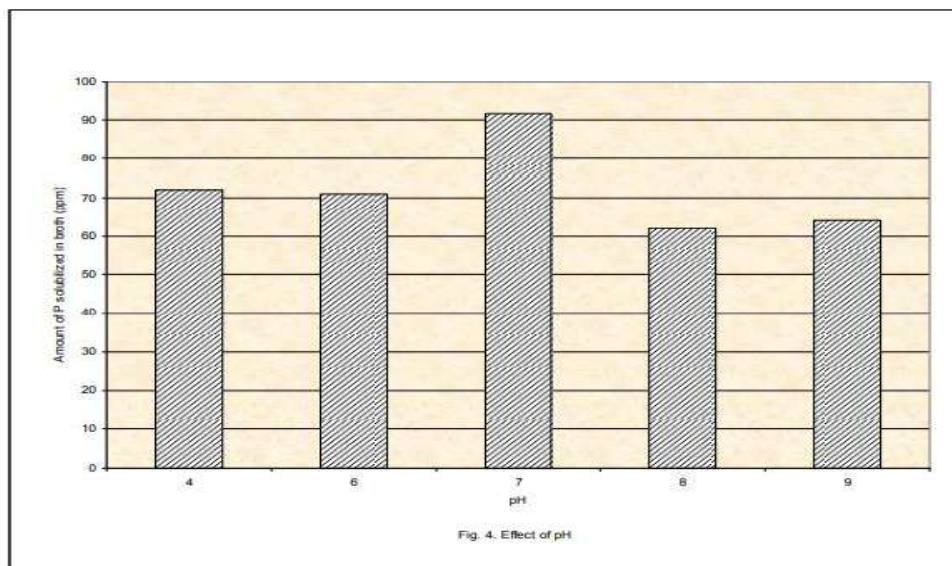
Sr. No.	Nitrogen sources	O.D. at 350nm	Amount of P solubilized (ppm)	% of phosphate solubilization
1	Glycin	0.744	43.2	1.48
2	Ammonium nitrate	0.747	43.3	1.49
3	L- cysteine	0.742	42.8	1.48
4	Sodium nitrate	0.703	40.8	1.40
5	Thiourea	0.745	43.2	1.49
6	Yeast extract	1.783	100	3.56



2.3 Effect of pH

**Table 4. Percentage of phosphate solubilization in different pH
By *B. megatarium* at room temperature**

Sr. No.	pH	O.D. at 350 nm	Amount of P solubilized in broth (from graph) in ppm	% of phosphate solubilization
1.	4	1.238	72.0	2.48
2.	6	1.190	71.0	2.38
3.	7	1.577	91.6	3.15
4.	8	1.069	62.0	2.13
5.	9	1.097	64.0	2.19



2.4 Effect of Aeration

Table 5. Percentage of phosphate solubilization in different culture condition by *B. megatarium* at room temperature

Sr.No.	Condition	O.D. at 350 nm	Amount of P solubilized in broth (from graph) in ppm	% of phosphate solubilization
1.	Shake culture	1.634	96.0	3.27
2.	Stationary culture	1.470	84.4	2.94

2.5 Effect of different concentration of tri calcium phosphate

Table 6. Percentage of phosphate solubilization in different concentration of $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ by *B. megatarium*

Sr.No.	Concentration of $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ in ppm	O.D. at 350 nm	Amount of P solubilized (ppm)	% of phosphate solubilization
1.	1000	1.632	96.0	16.32
2.	2000	1.488	88.0	7.44
3.	3000	1.555	89.6	5.18
4.	4000	1.509	88.0	3.77
5.	5000	1.580	91.6	3.16

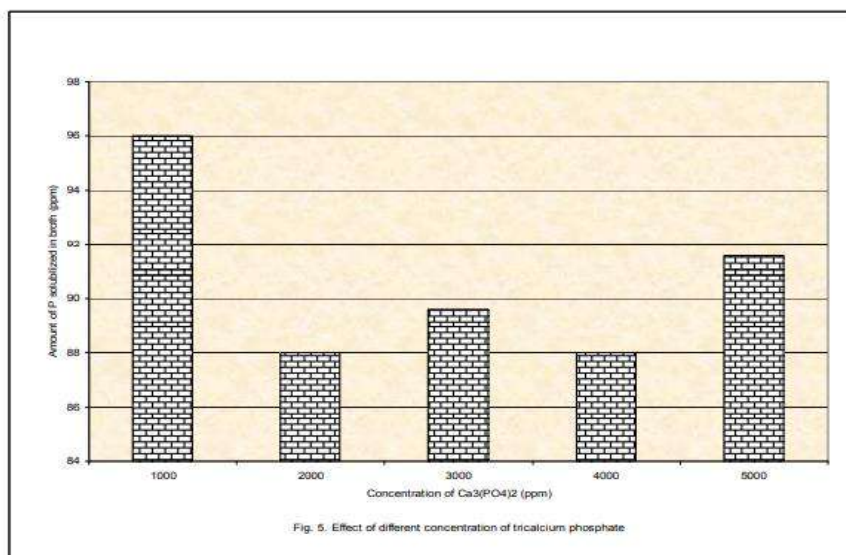


Fig. 5. Effect of different concentration of tricalcium phosphate

2.5 Preparation of standard curve (Olsen's method).

Table 7.25 ml of stock solution mixed with 4 ml reagent B. and measure O.D. at 730 – 840 nm.

Sr. No.	Conc. of P (ppm)	Reagent B	O.D. at 750 nm
1	1	4	0.21
2	2	4	0.40
3	3	4	0.62
4	4	4	0.84
5	5	4	1.08
6	6	4	1.26
7	7	4	1.50
8	8	4	1.68
9	9	4	1.90
10	10	4	2.00

3. Observations of pot experiment

Table 8. Growth rate of plants

Sr.No.	Observations	Control	<i>B. megatarium</i>
1.	Number of seeds sown	3	3
2.	Number of seeds germinated	1	2
3.	Height of plantlets (cm)	20	33
4.	Number of leaves/plantlet	24	75
5.	Length of roots (cm)	7	13
6.	Number of nodules/plant	2	40

4. Estimation of soil P (Olsen's method)

Table 9. Phosphorus available in soil

Sr.No.	Soil sample	O.D. at 730 nm	Concentration of P from graph (ppm)	P available in soil (ppm)
1.	Initial P	0.37	1.85	7.4
2.	P in soil treated with <i>B. megatarium</i>	0.48	2.31	9.24
3.	Control	0.39	1.97	7.88

Phosphate solubilizing activity of *B. megatarium*

B. megatarium shows 11 mm zone of clearance on solid medium confirms phosphate solubilizing activity of *B. megatarium* (Plate1). It was observed from data given in Table 2 that the percentage of phosphate solubilization were obtained as 3.56, 3.26, 3.28, 3.14 and 3.24 percent in different carbon sources like glucose, sucrose, mannitol, fructose and dextrose, respectively. In presence of glucose phosphate solubilization is

maximum as compared to other carbon sources. It was observed that the yeast extract was the best nitrogen source for phosphorus solubilization. Phosphorus solubilization is maximum in presence of yeast extract (3.56 %) followed by ammonium nitrate, thio urea, glycine, L-cysteine and sodium nitrate, respectively (Table3). As evident from Table 4 it was clear that the phosphate solubilization was maximum at neutral pH (3.15 %) whereas, increase or decrease in pH of medium resulted in reduced

phosphate solubilization in *B. megatarium*. Aeration also affects the percentage of phosphate solubilization. It was clear from data given in Table 5 that the amount of soluble phosphate that obtained were 3.27 per cent and 2.94 per cent for shake culture and stationary culture, respectively. The concentration of tri calcium phosphate also affected phosphate solubilization by *B. megatarium*. The percentage of phosphate solubilization was maximum (16.32 %) in presence of 1000ppm of tri calcium phosphate, whereas the soluble phosphate obtained was minimum (3.16%) in medium containing 500 ppm of $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. Growth tributes of groundnut plantlets are given in Table 8. The results indicated that plantlet height was 33 cm in *B. megatarium* treated pots which was only 20 cm in non-treated plantlet. Similarly, considerable increase in number of leaves/ plant was noted in *B. megatarium* treated pot (71) as compared to non-treated pot (24). Further in *B. megatarium* treated soil the number of nodules were drastically increased upto 40/plant and these were only 2/plant in non treated pot. The increase in these growth might be due to synergistic effect of phosphate solubilizing bacteria on solubilizing other essential plant nutrients also which have its positive impact on nodulation, plant and root length etc. of groundnut plantlet which is also give in Plate 5 and 6.

Availability of phosphorus in soil

The plant available soil P was only 7.4 ppm before start of the experiment. When seed was sown and soil was treated with *B. megatarium* (P-solubilizer) the P content in soil was increased upto 9.24ppm and this increase was notable as compared to control soil (7.88ppm) which indicates desirable effect of *B. megatarium* in converting unavailable soil P to available form.

Conclusion:

On the basis of observations recorded in the present investigation is concluded that *Bacillus megatarium* is a good phosphate solubilizing bacteria and can be used for biofertilizer production. It showed 11 mm zone of clearance on solid medium. Among the carbon sources used glucose showed maximum P solubilization as compared to sucrose, mannitol, fructose and dextrose. Yeast extract was found as best nitrogen source for P solubilization. Concentration of tri calcium phosphate also affected P solubility, 1000 ppm as best concentration and pH 7.00 as best pH for P solubilization. The pot culture experiment using groundnut plantlet also indicates that soil application of *B. megatarium* increased all the growth attributes of plant i.e. plant height, number of leaves/plant, root length and most importantly number of nodules/plant. Further, it increased availability of soil P also. Hence, *B. megatarium* can

be used for the production of PSB biofertilizer for its use by farmers.

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Transformation of India As Reflected In Literature

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Introduction:

India as a nation is seen progressing in almost every possible sector. The nuclear advancements, Launching of Chandrayan, Make in India Policy, Semiconductor Plants all underline the journey of India from a developing country to a developed one. Viksit Bharat @ 2047 is a vision to transform India into yet a more developed country by 2047. Books of literature show a special interest in human values. Be it a prose or poetry, be it a fiction or drama, Literature stands out from other books with its concern to human values and the aesthetic beauty of its form. Literature thus can be used as a means of inculcating human values. The books of literature can also criticize social, economic, scientific and technological development throughout to create awareness among citizens of nation and sensitization in every common human being. Development of the world made a lasting impression on various literatures produced in the world. Various Literatures recently produced in India in general and Indian English literatures in particular create an image of India as a developed nation. The status of women in India is seen improved in literatures produced in India.

Indian English Literature has its own identity. Arundhati Roy's 'The God of Small Things' won the prestigious Booker award in 1997 after Salman Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children' which got it in 1981. These novels proved milestones in Indian English Literature especially commenting on political system. Later Kiran Desai's 'Inheritance of Loss' with a theme of migration got the same award in 2006. In 2008 Arvind Adeg's 'The White Tiger' got Man Booker Prize. These writers have introduced Partition, East West encounter, Man Woman relationship, Entrepreneurship, Politics, Administration, Feminism, Identity crisis, Power politics, Environment, Marxism, Patriarchy, Victimization, and Conflicts between races to compose the novel.

Feminism is not a simple or unified philosophy. Many different women (and men) call themselves feminists, and the beliefs of these groups of people vary quite a bit. Here's a quick primer on some of the different kinds of feminism. Liberal feminism is characterized by an individualistic emphasis on equality. According to this philosophy, society itself does not need a major service, but rather laws need to be changed and opportunities have to be opened up to allow women to become equals in society. To a liberal feminist, evidence of progress is seen largely by the number of women in positions previously occupied by men, especially powerful positions. In the United States and much of the Western world, liberal feminism is the most mainstream form of feminism. Socialist feminism or Marxist feminism connects the oppression of women to Marxist ideas about exploitation,

oppression and labor. Socialist feminists think unequal standing in both the workplace and the domestic sphere holds women down. Socialist feminists see prostitution, domestic work, childcare and marriage as ways in which women are exploited by a patriarchal system that devalues women and the substantial work they do. Socialist feminists focus their energies on broad change that affects society as a whole, rather than on an individual basis.

Indian feminist scholars and activists have to struggle to carve a separate identity for feminism in India. They define feminism in time and space too in order to avoid the uncritically following Western ideas. Indian women negotiate survival through an array of oppressive patriarchal family structures: age, ordinal status, and relationship to men through family of origin, marriage and procreation as well as patriarchal attributes - dowry, siring sons etc. - kinship, caste, community, village, market and the state. It should however be noted that several communities in India, such as the Nair's of Kerala, certain Maratha clans, and Bengali families exhibit matriarchal tendencies, with the head of the family being the oldest women rather than the oldest man. Sikh culture is also regarded as relatively gender-neutral. The heterogeneity of Indian experience reveals that there are multiple patriarchies and so also are there multiple feminisms. Hence feminism in India is not a singular theoretical orientation; it has changed over time in relation to historical and cultural realities, levels of consciousness, perceptions and actions of individual women and women as a group. The widely used definition is "An awareness of women's

oppression and exploitation in society, at work and within the family, and conscious action by women and men to change this situation". Acknowledging sexism in daily life and attempting to challenge and eliminate it through deconstructing mutually exclusive notions of femininity and masculinity as biologically determined categories opens the way towards an equitable society for both men and women.

Empowering women and girls towards greater participation lead to a more balanced society in patriarchal, male dominated world. Feminist critics argue that all literary study is subjective and value driven. Feminist critics acknowledge their political agenda to redress the marginalization of women in literature. Feminist critics recognize that since literature reflects and shapes culture, it can help to eliminate the oppression of women in the literature. The novel as a literary form is relatively new in India. Other forms like the epic, lyric, drama, short story and essay are comparatively older forms. Depiction of women in literature is a reflection of existing society. Social background of the novelist also makes an impact on the literature produced. Many Indian novelists like Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, Raja Rao, Bhabani Bhattacharya, Kamalamarkandaya, Anita Desai, Uma Vasudevan, ShashiDeshpande, Ruth PraverJhabvala and Arundhati Roy have seriously engaged themselves in depicting a variety of women characters with changing social and political scenario. Women characters are seen changing. The emergence and development of feminism have made a remarkable effect on the depiction of women in literature. Women characters in Indian fiction show a wide range from shy, innocent, meek, dependent and devoted housewives to bold, advanced, emancipated and self-sufficient modern ladies. These very literary characters give us a record of the gradual development of women from ages to ages. Indian writers, both men and women have made attempts to draw pen-pictures of Indian women. Depiction of women characters by male novelists and that by a female novelist shows a difference. Character sketches of Kajoli, Gauri, Savitri and Rosie are drawn by Bhabani Bhattacharya, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan. Character sketches of Shreya, Maya, Rukhmini and Ammu are drawn by Uma Vasudevan, Anita Desai, Kamala Markandaya and Arundhati Roy. Depiction of women by men novelists differs slightly from that of women novelists. Kajoli in Bhabani Bhattacharya's 'So Many Hungers' is a young girl from a poor peasant family. During the severe Bengal famine of 1943, we see Kajoli exposing her body on the pavement for the gaze of the passersby. Once this poor girl is raped by a soldier and is attacked by a Jackal. Gauri in Mulk Raj Anand's 'The Old Woman and the Cow' is a meek, gentle, suffering and

uncomplaining country woman. In her married life with Pachi, She had to adjust with everything. Once she was driven out of her husband's house. She goes to her mother who sells her to a seth. Gauri resists the lecherous seth and works as a nurse in the clinic of Col. Mahendra. Savitri, in Raja Rao's 'The Serpent and the Rope' is a rich jagirdar's daughter but her marriage is fixed with a poor jagirdar. She is a modern girl who smokes and talks freely. She gets attracted to a married man Ramaswamy, enjoys his company but finally goes back to her own poor jagirdar. Rosie, in R.K. Narayan's 'The Guide' is Marco's wife who later becomes Raju's beloved. She tries a lot to please her husband but he is not happy with her. He treated her as a servant. She lives with Raju, becomes a famous dancer and finally quits Raju to live all alone. Shreya, a heroine of Uma Vasudevan's 'Shreya of Sonagarh' cannot enjoy the company of her husband Brijesh and develops an illicit relationship with Anand. Shreya later develops a spiritual relation with Brijesh. Maya, a heroine of Anita Desai's 'Cry the Peacock' is obsessed with a prophecy that she or her husband will die during the fourth year of their married life. Her physical and psychological starvation by her husband Gautam makes her mad. Rukhmini, a heroine of Kamala Markandaya's 'The Nectar in a Sieve' is a poor woman representing the worst suffering of poverty in India. There is no end to her problems. Rukhmini is married to Nathan at 12, becomes a mother at 13 and old at 40. Ammu, a heroine of Arundhati Roy's 'The God of Small Things' elopes with an unknown man, married with him, begets a twin and returns to her hometown.

Conclusion: Literature makes a lasting impact on the readers. It is a reflection of social and political realities. It can also depict the development of the country. Literature and Science fiction can help us to get actual picture of the progress of the nation. As a human being any common reader can get influenced and can choose his own way of life. Critics can do their job to check the quality of literary piece with the parameters of theories but a common reader gets transformed automatically. Nationwide scientific and technological development has produced new fiction and novelists in India. It has created a wider space for writers in India with variety of different themes. The number of Indian novelists receiving awards meant for science fiction is increasing every year. Through their literary masterpieces, they have urged the need to bring corrective measures in the present social, political, scientific, technological and economic conditions. The novelists are trying to transform India into progressive, liberal and a tolerant country. The contribution and the success of Indian scientists and novelists must be acknowledged for making the nation a super power country by 2047.

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Climate Change and Its Impact on Maharashtra

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Introduction:

Climate change in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007 usage refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. It refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. This usage differs from that in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where climate change refers to a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007) dispelled many uncertainties about climate change. Warming of the climate system is now unequivocal. It is now clear that global warming is mostly due to man-made emissions of greenhouse gases (mostly Carbon dioxide). Over the last century, atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide increased from a pre-industrial value of 278 parts per million to 379 parts per million in 2005, and the average global temperature rose by 0.74°C. According to scientists, this is the largest and fastest warming trend that they have been able to discern in the history of the Earth. An increasing rate of warming has particularly taken place over the last 25 years, and 11 of the 12 warmest years on record have occurred in the past 12 years. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report gives detailed projections for the 21st century and these show that global warming will continue and accelerate. The best estimates indicate that the Earth could warm by 3°C by 2100. The major impacts and threats of climate change will be widespread.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the scenario of the climate change
2. To study the extreme weather events of flood and drought in Maharashtra
4. To study Government's plans and principals of climate change

Definition of Climate change:

"Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, which include changing weather patterns, rising sea level, and more extreme weather events. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most."

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter UNFCCC), which provides an outline to the parties to address the causes of climate change, defines climate change as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods." Simply put, climate change or global warming is an increase in global average temperatures that will have a largely negative effect on ecosystems across the world. The

overexploitation of natural resources and increasing environmental pollution has already triggered the harmful effects of climate change on people's lives. A rise in global average temperatures is likely to only worsen the current condition of human health and safety.

Scenario of the climate change:

Global observations suggest that climate change is well under way. At continental, regional, and ocean basin scales, numerous long-term changes in climate have been observed, including widespread changes in precipitation amounts; ocean salinity; wind patterns; and aspects of extreme weather including droughts, heavy precipitation, heat waves, and the intensity of tropical cyclones. Studies of the tropical Indo-Pacific region show unusual warmth in the 20th century, and many isotope records show a trend toward warmer conditions in the tropical Indian Ocean. In most multi-centennial coral series, the late 20th century is shown to be warmer than any time in the past 100 to 300 years. Some studies have suggested that the South Asian (Indian) monsoon, in the drier areas of its influence (northwest India), has recently reversed its millennia-long orbital driven, low frequency trend toward less rainfall. This recent reversal in monsoon rainfall also appears to coincide with a synchronous increase in inferred monsoon winds

over the western Arabian Sea, a change that could be related to increased summer heating over and around the Tibetan Plateau. Globally, estimates of the potential destructiveness of tropical storms and hurricanes show substantial upward trend since the mid-1970s, with a trend toward longer storm duration and greater storm intensity. Storm activity is generally correlated with tropical sea surface temperature. The distributions of global minimum and maximum temperatures have shifted to higher values, consistent with overall warming. More warm extremes imply an increased frequency of heat waves. However, cold extremes have warmed more than the warm extremes over the past 50 years. Further indications include the observed trend toward fewer frost days associated with the average warming in most mid-latitude regions. A prominent indication of a change in extremes is the evidence of increases in heavy precipitation events over the mid-latitudes in the past 50 years, even in places where mean precipitation amounts are not increasing. For very heavy precipitation events, increases are reported as well, but results are available for only a few areas.

Floods and extreme rainfall:

Globally floods are the most frequent natural disaster, affecting the highest number of people across the biggest geographical area. More than two billion people were impacted over the last 20 years, according to the UNISDR. India is highly vulnerable to flooding, with more than 40 million hectares or 12% of India's total geographical area prone to floods, according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) - the central body for disaster management in India. In August 2017, heavy monsoon rains caused widespread flooding across India, Bangladesh and Nepal, leading to at least 1,200 deaths. Four states in northern India were extensively affected by the flooding, which damaged some 805,183 homes and affected 18 million people. A year later in July and August of 2018 Kerala was swept by heavy monsoon rains, leading to the worst floods in the southern state since 1924. 2,378 mm (2.4m) of rain was recorded over 88 days, four times more than normal. Large parts of Kerala were devastated. According to national authorities, as of 6 November 2018 the death toll stands at 504, with 3.4 million people displaced into 12,300 relief camps, and 23 million people affected.²¹ In 2017, the total damage due to floods / heavy rains amounted to Rs.18,279.63 crores (US\$ 2.5 billion), including damage to crops, houses and public utilities, according to data from the Central Water Commission. Although 2018 national data on floods and heavy damage is not yet available, the estimated damage from the 2018 floods in Kerala alone (Rs. 20,000 crores, US\$ 2.7 billion) has exceeded the damage from all the floods and heavy rains in the whole These examples are

typical of the damage and disruption flooding can cause. Knock-on effects like lost production or lost income due to business interruption are often greater than direct impacts, especially in communities with low economic resilience. The tourism sector's 2019 economic projection was lowered as a result of the widespread devastation. Tourism sector workers are susceptible to indirect damage, as tourist attraction spots are destroyed by flooding and tourists avoid visiting impacted areas. Research by relief agencies into post-flood recovery has found that recovery from the impact of floods depends significantly on how quickly livelihoods are restored, especially for poor people who have little financial buffer and often live a hand-to-mouth existence. Poor people are also disproportionately affected by flooding, as they are more likely to live in hazardous areas or in shelters that are poorer quality and less likely to withstand flood damage. In rural households, flooding destroys assets like seeds and tools that are difficult to replace.

Droughts and rural economy:

India is heavily dependent on the summer monsoon, which accounts for about 70% of annual rainfall. As climate change alters weather patterns, access to water in India faces an uncertain future. 600 million people in India already face acute water shortage, according to government think tank Niti Aayog, with 54% of India's groundwater wells in decline, and 21 major cities expected to run out of groundwater as soon as 2020, affecting 100 million people. In 2017, due to rainfall deficiency in the monsoon in 2016, 5 states in South India faced water shortages: Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Tamil Nadu, for example, received 62% less rainfall than usual, with the drought described as the worst in 110 years. This year, India's pre-monsoon period saw 11% less rainfall than average, the third consecutive year this has been the case. As well as below-average pre-monsoon rain, India's monsoon has also seen below-average rainfall in five of the last six years, particularly in 2014 and 2015. Water-fed agriculture is so important to India that any changes in rainfall patterns risk huge knock-on effects. The agriculture sector makes up about 15% of India's \$2 trillion economy, employs more than half of the country's 1.3 billion people, and is particularly vulnerable to drought. Sectors like fertilizers, food processing, automobiles, agricultural machinery and tools and financial services, including insurance, are all affected if the rural economy is damaged. 60% of Indian farmers own 1-2 hectares of land - just enough for survival. Crop loss due to drought or other extreme weather events can force farmers to take loans at exorbitant rates, and a struggling agricultural sector means more farmers default on bank loans, forcing the government to write them off. This has led to tremendous demand for the state

to provide a financial safety net. 70% Of India's farm families spend more than they earn, according to an analysis using various government data by IndiaSpend³⁹. In Punjab, for example, 88 percent of households are in debt, to the tune of Rs. 2.18 lakh (US\$ 3000) per household, according to one study. One particularly grim consequence of such precocity is that the stress of heavy financial debt has driven many farmers to take their own lives. More than 12,600 farmers and agricultural laborers killed themselves across India in 2015 alone. Water shortages are frequently cited as a major factor, with the highest numbers of suicides in the drought-hit states of Maharashtra, Telangana and Karnataka.

Climate in Maharashtra:

A wide variation in the distribution of rainfall is seen across the State, with the coastal belt, the Konkan region, receiving more than 2,000 millimeters annually, and the second highest rainfall being recorded in the Vidarbha region. Rainfall in Maharashtra increases steadily towards the east and average rainfall in the easternmost districts is about 1,400 millimeters. The rain shadow and Marathwada regions are the drought-prone areas of the State, with an annual average rainfall of less than 600 millimeters. These regions are generally characterized by extreme aridity, hot climate, and acute deficiency in water availability. More recently, areas in Vidarbha, which usually have reliable rainfall, have experienced variable and reduced. A warming trend has been established over Maharashtra for both maximum and minimum temperatures over the past 100 years. Although uniform maximum temperatures between 34°C to 40°C are seen over large parts of India, steep temperature gradient during pre-monsoon season is found over the west coast including parts of Maharashtra. The seasonal temperature variation is considerably modified by the southwest monsoon. The spatial changes in minimum temperatures are observed to be decreasing in most parts of Western Ghats. Pre-monsoon maximum temperatures have increased significantly over the west coast. About a quarter of India's drought-prone districts are in Maharashtra, with 73% of its geographic area classified as semiarid. The drought-affected districts of Maharashtra are mainly Ahmednagar, Solapur, Nashik, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Aurangabad, Beed, Osmanabad, Dhule, Jalgaon, and Buldhana which account for 60% of the net sown area and lie in the rain shadow region east of the Sahayadri mountain ranges in Maharashtra and the adjacent Marathwada region. Maharashtra experienced severe and successive years of drought in 1970-1974 and 2000-2004. Since intensity of rainfall plays a crucial role in the occurrence of floods particularly flash floods, monthly extreme rainfall for few regions in Maharashtra have been analyzed and it reveals significant increase in the extreme rainfall (Jamir et

al. 2008). Mumbai also witnessed massive floods in July, 2005 where over 900 people perished and over Rs 450 crores of damage of property was reported.

Impact of Droughts in Maharashtra;

Maharashtra's economy, as we said, is primarily agrarian, despite being one of the most industrialised states in the country. With 70% of Maharashtra's geographical area falling under semi-arid region, the state has "prominently observed" droughts from 2011-12 onwards, according to the Maharashtra Economic Survey 2018-19. In the year 2013, the state witnessed one of the worst droughts in 40 years. Crop production is expected to reduce, due to drought situation in the state, resulting in an estimated 8% decline in real gross state value added of the 'crops' sector, Maharashtra Economic Survey 2018-19 said. Water scarcity during the *kharif* season (June to October) of 2018-19 in 26 districts affected 151 talukas (sub-district administrative units). Of these, 112 talukas saw severe drought while 39 saw moderate drought. About 8.6 million hectare was affected. The area under *rabi* crops (sown in winter and harvested in spring) was 50% less in 2018-19 compared to the previous year mainly due to deficient rainfall in September and October 2018, according to the Maharashtra Economic Survey 2018-19. The area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds decreased by 56%, 40% and 58%, respectively, as compared to the previous year. "Variability of rainfall has a significant effect on crop production and there will be more variable rainfall events in the future," Salunke said. "Farmers will require training, and cannot solely rely on historical, traditional knowledge to combat new problems." There is a need to focus on adaptation measures which will be important in the long-term, Salunke added. Marathwada and Vidarbha are drought-prone regions in the state that fall in the rain-shadow area. These two regions accounted for nearly 70% of 611 farmer suicides in Maharashtra in the first three months of 2019, *Mirror Now* reported on May 10, 2019. Amravati in Vidarbha reported the most suicides (227) followed by Aurangabad (198) in Marathwada. Between 2015-18, as many as 12,021 farmers died by suicide in the state, as per the details provided in the state legislative assembly, *India Today* reported on June 21, 2019. On average, these figures indicate that seven to eight farmers die of suicide every day in Maharashtra. About 43% of suicides in Maharashtra (1,293 of 3,030 suicides) were due to 'bankruptcy or indebtedness', NCRB data for 2015 revealed. "The government must develop a long-term, holistic and comprehensive treatment to adapt to situations like drought," Srinidhi said. While a focus on relief measures would also be required during drought situations, the government should consider who these relief measures are benefitting and who is

missing out, he said. Often the landless, those working on leased farm lands, do not benefit from relief measures. There is also distress sale of livestock during droughts that lead to irrecoverable losses, he added.

Impact of Flood in Maharashtra:

The 2019 southwest monsoon also saw heavy rains and floods in many parts of Maharashtra. Mumbai, Pune and western regions of Maharashtra such as Kolhapur and Sangli saw severe flooding in 2019, which are likely to have a long-term impact on the economy. Poor drainage, rising urban population and changing land-use formats lead to higher risk of floods in cities. Even rural areas faced the brunt of heavy rains and floods. Crops over 400,000 hectares were damaged due to floods in Maharashtra during the 2019 monsoon, *The Hindu* reported on August 23, 2019. "Sugarcane, cotton, rice, soyabean, tur dal, groundnut are among the worst hit," the report said. The dairy sector has been badly hit due to floods in Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts, with 7,847 cattle including cows, bulls and buffaloes and 1,065 goats, sheep and 160 calves or donkeys either killed or gone missing. In Mahabaleshwar, hail and gusty winds have destroyed 60% of the mulberry crop in April 2019. Likewise, in April and May 2018, about 6,835 hectares were affected by untimely rain and hailstorm, across the state.

National Action Plan for Climate Change:

Maintaining a high growth rate is essential for increasing living standards of the vast majority of our people and reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. In order to achieve a sustainable development path that simultaneously advances economic and environmental objectives, the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) will be guided by the following principles:

- Protecting the poor and vulnerable sections of society through an inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change.
- Achieving national growth objectives through a qualitative change in direction that enhances ecological sustainability, leading to further mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Devising efficient and cost-effective strategies for end user Demand Side Management.
- Deploying appropriate technologies for both adaptation and mitigation of greenhouse gases emissions extensively as well as at an accelerated pace.
- Engineering new and innovative forms of market, regulatory and voluntary mechanisms to promote sustainable development.
- Effecting implementation of programmes through unique linkages, including with civil

society and local government institutions and through public private-partnership

- Welcoming international cooperation for research, development, sharing and transfer of technologies enabled by additional funding and a global IPR regime that facilitates technology transfer to developing countries under the UNFCCC.

Conclusion:

It is clear that the occurrence of floods and droughts, heat and cold waves are common across the world due to climate change. Their adverse impact on livelihood of farmers is tremendous. It is more so in India as our economy is more dependent on Agriculture. Interestingly, weather extremes of opposite in nature like cold and heat waves and floods and droughts are noticed within the same year over the same region or in different regions and likely to increase in ensuing decades. The human and crop losses are likely to be heavy. The whole climate change is associated with increasing greenhouse gases and human induced aerosols and the imbalance between them may lead to uncertainty even in year-to-year monsoon behaviour over India. Therefore, there should be a determined effort from developed and developing countries to make industrialization environment friendly by reducing greenhouse gases pumping into the atmosphere. In the same fashion, awareness programmes on climate change and its effects on various sectors viz., agriculture, health, infrastructure, water, forestry, fisheries, land and ocean biodiversity and sea level and the role played by human interventions in climate change need to be taken up on priority basis. In the process, lifestyles of people should also be changed so as not to harm earth atmosphere continuum by pumping greenhouse gases and CFCs into the atmosphere.

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Green Economy in India

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Abstract:

The Present paper is about concept of Green Economy, principle of Green Economy and the role of green economy in Indian Economy. The green Economy is a means for achieving sustainable development. The Green Economy respects planetary pruderities or ecological Limits A green economy is defined as the process of developing social and environmental sustainable through the encouragement of public and private investment in infrastructure. The Green Economy provides a macro economic approach to sustainable economic growth with a central focus on investments, employment and skills. The importance of green economy is that it encourages economies to become more sustainable and low- carbon, and ensures that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services for our continued wellbeing.

Keywords: Green Economy, Green Energy, friendly etc.

Introduction:

Green Economy has recently emerged as a key concept on the global sustainable development agenda. In October 2008, UNEP launched its Green Economy initiative to provide analysis and policy support for investment in green sectors and for greening environmentally unfriendly sectors. The ways in which we are utilizing earth non-renewable resources has created the threat to human survival. This is one of the imperative issues that call for green economy. Green economy concerned with the development of policies for using planetary resources wisely.

Objective of the study:

Following are the objective of this research paper:-

1. To understand the concept of green economy
2. To study principle of Green economy.
3. To study the role of green economy in Indian Economy.

Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on secondary data, which is collected from various publication, articles, Journals, websites and Government Publications.

Concept of Green Economy:

“Green Economy is a concept that creates a sustainable low- emission world beneficial to both our society and planet. “ It involves a sustainable development that guarantees GDP increase and at the same time preserves and protects nature and secures human and social well- being. A green economy is a clean environmentally friendly economy that promotes health, wealth. A Green economy is development on sustainable development which means growing our economies

in ways that benefit not sacrifice and equity as well as the environment. In a green economy growth in employment and income are driven by public and private investment into such economic activities, infrastructure and assets that allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Principle of Green Economy:-

Based on a people and nature centric model the principles of green economy can be summarized as follows:

i. Wellbeing: A people - Centric model

The green economy seeks to allow everybody to increase their wellbeing. It's not just in economy terms, but also in terms of human social and cultural capital. A Green economy create genuine, sustained, shared wellbeing going beyond more monetary wealth to prioritise human development. Although it is based on individual decisions. It is build on communal action for public goods.

ii. The Justice Principle:

The green economy is non-discriminatory. It resists elite capture, evenly distributes expenses and benefits and promotes the empowerment of women. It supports social enterprise, sustainable livelihoods and the empowerment of MEMEs . It menaces that the green economy promotes good governance.

iii. Planetary bound arise:-

A green economy recognises that all human flourishing depends upon a healthy nature world. It depends the intrinsic worth of nature and protect soil, water, air and other ecosystem capitals. The green economy safeguards, restores and invest

in nature.

iv. The Efficiency and sufficiency:

The Green Economy is geared to support sustainable consumption and production. In inclusive green economy is low- carbon, vecorce, conserving and circular, It embraces new model of economic development that address the challenge of creating prosperity within planetary boundaries.

v. Good Governance:

The Green economy promotes good governance because it is founded upon accountable and resilient in situations. The Green economy is guided by integrate , accountable and resilient institution.

These five principle are essential for ensuring that we adopt sustainable lifestyle.

Importance of Green Economy:-

The transition to a green economy business model is necessary for companies to achieve sustainable development targets. This virtuous circle encourages resource and energy efficiency and promotes sustainable production, enabling the use of environmentally friendly technologies, processes and products. reduction of production and costs resulting is a more responsible use of raw materials and an increase of efficient energy consumption. Reduction of waste through recycling and reuse of products that have reached the end of their life cycle..

It is concerned with the design of environmental policies and their implementation. Environmental economies was premised on the neoclassical dealing with a number of issues, such a sin natural resource allocation., market failure and management of public good. The green economic is considered a vivid and ideal model of sustainable. Green skills include technical knowledge, expertise and abilities that enable the effective use of green technologies and processes in professional settings. In India green growth aims to promote sustainable development and strike a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation.

Conclusioons:

Green economy is always ready to reduce environmental hazards, and thus safeguards the ecosystem with sustainable economic development furthermore, transitioning to a green economy improves operational efficiency by optimizing resource usage, reducing waste and embracing renewable energy. The Green economy is significant because it promotes low- carbon, sustainable natural resources will- being by providing resources and environmental services,

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Outdoor Advertising Channels: Improving or impairing life

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Abstract:

Advertising has become an indispensable part of our life. Right from the morning when we leave the home till night when we return, we come across thousands of advertising messages all-around us. Some of these messages are social, political, educational or it may be commercial promoting products and services offered by business organisations. Various outdoor advertising channels are installed to convey sales message to the intended customers. Conventional form of outdoor advertising channels such as hoardings, posters, flex can be observed all around cities highlighting product features. Outdoor advertising channels with its unique unavoidable feature catches attention of every person who passes nearby it. These outdoor advertising channels are often installed at busy places, nearby shopping complexes, along road side to fetch the attention of onlookers. Although these channels play an important role in the awareness generation but some of these channels are criticized for their negative influence on the surroundings and society. They can distract attention and may also be harmful for the commuters who pass nearby it. Materials used for flex, banners can be non-biodegradable and thus increase solid waste and garbage. Thus; question that arises during study is whether outdoor advertising channels really improve our life or its impairing it. An attempt is also made to identify whether outdoor advertising channels do have any detrimental impact on society.

Keywords: Advertising, customer, outdoor, society.

Introduction:

There would be hardly any person who had not observed any advertising or sales promotional message. It is persuasive form of mass media communications which not only informs customers about available products and services but also induce them for purchase decision. From local to global level every business organization spends considerable amount of their annual budget towards advertising and sales promotion. Advertising media can be bifurcated in indoor and outdoor advertising media channels. Outdoor advertising refers to any advertising channel that are located or installed outside home. It broadly consists of hoardings, posters, flex, wall paintings and pole kiosks. These outdoor advertising channels are often seen nearby busy places such as bus stand, railway station, shopping complex, parking places where public footfall is quite high. Due to its low cost and longer durability posters, banners has become obvious choice for small and medium enterprises which are having budget constraint. In addition, factors such as rising transportation medium, increased mobility of people also provides ample opportunities to showcase product features when people are on the go. Outdoor advertising catches attention of all the geographical segments of society whether it may be urban, semi urban area and lucrative untapped rural markets also.

Significance of the study: Outdoor advertising had become an important ingredient of today's promotional mix. People spend a lot of time outside home which gives broader market to showcase business offerings. Thus, to tap this huge customer base business organisations efficiently use outdoor advertising channels. Every nooks and corner of cities are flooded with lots of outdoor advertising channels. There is a growing concern over excessive use of these outdoor advertising channels. Some of these outdoor advertising channels do have a detrimental impact on society.

Objectives of the study: -Present research is carried out with following broad objectives:

1. To analyse the socio-demographic profile of respondents.
2. To identify locations where outdoor advertising channels are mostly observed.
3. To analyse impact of outdoor advertising channels on society if any,

Research Methodology: The present research is descriptive in nature and based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data is collected using structured questionnaires. A sample size of 80 respondents is selected from Dhule district using convenience sampling method. Secondary data is collected with the help of research papers, web based journals etc.

Sampling & Statistical design - The researcher adopted following statistical tools for study.

- Sampling: Convenience sampling method
- Data presentation – Tables and charts.
- Data analysis: - Percentage analysis.
- Testing of hypothesis – Chi-square test.

Literature Review:

Deka P. (2019), we cannot imagine our life without advertising. We all are surrounded with different advertising channels and their attractive coloured, catchy slogans messages. Like other forms of advertising, outdoor advertising channels cannot be muted. Bright colour digital advertising sometimes may distract the trespassers and drivers which may leads to the accidents or mishaps.

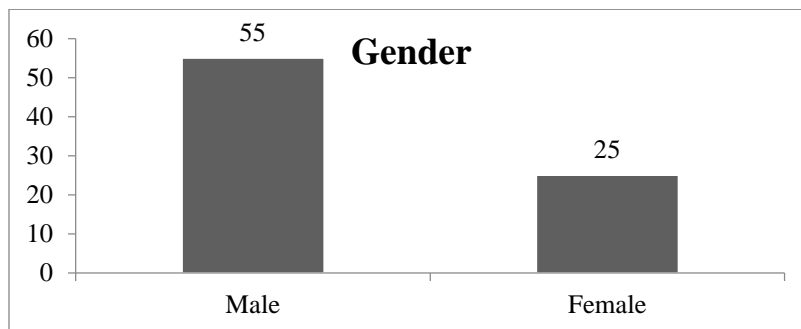
Meghnani N. (2014), Daily we come across thousands of advertisements during our daily schedule. Outdoor advertising can be experienced in every corner of the city. Outdoor advertising can be found in various mediums such as hoardings, billboards, posters, banners and many more. These devices hamper clean image of city and degrades

Socio-demographic profile of the respondents:

A. Gender wise Classification:

Socio-Demographic Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	55	68.75
	Female	25	31.25
Total		80	100 %

Table. 1 Gender of respondents



Graph 1 Gender wise distribution

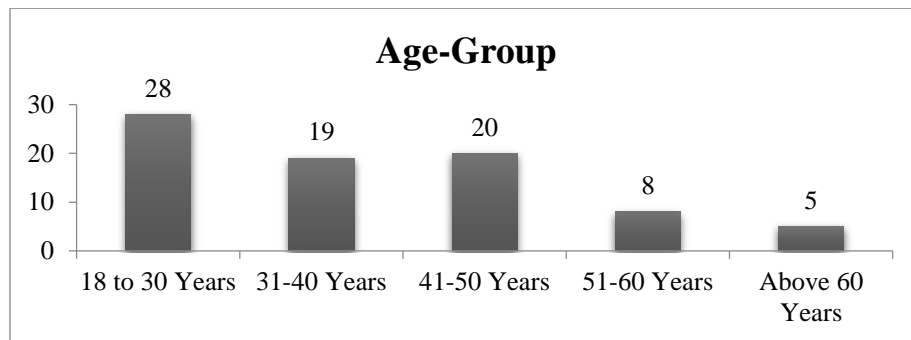
Above table highlights gender wise distribution of respondents. Out of the 80

respondents majority of the respondents (68.75) are male whereas remaining 31.25 % are female.

B. Age group wise classification:

Socio-Demographic Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Age Group	18 to 30 Years	28	35
	31-40 Years	19	23.75
	41-50 Years	20	25
	51-60 Years	8	10
	Above 60 Years	5	6.25
Total		80	100 %

Table 2. Age group of Respondents



Graph 2 Age group wise classification

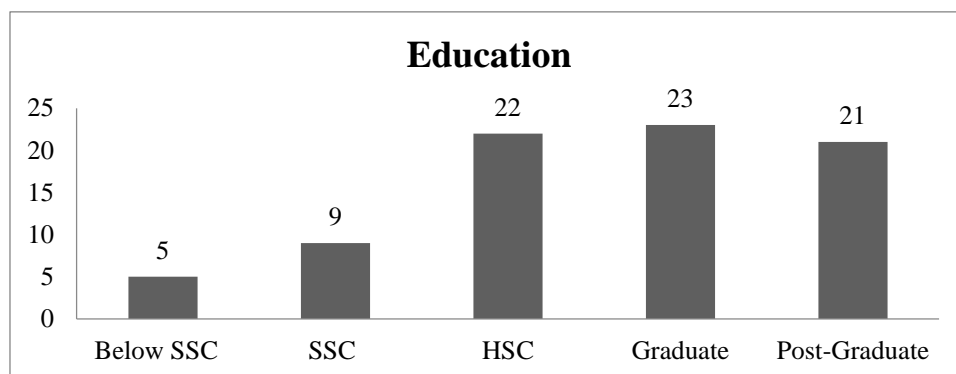
People with different age group have different set of perceptions. Thus, to analyse generalise picture samples from different age group are taken into the consideration. Majority of

respondents (35%) belongs to age group of 18 to 30 years, followed by age group of 41-50, 31-40 respectively.

C. Education wise classification:

Socio- Demographic Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Education	Below SSC	5	6.25
	SSC	9	11.25
	HSC	22	27.5
	Graduate	23	28.75
	Post-Graduate	21	26.25
Total		80	100 %

Table 3 Educational qualifications



Graph 3 Education wise classification

Inference: Out of the total sample size of 80 respondents 55 % of the respondents had completed graduation and above education, whereas nominal 6

% of the sample size had done education below SSC.

Places where outdoor advertising channels are mostly observed:

Sr. No.	Locations	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1	Bus stops	47	8	14	10	1
2	Shopping Complex	39	20	15	4	2
3	Parking Places	18	20	28	12	2
4	High traffic areas	40	20	17	1	2
5	Intersection of Road	43	19	13	1	4

Table 4 Prominent places of outdoor advertising

Inference: Above table depicts the prominent locations where outdoor advertising channels can be observed. Places such as bus stops, high traffic areas, intersection of roads are obvious choice for showcasing the business offerings. A negligible number of respondents had never observed outdoor advertising channels nearby above mentioned locations.

Hypothesis: Based on the review of literature primary survey is done using questionnaire method. The present study is based on the premise that outdoor advertising channels do have detrimental impact on the society. To test this premise opinions of respondents are measured on five point Likert scale statements.

H₀₁ There is no significant association between age group and respondent opinion regarding outdoor advertising channels can be harmful for pedestrians.

H_{a1} There is significant association between age group and respondent opinion regarding outdoor advertising channels can be harmful for pedestrians.

Test result:

Chi Square Test	Calculated X ² Value	Degree of Freedom	X ² Table value
Association between age group and respondent's opinion regarding outdoor advertising channels can be harmful for pedestrians.	16.41	16	7.96

Table 5 Testing of Hypothesis

Inference: The table value of x^2 for 16 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.96. The calculated value of x^2 is 16.41 which are higher than table value. Hence we reject null hypothesis and conclude that there is significant association between age group and respondent's opinion regarding outdoor advertising channels can be harmful for pedestrians.

H₀₂ There is no significant association between age group and respondent opinion regarding Outdoor advertising media generates huge garbage & solid waste.

H_{a2} There is significant association between age group and respondent opinion regarding Outdoor advertising media generates huge garbage & solid waste.

Chi Square Test	Calculated X ² Value	Degree of Freedom	X ² Table value
Association between age group and respondent opinion regarding outdoor advertising media generates huge garbage & solid waste.	8.10	16	7.96

Table 6

Inference: - x^2 table value of for 16 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.96. The calculated value of x^2 is 8.10 which are higher than table value. Hence we reject null hypothesis and conclude there is significant association between age group and respondent's opinion regarding Outdoor advertising media generates huge garbage & solid waste.

H₀₃ There is no significant association between age group and respondent opinion regarding excessive outdoor advertising channels decreases beauty of nearby area.

H_{a3} There is significant association between age group and respondent opinion regarding excessive outdoor advertising channels decreases beauty of nearby area.

Chi Square Test	Calculated X ² Value	Degree of Freedom	X ² Table value
Association between age group and respondent opinion regarding excessive outdoor advertising channels decreases beauty of nearby area.	23.47	16	7.96

Table 7

Inference:- The table value of x^2 for 16 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.96. The calculated value of x^2 is 23.47 which is higher than table value. Hence we reject null hypothesis and conclude there is significant association between age group and respondent's opinion regarding excessive outdoor advertising channels decreases beauty of nearby area.

Conclusion:

Based on study we conclude that although outdoor advertising channels plays an important role in the awareness generation still it do have certain adverse effect on society. Outdoor advertising channels can be harmful for the pedestrians. These channels not only create garbage and solid waste but also decrease beauty of surrounding area.

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Portrayal of Contemporary Issues in Thomas Hardy's Novels.

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Abstract

Literature is the reflection of society. We cannot separate literature from society. There is a very close relationship between literature and society. They are inseparable from each other. From the beginning literature has always been the medium of entertainment. It has also been used as a tool to present various contemporary issues by various authors. Thomas Hardy is a well-known novelist of the Victorian age. His most of the novels are set in fictional region of Wessex. He is one of the few novelists who portray prevailing social, economic and cultural issues in his novels to improve contemporary conditions in Victorian period.

Key words: Contemporary, Victorian, rustic, character, issue, circumstances.

Introduction:

The Return of the Native is Thomas Hardy's one of the famous novels. It was published in 1878. It mainly deals with the life of rustic people of Egdon Heath. The novel throws light on contemporary issues which influence the life of various characters in the novel. After a long time Clym Yeobright returns from Paris with the hope of educating poor ignorant people of his native land. However, prevailing conditions crush all his hopes.

Clym wanted to make social reforms by educating poor people. After his father's death due to his hard work he becomes a jeweller's manager. While working in Paris he realizes the futility of life in Paris. He begins to feel tired of his work and fashionable life in Paris. Clym wanted to follow some rational occupation and to be useful to the fellow men of Egdon Heath. He wanted to open a school for them. Therefore, he leaves Paris and returns to his native place i.e. Egdon Heath with the hope of changing the lives of rustic folks by educating them. He himself was not properly educated, but still he wanted to fulfil his dream. When his mother learns about his plan, she disapproves it. She did not like her son's idea of giving up a lucrative job in Paris. She tries to convince him to go back to the Paris. But Clym remains firm on his decision. He says,

"I hate that the business of mine and want to do some worthy thing before I die. As a schoolmaster I think to do it. A schoolmaster to the poor and ignorant, to teach them what nobody else will". (Hardy, 1878) (5)

It illustrates the condition of contemporary educational system in rural areas. Usually, no one cared to teach or educate rustic people. They were living an ignorant life. To acquire higher education they have to go to the cities. As a result, very few people could take higher education in rustic area.

Although, there was no chance of getting rich, he does not change his mind. He wanted to instil high knowledge into empty minds of villagers. Clym wanted to do a great deal of good to his fellow creatures with his own system of education. His mother was against his teaching to the lower class so he thinks of opening a good private school for farmer's sons.

To open a school for country folks, he needed someone to help him in his plan. Therefore, when he meets Eustacia he feels that she is the perfect person to assist him in his project. In that area except her there was no one who might have helped him in educating poor rustic people. She was excellently educated. With her help Clym wanted to be at the head of one of the best schools in the county. It shows the poor condition of education in rustic area during Victorian age. Usually, it was very difficult to find a highly educated person in countryside areas of Wessex. One day a fierce quarrel takes place between Mrs. Yeobright and Clym and he separates from his mother. After the marriage, he begins his studies earnestly. He tries to make up for the lost time by studying hard to enter in his new profession without much delay. One day suddenly he feels severe pain in his eyes, which was the result of his continuous studies. In being a rustic area doctors were not available nearby so they have to call a surgeon from Southerton. Due to severe pain in Clym's eyes, he is forced to remain confined in a room to avoid direct sunlight. Many days pass, but he does not recover from his illness. Consequently, he has to leave his studies. In other words, his condition forces him to give up educational project completely. If Clym had taken care on time, he would have succeeded in his plan. After some days, his eyesight recovers. Soon, he realizes that in that area there is no other job except furz cutting which he can do in his present

condition. It sheds light on unemployment in rural area. Thus, to earn living he decides to work as a furz cutter which is considered to be of lowest kind. In other words, blindness prevents him from further study. It makes Eustacia dissatisfied with life. She feels that it lowers her social status. She feels humiliated but Clym soon reconciles to his new occupation. Later, it causes disturbances in happy married life of Clym and Eustacia.

Meanwhile, when an adder bites Mrs. Yeobright Clym and Heath folks tries to save Mrs. Yeobright's life by using a traditional old remedy. At last, when the doctor comes it was very late. He could not save Mrs. Yeobright and she dies due to the lack of proper medical care. His mother's death greatly affect Clym. He feels overwhelmed due to distress and sorrow. He even wished for death. Some days later when he learns about the true circumstances of his mother's death, a quarrel takes place between Clym and Eustacia. Eustacia leaves Clym's house. He tries to reunite with Eustacia but his efforts proves futile. At last, because of contemporary conditions he not only fails in his plan but also loses his mother and Eustacia.

The Woodlanders was published in three volumes in 1887. Like other novels, it delineates the life of people of a small village named Little Hintock. It focuses on social issues dominant at that time. It also illustrates how contemporary customs, conventions influence the life of rustic people. The novel deals with the life of an honest and hard-working young man, Giles Winterbourne. It throws light on his struggle to make his condition better. Compared to Melbury he was economically poor. He usually assisted Melbury in the wood cutting season. Melbury was very ambitious about the high social and economic status. Mr. Melbury wanted to raise his daughter's social and economic status and make her more valuable by educating her above the level of daughters of neighbourhood. At the same time to make amends for past mistake Melbury wished that she should marry Giles Winterbourne. Giles to impress her parents gives a small Christmas party but because of his weak economic condition, he fails in his attempt.

Meanwhile, John South who was the last life holder of Giles houses falls seriously ill. Almost half of Giles income was dependent on those houses. After his death he was not only going to lose his houses but also cabbage plots, apple trees cidar-cellar wring-house, stable etc. So to save his life he works hard. But Unfortunately John South dies. John South's death shatters all his hopes of living a better life. Giles tries to renew the agreement but the property owner Mrs. Charmond who was very class conscious refuses to renew it. Consequently, he loses all his property. After losing everything, he has to live the life of an outcast. He has to move from place to place in search of livelihood. He has

to face economic problems. It sheds light on the unemployment and the plight of life holders families in rural area. During the Victorian age such kind of life hold systems were followed in rural area which caused suffering and misery to rustic people. Usually, landowners dominated the lives of rustic folks. After Some days, his economic condition becomes better. Melbury considering his changed circumstances asks his daughter to encourage him to marry her. Melbury 's giving undue importance to the social and economic status of Giles throws light on Melbury's materialistic point of view. All these days Melbury had looked down upon him and despised him. Later, when Grace to escape from her husband goes to Giles to ask his help. Giles to save her name and reputation in society gives her his own house and he himself go to live in a poor hut. Giles neglects his own health to help Grace. He gives more importance to the social code of conduct than his life. It proves to be dangerous for him. Thus Giles sacrifices his life for the sake of Grace's reputation.

Conclusion

Thus, Thomas Hardy in his novels namely *The Return of the Native* and *The Woodlanders* tries to highlight social issues relating to poor education, class discrimination, unemployment, poverty, misbeliefs, lack of medical assistance, which affect the life of various characters. He also criticizes rigid social customs and conventions which society enforced on men and women to bring about transformations in the society.

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Online Banking System: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract:

There is a great need for online banking in the present banking transactional system. Online banking is presumed to be safe as compared to physical banking. Online banking ensures qualitative banking as compared to traditional banking. However, there are challenges when we think about the security of the country. The entire paper revolves around the challenges faced by banks in terms of online banking, opportunities to raise awareness and measures adopted for a secure online banking system. This paper has tried to discuss some of the best online banking systems prevalent in the world.

Keywords: Online Banking, Challenges, Opportunities, Risk Factor, Secure Banking.

Introduction:

Today there is competition all over the world. In the 21st century and in the modern era, the concept of 'Banking Business' is familiar to common people. Thorne W. J. says, "In the modern world, whenever a country has enjoyed a long period of civilization, the structure of its banking system usually bears with it numerous traces of the country's past history". In this era of competition, every individual, organization, businessman, company, social work organization etc. Doing your financial transactions through banks. Hence the concept of 'bank business' has become well known. We can confidently say that today. All the nations have realized the importance of the bank and the developed nations have given the bank an important position. At the same time, nations are developing rapidly due to the banking sector. Banks play an important role in providing finance to the economy. Without it proper and adequate utilization of the resources available in the country is not possible. Hence the bank has gained more importance for the purpose of meeting the need of financing. Banks provide loans for the economic development of a country just as arteries supply blood to the human body. Today, banks have reached rural areas and are making significant contributions in every sector of the economy. Therefore, it can be said that he has successfully tried to speed up the development of the country's economy.

Today in the world everything depends on information technology. Because of information technology, every individual, organization, businessman, company, social work organization etc. Do your financial transactions in banks online. Online banking services are bringing huge benefits to individuals and organizations. Hence the time, cost, of doing 'banking business' has been reduced.

Online banking system is the banking business done using the means of information technology. When the functions of providing services through banking business are done using sophisticated tools of information technology, it is called online banking system. Transactions like enquiry, payment, withdrawal, money transfer are done very quickly with online banking system. Online banking eliminates the need for customers to visit the bank every time. It saves time and money of customers. Customers can do online transactions through computers wherever they have them.

In the online banking business, the bank gives you the right to do online banking transactions from your location, such as checking bank account details, checking balances, various recharges, light bill payments, view past transactions, and online money transfers. And can do many other tasks faster and in less time. Therefore, online banking services are very beneficial for customers. And so the online banking system is developing.

The following transactions are done through Online Banking System:

Depositing and withdrawing money to the account, Obtaining a copy of the account statement, Get updated account information, Obtaining check books, bank statements etc., Get updated information on interest rates and other charges on deposits and loans, Paying on behalf of customers, Transferring funds as per customer request, Payment of electricity bills and telephone bills etc. on behalf of customers.

Objective of the study:

- 1) To study of the Online Banking System.
- 2) To review of the challenges and opportunities of online banking system.

Review of the Literature:

Patare S.M., has written a Research paper on Challenges and Opportunities of Banking in India. He has discussed the challenges and opportunities in electronic banking in India while researching. The banking system in India has been enabled by the bank to conduct transactions at a faster speed. Electronic banking has created many opportunities for banks and customers.

Research Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data. The required data has been extracted from various sources like research journals, periodicals, government's publication, magazines, newspaper, articles and the authenticated websites.

Online Banking System:

The financial sector has become important in the development of the country's economy. Information and technology has become a very essential tool in the present scenario. Online banking system is operating in a new industrial policy and competitive environment. Online banking system plays an important role to strengthen the economic development of the country. One of the latest technologies adopted in the banking industry is online banking. Using online banking, customers can conduct financial transactions electronically through personal computers, laptops and mobile phones at convenient times and convenient locations without visiting the respective branches during regular business hours.

A network of online banking systems is a very recent concept. The era of modern banking began in the early 1990s with the introduction of credit cards by Nabil Bank. Himalayan Bank introduced ATM facility in 1995 for the domestic market. In 2004, Lakshmi Bank introduced SMS banking (mobile banking) service for the first time in the country. Online banking has become easier with the adoption of internet and smartphones. Customers can now do all their banking related activities online anytime and anywhere with the help of mobile device, laptop, computer and internet without going to the bank. Due to this, customers do not have to spend time and money, so the economy is developing rapidly.

The following information technology based delivery channels are provided by Online Banking System:

1. Internet Banking
2. Mobile Banking
3. Plastic Card
4. Automated Teller Machine (ATM)
5. Mobile Wallet (Digital Wallet)

Challenges facing online banking:

1. Security Risks: Online banking has its own security issues with each channel, but security risks for bankers may cause customers to switch to other banks. Online mode creates various problems in

banks. E.g. Internet connection problems, hackers, computer viruses, software and many other problems are present in online banking. There are many cases like theft, fake ATM card, password hacking etc. which create challenges for the bankers. This is one of the most serious factors that negatively affects bank customers using online services.

2. High investment in technology adoption and technical infrastructure: Development of online banking system requires high investment in establishing new technology. It is necessary to budget for the design, development and support of new information technology for online banking services. Servers, database management, security systems, software upgrading, networking, technology maintenance along with the initial investment maintenance costs require a large budget of the bank.

3. Training for employees: Employees are the key person for running the alternative channel of online banking. Employees need to have good knowledge of new technology, various software and legal aspects to operate online banking system. Bank employees should have different training programs to acquire the necessary skills and background to promote the use of online banking to their bank customers.

4. Infrastructural Barriers: Although customers have mobile and laptop devices with internet connection to enjoy online banking services, there are many infrastructural barriers including telecommunication network, electricity, special tools and equipment and more. Sometimes due to environmental constraints prompt customer service is not available. This is a challenge for the implementation and development of online banking.

5. Lack of technical skills: Customers should have technical skills to conduct transactions through online banking system. Non-familiarity and lack of necessary technical skills (using computers, ATMs, mobile phones) cannot avail online banking services. Most of the customers face problems while doing online banking transactions and browsing the internet.

Opportunities in Online Banking:

1. Banks can reach new customers : Internet technology has the potential to fundamentally change banks and the banking business. All banks can take advantage of online banking by offering innovative products and reaching out to new customers as customers have the facility to open bank accounts online.

2. More production more profit: At specific times when one wants to deposit or withdraw money from their bank account, do online buying and selling transactions, online transactions are more profitable. Online transactions also increase the volume of buying and selling and help in making profits.

Through the online banking system, banks can serve their customers 24×07 hours, thereby maximizing profits and making transactions.

3. More customers with time: Everyone is going online because it takes less time. That's why our grandfathers have reduced standing in bank queues. As the upcoming generations will be more digital, it is predicted that online banking services will be preferred in the future. If customers get better access to online banking services, the number of customers will increase.

4. Mobile banking: Mobile banking has become the choice of many people. Because today people can take their phones everywhere and transact online anywhere. It saves time. Mobile banking is a great opportunity for banks to generate more revenue from transactions.

5. More debt, more interest: Money is very important to start any business. Banks love it when people take out loans to build businesses. That is why many financial institutions are competing to offer low interest rates because ultimately, they will make a profit. Digital banking has made it easier for customers to get loans online and this has led to an increase in the number of borrowers. As a result more interest is earned.

6. New opportunities can be created: Internet has created many business models (e-commerce, e-money, e-payments, e-shopping, e-services, digital wallets, QR codes etc.). These facilities are benefiting the customers a lot. Many new opportunities are being created online that have a lot of potential to attract customers and retain existing customers.

Conclusion:

In this Present topic we have explain the online banking system and also explain challenges face by banks in terms of online banking system. And opportunity raise in online banking. Major issues facing online banking are low response rates from customers and implementation of security and data protection mechanisms. Relatively low internet usage, lack of familiarity with technologically advanced devices, and security and privacy issues are the main factors that negatively affect consumers' adoption of online banking services. All these matters were discussed.

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Psychological Analysis of Child Marriage

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Introduction:

Marriage is social approval where a male and female live as a husband and wife, both of make family. Marriage is also a social contract, celebrated with different cultures for the production and nourished and maintains of children. For this thing, determined a certain age by law and if marriage happened before in small age called child marriage. According to CRY, "In early marriage the age of married couple is less than 18 years old". Child Marriage is a very bad thing in our society. It is more harmful to girls than boys. Child marriage is depriving human rights of child's. Actually it is offence by law. Although, the rate of child marriage is decrease in the world but its affects one out of every five girls in the world today (UNICEF 2020). Child marriage among boy is six times less than girls it means girls are more affect than boys (UNICEF Press Release 2019). It is directly affects health and well-being of girls. Due to Child marriage education of girls is not completed, physically girls are not prepared for marriage and they face motherhood in their playing period. There are complications created because of child marriage, such as weak pregnancy, death occur in pregnancy. Child marriage is of the biggest reason one of mortality among adolescent girls (UNFPA 2020). As per Census 2011, in India, there are 12.15 million married children in India of which 8.9 million are girls. However, 18 years as the legal minimum age of girls for marriage is 18 years, but in India there are big quantities of child marriage. While the reasons for child marriage vary widely depending on geography and culture, poverty and gender inequity tend to play a significant role everywhere. Enactment of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006 is an affirmative step towards such a direction. Besides these many legal provisions and structures, child marriages occur in India, and the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) 2020 statistics shows that 785 child marriages cases were registered under the PCMA, an increase from the previous year. CRY – Child Rights and You is striving to bridge the gap between systems and communities through its programming activities and advocacy dialogues and efforts in ensuring a safe and healthy childhood for all children, particularly girls.

Key words: Child Marriage, Socioeconomic and Psychological Factor

There are some major reasons for child marriage

1. Lack of or a limited educational opportunity, particularly for girls, forces them to drop out and puts them at risk of child marriage.
2. The practice of child marriage is more prominent among lower educational people of society.
3. The practice of child marriage is more prominent among lower socioeconomic strata of society.
4. Perceived notions of women's honors continue to be a decisive factor in child marriage.
5. Family and relatives pressure significantly contributes to the persistence of child marriage practice.
6. Harmful effects on reproductive and sexual health of child marriage are seen in terms of teenage pregnancy.
7. COVID-19 has a substantial impact on child marriage.

Child marriage has remained a hot and major issue in Indian society. According to the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), "child

marriage means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child." By this act the age of girl for marriage is 18 years, and male's age for marriage is 21 and if any party can violates norms then it is offence. Muslim girls living in rural areas have a greater risk of child marriage. The higher likelihood of child marriage among Muslim and rural residents reflects their social-cultural norms. Girls who are most at risk are mostly from poorer households, with less or no education, and reside in rural areas. While there are differences between religious groups and castes/tribes, they are small and marginal, indicating that religion and caste may not have a significant impact on child marriage incidences (UNICEF 2019).

Review of Literature:

Most of the literature on child marriage is derived from empirical studies focusing on girls in developing countries. From a gender lens, child marriage is not as prevalent among boys, which leaves girls to remain a point of focus when talking about the consequences of child marriage (Greene, Perlson, Taylor and Lauro 2015). Most

of the physical consequences associated with child marriage are borne primarily by girls, for instance, early pregnancy (Jensen 2003). Education, while determining the age at first marriage, is also a key area of impact. Delay in girls' age at marriage impacts their level of education, subsequently affecting health, labour force participation, child health outcomes, etc. Women with high levels of education tend to enter marriage later and vice versa. (Manda 2005; Delprato 2015). Several studies indicate that promoting girls' education is a key deterrent to early marriage (Kalamar 2016; Loaiza 2012; Lee-Rife 2012). A multi-country study carried out to understand the relationship between girls' education and early marriage talks about the benefits of education and delayed marriages in terms of an increase in self-efficacy such as values, ability to actualize goals and awareness of human rights; increased life skills; improved household management; and improved economic development (Raj 2019). While out-of-school girls are more vulnerable, early marriage in itself acts as a barrier to post-marriage school attendance due to child birth and child rearing (Lloyd 2008). Early marriage not only disrupts a child's educational attainment, it also creates frequent interruptions in employment due to childbirth and the disproportionate burden of time required to care for the child, eventually forcing them into low-paying, unstable jobs (ICRW 2018).

Objective of study:

1. To study the psychological analysis of child marriage.
2. To study the Socioeconomic psychological Reason Behind the child marriage.

Hypothesis of study:

1. There is negative psychological tendency of child marriage.
2. There is Socioeconomic and psychological Reason Behind the child marriage.

Research Methodology:

With the help of a Descriptive & Observation technique. In this research use secondary data for analysis of hypothesis. Reference book, research Journal, International organization's report, census 2011 India, newspaper, Interview of subject experts and internet.

Analysis of Hypothesis:

Due to lower financial condition of family, parents think about early marriage. Sometimes culture play major role in child marriage, because in some community child marriage is a rituals of it. The pressure of society is also one of reason for it. There are many psychological effects seen by us such as depression, anxiety, emotional blackmail and many psychological problems arise by child marriage.

The sex ratio imbalance is also a significant factor contributing to the occurrence of child marriage. The skewed sex ratio and the shortage of girls of marriageable age increase the demand for child brides. Multiple studies have found that women's education level to be the most significant negative determinant of child marriage. In circumstances where dowry is practiced (the bride's family provides assets to the groom's family), a younger and less educated bride may require a lower dowry, which would incentivize parents to marry daughters at a younger age.

Recommendation:

1. Increase marriage age to 18 years and a strong implementation of it.
2. Introducing sex education.
3. Change mentality of people about child marriage.
4. Aware about gender sensitization.
5. Organize different camps, campaigns which improve mentality of society.
6. Give support to NGOs who work in this sector and apply the recommendation of NGOs very strongly.
7. Implements acts about child marriage with strictly.

Conclusions:

1. There is significant negative psychological tendency of child marriage.
2. There is significant Socioeconomic and psychological Reason Behind the child marriage.

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Study on impact of Emotional Intelligence on Locus Control of Junior College Students

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Abstract:

In today's stressful competition, human beings face many stressors. That is why anxiety increases and many a times student gets emotionally disturbed. In addition, if he is adolescent student, this problem is likely to increase due to physical and mental changes in him. During this time, students have to prove their academic quality. If a student is emotionally weak during academic stress, it can affect the Locus of Control. Social problems such as depression, suicide and crime arise from it. India is a country with the title of 'Land of Youth'. The emotional intelligence of today's students who are the future generation of India has a definite relation with Locus of Control as well as academic achievement. Because high intelligence is somewhat related to Locus of Control. For this, it was thought to select such a group of adolescent students and verify the correlation between emotional intelligence and Locus of Control through research. Adolescence is the bridge between childhood and adulthood.

The Locus of Control of the students is influenced by a great extent of their emotional intelligence. This research found significant correlation between emotional intelligence and Locus of Control of male and female students studying in class 11th science in urban areas junior colleges of Nashik district. In the present study, researcher included different variables of Locus of Control and Emotional Intelligence. This research has studied the correlation between Locus of Control and Locus of Control of 300 adolescent students in class 11th science of junior colleges.

Keywords: Adolescent, Emotional Intelligence, Locus of Control and Academic Achievement

Introduction:

Humans are acquiring new knowledge and skills based on intelligence. An intelligent person acquires knowledge of many things in the world quickly. He also solves many complex problems. By utilizing all these, an intelligent person makes a successful adjustment to the situation. Today's world has become scientific. Today parents, teachers and colleges strive for the intellectual development of students. School and Colleges spend all their time and their efforts to prepare students intellectually. Therefore, a student is limited only to "me, my studies, my best marks". Such students are egoistic and do not think about others in society. Such students do not feel concern for others and has no affection for society or are not qualified to do so. When students pass out from college and occupy high positions in so called esteemed organizations, they face difficulties in adjusting with different elements of society. Therefore, despite their rights, they fail to develop the society. Due to lack of team building and understanding, the quality of work in officers seems to have deteriorated which is leading to underdeveloped society.

In short, it can be seen that not only high intelligence is sufficient for a human being to

succeed in social and personal life, but also the development of some other abilities along with this intelligence. Therefore, it has become important today to find out which aspects of students' personality can be developed along with their intelligence. Around us, we see so many examples that students of average intelligence reach great heights of success in life. On the other side, why are there some students who are intelligent but are not able to achieve success in their life? What other forces must be at work in addition to intelligence? Apart from intelligence, what abilities are needed for a successful student in life? Psychologists have come up with the concept of emotional intelligence and Locus of Control while solving these questions.

Objectives:

- 1) To compare emotional intelligence of the students studying in class 11th science branch of junior colleges in urban areas.
- 2) To compare Locus of Control of students studying in class 11th science branch of junior colleges in urban areas.
- 3) To investigate correlation between emotional intelligence and Locus of Control of boys and girl's students studying in class 11th science branch in urban junior colleges.

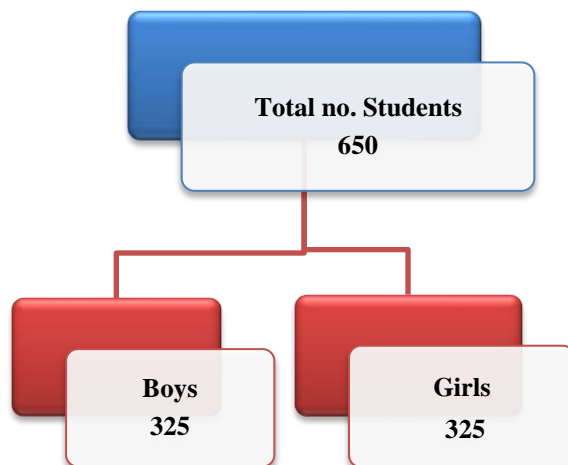
Hypothesis:

- 1) There is no significant difference in Emotional Intelligence between boys and girl's students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.
- 2) There is no significant difference in Locus of Control between boys and girl's students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

- 3) There is no significant difference in Emotional Intelligence and Academic Achievement between boys and girl's students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

Methods of sampling:

The convenience random sampling method was adopted in this research. Sample size 650 students have been included studying in science stream of Class XI in the session 2022-23 in junior colleges of Nashik district Maharashtra.

**Survey method:**

In present research, it was necessary to measure the emotional intelligence and Locus of Control of junior college science students to understand their current level of emotional intelligence and Locus of Control. Therefore, the present emotional intelligence and Locus of Control of science students of class 11th in junior colleges was measured with the help of a standardized test. Sarabjit Kour Sevenfold emotional intelligence scale

and Sanjay Vohra's Lievenson's locus of control test was used to collect the data in the present research.

Analysis Tools: Following statistical technique was be used to analyse the presented numerical information. 1. Mean 2. Standard deviation 3. 't' test 4. Correlation

Interpretation / Conclusion**Hypothesis 1:**

To compare the emotional intelligence of the students studying in class 11th science branch of junior colleges in urban areas.

Table No. 01

Table showing the significance of difference in emotional intelligence of students from urban areas

Area	Group	No. of students (N)	Degree of Freedom (df)	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S. D.)	't' Value	Significant level 0.05 to 0.01
Urban	Boys	325	648	190.37	15.45	3.40	Satisfied
	Girls	325		198.75	18.24		

No. of Group = 2 N = 650 df = 650 - 2 = 648

't' value on 0.01 level = 2.57, on 0.05 level = 1.96

Interpretation:

From Table No. 1, mean of emotional intelligence of urban junior college boys students is 190.37 and the mean of emotional intelligence of urban girl's students is 198.75. From this, mean of emotional intelligence of junior college urban girls students is higher than the mean emotional intelligence of urban boy's students (198.75- 190.37 = 8.38). For the degree of freedom 648, to be significant 't' value must be 2.57 or greater at the 0.01 level, The 't' value for the presented hypothesis

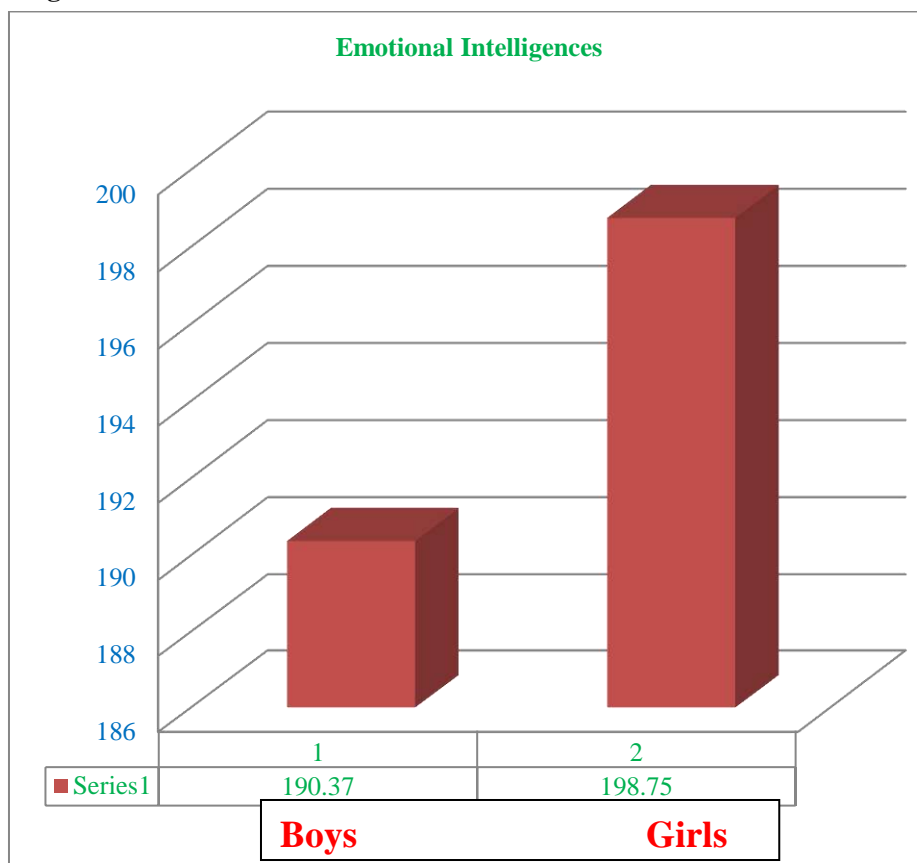
is 3.40. This means that the value of 't' is greater than the tabular value. So the hypothesis has to be abandoned.

Conclusion:

The implication is that there is a significant difference in the emotional intelligence of urban boy's students and urban girl's students of junior colleges. That is, the emotional intelligence of boy's students and girl's students of urban junior colleges is not the same.

Graph No. 01

Graph showing the mean of emotional intelligence of students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

**Hypothesis 2:**

There is no significant difference in locus of control between boys and girl's students

studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

Table No. 2

Area	No. of Students (N)	Degree of Freedom df	Mean M	Standard Deviation SD	't' Value	Significance level
Urban	Male	325	77.08	12.13	3.09	Significant
	Female	325	74.25	11.09		

No. of Group = 2 No. of Students (N) = 650

Degree of Freedom $df = 650 - 2 = 648$, 't' value on 0.01 level = 2.5, on 0.05 level = 1.96

Interpretation:

From Table No. 2, mean of Locus of Control of urban junior college male students is 77.08 and mean of Locus of Control of urban female students is 74.25. From this, mean of Locus of Control of junior college urban male students is higher than mean of Locus of Control of urban female students ($77.08 - 74.25 = 2.83$). For degree of freedom 648, to be significant the 't' value must be 2.57 or greater at the 0.01 level. The 't' value for

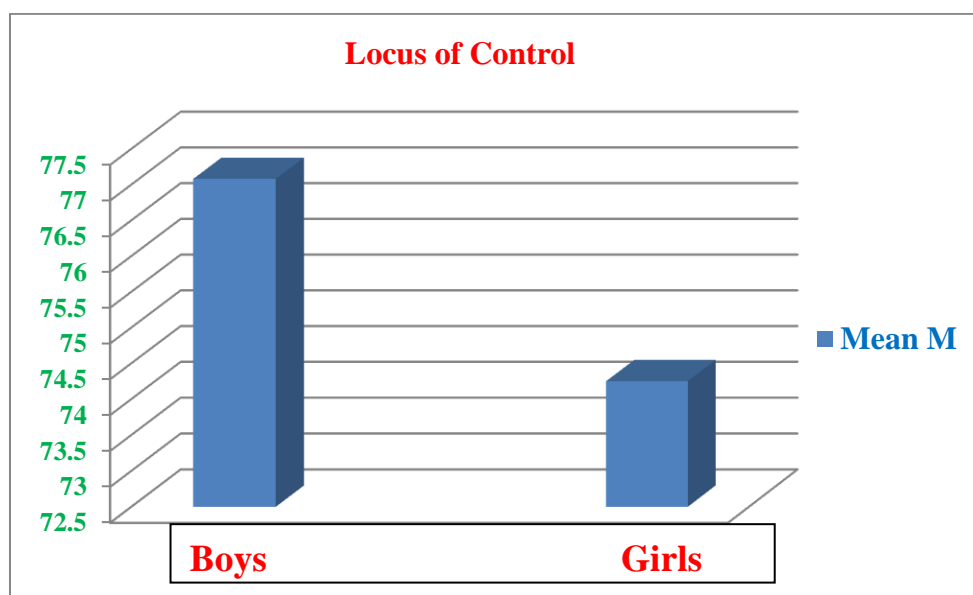
the presented hypothesis is 3.09. This means that the value of 't' is greater than the tabular value. So the hypothesis has to be abandoned.

Conclusion:

The implication is that there is a significant difference in the Locus of control of urban male students and urban female students of junior college. That is, Locus of control of male students and female students of urban junior colleges is not the same.

Graph No. 02

Graph showing the mean and standard deviation of the Locus of Control of male and female urban students in class 11th science of a junior college.



Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference in Locus of Control and emotional intelligence between male

and female students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

Table No. 3

Table showing the significance of correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban boys and girls students

Sr. No.	Variable	No. of Students (N)	Correlation coefficient value (r)	Significance level 0.05 & 0.01
1	Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban boys	325	r = 0.35	Significant
2	Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban girls	325	r = 0.15	Significant

No. of Group= 2 No. of Students(N)= 325, Degree of Freedom df =325 – 2= 323, Table value on 0.01 level = 0.14, on 0.05 level = 0.11

Interpretation 1:

According to correlation coefficient table, value of 'r' to be significant should be 0.14 or more at the 0.01 level and 0.11 or more at the 0.05 level for degree of freedom 325.

From Table No. 3, the 'r' value of Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban boys is found to be 0.35 which is significant at both levels. Therefore, the presented hypothesis has to be abandoned. This shows that there is a positive and high correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban boys and this correlation is significant. Students who have high Emotional Intelligence also have more positive Locus of Control, on the contrary, students who have low Emotional Intelligence also have low Locus of Control of urban boy's students.

Conclusion 1:

A significant correlation is found between Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of

boy's students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

Interpretation 2:

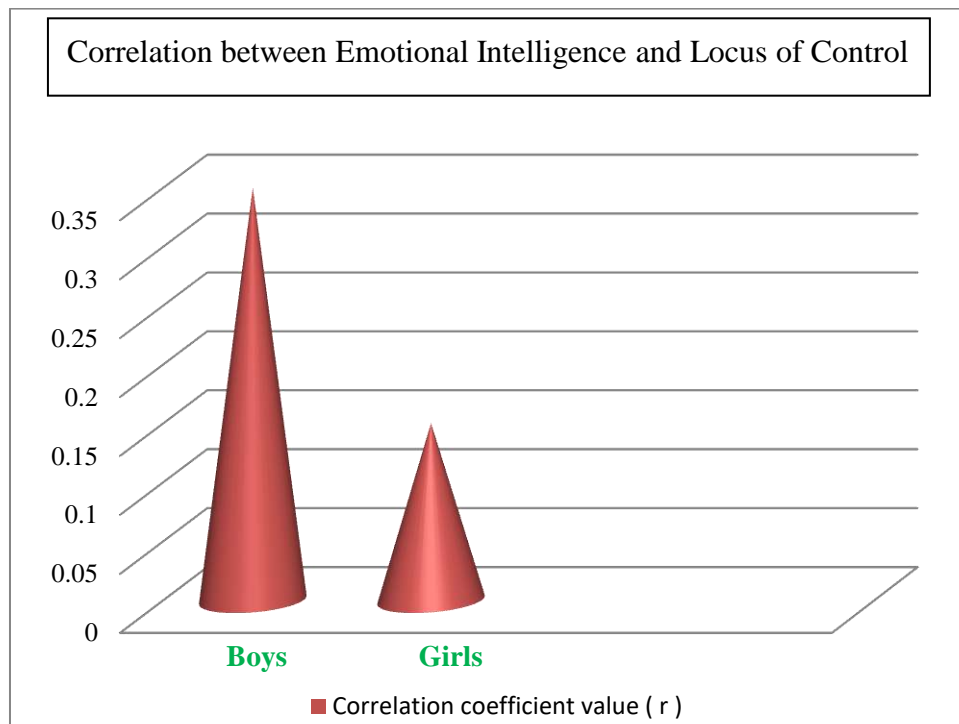
The 'r' value of Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban girl's was found to be 0.15 which is significant at both levels. Therefore, the presented hypothesis has to be abandoned. This shows that there is a positive and high correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of urban girls and this correlation is significant. Students who have high Emotional Intelligence also have more positive Locus of Control, on the contrary, students who have low Emotional Intelligence also have low Locus of Control of urban girl's students.

Conclusion 2:

A significant correlation is found between Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of girl's students studying in class 11th science in urban junior colleges.

Graph No. – 3

Graph showing the correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Locus of Control of boys and girls students



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Rural Development through Panchayat Raj Institution in India

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Abstract:

Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since the beginning of the recorded history. Panchayat Raj is a system of governance in which Gram Panchayats are the basic units of administration. Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been involved in the programme implementation and they constitute the core of decentralized development of planning and its implementation. Panchayat Raj Institutions aim at translating the Gandhian dream of village self-governance (Gram Swaraj) and to become an effective tool of rural development and reconstruction. Since 1959, almost all rural development departments have been executing their programmes through PRIs. With the implementation of State Acts under the spirit of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment a clear cut role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in rural development has been envisaged. Government of India and the different State Governments are now increasingly seeking the assistance of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in the implementation of various schemes as well as poverty alleviation programmes. The paper aims to highlight the system of Panchayat Raj system, role of Panchayat Raj institutions in the implementation of the government schemes for poverty alleviation and rural development, various government schemes, etc.

Introduction:

Panchayati Raj in India is a system of local self government under which the people in rural areas have taken on themselves the responsibilities for their socio-economic and cultural development. Basically, it is an arrangement for popular participation in the administration of local affairs. Some type of local institution have always been in existence in India. After Independence, our experience on village autonomy, stress on decentralization, and adherence to socialist and Gandhian ideals led to the establishment of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). Since then efforts have been continuously made to revitalize PRIs and the governments have reiterated their stand on increased decentralization from time to time.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the Evolution of Panchayat Raj Institutions in India
2. To study the schemes and programs of Panchayat Raj Institutions

Scope of the Study:

Panchayat Raj institutions are studied from different points of view, viz., as an extension of democratic decentralization to the village level, as an agency of government to implement the developmental programmes and schemes, etc. So the present study looks at Panchayat Raj institutions from purely developmental point of view. The whole study centers on the role of Panchayat Raj institutions in rural development

Methodology of the study:

The present study is based on the data obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various journals, articles, books, government reports, etc. This study has analyzed the Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development.

Evolution of Panchayat Raj Institutions:

Panchayats are India's ancient autonomous democratic institutions. Description of panchayats is found in the ancient Indian text Rigveda in the form of Sabhas and Samities Panchayat literally means assembly of five (panch) wise and respected elders chosen and accepted by the village community. The philosophy of Panchayat Raj is deeply steeped in tradition and culture of rural India. It is by no means a new concept. Panchayat Raj provided a system of self-governance at the village level. Panchayat Raj Institutions is the grass root unit of self-government. It has been declared as the vehicle of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement contribution and participation of its citizens, both male and female.

Rural Development through Panchayat Raj Institutions:

Panchayat Raj Institutions are involved actively in fulfilling the most cherished goal of development with social justice bringing the aspirations of the Indian people for their participation in the development process of the country. A clear cut role for Panchayat Raj

Institutions in rural development has been envisaged subsequent to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Government of India and the state Governments have been increasingly seeking the assistance of Panchayat Raj Institutions in the implementation of various schemes as well as poverty alleviation programmes. Of these the following development programmes of the Government of India and the state governments have invariably sought a meaningful involvement of the Panchayat Raj Institutions. A specific role has been carved out for them in the context of the eleventh schedule and the Five Year Plans. The following programmes are implemented through the Panchayat Raj Institutions. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and many others.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes through Panchayat Raj Institutions:

A brief analysis of the following major rural development programmes implemented through Panchayat Raj Institutions has been provided here.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (1985-86): The programme was started in 1985-86 during the Ninth Plan. It aims at providing “Housing for all” and facilitates construction of 20 lakh additional dwelling units of which 13 lakh dwelling units were to be constructed in rural areas. Panchayati Raj Institutions have an important role in the identification of the beneficiaries under IAY. Beneficiaries will be selected from the Permanent IAY Waitlists prepared on the basis of BPL lists in order of seniority in the list. The Gram Panahcyats may draw out the shelterless families from the BPL list. Selection by the Gram Sabha is final.

Swarn jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): After the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and related initiatives, such as the Million Wells Scheme, were reorganized in April 1999, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was introduced (MWS). Through social mobilization, training and capacity building, and the distribution of income-generating assets through a mix of bank financing and government subsidy, SGSY aims to lift low-income families out of poverty by facilitating the formation of self-help groups (SHGs). Social mobilization and the establishment of SHGs are important goals of the SGSY programme, which is designed to aid the underprivileged. The distribution of funds is seventy-five percent to the federal government and twenty-five percent to the individual states, with all

funding for the territories coming from the federal government. To ensure the timely and precise delivery of desired outcomes, the SGSY has been reorganized as the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), now known as Aajeevika. As well as helping the rural poor better their current means of subsistence and find new ways to earn money, Aajeevika will encourage people to establish new, more stable institutions.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-2000): This is a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme launched on 25th December 2000. The primary objective of PMGSY was to provide connectivity to all un-connected habitations in the rural areas having a population of more than 500 persons. Under Bharat Nirman goal has been set to provide connectivity to all habitations with population of more than 1000 in the plain area.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY-2000): The Yojana was launched in 2000 to cover one crore poor families. The schemes envisaged providing food grains to BPL families at a highly subsidised rate of Rs. 2 per kg for wheat and Rs. 3 per kg for rice. The AAY scheme was expanded in 2003-04 by adding another 50 lakh house holds from among BPL families and further to cover 2.5 crore households.

Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) 2001: This programme was launched by merging the ongoing schemes – Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) on 25th September 2001. The objective of the programme is to provide additional wage employment in rural areas as also food security alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Since its inception on February 2, 2006, the MGNREGA has expanded to serve all 200 of India's districts. In 2007–08, the programme was expanded to include 330 districts, and as of February 2024, the entire country will be included. For the rural poor, the MGNREGA's guaranteed wage employment through works that produce lasting assets and strengthen their livelihood resources base is crucial to their economic stability. Drought, deforestation, soil erosion, and other climatic and environmental factors are just some of the causes of chronic poverty that are addressed in the recommended reading. As a result, the MGNREGA is a way to promote growth and equity while also providing a safety net for those in need. Every rural household will have access to local employment opportunities for at least 100 days each fiscal year if the Act is put into effect.

MGNREGA provides a powerful, legal entitlement and opportunity to realise the objectives

of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution. The Act formally declares the Panchayats at the three levels as principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act and this provision is backed up by substantial guaranteed resources. Panchayats are more than instruments for implementation of the Act; they have an intrinsic value in realising the expected outcome of enhanced livelihood security for the poor.

Conclusion:

Decentralization and local governance are increasingly recognized as basic components of democratic governance, since they provide an enabling environment in which decision making and service delivery can be brought closer to the people, especially to the poor. Participatory planning operation the requirements of the people for public services into the design and implementation of policies, Decentralized decision making contributes to stable and sustained growth of the economy. Panchayat Raj provided a system of self-governance at the village level. Panchayat Raj Institutions is the grass root unit of self-government. It has been declared as the vehicle of socio-economic transformation in rural India. Effective and meaningful functioning of these bodies would depend on active involvement contribution and participation of its citizens, both male and female.

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To study of HRM: Evolution, Function and Objectives

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Abstract:

Human resource management has been extensively considered as the key element by all top management because of its significance on overall operations and organizational effectiveness/efficiency. It is extremely essential to identify, understand, and assess the key factors and the relationships among them in order to increase the overall performance of the organizations. Moreover, since the understandings and behaviors are changing based on the economic and technological changes, it may be important to discover the latest interests and approaches on human resources. Therefore, this research aims to identify the key points for the researchers and company managers by evaluating the recently published papers in a scientific journal specific to human resource management through a keyword analysis. Therefore, especially researchers in this field and the organizational decision makers can get benefit by considering the human resource management research trends and the important points in HRM.

Keywords: Evolution of HRM, Human Resource Management

Introduction:

Human resource management is believed to be strongly embedded in the business strategies to effectively support the innovations. Another emerging field that start producing research interest in Human resource management is flexible human resource management, because it enables the firms to stretch and adapt to changing, uncertain and diverse requirements in both internal and external environment. flexible Human resource management is considered to be very important aspect of firm flexibility as it shapes the attributes of employees (skills, abilities, attributes and behaviors) according to changing environmental conditions.

The success of any organization depends on the quality of its human resources. Human resources are the most important and valuable assets, every organization has in the form of its employees. Dynamic, competent and motivated human resources build dynamic organization and enable organization to achieve its goals. An organization's performance and resulting productivity are directly proportional to quantity and quality of its human resources. In the management of four "M" s-men, machines, materials and money, the most important is "M" for management of men or human resources. therefore an organization should continuously ensure that the dynamism, competency, motivation and effectiveness of its human resources remain at high level, which requires sound human resources management. In fact one of the fundamental activity areas of management is the management of human resources.

Human resource management means management of people at work. HRM is the process which binds people with organisation and helps both people and Organisation achieve each others goal. Various policies, processes and practices are designed to help both employee and organisation to achieve their goal.

- Human Resource help in transforming the lifeless factors of production into useful products.
- They are capable of enlargement ie. capable of producing on output that is greater than the sum of inputs. once they get inspired, even ordinary people can deliver extraordinary results.
- They can help an organisation achieve result quickly efficiently and effectively.

Definition:

Human Resource Management (HRM) is an operation in companies designed to maximize employee performance in order to meet the employee strategic goals and objectives.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To Review of The Human Resource Management.
- 2) To Study of the fundamentals of Human Resource Management.

Research Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data. The required data has been extracted from various sources like research journals, periodicals, government's publication, magazines, newspaper, articles and the authenticated websites.

Importance of human resources management:

Human resources are assuming increasing significance in modern organization. Majority of problems in organizational setting are human and social rather than physical, technical or economic. The failure to manage human resources causes immense loss to the nation, enterprise and individual. Hence sound human resources management is a principal functional area of management.

(1) There are different functional areas of management like production management, marketing management, financial management, material management; all these are to be performed by human resources. Hence all managers have to manage the human resources of their respective departments to get effective result through and with the people. Though there is a separate personnel/human resources development manager to manage the human resources of the entire organization.

(2) Proper human resources management enables an organisation to maintain a balance between jobs available and job seekers according to qualifications and needs and to provide suitable and most productive employment.

(3) It helps employees to know their strengths and weaknesses and thus enables them to improve their performance and that of the organisation.

(4) It helps an organisation to know where opportunities are available for fuller utilization of the known potentials of the employees.

(5) It helps in generating valid data about employees for personnel functions like training, development, placement, promotion etc.

(6) Sound human resources management can enable an organisation to understand the nature, potentialities and limitations of its human resources, to develop them to actualize their full potentials, to utilize them to the optimal ability of the unit, to maintain their quality and to amalgamate them with other resources, which can lead to effective utilization of human resources.

(7) Sound human resources management enables an organisation to create right attitude among the employees through effective motivation, to utilize effectively the available human resources and thereby to secure willing cooperation of the employees for achieving goals of the organisation and fulfilling their own, social and other psychological needs of recognition, love, affection, belongingness, esteem and self-actualization.

(8) It helps human resources of an organisation to sharpen capabilities required to perform various function associated as individuals and to discover and exploit their inner potential for their own and organizational development purposes and to develop an organizational climate in which supervisor-subordinate relationships, team work and

collaboration among sub units are strong and support to the professional wellbeing's, motivation and pride of employees.

Scope of HRM:

The scope of HRM is indeed vast. All major activities in the working life of worker from the time of his or her entry in to an organization until he or she leaves come under the purview of HRM. Specifically, the activities included are HR planning, job analysis and design, recruitment and selection, orientation and placement, training and development, performance appraisal and job evaluation, employee and executive remuneration, motivation and communication, welfare, safety and health, industrial relations (IR) and the like. For the sake of convenience, we can categories all these functions into seven sections – (I) Introduction to HRM, (II) Employee Hiring, (III) Employee and Executing Remuneration, (IV) Employee Motivation, (V) Employee Maintenance, (VI) IR, and (VII) Prospects of HRM

Nature of HRM:

Human Resources Management (HRM) is a management function that helps managers' recruit, select, train and develops members for an organisation. Obviously, HRM is concerned with the people's dimension in organisations. Specifically, the following constitute the core of HRM:

1. Organisations are not mere bricks, mortar, machineries or inventories. They are people. It is the people who staff and manage organisations.

2. HRM involves the application of management functions and principles. The functions and principles are applied to acquisitioning, developing, maintaining, and remunerating employees in organisations.

3. Decisions relating to employees must be integrated. Decisions on different aspects of employees must be consistent with other human resource (HR) decisions.

4. Decisions made must influence the effectiveness of an organisation. Effectiveness of an organisation must result in betterment of services to customers in the form of high-quality products supplied at reasonable costs.

5. HRM functions are not confined to business establishments only. They are applicable to non-business organisations, too, such as education, health care, recreation, and the like.

Obviously, HRM refers to a set of programmes, functions and activities designed and carried out in order to maximize both employee as well as organizational effectiveness.

HRM: Function and Objective

The primary objective of HRM is to be ensure the availability of competent and willing work force to an organisation. Beyond this, there are other objectives, too. specifically, HRM objectives are

four fold societal, organisational, functional and personal

Societal:

To be ethically and socially responsible to the needs and challenges of the society while minimising the negative impact of such demand upon the organisation. The failure of organisation to use their resources for the society benefit in ethical ways may lead to restriction. For example, the society may limit HR decisions through laws that enforce reservation in hiring and laws that address discrimination, safety or other such areas of societal concern.

Organization:

To recognise the role of HRM in bringing about organisational effectiveness. HRM is not an end in itself. It is only a means to assist the organisation with its primary objectives. Simply stated, department exists to serve the rest of the organisation.

Functional:

To maintain the department contribution at a level appropriate to the organisations needs. Resources are wasted when HRM is either more or less sophisticated to suit the organisation demands. The department level of service must be tailored to fit the organisation it serves.

Personal:

To assist employees in achieving their personal goals, at least insofar as these goals enhance the individual contribution to the organisation. Personal objectives of employees must be met if workers are to be maintained, retained and motivated. Otherwise, employees performance and satisfaction may decline and employees may leave the organisation.

Function:

In order to realise the objective stated above, HRM must perform certain functions. These functions have been stated while outlining the scope of HRM. Generally, it may be stated that there is a correlation between the objectives and the functions. In other words, some functions help realise specific objectives. For example, the organisational objective

is sought to be met by discharging such functions as HR planning, recruitment and selection, training and development, and performance appraisal. Similarly, the personal objective is sought to be realised through such functions as remuneration, assessment and the like.

Principles:

If policy is a guide for managerial decisions and actions, principle is the fundamental truth established by research, investigation and analysis. Many personal principles have been established through practice, experience and observation. Principles are universal truths generally applicable to all the organisation. Policies, on the other hand vary from organisation to organisation. Principle guide managers in formulating policies, programmes, procedures, and practices. They also come handy in solving any vexing problem. Some of the personnel principles are:

- 1) Principle of individual department to offer full and equal opportunities to every employee to realise his/her full potential.
- 2) Principle of scientific selection to select the right person for the right job.
- 3) Principle to free flow of communication to keep all channels of communication open and encourage upward, downward, horizontal, format and informal communication.
- 4) Principle of participation to associate employee representatives at every level of decision making.
- 5) Principle of fair remuneration to pay fair and equitable wages and salary commensurating with job.
- 6) Principle of incentive to recognise and reward good performance.
- 7) Principle to dignity of labour to treat every job and every job holder with dignity and respect.
- 8) Principle of labour management Co-operation to promote cordial Industrial relations.
- 9) Principle of term spirit to promote co-operation and team spirit among employees.
- 10) Principle of contribution to national prosperity to provide a higher purpose of work to all employees and to contribute to national prosperity.

Evolution of HRM in India:

Period	Development Status	Outlook	Emphasis	Status
1920s-1930s	Beginning	Pragmatism of capitalist	Statutory, welfare, paternalism	Clerical
1940s-1960s	Struggling for recognition	Technical, legalistic	Introduction of techniques	Administrative
1970s-1980s	Achieving sophistication	Professional, legalistic, impersonal	Regulatory, Conforming, imposition of Standard on other functions	Managerial
1990s	Promising	Philosophical	Human values, productivity through people	Executive

Conclusion:

Human Resource Management (HRM) is a management function that helps managers plan, recruit, select, train, develop, remunerate and

maintain members for an organisation. HRM is the latest nomenclature used to denote personnel management. HRM has four objectives, namely (i) societal, (ii) organisational (iii) functional and (iv)

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personal Two issues arise when one talks about the organisation of HR function (i) status of the HR department in the overall set-up and (ii) composition of the department itself. Both depend upon the scale of operations and attitude of top management towards HRM. Outsourcing will have negative impact on HR department.

An organisation must have set policies, definite procedures and well defined principles relating to its personnel. This contribute to the effectiveness, continuity and stability of the organisation.

Ever since its Inception in 4th country BC (much earlier in other countries), the HRM functions have gone a long way and have assumed a professional status today. HRM offer several career opportunities to the aspirants.

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An Overview of the Role of Technology in Human Resource Management in Present Era

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Introduction:

Human Resource Manager uses information technology to get employee performance and also assess employee feedback to be used for the benefit of the organisation. Various hardware and software application available to make it possible for Human Resource manager to examine the employee performance and established the performance standard.

Human Resource technology is evolving rapidly. Human Resource must use these technologies appropriately in order to help organizations capitalize on their human capital. Human Resource professionals need to focus on the strategic issues identified by executives as critical for organizational sustainability in order to strategically manage human capital within the organization. They need to understand and implement the business strategy using the appropriate technological tools to effectively manage human capital to positively impact the bottom line. HR must be strategically proactive rather than reactive.

What is Human Resource Management?

Human Resource Management is the strategic approach to managing an organisation's most valuable asset, its people. Human Resource Management involves the recruitment, selection, training, development, compensation and overall management of employees to achieve organisational goals effectively. It also encompasses fostering a positive workplace culture and ensuring compliance with the labour laws and regulations.

Objectives:

1. To Study the role of Technology in Human Resource Management.
2. To understand the concept of Human Resource Technology.
3. To know the benefits of choosing the right Human Resource Technology for business.

Research Methodology:

The Researcher has used the Primary and Secondary method of data collection. The primary sourced of data is collected by social and personal observations and also she has referred the reference books, articles and internet websites to collect the secondary data to analyse and conclude the research study.

The Concept of Human Resource Technology:

Human Recourse technology can be defined as any technology that is used to attract, hire, retain, and maintain human resources, support Human Resource administration, and optimize Human Resources Management. This technology can used in different types of human resource information systems (HRIS) and by various stakeholders, such

as managers, employees, and Human Resource professionals. This technology can be accessed in different ways. There is no doubt that technology has made it easier and faster to gather, collate, and deliver information and communicate with employees. More importantly, it has the potential to reduce the administrative burden on the Human Resource department so it is better able to focus on more meaningful Human Resource activities, such as providing managers with the expertise they need to make more effective Related decisions Research has indicated that companies who effectively use technology to manage their Human Resource functions will have a significant advantage over those that do not.

Meaning & Definition:

According to Valverde (2006), Human Recourse Management is "All managerial actions carried out at any level regarding the organization of work and the entry, development and exit of people in the organization so that their competencies are used at their best in order to achieve corporate objectives". It includes the actors, as well as their relevant responsibilities and tasks.

Human resource management has developed for almost twenty years and the Human Resource function has changed a lot from the activities to management level. It makes the traditional structure of Human Resource function different that the line managers and employees involve in Human Resource issue. But Human Resource professionals are still considered as the

core of workforce management, especially towards the strategy aspect.

Functions of Human Resources Management:

Human Resources Management has an important role to play in equipping organizations to meet the challenges of an expanding and increasingly competitive sector. Increase in staff numbers, contractual diversification and changes in demographic profile which compel the Human Resources managers to reconfigure the role and significance of human resources management. The functions are responsive to current staffing needs, but can be proactive in reshaping organizational objectives. All the functions of Human Resources Management are correlated with the core objectives of Human Resources Management.

Benefits of choosing the right Human Resource Technology for Business:

1. Aligning software with strategy
2. More efficient and focused recruiting efforts
3. Actionable workforce analytics at your fingertips
4. Support for key Human Resource related compliance issues
5. Less opportunity for data-entry and duplication errors
6. More time for Human Resource strategy
7. Streamlined on boarding
8. Less burdensome hiring across state lines
9. Convenient, secure access to Human Resource documents at any time

Role of Technology in Human Resource Management:

Role of Technology in Managing Human Resource Rapid changes in technology have affected businesses in many ways, due to globalization and organizational adjustments to managing workforce need and retention of talented employees, human resources has to adapt swiftly. If Human Resource needs to continue to play a critical role in helping businesses anticipate and manage organizational change, it must have technology at its core, to implement his functional alignment with organizational objectives.

The role of technology in Human Resource Management has evolved significantly over the years. In recent days, technology serves as a catalyst for human resource and processes. It plays several important roles, including:

1. Efficiency and Automation:
2. Data Management and Analysis:
3. Recruitment and Talent Acquisition: etc.

Advantages of Technology in Human Resource Management:

Technology has simplified and automated many Human Resource processes, making them more efficient and effective. For example, Human Resource software can streamline recruitment, employee on boarding, and training processes. It can

also allow for easier tracking of performance and attendance. Also, technology can help Human Resource professionals identify and address workplace issues, such as biases or low employee engagement, by analysing data and providing insights.

How Technology Affects Human Resource Management Practices:

The advancement of technology in Human Resource management is set to have a significant impact on talent and workforce management. Developments in technology, such as AI, machine learning, and data analytics, are allowing for more efficient and effective Human Resource processes, including recruitment, performance management, and employee engagement. These technologies can help to reduce bias in decision-making, increase accuracy in data analysis, and provide better insights into employee behaviour and performance. Therefore, organizations will be more capable of making decisions based on data and enhancing their overall Human Resource strategies.

Conclusion:

The role of the Human Resource professional has changed fundamentally as a result of technology. In recent days, technology serves as a catalyst for human resource and processes. It plays several important roles. The role of technology in Human Resource Management has evolved significantly over the years. In recent days, technology serves as a catalyst for human resource and processes. It plays several important roles. Technology can also help Human Resource professionals identify and address workplace issues, such as biases or low employee engagement, by analysing data and providing insights.

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Impact and Challenges of Goods and Service Tax in India

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Introduction:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in India to simplify the indirect tax structure and create a unified taxation system across the country. Before the implementation of GST, the Indian taxation system involved a complex web of indirect taxes imposed by both the central and state governments. This fragmented system led to cascading taxes, increased compliance costs, and hindered the ease of doing business.

The idea of implementing GST in India had been under discussion for several years before it was finally introduced. The process involved multiple stages, consultations, and negotiations among the central and state governments. Here's a brief overview of the key milestones in the introduction of GST in India:

First Discussion (2000): The idea of GST was first introduced in the budget speech of the then-Finance Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2000-01.

Formation of Empowered Committee (2007): An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers was formed to design and guide the implementation of GST. The committee was chaired by Asim Dasgupta, the then-Finance Minister of West Bengal.

Recommendations of the Empowered Committee (2009): The Empowered Committee submitted its recommendations on the design and structure of GST, including the rates and exemptions.

Constitutional Amendment (2016): The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014, commonly known as the GST Bill, was introduced in the Parliament. It required a constitutional amendment to confer concurrent powers to both the central and state governments for levying GST.

Passage of GST Bill (2016): The GST Bill was passed in both houses of Parliament – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha – in 2016. This marked a significant step toward the implementation of GST.

GST Council Formation (2016): The GST Council, consisting of representatives from the central and state governments, was formed to make key decisions regarding the GST, including tax rates, exemptions, and other related matters.

GST Rollout (July 1, 2017): GST was officially implemented in India on July 1, 2017. The new tax system replaced various indirect taxes, such as central excise, service tax, VAT, and others, with a single, comprehensive tax.

The introduction of GST aimed to streamline the taxation system, eliminate the cascading effect of taxes, boost economic efficiency, and create a unified national market. While the implementation faced initial challenges and adjustments, GST has become a cornerstone of India's taxation system, impacting businesses and consumers alike.

Objectives:

Prime objectives of this research:

- To study structure of GST and impact of GST on Indian Economy.
- To study the challenges of implementation of GST.

Research Methodology: The study focuses on extensive study of secondary data collected from various books, journals, government reports publication from various websites which focused on Goods and Services Tax.

GST Structure in India:

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) structure in India consists of multiple tax slabs. Please note that there may have been changes or updates since then, so it's advisable to check the latest information from official sources or consult with a tax professional. As of my last update, the GST structure in India includes the following tax slabs:

5%
12%
18%
28%

Additionally, certain essential items may be taxed at 0%, and some goods and services are exempt from GST. The GST Council periodically reviews and updates the tax rates based on economic conditions and revenue requirements.

The gross GST revenue collected in the month of October, 2023 is ₹ 1,72,003 crore out of

which ₹ 30,062 crore is CGST, ₹ 38,171 crore is SGST, ₹ 91,315 crore (including ₹ 42,127 crore collected on import of goods) is IGST and ₹ 12,456 crore (including ₹ 1,294 crore collected on import of goods) is cess. The government has settled ₹ 42,873 crore to CGST and ₹ 36,614 crore to SGST from IGST. The total revenue of Centre and the States in the month of October, 2023 after regular settlement is ₹72,934 crore for CGST and ₹ 74,785 crore for SGST. The gross GST revenue for the month of October, 2023 is 13% higher than that in the same month last year. During the month, revenue from domestic transactions (including import of services) is also 13% higher than the revenues from these sources during the same month last year. The average gross monthly GST collection in the FY 2023-24 now stands at Rs. 1.66 lakh crore and is 11% per cent more than that in the same period in the previous financial year.

❖ **Impact of GST on Indian Economy:**

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has had a significant impact on the Indian economy since its implementation in July 2017. Here are some key effects:

- **Streamlining Tax Structure:**

GST replaced multiple indirect taxes imposed by both the central and state governments, simplifying the tax structure. The unified tax system reduced the cascading effect of taxes, promoting transparency and efficiency.

- **Creation of a Common Market:**

GST facilitated the creation of a common national market by eliminating inter-state barriers to trade. Businesses can now operate more seamlessly across state borders, reducing compliance burdens and logistics costs.

- **Boost to GDP Growth:**

The implementation of GST aimed to boost economic growth by creating a more business-friendly environment. The simplified tax structure and improved compliance were expected to contribute to increased GDP growth over the long term.

- **Increased Tax Compliance:**

GST introduced a robust technology-driven platform for tax filing and compliance, reducing the scope for tax evasion. The digitization of the tax filing process has led to better compliance and increased revenue for the government.

- **Impact on Inflation:**

In the initial period post-GST implementation, there were some short-term disruptions, leading to changes in prices and inflation patterns. Over time, GST was expected to have a neutral or positive impact on inflation as the economy adjusted to the new tax regime.

- **SMEs and Informal Sector:**

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) faced initial challenges in adapting to the new tax

structure due to compliance requirements. The informal sector, which previously operated outside the tax net, was brought into the formal economy, contributing to increased tax collections.

- **Sectoral Impact:**

Different sectors were affected differently by GST. Some experienced benefits from reduced tax rates and simplified processes, while others faced challenges in adapting to the new system. For example, the logistics and supply chain sector saw improvements due to reduced check posts and streamlined transportation.

- **Government Revenue:**

GST was expected to enhance government revenue by widening the tax base and reducing tax evasion. The GST Council periodically reviews and adjusts tax rates to ensure revenue adequacy while considering the economic impact.

- **E-commerce and Digital Economy:**

The digital economy and e-commerce sector witnessed changes in tax compliance and collection mechanisms under GST. E-commerce operators were required to collect and remit taxes, bringing greater transparency to online transactions.

While the implementation of GST has brought about several positive changes, it's important to note that there were also challenges during the initial transition period. The long-term success and impact of GST on the Indian economy continue to be subject to ongoing reforms, adjustments, and feedback from businesses and stakeholders.

❖ **Challenges of GST implementation in India:**

The implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India has brought about significant reforms in the indirect tax structure. However, it has also posed several challenges, particularly during the initial phases. Some of the key challenges faced during the GST implementation in India include:

- **Transition Issues:**

The shift from the previous multi-tax system to the unified GST regime posed challenges in terms of understanding the new tax structure and compliance requirements. Businesses faced difficulties in transitioning their accounting systems and processes to align with GST regulations.

- **Technical Glitches and IT Challenges:**

The GST Network (GSTN), the IT backbone supporting GST, experienced technical glitches and system outages during the initial period of implementation. This affected the filing of returns and compliance procedures.

Businesses, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), encountered challenges in adapting to the new online filing system.

- **Complexity in Tax Structure:**

While GST aimed to simplify the tax structure, the existence of multiple tax slabs (5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%) and additional cess on certain

goods added complexity. Frequent changes in tax rates and classification of goods and services also contributed to compliance challenges.

- **Compliance Burden:**

Compliance requirements increased with the introduction of GST, particularly for small businesses. Filing multiple returns and maintaining detailed documentation placed a burden on businesses, especially those with limited resources.

- **Input Tax Credit Issues:**

Ensuring seamless flow of input tax credit across the supply chain was a challenge. Issues such as mismatched invoices and delays in credit reconciliation led to disputes and working capital concerns for businesses.

- **Educational and Awareness Challenges:**

Lack of awareness and understanding about the new tax regime among businesses, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, created hurdles in compliance.

Educational programs and outreach initiatives were required to enhance understanding and promote compliance.

- **Anti-Profitteering Concerns:**

The anti-profitteering provisions aimed at ensuring that businesses passed on the benefits of reduced tax rates to consumers. However, the implementation and interpretation of these provisions raised concerns and led to disputes.

- **Changes in Business Processes:**

Businesses needed to adapt their processes, including accounting, invoicing, and inventory management, to align with the GST requirements. This transition posed operational challenges for many enterprises.

- **Sectoral Variances:**

Different sectors were affected differently by GST. Some faced challenges in adapting to the new tax rates, while others benefited from reduced tax burdens.

- **Periodic Rate Revisions:**

The periodic revisions in tax rates and the addition of new goods and services to the GST ambit required businesses to stay updated and adjust their systems accordingly.

Conclusion: The introduction to GST in India was a significant step towards simplifying the tax structure and bringing uniformity in the tax rates across the country. However, the implementation of GST has not been smooth, and it has faced several challenges and problems while GST registration or incorrect GST return filing. The complex tax structure, technology glitches, high compliance costs, ITC issues, GST rates, and E-way Bill system issues have had a significant impact on businesses, especially SMEs. GST has both positive as well as negative impacts on the economy. It facilitates economic growth by being transparent and creates loss over a few sectors by the increased prices of the

commodity but the ease of doing business has been helped by a unified taxation system in the country. Thus, how GST is viewed in terms of the Indian economy depends on person to person.

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Green Revolution and Economic Diversification

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Introduction:

The introduction of the Green Revolution and economic diversification had far-reaching social and economic implications for Maharashtra. While it led to increased agricultural productivity and industrialization, it also brought about significant social changes. Urbanization accelerated as people migrated from rural to urban areas in search of better livelihood opportunities, leading to the emergence of new challenges such as urban overcrowding, housing shortages, and infrastructure strains. In essence, the introduction of the Green Revolution and Economic Diversification in Maharashtra during the 1960s to the 1980s laid the foundation for the state's modern agricultural and industrial sectors, driving economic growth and transforming its socio-economic landscape.

1. Green Revolution Impact:

The Green Revolution, which began in the late 1960s, had a profound impact on Maharashtra's agricultural sector. High-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, improved irrigation techniques, and increased use of fertilizers and pesticides led to a significant increase in agricultural productivity, particularly in regions like Vidarbha and Marathwada. Crops such as wheat, cotton, and sugarcane saw substantial yield improvements, contributing to overall agricultural growth. Alongside agricultural growth, Maharashtra experienced rapid industrialization and urbanization during this period. Mumbai, the capital city, emerged as a major industrial and commercial center, attracting investments from both domestic and international sources. The state government implemented policies to promote industrial growth, leading to the establishment of manufacturing units, textile mills, and small-scale industries across various regions. Specifically focusing on Maharashtra, your statement highlights the objectives of the Green Revolution within the context of the state, emphasizing its aim to address food scarcity and enhance agricultural productivity to meet the increasing demands of the population. This aligns well with the broader goals of the Green Revolution, which aimed to improve food security and alleviate hunger on a global scale.

2. Infrastructure Development:

The government focused on infrastructure development to support industrial and agricultural growth. Major projects included the construction of roads, highways, ports, and power plants. Mumbai, being the financial capital, received significant attention in terms of infrastructure development, including the expansion of transportation networks and the establishment of modern amenities. Maharashtra witnessed diversification in its

industrial base during this period. While traditional sectors like textiles and manufacturing continued to thrive, new industries such as petrochemicals, engineering, and pharmaceuticals emerged. The state government introduced policies to encourage private investment and entrepreneurship, leading to the growth of small and medium-scale industries across different sectors.

3. Social and Economic Changes:

The period saw significant social and economic changes in Maharashtra. Urbanization led to the migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities. However, this also resulted in challenges such as overcrowding, housing shortages, and strain on infrastructure in cities. The growth of industries and urban centers contributed to rising standards of living for many, but also highlighted disparities in income and access to resources. Overall, the Green Revolution and Economic Diversification period marked a phase of significant transformation for Maharashtra, with agriculture, industry, and urban development playing key roles in shaping the state's economy and society.

Challenges:

Agricultural Sustainability: Despite the gains from the Green Revolution, Maharashtra faces challenges related to agricultural sustainability. Issues such as water scarcity, soil degradation, and climate change threaten the productivity and long-term viability of farming practices.

Rapid urbanization, particularly in cities like Mumbai and Pune, has led to overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation. Managing urban growth while ensuring livability and sustainability remains a significant challenge. Maharashtra, like many other regions, grapples with income inequality, with disparities

between rural and urban areas and within urban centers. Bridging this gap and ensuring equitable access to opportunities and resources is crucial for inclusive growth.

Infrastructure Deficits: Despite significant investments, infrastructure deficits persist in areas such as transportation, energy, and healthcare. Addressing these gaps is essential for supporting economic activities and improving the quality of life for residents.

Environmental Sustainability: Maharashtra faces environmental challenges, including air and water pollution, deforestation, and waste management issues. Balancing economic growth with environmental conservation is imperative to safeguard natural resources and mitigate climate change impacts.

Opportunities:

1. **Technology and Innovation:** Maharashtra has a strong base in technology and innovation, particularly in sectors such as information technology, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals. Embracing emerging technologies and fostering innovation can drive economic diversification and competitiveness.
2. **Infrastructure Development:** Continued investments in infrastructure, including transportation networks, energy systems, and digital connectivity, present opportunities for stimulating economic growth, attracting investments, and improving quality of life.
3. **Sustainable Agriculture:** Promoting sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming, precision agriculture, and water conservation techniques, presents opportunities to enhance productivity, mitigate environmental impacts, and ensure food security.
4. **Urban Renewal:** Transforming urban areas through sustainable urban planning, smart infrastructure, and affordable housing initiatives can create vibrant and livable cities, attracting businesses, talent, and investment.
5. **Skilling and Education:** Investing in education and skill development initiatives can equip the workforce with the capabilities needed for emerging industries and future jobs. Developing a skilled workforce enhances productivity, innovation, and overall economic resilience.
6. **Entrepreneurship and Startups:** Maharashtra has a thriving startup ecosystem, particularly in cities like Mumbai and Pune. Fostering entrepreneurship, supporting small and medium enterprises, and providing a conducive business environment can spur innovation, job creation, and economic growth. Navigating these challenges and leveraging opportunities requires strategic planning, effective governance, collaboration between public and private

sectors, and a focus on sustainable and inclusive development. By addressing these issues and capitalizing on opportunities, Maharashtra can continue its trajectory of economic growth and prosperity in the years to come.

1. **Economic Reforms:** In 1991, India initiated economic reforms aimed at liberalizing the economy, reducing government intervention, and promoting private sector participation. Maharashtra, with Mumbai as its financial capital, played a crucial role in driving these reforms forward. The state government implemented policies to facilitate investment, deregulate industries, and liberalize trade, opening up opportunities for businesses to thrive.
2. **Expansion of Financial Services:** Mumbai, home to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), emerged as a leading financial center in India and a hub for global financial activities. The liberalization of the financial sector enabled the entry of foreign banks, investment firms, and insurance companies, further enhancing Mumbai's status as an international financial hub.
3. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Liberalization policies allowed for increased foreign investment in Maharashtra across various sectors, including manufacturing, services, and infrastructure. FDI inflows contributed to the modernization of industries, technology transfer, and job creation, boosting economic growth and development in the state.
4. **Export Promotion:** Globalization facilitated greater integration of Maharashtra's economy with international markets, leading to increased exports of goods and services. The state capitalized on its strengths in sectors such as information technology, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and automobiles to expand its presence in global markets and attract foreign buyers and investors.
5. **Industrial Growth and Diversification:** Liberalization spurred industrial growth and diversification in Maharashtra. The state witnessed the emergence of new industries, including IT, biotechnology, entertainment, and services. Mumbai, Pune, and other cities became prominent hubs for these sectors, attracting talent, investment, and infrastructure development.
6. **Infrastructure Development:** Globalization necessitated investments in infrastructure to support economic activities and enhance competitiveness. Maharashtra embarked on infrastructure projects such as the Mumbai-Pune Expressway, Mumbai Metro, and modernization of ports and airports to improve connectivity, logistics, and trade facilitation. While

globalization brought significant economic benefits, it also posed challenges for Maharashtra. The state had to contend with increased competition, market volatility, and the need to address disparities between urban and rural areas, ensuring that the benefits of globalization were inclusive and equitable.

Conclusion:

Agricultural Transformation The Green Revolution brought about a remarkable transformation in Maharashtra's agricultural sector, leading to increased productivity and crop yields. The adoption of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, modern irrigation techniques, and agrochemicals significantly boosted agricultural output, particularly in regions like Vidarbha and Marathwada.

Industrial Growth Concurrently, Maharashtra witnessed rapid industrialization and economic diversification. Mumbai emerged as a major industrial and commercial hub, attracting investments and fostering the growth of manufacturing, textile, and small-scale industries. The state government's policies aimed at promoting industrial growth contributed to the expansion of the industrial base across various regions. **In** Infrastructure development played a crucial role in supporting both agricultural and industrial growth. Significant investments were made in building roads, ports, power plants, and other essential facilities to facilitate transportation, trade, and manufacturing activities. Mumbai, being the financial capital, received special attention in terms of infrastructure development to enhance its connectivity and competitiveness.

Socio-Economic Impact The Green Revolution and Economic Diversification era brought about significant socio-economic changes in Maharashtra. Urbanization accelerated as people migrated from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities, leading to the emergence of new challenges such as urban overcrowding, housing shortages, and infrastructure strains. While the period witnessed improvements in living standards for many, income inequality persisted, highlighting the need for inclusive growth strategies.

Legacy and Challenges The conclusion of this era left a lasting legacy on Maharashtra's economy and society. The state emerged as a leading agricultural and industrial powerhouse in India, with Mumbai playing a pivotal role in driving economic growth and development. However, challenges such as environmental degradation, infrastructure deficits, and income inequality persisted, necessitating continued efforts to address them effectively.

In essence, the conclusion of the Green Revolution and Economic Diversification era laid the foundation for Maharashtra's modern economy, setting the stage for future growth and prosperity. The lessons learned during this period continue to

inform policy decisions and development strategies aimed at ensuring sustainable and inclusive economic progress in the state.

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Role of Librarian in the Digital Age

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the importance of the internet and role of librarian in effective use of the internet for providing the services to the users. In present internet age the librarians develop their own abilities and implement internet based services like, using internet for housekeeping operations, resource sharing, user education, information literacy, retrieval techniques, development of library web sites, digital & virtual reference service, creating institutional repositories, digital libraries, etc.

Keywords: Internet, World Wide Web, OPAC, Library services, digital libraries, etc.

Introduction:

Library & Information centres have gone through a massive change with the introduction of ICT. Librarians must be ready to work according to the changing environment and the needs of the users. Users are expecting from libraries new resources which are useful them and it is the duty of the librarians to provide new resources to the user's according their needs. So librarian must be aware of new technologies and how to utilize in the library. Today's age is internet age and technological age and internet is playing vital role in the field of learning, teaching and research process. Internet has become significant component in an academic institution and it plays a crucial role in meeting and communication needs of institutions. In order to survive in the present age, librarians try to implement various internet based services in the libraries for the users. The users of new electronic era are expecting from better and instant services from the libraries. Librarians have changed the traditional ways of providing services which were depended only on printed sources. Providing internet based services to the users is the need of the time.

Definition of Internet:

Allen Kent's Encyclopedia of Library & Information Science defines Internet as-

- I. The internet, sometimes called simply the net is a worldwide system of computer networks - a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers)
- II. The internet is an internet work of networks, which uses the transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol (TCP/IP) suite.

Internet is the largest world wide network of networks enabling all kinds of computers to communicate and share information across the globe. It is a global source of information resources accessible through computer networks at any time by anyone from anywhere in the World. Internet has dramatically improved personal communication and interaction among scientific research community and enabled them to access a vast range of the latest information resources on their desktops/laptops/net tops. Today, Internet is being increasingly used for academic, research and communication purposes.

Useful Resources available on the Internet:

Internet has changed all means of information sources and services. Internet has become a part of library environment today. Internet for reference work in the library is gaining popularity. It can be successfully utilized for providing short and long range services because various primary and secondary sources of information are available online from many websites.

Following are various sources available on the internet.

e-books - e-journals - Directories - dictionaries - Maps- films -Magazines-Databases-Conference Proceedings-Bibliographical Tools-Library catalogues- Standards- old and rare books-e-thesis & dissertations--encyclopedias-Newspapers-Technical reports- Preprints-patents-Web sites of institutions, companies & different Govt. Depts.

Role of the Librarian in Internet Age:

Internet technology has become fundamental in every library operation and services. Perhaps no other recent developments have impacted the library profession to such a great extent as internet. There is a continuing evolution of the roles and functions of libraries and librarians which appears to parallel the growth of acceptance

and use of the internet by library professionals. The innovative use of the internet technologies enables us to reach both local and distant users much more easily and effectively. Use of internet in library housekeeping operations and other services are as following -

1) Book acquisition systems- The traditional system of acquisition of books has changed due to the internet facility. Librarians are using internet for correspondence with book vendors/sellers and publishers. The book publishers/suppliers are also sending their new arrivals list to the librarians through e-mails and librarians easily come to know which new books are published in a specific subject. So acquisition system is smoothly functioning with the help of e-mail system. It saves time, cost and human efforts.

2) Classification Systems- Through Internet, librarians can access various online classification systems for unique numbers and quick service. Major classification systems are available online and they are subscription based or free or on trial basis, like Dewey online.

3) Cataloguing Systems- In the age of internet, every library provides online cataloguing, OPAC, Web- OPAC, etc. It is easy with using particular software for cataloguing work and creating catalog of all library resources.

4) Circulation Systems- Using network and specific software for circulation system, the librarian must plan for smooth circulation of reading materials throughout day with providing open access system to the users. Every user can access library reading materials as per their requirements like, in the library, home or office.

5) Collection Development- Due to budget constraint and other issues, librarians can change their traditional ways of collection of only printed books. In the internet age, librarians can subscribe e-books, e-journals etc. It is cost effective as compared to printed resources and it is the need of the time and also the requirement of the users.

6) Resource sharing- In present times, every library must share his/her institution's resources with other libraries utilizing the internet facility. This will help librarians create union catalogue of all its resources and provide access to new e-resources to the users in an effective manner.

7) Services- Using internet, librarians may implement new services as well as improve traditional services like, Inter Library Loan, Document Delivery Service, Reference & Information services, Current Awareness Service, Selective Dissemination of information, New Additions, Content Pages, OPAC, etc.

8) User Education- Librarians play leading role in providing user education programs to the users. In internet age, every user must know and learn various services, collection & resources of libraries.

Librarians can give proper training by organizing various awareness programs. Librarian can also send e-mails through to the users about upcoming programs.

9) Information Literacy- Information literacy is the need of the present internet age and librarians can guide to the users arranging various information literacy programs and also taking proper feedback from the users for implementing new services and improving existing resources and services.

10) Searching & Retrieval of Information- There are various search tools to find out appropriate information. It is the responsibility of librarians that the user must be able to use proper searching techniques to find relevant information from various electronic databases. The systems of searching information are indexing, cataloguing & now search engines, etc. The user must be able to find out his required information without loss of time.

11) Developing Library Web Site- In this present internet age there is need to develop web site to meet user's information needs. The librarians play a role of content manager to provide users variety of information. Librarians must pay more attention to how effective their sites are and how easy they are to navigate and special care has to be given in designing & implementing library websites for information accessibility and use.

12) Marketing of Library Services - Announcement of various library resources and services should be done for outside users. Users must know various resources and services are available in the library.

13) Virtual Reference Service - Librarians can provide internet based virtual reference service to the inside & outside users. He/she can help users for searching specific information on the internet and try to send information via telephone and e-mail for the outside users to meet their requirements.

14) Developing Digital Libraries- Librarians attempt to preserve the print and archive valuable material by converting them to digital formats. It can save rare collection like, manuscripts, old books, theses & dissertations, etc.

15) Consortia Initiative- Several consortia programs have been setup over last few years to obtain license and to enable desktop internet access to scholarly e-resources. Libraries must subscribe the proper consortia depending on their user need.

16) Institutional repositories- Institutional repositories are one of the most promising developments that utilize new web technologies to offer a viable and sustainable alternative to the scholarly publishing. The repositories also serve as a comprehensive publications database of the parent organization. The

various faculty members are published research articles in various journals, conferences, seminars, etc.; the librarian should collect these articles from

them and create a repository using open source software. It will be advantageous to the students and research scholars for developing the future research.

17) Use of Web 2.0 tools in libraries

Blogs - A blog is a website where library users can enter their thoughts, ideas, suggestions and comments.

Instant Messaging (IM) - IM is gathering of technologies that create the opportunity of real time text based communication between two or more participants over the internet.

RSS Feeds- RSS is a family of web feed formats used to publish regularly updated works for instance blogs entries, news headlines, audio and video etc. in customary design.

Social Networking: A social network service focuses on building online communities of people who share interesting activities. It would enable librarians and users not only to interact but to share and change resources enthusiastically in an electronic medium.

Podcasting-A pod cast is a series of audio or video digital media files which are circulated over internet. Pod casts can encourage recordings about library services and programs and also highlights about new resources.

Tagging - It can be applied to the libraries for editing the subject headings from the user point of view and thereby do indexing and checking relevancy of the searches, thereby making the collection more active.

Wikis - Wikis can be used by the users to share information and enhance the content and a record of these transactions is archived for future references.

You Tube It can be used as publishing tool for marketing of library and its products.

18) Using WI-FI Technology-

Wi-Fi provides access to the remote users, where user population can access the databases like CD-Rom, bibliographic, web pages, etc.

19) Awareness about internet threats and precautions to be taken - Libraries are becoming dependent on internet day by day. They are making their own databases on the web and the tendency is rising at an increasing rate. So the librarian must know what are internet threats and the basic precautions must be taken before using internet. The various threats like threat from browser, threat from e-mails, from chat, from floppy or CD, from worm or Trojan, from cookies, from virus, from crackers, phishing websites, mails etc are spread all over the Internet. Proper Antivirus software must be installed before using online resources. The librarian should take care of precautions to avoid these threats.

Conclusion:

In the Internet Age, Librarian must adopt new technologies in the libraries for providing accurate services to the users. According to the changing needs of the users, librarian can play the

role of instructor or guide in utilizing proper resources. Users will not only need to learn how to access information, but they should also be taught to critically evaluate internet resources. Librarians must guide users for the effective usage of current trends of technology to get maximum information in least possible time.

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Concept of Good Governance

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Introduction

In modern times, the importance of public administration is increasing day by day and public administration has to work according to the social, political and cultural changes in the country. Earlier, the administration had only a limited function of collecting revenue and maintaining law and order. But in modern times many tasks have to be performed simultaneously. It can be seen that there have been many changes in public administration over time. In public administration, various concepts such as new public administration, new public management, e-governance, good governance, market-based administration, disaster management and digital governance have come forward.

The work of administration has become responsible and the role of good governance is important to maintain social value and transparency in administration. In these changing times, the importance of good governance is more highlighted. Generally, the concept of good governance emerged in the 1990s. The collapse of Soviet Russia and the failure of development governance that led to the financial recession in third world countries and the rise of globalization appear to be factors in the formation of good governance. The World Bank coined the term governance for the first time in 1989. Further in 1992, the World Bank further clarified the concept of good governance in its report 'Governance and Development'. Good governance means good governance. In which an attempt was made to bring transparency in the administration by prioritizing the interests of the people. Good governance preserves human values by improving the quality of life of all citizens.

Throughout history, states have tried to create sovereignty. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj created an ideal state by creating a kingdom of Rayat by taking Mawlas of all castes and religions with him. It can be said to be an example of good governance. Also Chandragupta Maurya's tenure is also considered as golden period in history. Mahatma Gandhi introduced the concept of Ram Rajya. Kautilya mentions in his book Arthashastra what qualities a king should have, how should Prajahit Daksha be a king. The importance of good governance is based on this. Further in the 21st century the government adopted the policy of globalization, privatization and liberalization. This reduced the interference of the government. According to this new economic policy, private policy has been encouraged in the

government and it can be seen that the government is trying to reduce its investment and bring transparency in the administration through the private system.

Meaning of good governance

The word Sushasan appears to have been formed by combining two letters. 'Su' means good and shasan means governance. According to the thinker Vikek Chopra, good governance means finding and pursuing basic social values. Also, the thinker Pai Panandikar while defining good governance says that good governance is a system in which people's lives are peaceful, disciplined, progressive and participatory.

According to the Human Development report, good governance involves more transparency, effectiveness, accountability and people in government institutions and rules. It seeks to build the rule of law by increasing participation. Overall, human values have been emphasized in good governance and efforts have been made to bring flexibility and transparency in administration. To create good governance, it is necessary to create a responsible bureaucracy and an effective governance system. Also, efforts are made in good governance to increase the participation of the people and bring transparency by observing the future.

Characteristics of good governance:

The concept of good governance is an important concept that has existed in modern times and it can be seen that the principles of transparency, ethical values and responsibility in administration have come forward through good governance. In traditional administration, the work of public administration was limited but today the expectations of the people from the government have increased. These expectations are going to be

fulfilled through good governance. There are many characteristics of overall good governance and some of them are as follows.

1. Transparency in Administration:

What kind of laws and regulations are made by the administration working in the state sector? People need to be aware of these laws. While running the government and administration, it is the responsibility of the government to bring transparency while doing public welfare work keeping the interests of the public in mind. When all the people get the information about the activities of the government, transparency in the administration is created in the real sense. This transparency comes into being through good governance. Transparency in administration can be seen only when the public is aware of how effectively and cleanly the government is implementing various laws and policies through good governance.

2. Participation:

Public participation is very important in any governance and administration system. Public participation becomes more effective in the formulation of government policy. In a democracy, it is important for people to have the right to express their opinion against the government. Also, it is important to prevent caste discrimination and gender discrimination from the government level from time to time and this shows the real participation of the people. Public participation can lead to more inclusive decisions. That is why the principle of participation in good governance is seen to have gained special importance.

3. Liability:

Accountability is one of the important features of good governance and the government is always expected to act with a sense of accountability to the people. It is necessary for the government to set certain parameters for accountability towards its work. In order to fulfill this responsibility, government and administration undertake the work of public welfare, resulting in good governance. Responsible governance can truly be termed as governance by the people. Accountability should be clear. If the government undertakes any work, it should be done effectively and in time to take the public into confidence. Also, it is necessary to adopt principles of accountability for the benefit of the people.

4. Efficacy:

Effectiveness is an important characteristic of good governance. It is important to see how effectiveness affects the goals of the government and the people. Through good governance, the welfare of the people is important by bringing effectiveness to the administration. While implementing the decision, the government has to plan its policies keeping in view the future work and following the principle of social equity. It is

necessary to make a conscious effort to maintain the effectiveness of these policies while actually implementing them.

5. Adherence to the principle of equality:

It is expected to be done in a fair manner while classifying the position, responsibility and authority from the central government and the state government. Similarly, while creating the policies of the government, it is necessary to follow equality and implement it. The government is expected to create a system of equality from time to time and the success of the government really depends on it. While formulating public policy, the government needs to consider broad and comprehensive issues and it is necessary for the government to adopt an egalitarian approach to bring justice to the neglected and marginalized sections of the society. Overall, equality was given more importance in creating good governance.

6. Effectiveness:

An important principle of effective governance is when the decisions taken by the government are actually implemented. While implementing such decisions or policies, it is expected to be effectively implemented keeping in mind the public interest. Overall effectiveness is an important feature of good governance.

7. Functionality:

Efficiency is an important feature of good governance and effective implementation of government policies is important. From time to time it is necessary for the government to solve the problems that arise while working in the role of public welfare. Good governance requires excellent management of work and effective implementation of that work. The success of government depends on good governance and efficient administration.

8. Humanitarian approach:

It is necessary to have a humane approach to every action of the government and justice can be given to women, children, elderly, disabled and weak elements of the society from a humane approach. A truly welfare state comes into existence only if any administration has a humane approach. Overall good governance appears to be necessary to bring a humane approach.

Conclusion:

Many schools of thought have come forward in the changing tide of public administration. One of the important streams of thought is good governance. Through this good governance, the interest of the people is given priority by the government and administration. The principles of transparency, accountability and efficiency gain importance in administration through governance. There is no problem if we say that democracy has been strengthened in the real sense through the government. Transformed India is actually India having good governance.

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Overviews: India's Foreign Policy

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Abstract:

India's foreign policy is dynamic ideas that elaborate broadly based on affair in the home and the humanity one of these rudimentary concepts is national security. What all the circumstances, no country can negotiation its national security. Accordingly foreign policy is a certificate through which a country? Civil interests are being chase a foreign policy wanting national interest is a wasted effort. During the Cold War, India's foreign course in which case lived pro-Soviet and hostile to the West at India's independence in 1947, had now become an important strategic partner of the West and a counterweight to China. Over the last six decades, India has significantly expanded its global influence, primarily through diplomacy and trade, and has come a major player in global affairs.

Keywords - Foreign Policy, cold war, Pro-Soviet etc.

Introduction:

This article introduces the concept of foreign courses, where each dog has daily definitions, goals and numerous techniques. The report also outlines how India's foreign policy has changed over time. These strategies involve important relationships with other countries. Humanity is becoming increasingly interconnected, or globalized. We are no longer just a collection of individual nations. No one can bet on that because we are socio-economically and militarily interdependent. States may be forced to cooperate with non-state actors to reap the benefits of multilateral international alliances because national interests are paramount. Dealing with other countries' problems can lead to isolationism in some families.

On the other hand; of course, non-native speakers cannot help but become isolationists. The roots of India's foreign policy are pro-independence flounder. While the Freedom Legionnaires fought for independence, they also had other important causes. Meaning of foreign policy: Foreign policy is the relationship between nations in all international issues, such as disarmament, peace, climate change, decolonization, and justice. For example, foreign policy is a country's strategy for promoting its national interests in international affairs. By rejecting or accepting international treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), or by seeking permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council (NTSC). A country's foreign policy was assumed to be driven solely by national interests, and no other considerations were taken into account when dealing with other

countries. According to George Modellsky, foreign policy is defined as: An activity system developed by a community to change the behavior of other countries and adapt the activities they have acquired to the international environment?

Objectives of India's foreign policy:

The five main goals of every country's foreign policy.

I) the main goal of foreign policy is to preserve the territorial integrity of a country and the interests of its peoples at home and abroad. States generally want to maintain the status quo for this purpose. When a state pursues policies that seek to change the status quo, it is labeled as revisionist and viewed with suspicion by other members of the international community. To maintain our reputation, we must protect the interests of residents within and outside our state.

II) The second objective of foreign policy is to maintain relations with other members of the international community and to pursue policies that align or cooperate with other members to advance one's national interests.

III) The third objective of a country's foreign policy is to promote and further its national interests. The survival, safety, and well-being of its citizens are the primary concern of any state. Different interests often come into conflict, and states must keep this in mind while protecting their own interests.

IV) The fourth objective of foreign policy is to promote a country's economic interests. A country's economic situation has a significant impact on its international reputation. Countries seek to pursue foreign policies that allow them to play a more effective role while promoting their economic success in international affairs. Most treaties and

agreements that states negotiate with other members of the international community are primarily intended to protect and promote the economic interests of those states.

V) The fifth and final goal of foreign policy is to increase a nation's influence by expanding its sphere of influence or by creating a position of dependence on other nations. These issues determined the policies of the United States and the former Soviet Union after World War II. Development of Indian Foreign Policy: Consists of people belonging to six major religions and speaking 16 major languages. After the United States, India gained her independence in 1947 and became the world's largest democracy. India is the second most populous country in the world after China. After independence, India did not want to be ruled by any of the armed groups. After World War II, the Earth was divided into two military blocs, led by the capitalist United States and the communist Soviet Union. Ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union created tensions, and the completion of these two blocs was called the Cold War.

Foundation of India's Foreign Policy:

In 1947, British India was divided into two new states. India and Pakistan. Religious, social, ethnic, and linguistic issues contributed to the separation. During British rule, India bordered Afghanistan, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Tibet in the north and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) in the south. Connect the glory of India with Hinduism. Relations with the Indian government have been strained over the latter's failure to stop anti-Muslim gang violence. According to Jawaharlal Nehru? India's foreign policy should aim at the peaceful and safe liberation of oppressed nations, the elimination of racial discrimination, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. He also spoke about the disregard for national and individual freedoms and the fight against diseases such as disease, poverty and illiteracy that affect large sections of humanity. Basic Principles of Indian Foreign Policy: Conflict 5. Economic aid from foreign countries.

1. Panchsheel:

Panchsheel, realism and pursuit of national interest are the defining concepts of Indian foreign policy. During talks between India and the People's Republic of China in 1954, five principles of peaceful coexistence, known as Panchsheel, were formulated. Jawaharlal Nehru laid down his five principles that formed the basis of the Non-Aligned Movement. The five principles are: Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Mutual non-aggression towards each other. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Harmonious coexistence. These five principles of his were thought to meet the needs of newly

decolonized nations, where there were important issues to address rather than dwell on.

2. Non-alignment policy:

The most important element of Indian foreign policy is non-alignment. Its main objective was to maintain foreign policy independence by refusing to join the military alliance established by the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II, which became a key feature of Cold War policy. Ta. On September 1, 1961, leaders from 28 countries met in Belgrade and founded the Non-Aligned Movement. NAM has grown to include more than 120 countries and, after 50 years, has come to represent the majority voice at the United Nations. ? Non-alignment had nothing to do with neutrality, non-inclusion or isolationism, but was a lively and optimistic idea. India has been a driving force behind the spread and consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). In 1947, India hosted the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi, led by Jawaharlal Nehru, to establish the concept of Asian Unity.? In 1949, India organized another Asian Relations Conference on the issue of Indonesian independence, as India remained strong against colonial domination in other nations.

3. The Policy of Anti-Colonialism, Racism and Imperialism

In 1946, India was the first country to address the subject of apartheid to the United Nations. India expressed its voice in support of Indonesia's independence and convened the Asian Relations Conference to do so. In 1964, 14 African countries were freed from the burden of colonialism thanks to India's continuous efforts through the NAM and other international forums.4. Peaceful, Settlement of International Disputes? India played a key role in resolving the Korean crisis and has backed a negotiated solution to the Palestine issue, boundary issues with neighboring nations, and other disputes and concerns. ? India is a staunch opponent of foreign military action in international disputes. This notion remains the cornerstone of India's foreign policy.

4. Foreign Economic Aid Support to UN, International Law and A just and Equal World Orders India has suggested and supported the reform of the Security Council and other UN institutions in order to make the composition of the Security Council more realistic and democratic. India has contributed significantly to international peace by assisting in the decolonization process and actively participating in UN peacekeeping missions.

Conclusions:

India has ignored global calls for an oil embargo on Iran and withdrew from a UN Security Council vote on Libya on a separate issue, according to a US-based publication. Particularly disappointed were those in the United States who had advocated stronger strategic ties and were already arguing that

the United States was wasting vital diplomatic capital on an organization it could not trust. The rise of regional parties in Indian politics is one of the most important events that shaped India's foreign policy. The foreign policy prerogatives of the central government are being interfered with and national security is at risk. In India, political divisions on key foreign policy issues were a cause for concern.

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Medicinal Perspectives: Synthetic and Characterization of 1, 2, 4-Triazole, 4-Oxadiazole and 4-Oxaazolidinones

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Abstract

Triazole is an N-bridged aromatic heterocyclic compound that received a considerable attention in recent years. A practical method is developed for the synthesis of oxazolidinone derivatives, an important class of heterocyclic compounds. The effect of bases and solvents on this cyclization reaction is discussed and a simple new base-solvent system is found to be the most effective. The synthesis of medicinal perspectives of 2-substituted, 1,2,4-triazole (**4a-g**), 4- oxadiazole (**5a-g**) and 4-oxazolidinones (**6a-g**) starting from 3,5-dimethyl-2,4-diethoxy carbonyl pyrrole (**1**) are presented in this paper. The application Compound (**4e-g**), (**5e-g**) and (**6e-g**) show Anticancer, Antiproliferative and Antileishmanial when compared with standard drug. The structures of the compounds have been confirmed by IR, ¹H NMR and Elemental analysis. The compounds **3a**, **3c**, **4g**, **5f**, **5g**, **6b** and **6f** (possessing phenyl, 4-methyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl and 3-nitrophenyl) have shown good antioxidant activity. Conclusion: Hence these compounds shall be exploited further for medicinal perspectives activities to attain a potential pharmacophore.

Keywords: Medicinal Perspectives, 1, 2, 4-Triazole, 4-Oxadiazole and 4- Oxaazolidinones

Introduction

Studies on heterocyclic compounds containing bridgehead nitrogen atom particularly those holding (1,2,4)-triazole, 4-oxadiazole and 4-oxaazolidinones derivatives have received much interest recently as they can be used in a variety of applications especially in the medicinal field. For example, many of 1,2,4-triazole rings are found into a wide range of pharmaceutical drugs including antimicrobial agents [1] [2] [3] [4], antifungal [5] [6], antibacterial [7] [8] [9] [10], antimycobacterial [11], antiviral [12] [13], anticancer [14], antitubercular [15] [16], antimycotic activity [17] [18], antimigraine agents, anti-inflammatory and analgesic [19] [20] [21], anticonvulsants [22], antinociceptive [23], anti-urease [24], antioxidant [25], CNS stimulants, and antidepressant [26], properties. Novel 1,2,4-Triazole Derivatives as Antimicrobial Agents via the Japp-Klingemann Reaction [27]. New Application of 1,2,4-Triazole Derivatives as Antitubercular Agents, In Vitro Screening and Docking Studies [28], 1,2,4-triazole rings possess not only diverse pharmacological activities [29] but also to have herbicidal, insecticidal, plant growth regulatory and antifungal activities [30]. Synthesis of N-substituted-4-

methylenoxazolidinones via base-catalyzed cyclization of propargylic alcohols with p-toluene sulfonyl isocyanate [31]. 1, 3, 4-Oxadiazole Derivatives: Synthesis, Characterization, Antimicrobial Potential and there Computational Studies [32], A convergent synthesis of 1,3,4-oxadiazoles from acyl hydrazides under semi aqueous conditions [33].

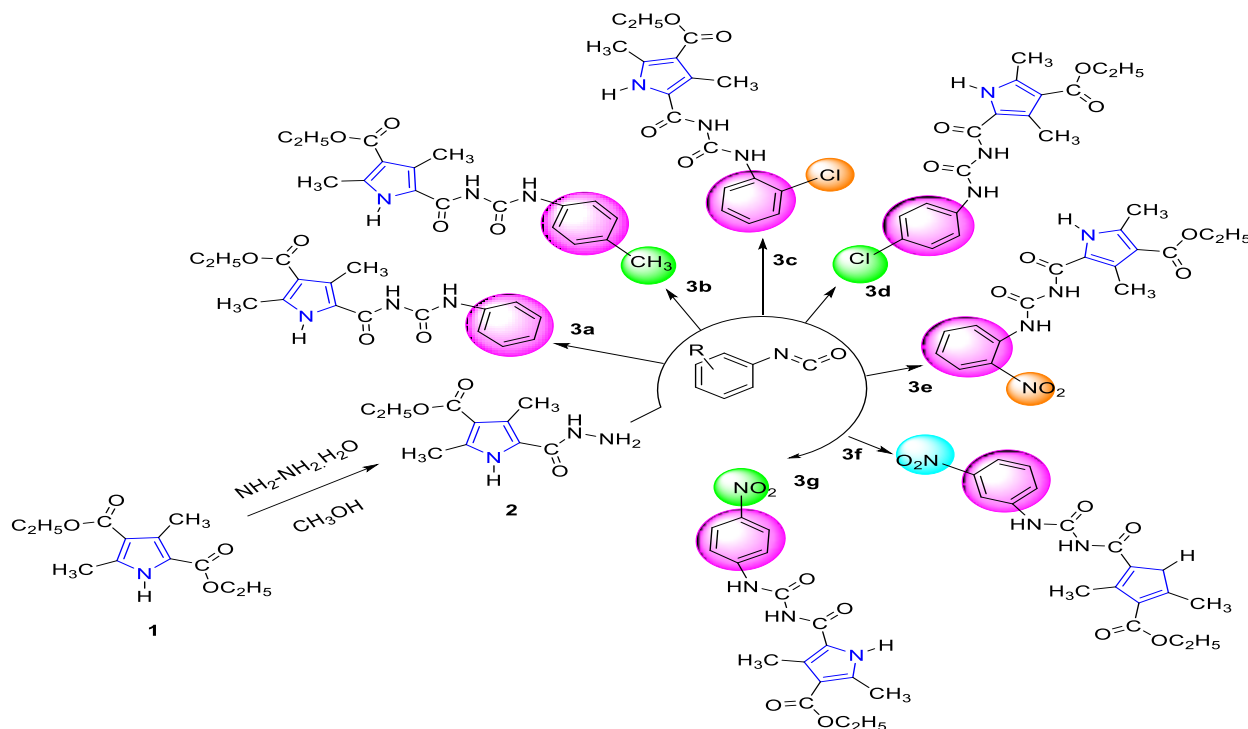
Derivatives of Pyrroles exhibit different important biological activities, like antibacterial, antioxidant, cytotoxic and insecticidal properties [34]. Several five membered heteroaromatic systems like 1, 2, 4-triazole, 4-oxadiazole and 4-oxazolidinones having three hetero atoms at symmetrical positions have been studied because of their interesting physiological properties [35]. In view of the above-mentioned pharmacological activities of pyrrole, 1, 2, 4-triazole, 4-oxadiazole and 4-oxaazolidinones, a number of the 2-substituted 3, 5-dimethyl-2, 4-diethoxycarbonyl pyrrole derivative has been synthesized containing above moieties.

Results and discussion

In view of the above-mentioned pharmacological activities of pyrrole, 1, 2, 4-triazole, 4-oxadiazole and 4-oxaazolidinones, a

number of the 2-substituted 3, 5-dimethyl-2,4-diethoxy carbonyl pyrrole derivative has been synthesized containing above moieties. The starting material 3,5-dimethyl-2,4-diethoxy carbonyl pyrrole (1) was prepared, refluxed with hydrazine hydrate to

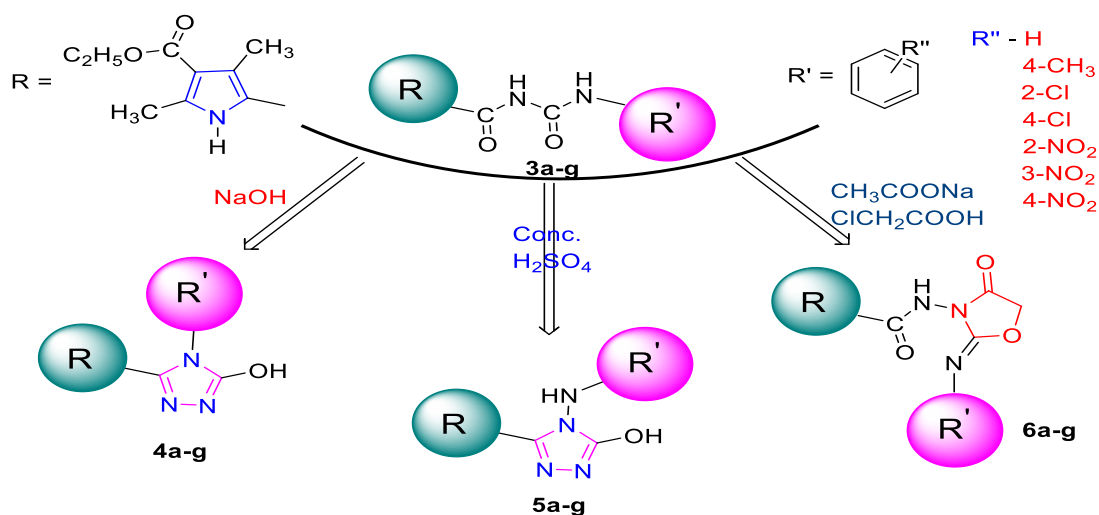
give 2-(3', 5' dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole) acid hydrazide (2) was then refluxed with different iso-cyanate [36] in presence of ethanol for 7 h to give the isosemi-carbazide (3a-g) scheme 1.



Scheme 1- Synthesis of substituted isosemi-carbazide (3a-g)

The isosemi-carbazide (3a-g) was heated with alkaline ethanolic solution for 4 h afforded 5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-3-hydroxy-1, 2, 4-triazole (4a-g). 5-(3',5'-dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl amino-1,3,4-oxadiazole (5a-g) were obtained by cyclization of (3) by stirring it with conc. H₂SO₄, for 4 h. 2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-dimethyl-4'-ethoxy

carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxaazolidinones (6a-g) were synthesized by refluxing a solution of isosemi-carbazide (3) in acetic acid in the presence of monochloroacetic acid and Anhydrous sodium acetate. The reaction sequence leading to the formation of desired heterocyclic compounds are outlined in Scheme 2.



Scheme 2- Synthesis of substituted 5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-3-hydroxy-1, 2, 4-triazole (4a-g), 5-(3',5'-dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl amino-1,3,4-

oxadiazole (5a-g), 2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxaazolidinones (6a-g)

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Table 1 - Characterization data of compounds **3a-g**, **4a-g**, **5a-b**.

Comp.	R+	Mol. Formula	M. P. (°C)	RF value Eluent ^a	Yield %	CHN % Found (Calculate)		
						C	H	N
3a	H	C ₁₇ H ₂₀ O ₄ N ₄	197	0.81	85	59.3 (59.4)	5.8 (5.4)	16.2 (16.1)
3b	4-CH ₃	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₄ N ₄	205	0.91	70	60.3 (60.4)	6.1 (6.2)	15.6 (15.4)
3c	2-Cl	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₄ N ₄ Cl	180	0.87	65	53.8 (53.7)	5.0 (5.1)	14.7 (14.5)
3d	4-Cl	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₄ N ₄ Cl	218	0.63	88	55.8 (55.6)	5.0 (5.2)	14.7 (14.6)
3e	2-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₆ N ₅	120	0.71	80	52.4 (52.3)	4.8 (4.7)	17.9 (17.8)
3f	3-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₆ N ₅	198	0.90	60	52.4 (52.2)	4.8 (4.6)	17.9 (17.8)
3g	4-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₆ N ₅	257	0.93	55	52.4 (52.2)	4.8 (4.7)	17.9 (17.7)
4a	H	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ O ₃ N ₄	121	0.80	85	62.5 (62.4)	5.5 (5.3)	17.1 (17.3)
4b	4-CH ₃	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₃ N ₄	194	0.65	83	41.8 (41.6)	3.8 (3.7)	10.8 (10.7)
4c	2-Cl	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₃ N ₄ Cl	198	0.51	78	56.5 (56.6)	4.7 (4.5)	15.5 (15.4)
4d	4-Cl	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₃ N ₄ Cl	165	0.76	81	56.5 (56.3)	4.7 (4.6)	15.5 (15.3)
4e	2-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ N ₅	116	0.81	77	54.9 (54.8)	4.5 (4.4)	18.8 (18.9)
4f	3-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ N ₅	178	0.74	82	54.9 (54.7)	4.5 (4.6)	18.8 (18.9)
4g	4-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ N ₅	176	0.53	72	54.9 (54.5)	4.5 (4.4)	18.8 (18.7)

+Solvent for crystallization: aq. ethanol for **3a-g**, **4a-g**; methanol for **5a-b**.

a Eluents for TLC: ethyl acetate-acetone (6:4) for **3a**, **3b**, **3c**, **3e**; ethyl acetate-acetone (7:3) for **3d**, **3f**, **3g**; ethyl acetate-chloroform (8:2) for **4a**, **4d**, **4e** (6:4) for **4b**, **4c**, **4f**, **4g**.

Table 2 - Characterization data of compounds **5a-g**, **6a-g**.

Comp.	R+	Mol. Formula	M. P. (°C)	RF value Eluent ^a	Yield %	CHN % Found (Calculate)		
						C	H	N
5a	H	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ O ₃ N ₄	243	0.41	60	62.5 (62.3)	5.5 (5.2)	17.1 (17.2)
5b	4-CH ₃	C ₁₈ H ₂₀ O ₃ N ₄	249	0.57	50	63.5 (63.2)	5.8 (5.7)	16.4 (16.3)
5c	2-Cl	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₃ N ₄ Cl	255	0.93	40	56.5 (56.3)	4.7 (4.5)	15.5 (15.6)
5d	4-Cl	C ₁₇ H ₁₆ O ₃ N ₄ Cl	226	0.91	56	56.5 (56.4)	4.7 (4.6)	15.5 (15.6)
5e	2-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ N ₅	283	0.75	45	54.9 (54.7)	4.5 (4.3)	18.8 (18.6)
5f	3-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ N ₅	240	0.82	60	54.9 (54.8)	4.5 (4.4)	18.8 (18.6)
5g	4-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ O ₅ N ₅	277	0.77	40	54.9 (54.6)	4.5 (4.6)	18.8 (18.7)
6a	H	C ₁₉ H ₂₀ O ₅ N ₄	215	0.54	62	59.3 (59.4)	5.2 (5.1)	14.5 (14.5)
6b	4-CH ₃	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ O ₅ N ₄	247	0.86	74	60.6 (60.6)	5.0 (5.2)	14.1 (14.0)
6c	2-Cl	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ O ₅ N ₄ Cl	260	0.75	52	54.4 (54.4)	4.5 (4.3)	13.3 (13.2)
6d	4-Cl	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ O ₅ N ₄ Cl	217	0.78	60	54.4 (54.1)	4.5 (4.4)	13.3 (13.4)
6e	2-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₇ N ₅	291	0.80	50	50.3 (50.2)	4.6 (4.7)	17.2 (17.3)
6f	3-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₇ N ₅	274	0.93	40	50.3 (50.1)	4.6 (4.4)	17.2 (17.3)
6g	4-NO ₂	C ₁₇ H ₁₉ O ₇ N ₅	259	0.33	56	50.3 (50.2)	4.6 (4.5)	17.2 (17.4)

+Solvent for crystallization: methanol for **5c-g** & **6a-g**.

aEluents for TLC: ethyl acetate-chloroform for (6:4) for **5a**, **5b** ethyl acetate chloroform (8:2) for **5c**; ethyl acetate acetone (7:3) for **5d**, **5e**, **5f**, **5g**, **6f**, **6g**, (9:1) for **6a**, **6b**, **6c**, **6d**, **6e**, **6f**, **6g**.

Biological studies [37]

Comparative study of 3,5-dimethyl-2,4-diethoxy carbonyl pyrrole (1) and 2-substituted 1,2,4-triazole (**4a-g**), 4-oxadiazole (**5a-g**) and 4-oxazolidinones (**6a-g**) have been observed by using Griseofulvine and Norfloxacin as standards. The enhancement in biological activity of compound (1)

as compared with the newly synthesized (**4a-g**), (**5a-g**), (**6a-g**) has been observed. The synthesized compounds were tested at 100 mg/ml concentration against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Aspergillus Niger* *Proteus vulgaris*, and *Candida albicans* for its antifungal and antibacterial screening as shown in Table 3.

Table 3- Data for in vitro antibacterial and antifungal activities (in mm).

Comp.	Minimum inhibitory concentration's (mg/mL)					
	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>Ps. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. vulgaris</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>
3a	13	10	15	14	16	15
3b	12	9	10	12	22	12
3c	16	10	12	13	19	9
3d	14	9	11	11	17	NA
3e	14	12	13	-	12	22

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3f	16	11	-	9	-	22
3g	9	-	7	-	-	-
4a	NA	10	NA	8	NA	13
4b	14	9	8	11	18	NA
4c	-	7	-	14	12	8
4d	-	12	8	-	NA	9
4e	12	-	14	NA	-	-
4f	14	8	7	-	12	22
4g	10	NA	9	9	12	23
5a	-	-	5	11	11	-
5b	9	10	-	17	10	18
5c	-	5	11	14	7	12
5d	12	-	-	-	15	NA
5e	14	14	15	NA	12	-
5f	12	19	-	-	NA	9
5g	11	18	NA	9	8	12
6a	12	-	-	11	NA	13
6b	15	3	4	17	-	-
6c	NA	-	3	14	12	12
6d	10	9	9	8	15	12
6e	7	-	15	NA	8	NA
6f	-	11	11	9	10	10
6g	10	NA	13	12	17	8

NA: not active; -: no growth of inhibition

Antioxidant activity [29]

The 1,1-diphenyl picryl hydrazyl (DPPH) assay method [38] is used for free radical scavenging activity of the test compounds **3a-g**, **4a-g**, **5a-g** and **6a-g** were determined. Drug stock solution (1 mg mL⁻¹) was diluted to final concentrations of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 mg mL⁻¹ in methanol. DPPH methanol solution (1 mL, 0.3 mmol) was added to 2.5 mL of drug solutions of

different concentrations and allowed to react at room temperature. After 30 min the absorbance values were measured at 518 nm and converted into the percentage antioxidant activity. Ascorbic acid as the standard and methanol was used as the solvent. The percentage of inhibition extrapolated against concentration is depicted in Fig. 1. Results are presented in Table 4.

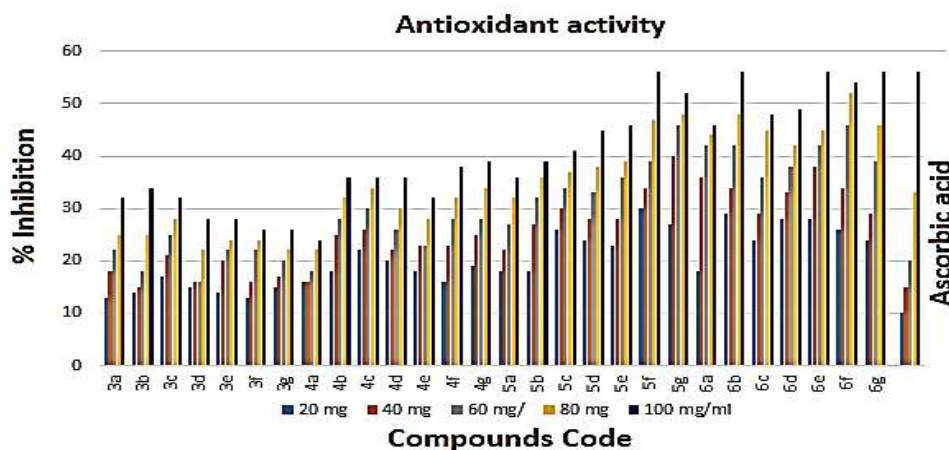


Fig. 1 - Antioxidant activity of the compounds **3a-g**, **4a-g**, **5a-g** and **6a-g**.

Table 4- Antioxidant activity of the compounds **3a-g**, **4a-g**, **5a-g** and **6a-g**.

Comp. code	% Inhibition				
	20 mg/mL	40 mg/mL	60 mg/mL	80 mg/mL	100 mg/mL
3a	13	18	22	25	32
3b	14	15	18	25	34
3c	17	21	25	28	32
3d	15	16	16	22	28
3e	14	20	22	24	28
3f	13	16	22	24	26

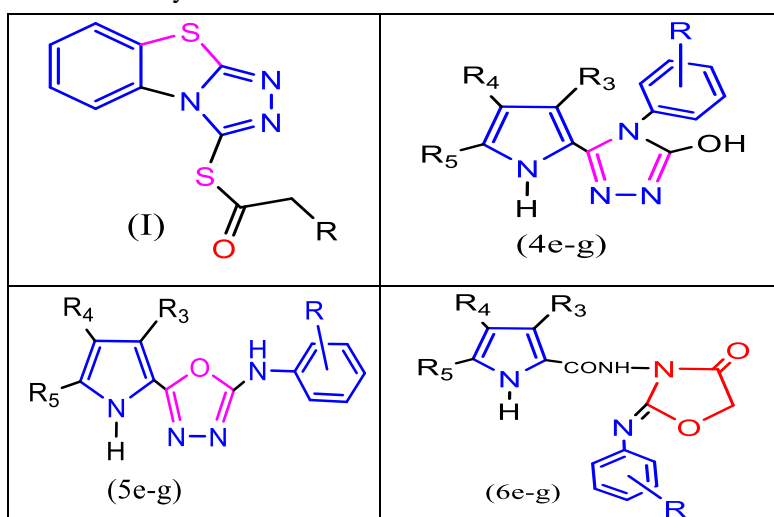
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3g	15	17	20	22	26
4a	16	16	18	22	24
4b	18	25	28	32	36
4c	22	26	30	34	36
4d	20	22	26	30	36
4e	18	23	23	28	32
4f	16	23	28	32	38
4g	19	25	28	34	39
5a	18	22	27	32	36
5b	18	27	32	36	39
5c	26	30	34	37	41
5d	24	28	33	38	45
5e	23	28	36	39	46
5f	30	34	39	47	56
5g	27	40	46	48	52
6a	18	36	42	44	46
6b	29	34	42	48	56
6c	24	29	36	45	48
6d	28	33	38	42	49
6e	28	38	42	45	56
6f	26	34	46	52	54
6g	24	29	39	46	56
	2 mg/mL	4 mg/mL	6 mg/mL	8 mg/mL	10 mg/mL
Ascorbic acid	10	15	20	33	56

Anticancer, Antiproliferative and Antileishmanial Activity:

Vagish and co-workers [39] reported the synthesis of S-benzo(4,5) thiazolo(2,3-c)(1,2,4)triazoles (I), and their cytotoxicity against three cancer cell lines, A549, MCF-7 and Hep3B. The compounds were screened by NCI for growth inhibitory activities against 60 cancer cell lines. The results revealed significant cytotoxic activities for these compounds, some exhibited the highest cytotoxicity against the selected cancer cell lines with IC₅₀ values between 3.18 and 14.20 μ M. The SAR of compounds indicated favorable cytotoxic

results on the expansion of the cyclic amine and the substitution with aminothiazole moiety. Synthesized a series of 5-methyl-4-aryl-3-(4-arylpiperazine-1-carbonyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazoles and evaluated for their antiproliferative and tubulin polymerization inhibitory activities. The study reveals that, some compounds of the series exhibited moderate activities in vitro against the three cancer cell lines A549, HeLa and SGC-7901. Compound (4e-g), (5e-g) and (6e-g) of the series exhibited the highest potency against the three-cancer cell lines and inhibited the tubulin polymerization.



The compounds 3b, 3e, 5b, 5f and 6b have shown good antibacterial activity and the compounds 3g, 4a, 4c, 5d, and 6b have been found to be inactive against gram +ve organism while the

compounds 3f, 4b, 5f, 5g and 6b have shown good activity against gram -ve organism. The compounds 3a, 3c, 4g, 5f, 5g, 6b and 6f (possessing phenyl, 4-methyl, 2-chlorophenyl, 4-nitrophenyl and 3-

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nitrophenyl) have shown good antioxidant activity within the series of compounds synthesized. Hence these compounds shall be exploited further for antibacterial activity to attain a potential pharmacophore. The application Compound (4e-g), (5e-g) and (6e-g) are also observed to have bright prospect as anticancer agents.

Experimental: Synthesis of starting material:

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole) acid hydrazide (2)

Hydrazine hydrate (1.0 mL, 99%), ethanol (20 mL) and 3,5-Dimethyl-2,4-diethoxy carbonyl pyrrole (1) (0.05 mol). The completion of reaction was checked by thin layer chromatography. The mixture was evaporated to its half and left-over night. The product precipitated was filtered, washed with water, dried and crystallized from ethanol.: IR (KBr): 3152 (NH), 1622 (CONH), 1713 (COOC₂H₅), 1321 (-CH₃): 1NMR (300 MHz DMSO) δ 7.82-7.92 (m, 3H, CONHNH₂), 8.9 (1H, s, Pyrrole-NH), Yield 70%: M.P. 216 °C.

Synthesis of isosemi-carbazide (3a-g)

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl isosemi-carbazide (3a)

A mixture of compounds hydrazide (2) (0.01 mol), phenylisocyanate (0.01 mol), ethanol (25.0 mL) and 2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole) acid was refluxed for 8 h. The resulting mixture was evaporated to its half and the mixture was left for 49 h. The separated solid was filtered and crystallized from aq. ethanol. IR (KBr): 3241 (NH), 1684 (CONH), 1593 (ArH), 1360 (-CH₃), 1701 cm⁻¹ (COOC₂H₅), 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 8.3 (1H, s, Pyrrole-NH), 7.1-7.7 (3H, m, CONHNHCONH), Yield. 85%, M.P. 197 °C.

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-4-methyl-isosemi-carbazide (3b)

IR (KBr): 3338 cm⁻¹ (NH), 1662 cm⁻¹ (CONH), 1563 cm⁻¹ (ArH), 1765 (COOC₂H₅) 1343 cm⁻¹ (-CH₃); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 2.8 (6H, s, 2 - CH₃), 8.4 (1H, s, NH), 7.8 (3H, m, CONHNHCONH), Yield 72%, M.P. 205 °C.

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-2-chloro-isosemi-carbazide (3c)

IR (KBr): 3336 (NH), 1682 (CONH), 1548 (ArH), 747 cm⁻¹ (C-Cl), 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 3.2 (6H, s, 2 - CH₃), 6.1-8.3 (Ar-H), 8.1 (NH), 7.8 (3H, m, CONHNH CONH), Yield 75%, M.P. 182 °C

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-4-chloro-isosemi-carbazide (3d)

IR (KBr): 3344 (NH), 1688 (CONH), 1556 (ArH), 767 cm⁻¹ (C-Cl), 1H NMR (300MHzDMSO), δ 3.2 (6H, s, 2 - CH₃), 7.94 (1H, s, NH), 8.3 (3H, m, CONHNHCONH), Yield 90%, M.P. 218 °C

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-2-nitro-isosemi-carbazide (3e)

IR (KBr): 3336 (NH), 1684 (CONH), 1542 (ArH), 1538 cm⁻¹ (C-NO₂), 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ

3.3 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 8.65 (1H, s, NH), 8.4 (3H, m, CONHNHCONH), Yield 85%, M.P. 120 °C

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-3-nitro-isosemi-carbazide (3f)

IR (KBr): 3332 (NH), 1684 (CONH), 1578 (ArH), 1471 cm⁻¹ (C-NO₂), 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 3.2 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 7.2 (1H, s, NH), 6.8 (3H, m, CONHNHCONH), Yield 65%, M.P. 198 °C

2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-4-nitro-isosemi-carbazide (3g)

IR (KBr): 3334 (NH), 1672 (CONH), 1568 (ArH), 1534 cm⁻¹ (C-NO₂), 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 3.2 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 8.24 (1H, s, NH), 7.7 (3H, m, CONHNHCONH), Yield 60, M.P. 256 °C

Synthesis of -(1,2,4-triazole) (4a-g)

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-phenyl-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4a)

To a solution of (4 N, 3 mL), sodium hydroxide solution in 25 ml of dry methanol was added 2-(3',5'-dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-isosemi-carbazide (3) (2g) and refluxed for 3 h and kept at room temperature for 22 h. The filtrate was cooled and pH was adjusted to 4-6 with dilute glacial acetic acid. The mixture was kept aside for 20 min and the crystals produced was filtered, washed with water, dried and crystallized from methanol.: IR (KBr) 3605 (OH), 3458 (NH), 1602 (ArH), 1460 (C=N), 1374 (CH₃), 835 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 3.6 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 6.6 (5H, m, ArH), 8.42 (1H, s, NH), Yield 88%, M.P. 121 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-4-methyl-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4b)

: IR (KBr); 3692 (OH 3508 (NH), 1632 (ArH), 1478 (C=N), 1365 (CH₃), 822 (C-N); 1H NMR 300 MHz DMSO), δ 3.2 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 6.4 (5H, m, ArH), 8.22 (1H, s, NH), Yield 88%, M.P. 194 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-2-chloro-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4c)

: IR (KBr); 3562 (OH), 3574 (NH), 1638 (ArH), 1444 (C=N), 1322 (CH₃), 818 (C-N), 740 (C-Cl); 1H NMR (300MHzDMSO), δ 3.22 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 6.6 (5H, m, ArH), 8.28 (1H, s, NH), Yield 80%, M.P. 198 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-4-chloro-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4d)

: IR (KBr); 3592 (OH), 3422 (NH), 1635 (ArH), 1448 (C=N), 1356 (CH₃), 732 (C-Cl), 828 (C-N); 1HNMR (300MHz DMSO). δ 2.8 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 5.8 (5H, m, ArH), 7.82 (1H, s, NH), Yield 85%, M.P. 165 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-2-nitro-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4e)

: IR (KBr); 3635 (OH), 3605 (NH), 1633 (ArH), 1463 (C=N), 1350 (CH₃), 1503 (C-NO₂), 814 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 3.9 (6H, s, 2 -CH₃), 6.7 (5H, m, ArH), 8.32 (1H, s, NH), Yield 82%, M.P. 116 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-3-nitro-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4f)

: IR (KBr); 3648 (OH), 3604 (NH), 1635 (ArH), 1492 (C=N), 1375 (CH₃), 1534 (C-NO₂), 854 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 2.7 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 5.95 (5H, m, ArH), 8.8 (1H, s, NH), Yield 88%, M.P. 177 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-phenyl-4-nitro-3-hydroxy-1,2,4-triazole (4g)

: IR (KBr); 3686 (OH), 3324 (NH), 1625 (ArH), 1424 (C=N), 1325 (CH₃), 1548 (C-NO₂), 844 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 2.96 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 6.9 (5H, m, ArH) 8.55 (1H, s, NH), Yield 80%, M.P. 175 °C.

Synthesis of 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5a-g)**5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5a)**

In 6 ml conc. H₂SO₄ was added portion wise of 2 (3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-isosemi-carbazide (3) (0.01 mol) and stirred with cooling for 6 h. The mixture was poured over crushed ice and the precipitated solid was filtered, washed with water dried and crystallized for methanol. IR (KBr); 3328 (NH), 1498 (C=N), 1374 (-CH₃), 1718 (COOC₂H₅), 846 (C-N), 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.4 (1H, s, pyrrole NH), 1.94 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 3.6 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.5 (5H, complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 68%, M. P. 243 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-methyl phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5b)

IR (KBr); 3324 (NH), 1505 (C=N), 1363 (-CH₃), 1704 (COOC₂H₅), 846(C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 6.6 (1 H, s, pyrrole NH), 2.2 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 3.2 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.8 (5H, complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 65%, M.P. 249 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-2-chloro phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5c)

IR (KBr); 3226 (NH), 1397 (C=N), 1373 (-CH₃), 1732 (COOC₂H₅), 845 (C-N), 824 (C-N), 737 (C-Cl); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.8 (1H, s, pyrrole NH), 2.2 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 3.1 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.9 (5H, complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 55%, M.P. 255 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-chloro phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5d)

IR (KBr); 3422 (NH), 1446 (C=N), 1368 (-CH₃), 1712 (COOC₂H₅), 788 (C-Cl); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.8 (1H, s, pyrrole NH), 2.3 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 3.2 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.9 (5H, complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 65%, M.P. 226 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-2-nitro phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5e)

IR (KBr); 3328 (NH), 1464 (C=N), 1336 (-CH₃), 1726 (COOC₂H₅), 1574 (C-NO₂), 845(C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 6.3 (1H, s, pyrrole NH), 2.4 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 4.2 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.9 (5H,

complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 55%, M.P. 283 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-3-nitro phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5f)

IR (KBr); 3437 (NH), 1504 (C=N), 1339 (-CH₃), 1702 (COOC₂H₅), 1535 (C-NO₂), 838 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.8 (1H, s, pyrrole NH), 1.2 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 3.2 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.2 (5H, complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 65%, M.P. 240 °C.

5-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-nitro phenyl amino 1,3,4-oxadiazole (5g)

IR (KBr); 3404 (NH), 1488 (C=N), 1302 (-CH₃), 1722 (COOC₂H₅), 1536 (C-NO₂), 848 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.9 (1H, s, pyrrole NH), 2.2 (6H, s, 2-CH₃), 3.8 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 6.9 (5H, complex, m, Ar-H and 1H, NH), Yield 58%, M.P. 277 °C.

Synthesis of 4-oxazolidinones (6a-g)**2-Phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6a)**

The reaction mixture of monochloroacetic acid, 2-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-1-phenyl-isosemi-carbazide (0.01 mol) and (2 g) and anhydrous sodium acetate (2 g) in acetic acid (12 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 8 h, cooled and poured over crushed ice with stirring. The solid was separated out, filtered, washed with water, dried and crystallized from methanol.: IR (KBr); 3355 (NH), 1668 (C=O), 1482 (C=N), 1323 (CH₃), 1705 (COOC₂H₅), 827 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 4.59 (1H, pyrrole NH), 2.3 (6H, w, 2-CH₃), 3.7 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.4 (4H, s, Ar-H), 7.2 (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 68%, M.P. 215 °C.

2-4-Methyl-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6b)

IR (KBr); 3452 (NH), 1633 (C=O), 1422 (C=N), 1325 (CH₃), 1738 (COOC₂H₅) 829 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 4.8 (1H, pyrrole-NH), 2.3 (6H, w, 2-CH₃), 3.8 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.2 (4H, s, Ar-H) 7.5, (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 78%, M.P. 247 °C.

2-Chloro-2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6c)

IR (KBr); 3255 (NH), 1693 (C=O), 1434 (C=N), 1334 (CH₃), 1725 (COOC₂H₅), 838 (C-N), 739 (C-Cl); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 4.85 (1H, pyrrole NH), 2.5 (6H, w, 2-CH₃), 3.7 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.2 (4H, s, Ar-H) 7.5, (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 62%, M.P. 260 °C.

4-Chloro-2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6d)

IR (KBr); 3348 (NH), 1683 (C=O), 1426 (C=N), 1315 (CH₃), 1725 (COOC₂H₅), 745 (C-Cl), 828 (C-N); 1H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 4.8 (1H, pyrrole-NH), 2.4 (6H, w, 2-CH₃), 3.6 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.4 (4H, s, Ar-H) 7.8, (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 68%, M.P. 217 °C.

2-Nitro-2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6e)

IR (KBr); 3368 (NH), 1624 (C=O), 1439 (C=N), 1325 (CH₃), 1729 (COOC₂H₅), 1535 (C-NO₂), 824 (C-N); ¹H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.4 (1H, pyrrole-NH), 1.96 (6H, w, 2 -CH₃), 3.6 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.4 (4H, s, Ar-H) 7.8, (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 58%, M.P. 291 °C.

3-Nitro-2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6f)

IR (KBr); 3457 (NH), 1625 (C=O), 1398 (C=N), 1312 (CH₃), 1724 (COOC₂H₅), 1575 (C-NO₂) 847 (C-N); ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 5.35 (1H, pyrrole-NH), 3.2 (6H, w, 2 -CH₃), 3.8 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.4 (4H, s, Ar-H) 7.8, (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 55%, M.P. 274 °C.

4-Nitro-2-phenylimino-3-(3',5'-Dimethyl-4'-ethoxy carbonyl pyrrole)-4-oxazolidinones (6g)

IR (KBr); 3435 (NH), 1638 (C=O), 1398 (C=N), 1324 (CH₃), 1778 (COOC₂H₅), 1568 (C-NO₂), 828 (C-N); ¹H NMR (300 MHz DMSO), δ 5.8 (1H, pyrrole-NH), 3.2 (6H, w, 2 -CH₃), 4.4 (5H, s, COOC₂H₅), 8.8 (4H, s, ArH), 7.6, (1H, s, CONH-N), Yield 65%, M.P. 259 °C.

Conclusion

Greener and breakneck pathways for the synthesis of bioactive heterocyclic compounds are the need of the hour. This review illustrates several attractive alternatives over classical solution phase synthesis of potentially bioactive compounds 2-substituted, 1,2,4-triazole (**4a-g**), 4-oxadiazole (**5a-g**) and 4-oxazolidinones (**6a-g**). These compounds showing good result tested at 100 mg/mL concentration against *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *Ps. aeruginosa*, *P. vulgaris*, *A. niger* and *C. albicans* as compare to simple pyrrole. The compounds 2-substituted, 1,2,4-triazole (**4a-g**), 4-oxadiazole (**5a-g**) and 4-oxazolidinones (**6a-g**) have shown good anti-oxidant activity within the series of compounds synthesized. The application Compound (**4e-g**), (**5e-g**) and (**6e-g**) are also observed to have bright prospect as anticancer agents.

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Declaration of Competing Interest:

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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Unlocking Potential: The Crucial Role of Skill Education in India's Socio-Economic Development

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Abstract:

India, with its burgeoning population and dynamic economic landscape, stands at a critical juncture where the role of skill education is paramount for sustainable socio-economic development. This paper explores the significance of skill education in India, delving into its potential to unlock opportunities for individuals, communities, and the nation at large. Drawing upon a comprehensive review of literature, government policies, and statistical data, this research examines the current state of skill education in India, identifies key challenges, and proposes strategic interventions for maximizing its impact. By analyzing case studies and success stories, the paper highlights the transformative power of skill education in empowering individuals with relevant competencies, enhancing employability, fostering entrepreneurship, and catalysing inclusive growth. Furthermore, it discusses the crucial linkages between skill development and various sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, services, agriculture, and technology. Through a multidimensional approach, this paper aims to provide insights and recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders to harness the full potential of skill education in driving India towards a prosperous and equitable future.

Keywords: Skill education, India, socio-economic development, employability, entrepreneurship, inclusive growth.

Introduction:

India, as one of the world's fastest-growing economies, faces a dual challenge of harnessing its demographic dividend and addressing widespread unemployment and underemployment. With approximately 65% of its population below the age of 35, the country possesses a vast reservoir of human capital that can be a source of immense strength or vulnerability depending on the effectiveness of skill development initiatives. In this context, skill education emerges as a linchpin for transforming this demographic bulge into a demographic dividend. By equipping individuals with relevant skills and competencies, skill education not only enhances their employability but also nurtures entrepreneurship, fosters innovation, and promotes social inclusion.

Recognizing the critical importance of skill development, the Government of India has launched various initiatives such as Skill India Mission, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to address the skill gap and empower the youth with market-relevant skills. However, despite these efforts, several challenges persist, including inadequate infrastructure, quality of training, industry-academia collaboration, and mismatch between skill supply and demand. Therefore, this paper seeks to critically examine the role of skill

education in India's socio-economic development, assess the effectiveness of existing policies and programs, and offer recommendations for enhancing their impact.

Current State of Skill Education in India:

1. Infrastructure and Accessibility:

- **Urban-Rural Disparities:** Disparities exist in the availability and quality of skill education infrastructure between urban and rural areas. Urban centers typically have better-equipped vocational training institutes, ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes), and skill development centers compared to rural areas, where access to such facilities is often limited.
- **Lack of Infrastructure:** Many skill training institutions, especially in rural and remote areas, suffer from inadequate infrastructure, including classrooms, laboratories, equipment, and training materials. This hampers the delivery of quality skill education and limits the opportunities available to learners.

2. Quality of Training:

- **Skill Gap Analysis:** There is often a mismatch between the skills imparted by training programs and the actual requirements of employers. Skill development initiatives may not adequately address the specific needs of industries, leading to

graduates who lack the practical knowledge and competencies demanded by the job market.

- **Trainer Quality:** The quality of trainers and instructors in skill education programs varies widely. While some trainers possess industry experience and pedagogical expertise, others may lack the requisite qualifications or training, impacting the effectiveness of skill delivery.

3. Perception and Stigma:

- **Societal Perception:** Skill education is often perceived as a secondary or inferior option compared to traditional academic pathways, such as higher education. This societal perception creates a stigma around vocational training and discourages many individuals from pursuing skill-based careers, despite the potential for lucrative employment opportunities.
- **Parental Pressure:** Parents and guardians may exert pressure on their children to pursue conventional academic routes, such as college degrees, rather than exploring vocational training options. This perpetuates the notion that skill education is less prestigious or desirable than academic pursuits.

4. Industry-Academia Divide:

- **Limited Industry Engagement:** There is often a disconnect between educational institutions offering skill training and the needs of industries. Lack of meaningful collaboration and dialogue between academia and industry stakeholders leads to outdated curricula, insufficient exposure to real-world work environments, and limited internship or apprenticeship opportunities for students.
- **Adaptability to Technological Changes:** Rapid technological advancements require frequent updates to skill training programs to ensure relevance and currency. However, many skill education providers struggle to keep pace with technological changes, resulting in skills gaps and mismatches between industry demand and supply.

5. Government Initiatives and Policies:

- **Skill India Mission:** Launched in 2015, the Skill India Mission aims to empower youth with industry-relevant skills and enhance their employability. The mission encompasses various schemes and programs, including Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), and Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS), among others.
- **Implementation Challenges:** While government initiatives have expanded the reach of skill education and created awareness about its importance, challenges persist in the effective implementation of these programs. Issues such as bureaucratic delays, inadequate funding, and limited monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

hinder the full realization of their potential impact.

6. Skill Training for Informal Sector:

- **Informal Economy:** A significant portion of India's workforce is engaged in the informal sector, which includes activities such as agriculture, construction, and small-scale enterprises. Skill education programs often overlook the needs of informal sector workers, who may lack access to formal training opportunities and face precarious working conditions.

7. Globalization and Market Demands:

- **Global Competitiveness:** In an increasingly globalized economy, India's workforce must possess skills that are globally competitive and adaptable to changing market demands. Skill education programs need to incorporate emerging trends, technologies, and industry best practices to ensure that graduates remain relevant and employable in the international job market.

Impact of Skill Education on Socio-Economic Development:

1. **Enhanced Employability:** Skill education equips individuals with the specific competencies and knowledge required for various jobs and industries. A skilled workforce enhances employability, reducing unemployment rates and underemployment. When individuals are trained in market-relevant skills, they become more attractive to employers, thus increasing their chances of securing gainful employment.
2. **Increased Productivity and Competitiveness:** A skilled workforce contributes to higher levels of productivity within industries. Skilled workers tend to be more efficient, innovative, and adaptable to changing technological landscapes. This, in turn, enhances the competitiveness of businesses and industries in both domestic and global markets. Increased productivity leads to economic growth, as more goods and services are produced with the same or fewer resources.
3. **Entrepreneurship Development:** Skill education fosters an entrepreneurial mindset among individuals, encouraging them to identify and capitalize on business opportunities. Entrepreneurship is vital for economic growth as it leads to the creation of new businesses, job opportunities, and innovation. Skilled entrepreneurs are better equipped to navigate the complexities of starting and managing a business, contributing to the growth of the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector, which is a significant driver of economic development.
4. **Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth:** Skill education plays a crucial role in poverty

reduction by providing individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds with the means to improve their economic status. By enhancing their employability and income-earning potential, skill education empowers marginalized groups such as women, rural populations, and persons with disabilities. This leads to greater social inclusion and reduces disparities in income and wealth distribution, thereby fostering more equitable economic growth.

5. **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** Skill education is instrumental in promoting gender equality by providing women with opportunities for economic independence and social mobility. By acquiring marketable skills, women can overcome traditional gender roles and participate more actively in the workforce. This not only improves their own socio-economic status but also contributes to overall economic development by harnessing the full potential of the female workforce.
6. **Regional Development and Rural-Urban Integration:** Skill education can bridge the gap between rural and urban areas by providing rural youth with the skills needed to access employment opportunities in urban centers or start businesses in their own communities. This helps to alleviate rural-urban migration pressures while promoting balanced regional development.

Recommendations for Enhancing the Impact of Skill Education:

1. **Policy Reforms and Coordination:**
 - **Policy Alignment:** Ensure alignment and coherence between national skill development policies, programs, and strategies to avoid duplication of efforts and maximize impact.
 - **Inter-ministerial Coordination:** Foster greater coordination among relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies involved in skill education to streamline efforts and facilitate effective implementation.
 - **Stakeholder Engagement:** Establish platforms for regular dialogue and collaboration between government, industry, academia, and civil society organizations to identify priorities, share best practices, and address emerging challenges in skill education.
2. **Quality Enhancement and Relevance:**
 - **Curriculum Review and Revision:** Conduct regular reviews of skill training curricula to ensure alignment with industry needs, technological advancements, and evolving job roles.
 - **Trainer Capacity Building:** Provide training and professional development opportunities for skill trainers to enhance their pedagogical skills,

industry knowledge, and ability to deliver high-quality training.

- **Industry Partnerships:** Strengthen partnerships between training providers and industry stakeholders to facilitate industry-relevant skill development, curriculum design, and placement opportunities for trainees.
3. **Promotion and Awareness:**
 - **Career Counseling and Guidance:** Expand access to career counseling and guidance services to help individuals make informed decisions about skill education options, career pathways, and job prospects.
 - **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch targeted public awareness campaigns to promote the value and importance of skill education, dispel misconceptions, and generate greater societal acceptance and support for vocational training.
 4. **Inclusive and Targeted Interventions:**
 - **Special Focus on Marginalized Groups:** Design and implement targeted skill development programs to address the specific needs and challenges faced by marginalized groups, including women, rural populations, persons with disabilities, and minority communities.
 5. **Technology Integration and Innovation:**
 - **Digital Skill Training:** Integrate digital technologies into skill education programs to enhance learning outcomes, facilitate remote access to training resources, and develop digital literacy skills essential for the 21st-century workforce.
 - **Innovation Hubs and Incubators:** Establish innovation hubs, incubation centers, and maker spaces within skill training institutions to promote creativity, problem-solving, and entrepreneurship among trainees.
 6. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
 - **Outcome-based Monitoring:** Implement robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the outcomes and impact of skill education programs, including employment rates, income levels, job satisfaction, and employer feedback.
 - **Feedback Mechanisms:** Establish feedback mechanisms to solicit input from stakeholders, including trainees, employers, and communities, to identify areas for improvement and ensure continuous learning and adaptation.

Conclusion:

Skill education holds the key to unlocking India's demographic dividend and unleashing its economic potential. By equipping the youth with relevant skills and competencies, skill education can not only enhance employability but also drive entrepreneurship, innovation, and inclusive growth. However, realizing this potential requires concerted efforts from all stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, employers, and civil

society organizations. By addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities, India can harness the transformative power of skill education to propel itself towards a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future.

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A Literary Journey: Reflecting the Transformation of India

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Abstract:

In the journey towards a transformed India, the role of traditional knowledge systems cannot be overstated. Literature serves as a mirror reflecting the social, political, and cultural evolution of a nation. India boasts a diverse tapestry of traditional knowledge systems spanning various domains such as Ayurveda, Yoga and Astrology. In a transformed India, preserving and promoting these ancient sciences becomes imperative, not merely as relics of the past, but as dynamic resources for contemporary challenges.

Key Words: Traditional Knowledge, Ayurveda, Yoga, Astrology, Transformed India

Introduction:

India, a land steeped in ancient wisdom and rich cultural heritage, stands at the cusp of transformation. As the nation strides forward into the 21st century, it finds itself at the crossroads of tradition and modernity. Amidst this transition, the role of India's indigenous knowledge systems emerges as a cornerstone for sustainable development and societal progress. In the journey towards a transformed India, the role of traditional knowledge systems cannot be overstated. As the nation harnesses the power of its ancient wisdom, it not only secures a sustainable future but also reaffirms its cultural heritage on the global stage. By embracing tradition without forsaking progress, India paves the way for a holistic and inclusive model of development. In this new era of transformation, let India's traditional knowledge be the guiding light illuminating the path towards a brighter tomorrow.

Literature serves as a mirror reflecting the social, political, and cultural evolution of a nation. In the case of India, the past few decades have witnessed profound transformations, both at the societal level and within the realms of literature. This article explores the multifaceted journey of India's transformation as depicted in its literature, encompassing themes of identity, globalization, social change, and cultural revival. India boasts a diverse tapestry of traditional knowledge systems spanning various domains such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Vedanta, and Jyotish (astrology), among others. These systems, nurtured over millennia, encapsulate the collective wisdom of generations. In a transformed India, preserving and promoting these ancient sciences becomes imperative, not merely as relics of the past, but as dynamic resources for contemporary challenges.

Colonial Legacy and Early English Literature:

The colonial legacy left an indelible mark on Indian literature, particularly in English. During the British Raj, English became the language of administration, education, and literature. Indian writers, compelled by the colonial circumstances, started expressing their thoughts and experiences in English.

Early English literature in India, exemplified by the works of Raja Rammohan Roy, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and Rabindranath Tagore, reflects the tumultuous period of colonial subjugation and the nascent stirrings of nationalism.

Nationalism and Independence Movement:

The early 20th century witnessed the burgeoning of nationalist sentiments in India, which found resonance in literature. Writers like Sarojini Naidu, Mulk Raj Anand, and R.K. Narayan captured the spirit of the independence movement through their writings. Their works celebrated the cultural heritage of India while critiquing colonial oppression and advocating for social change.

Cultural Revival:

In the pursuit of modernization, India must not overlook the cultural significance of its traditional knowledge systems. These systems are not merely repositories of scientific knowledge but also embodiments of cultural identity and spirituality. By reviving traditional art forms, music, dance, and literature, India can foster a sense of pride and belonging among its citizens. Furthermore, the integration of traditional wisdom into education curriculum ensures that future generations inherit and appreciate their cultural legacy.

Literature as a Reflection of Society:

Indian literature, with its myriad languages and diverse voices, offers a nuanced portrayal of the nation's journey through the 21st century. From the

postcolonial narratives of identity to the contemporary reflections on globalization, Indian authors have navigated through the complexities of a rapidly changing society, capturing the zeitgeist of each era in their works.

English Literature:

Colonial Era: During the colonial period, English literature produced by British authors often depicted India through a colonial lens, focusing on themes of exoticism, orientalism, and the superiority of British rule. Writers like Rudyard Kipling ("The Jungle Book," "Kim") and E.M. Forster ("A Passage to India") portrayed India through the eyes of colonizers, reflecting the power dynamics of the time.

Postcolonial Identity Narratives:

In the aftermath of independence, Indian literature grappled with questions of identity, nationhood, and cultural reclamation. Authors like R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Raja Rao explored themes of tradition versus modernity, caste oppression, and the legacy of colonialism in their works. Novels such as "The Guide" by R.K. Narayan and "Coolie" by Mulk Raj Anand provided poignant insights into the socio-economic realities of post-independence India, laying the foundation for a vibrant literary tradition rooted in indigenous experiences.

Post-Independence Era:

After India gained independence in 1947, English literature from Indian authors began to reflect the country's struggles and aspirations. Writers like R.K. Narayan ("Malgudi Days"), Arundhati Roy ("The God of Small Things"), and Salman Rushdie ("Midnight's Children") captured the socio-political landscape, cultural diversity, and the complexities of post-colonial Indian identity. India's independence in 1947 heralded a new era of literary renaissance, marked by a surge in creative expression across various languages. English literature continued to thrive, with writers like Raja Rao, exploring themes of identity, diaspora, and globalization. Simultaneously, translation literature gained prominence, with translators like A.K. Ramanujan and Gita Krishnankutty enriching the literary landscape by making regional works accessible to a wider audience.

Translation Literature:

Regional Literature: Translation literature plays a crucial role in bringing the rich diversity of Indian regional literature to a wider audience. Works from various Indian languages, such as Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, and others, are translated into English and other languages, showcasing the myriad voices, traditions, and experiences within India. Translators like A.K. Ramanujan, Anita Desai, and Arunava Sinha have made significant contributions in this regard.

Emergence of Regional Voices:

As India transitioned into a federal republic, regional literature began to flourish, giving voice to the diverse cultural landscapes of the nation. Writers like Mahasweta Devi, Ismat Chughtai, and Perumal Murugan brought marginalized communities and subaltern narratives to the forefront, challenging mainstream discourses and redefining the contours of Indian literature. Through works like "Mother of 1084" by Mahasweta Devi and "The Tamil Story: Through the Times, Through the Tides" edited by Dilip Kumar, regional authors showcased the resilience and resilience of regional cultures in the face of globalization.

Resistance and Protest:

Translation literature also reflects the voices of resistance and protest against social injustices, caste discrimination, gender inequality, and other systemic issues. Works such as Mahasweta Devi's "Mother of 1084" (translated from Bengali) and Perumal Murugan's "One Part Woman" (translated from Tamil) highlight the struggles and resilience of marginalized communities in India.

Cultural Exchange:

Translation literature serves as a bridge for cultural exchange, facilitating dialogue between different linguistic and cultural communities within India and across the globe. It fosters mutual understanding, appreciation, and solidarity among diverse cultures and identities. Overall, both English literature and translation literature reflect the transformation of India across different historical periods, capturing its evolution, challenges, and achievements through a multitude of voices and perspectives.

Globalization and Diasporic Literature:

The advent of globalization in the late 20th century ushered in a new wave of literature that transcended geographical boundaries and explored the complexities of diasporic experiences. Authors like Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Jhumpa Lahiri navigated the intersections of identity, displacement, and cultural hybridity in their works, reflecting the diasporic condition in an increasingly interconnected world.

Novels such as "Midnight's Children" by Salman Rushdie and "The Namesake" by Jhumpa Lahiri captured the dissonance and dislocation experienced by migrants, while also celebrating the resilience of the human spirit amidst cultural upheavals. Novelist like Aravind Adiga addressing contemporary issues such as migration, multiculturalism, and economic disparity. Meanwhile, translation literature remains vibrant, with translators like Shanta Gokhale and Arunava Sinha bridging linguistic and cultural divides, ensuring the preservation and dissemination of diverse voices from across India.

Social Change and Activist Literature:

In recent years, Indian literature has witnessed a surge in activist literature that addresses pressing social issues such as gender inequality, caste discrimination, and environmental degradation. Writers like Arundhati Roy, Meena Kandasamy, and Sunita Narain have used their literary platforms to advocate for social justice and environmental sustainability, challenging dominant power structures and amplifying the voices of the marginalized. Through works like "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness" by Arundhati Roy and "When I Hit You: Or, A Portrait of the Writer as a Young Wife" by Meena Kandasamy, these authors have sparked conversations and catalysed movements for change, marking a new chapter in India's literary landscape.

Conclusion:

Indian literature serves as a powerful testament to the nation's journey of transformation in the 21st century. From the postcolonial narratives of identity to the contemporary reflections on globalization and social change, Indian authors have continuously engaged with the complexities of their society, offering profound insights and stirring reflections on the human condition. As India continues to evolve and redefine itself in the global arena, its literature will undoubtedly continue to serve as a beacon illuminating the path forward, enriching the cultural tapestry of the nation and inspiring generations to come.

From the colonial era to the contemporary age, Indian literature, both in English and translation, has served as a prism through which the nation's transformation is refracted. It has captured the zeitgeist of each era, reflecting the struggles, aspirations, and triumphs of the Indian people. As India continues to evolve in the 21st century, its literature remains an indispensable companion, offering insights into the past, present, and future of this diverse and dynamic nation.

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E-Waste Management in India

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Abstract:

Electronic waste (e-waste) is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the country. Growth of Information and Communication Technology sector has enhanced the usage of the electronic equipment exponentially. Faster obsolescence and subsequent up-gradation of electronics product, are forcing consumers to discard old products, which in turn accumulate huge e-waste to the solid waste stream. E-waste is growing in India at the rate of 10%. Major recycling of e-waste is carried out in the non-formal sector using primitive and hazardous methods. Adequate legislative measures and cost-effective, environmental friendly, technological solution would be needed to address the issue. This article provides the basic information on electronic waste management in India.

Key facts:

E-waste is the fastest growing solid waste stream in the world (1).

In 2019, an estimated 53.6 million tonnes of e-waste were produced globally, but only 17.4% was documented as formally collected and recycled (2).

Lead is one of the common substances released into the environment if e-waste is recycled, stored or dumped using inferior activities, such as open burning (3).

E-waste recycling activities may have several adverse impacts on human health. Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable.

ILO and WHO estimate that millions of women and child labourers working in the informal recycling sector around the world may be at risk of e-waste exposure (4).

What is E-waste?

E-waste poses the huge risk to humans, animals, and the environment. E-waste typically consists of plastics, metals, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), printed cables, circuit boards, and so on. The valuable metals like copper, silver, gold, and platinum can be reused from e-wastes once they are scientifically processed. The presence of toxic substances like liquid crystal, lithium, mercury, nickel, selenium, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), arsenic, barium, brominated flame retardants, cadmium, chrome, cobalt, copper, and lead makes it very hazardous, in case e-waste get dismantled and processed in a crude manner with the rudimentary techniques.

The computers, mainframes, servers, monitors, printers, scanners, compact discs (CDs), copiers, calculators, battery cells, cellular phones, fax machines, transceivers, TVs, medical apparatus, iPods, refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners are examples of e-waste when they

become unfit for its use. The presence of highly toxic substances and heavy metals like mercury, lead, beryllium, and cadmium pose a significant threat to an environment even in minute quantities.

E-waste Defined:

E-waste is any electrical or electronic equipment that's been discarded. This includes working and broken items that are thrown in the garbage or donated to a charity reseller like Goodwill. Often, if the item goes unsold in the store, it will be thrown away. E-waste is particularly dangerous due to toxic chemicals that naturally leach from the metals inside when buried.

Overview:

Every year millions of electrical and electronic devices are discarded as products break or become obsolete and are thrown away. These discarded devices are considered e-waste and can become a threat to the environment and to human health if they are not treated, disposed of, and recycled appropriately. Common items in e-waste streams include computers, mobile phones, and large household appliances, as well as medical equipment. Every year, millions of tonnes of e-waste are recycled using environmentally unsound techniques and are likely stored in homes and warehouses, dumped, exported or recycled under inferior conditions.

When e-waste is treated using inferior activities, it can release as many as 1000 different chemical substances into the environment, including harmful neurotoxins such as lead (3). Pregnant women and children are particularly vulnerable due to their unique pathways of exposure and their developmental status. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 16.5 million children were working in the industrial sector in 2020, of which waste processing is a subsector (4).

WHO response

WHO's Initiative on E-waste and Child Health is contributing to a number of international e-waste programmes and pilot projects in countries in Latin America and Africa. These pilot projects are developing frameworks to protect children's health from e-waste exposures that can be adapted and replicated in other countries and settings. The Initiative aims to: increase access to evidence, knowledge and awareness of the health impacts of e-waste improve health sector capacity to manage and prevent risks facilitate monitoring of exposure to e-waste and interventions that protect public health.

In 2021, WHO released its first global report on e-waste and child health, which called for greater effective and binding action to protect children from the growing threat. WHO has developed training tools for the health sector, such as the recently updated training package for health care providers, including a specific training module on lead and on e-waste and child health. Additionally, WHO contributes to multi-agency capacity training tools including a MOOC and a joint course with PAHO.

E-waste Imports

Under the existing regulations, e-wastes are not allowed to be imported for final disposal but can be imported for reuse and recycling. In an absence of adequate infrastructure in the country for recycling, we must seriously consider banning all kinds of imports. To develop accurate estimates of e-waste, data on imports must be integrated with an e-waste inventory.

Public Awareness for E-waste Management

The current e-waste regulations require the producers to provide, on the websites, information on the impacts of e-waste, appropriate disposal practices, and other issues. There is also a requirement for an awareness campaigns at regular intervals. Many producers have already provided information on the websites, but evidence shows that the overall awareness levels remain low among bulk consumers. Stricter guidelines/regulations to the producers on these awareness campaigns' frequency and mode might improve the situation.

Alternatively, the producers must be mandated to run these campaigns through grassroots-level organizations working in the area of e-waste. On its part, the government must consider integrating e-waste awareness campaigns with other waste streams such as batteries and municipal solid waste.

Research on the effective messaging techniques and evaluation of information campaigns could also form a part of the role of the government. These awareness efforts must be geared towards achieving safe handling of e-waste and reducing consumption of electronic products in the long run. Overall, public awareness generation initiatives

should be based on partnerships and collaboration among various stakeholders.

Role of Hindrise in E-waste Management System

Increasing information campaigns, capacity building, and awareness are critical to promoting environment-friendly e-waste management programs. Increasing efforts are urgently required on the improvement of the current practices like collection schemes and management practices to reduce any illegal trade of e-waste. Reducing the number of hazardous substances in e-products will also positively affect the specific e-waste streams since it will support the prevention process.

Most of the e-waste is recycled in India in unorganized units, which engage a significant number of manpower. Recovery of metals from PCBs by primitive means is the most hazardous act. Proper education, awareness, and, most importantly, alternative cost-effective technology need to be provided to provide better means to those who earn the livelihood from this.

A holistic approach is needed to address the challenges faced by India in e-waste management. The suitable mechanism needs to be evolved to include small units in the unorganized sector and large units in the organized sector into a single value chain. Our approach can be for units in the unorganized sector to concentrate on collecting, dismantling, and segregation, whereas the organized sector could do metal extraction, recycling, and disposal.

Conclusion

E-waste management in India is a great challenge for governments of many developing countries. It is becoming a huge public health issue and is exponentially increasing by the day. It has to be collected separately, treated effectively, and disposed of e-waste. It is also a diversion from conventional landfills and open burning. It is essential to integrate an informal sector with the formal sector. The competent authorities in developing countries like India need to establish mechanisms for handling and treating e-waste safely and sustainable manner.

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शाश्वत विकासामध्ये राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण [NEP] 2020 ची भूमिका

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सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (वाणिज्य विभाग), वसंतदादा पाटील कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पाटोदा, जि. बीड (M.S.)

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गोष्टवारा:

अलीकडेच, सरकारने नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP) 2020 जाहीर केले, जे राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण, 1986 ची जागा घेईल. शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्य (SDG) 4 चे उद्दिष्ट सर्वसमावेशक आणि समान दर्जाचे शिक्षण सुनिश्चित करणे आणि 2030 पर्यंत सर्वांसाठी आजीवन शिकण्याच्या संधींना प्रोत्साहन देणे हे आहे. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP) 2020 ही भारत सरकारने शैक्षणिक प्रणालीमध्ये परिवर्तन करण्यासाठी आणि देशातील शाश्वत विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी विकसित केलेली धोरणात्मक चौकट आहे.

प्रस्तावना:

जगभरातील सरकारे शिक्षण धोरणावर जास्त भर देतात. शैक्षणिक धोरणांचे परिणाम आणि सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकासावर त्यांचा प्रभाव याकडे लक्ष वेधण्यासाठी जागतिक दबाव आहे. तथापि, शैक्षणिक धोरणे कशी तयार केली जातात आणि शैक्षणिक धोरण काय आहे हे समजून घेण्याचा अनेकदा अभाव असतो. या प्रणालीमध्ये शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे स्वरूप, शैक्षणिक धोरणांची मूलभूत वैशिष्ट्ये आणि अपेक्षित परिणाम यांचे विश्लेषण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. शैक्षणिक धोरण म्हणजे शैक्षणिक प्रणालींचे संचालन नियंत्रित करणारे नियम आणि तत्वे. हे मांड्यूल शिक्षणाची उद्दिष्टे व हे उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणारी रणनीती आणि त्यांच्या प्रभावाचे मूल्यांकन करण्यासाठी साधने ओळखण्यासाठी संबंधित प्रश्नांची उत्तरे देण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. शैक्षणिक धोरणे बनवण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण बाबी विचारात घ्याव्या लागतात. यामध्ये अध्यापनशास्त्रीय पद्धती, संसाधनांचे एकत्रीकरण, अभ्यासक्रमाची सामग्री आणि संभाव्य परिणाम यांचा समावेश होतो.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण, 2020 (NEP) द्वारे शिक्षणामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर परिवर्तनाची कल्पना केली जाते – “भारतीय लोकभावनेत रुजलेली एक शिक्षण प्रणाली जी थेट भारतात शाश्वतपणे एक समान आणि दोलायमान ज्ञान समाजात परिवर्तन करण्यासाठी योगदान देते, ज्याद्वारे उच्च दर्जाचे शिक्षण दिले जाते. सर्व, त्याद्वारे भारत जागतिक ज्ञान महासत्ता बनतो. NEP 2020 ची स्थापना प्रवेश, समानता, गुणवत्ता, परवडणारी आणि जबाबदारी या पाच मार्गदर्शक स्तंभांवर केली गेली आहे. ती आमची तरुणाई तयार करेल.

शाश्वत विकास:

"शाश्वत विकास म्हणजे भविष्यातील पिढ्यांच्या स्वतःच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या क्षमतेशी तडजोड न करता, वर्तमान गरजा पूर्ण करणारा विकास."

शाश्वत विकासाच्या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ अनेक वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे लावला जाऊ शकतो, परंतु त्याचा केंद्रबिंदू हा विकासाचा दृष्टिकोन आहे, जो समाज म्हणून आपल्याला भेडसावणाऱ्या पर्यावरणीय, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक मर्यादांबद्दल जागरूकतेच्या विरोधात भिन्न, आणि अनेकदा स्पर्धात्मक, गरजा संतुलित करतो. बऱ्याचदा, विस्तीर्ण किंवा भविष्यातील प्रभावांचा पूर्णपणे विचार न करता विकास एका विशिष्ट गरजेद्वारे चालविला जातो. या प्रकारचा दृष्टिकोन बेजबाबदार बँकिंगमुळे उद्ध्वलेल्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक संकटांपासून ते जीवाश्म इंधनावर आधारित ऊर्जा स्रोतांवर अवलंबून राहिल्यामुळे जागतिक हवामानातील बदलांपर्यंतचे नुकसान आम्ही आधीच पाहत आहोत. आपण जितका जास्त काळ टिकावू शकत नसलेल्या विकासाचा पाठपुरावा करू तितकेच त्याचे वारंवार आणि गंभीर परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता आहे, म्हणूनच आपल्याला आता पावले उचलण्याची गरज आहे.

शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्य 2030:

इ.स. 2030 पर्यंत भारत देशातील लोकांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी संबंधित सरकारे, व्यवसाय, मीडिया, उच्च शिक्षण संस्था आणि स्थानिक स्वयंसेवी संस्थांना एकत्र आणून हे साध्य केले जाईल.

शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्य 2030 अजेंडा आहे:

1. गरिबी दूर करा
2. भूक मिटवा
3. चांगले आरोग्य आणि कल्याण स्थापित करा
4. दर्जेदार शिक्षण द्या

5. लैंगिक समानता लागू करा
6. स्वच्छ पाणी आणि स्वच्छता सुधारा
7. परवडणारी आणि स्वच्छ ऊर्जा वाढवा
8. योग्य काम आणि आर्थिक वाढ तयार करा
9. उद्योग, नवोपक्रम आणि पायाभूत सुविधा वाढवा
10. असमानता कमी करा
11. शाश्वत शहरे आणि समुदाय एकत्र करा
12. जबाबदार उपभोग आणि उत्पादनावर प्रभाव टाका
13. हवामान कृती आयोजित करा
14. पाण्याखाली जीवन विकसित करा
15. जमिनीवर आगाऊ जीवन
16. शांतता, न्याय आणि मजबूत संस्थांची हमी
17. ध्येयांसाठी भागीदारी तयार करा

प्रत्येक शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्य मध्ये विशिष्ट उद्दिष्टे आणि ते साध्य करण्याच्या दिशेने प्रगती मोजण्यासाठी निर्देशक असतात. शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्य हा एक माध्यम आहे **राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 ची आवश्यकता:**

❖ विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी:

- सर्वांगीण विकास: NEP 2020 विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर लक्ष केंद्रित करते, त्यांच्या संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक, भावनिक आणि शारीरिक वाढीला संबोधित करते. हे गंभीर विचार, सर्जनशीलता आणि समस्या सोडवण्याच्या कौशल्यांना प्रोत्साहन देते, विद्यार्थ्यांना 21 व्या शतकात भरभराट होण्यासाठी तयार करते.
- लवचिक शिकण्याचे मार्ग: धोरण लवचिक शिक्षण मार्ग ऑफर करते, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या आवडी आणि करिअरच्या आकांक्षांवर आधारित विषय निवडता येतात. हे कुशल शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन देते, विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या आवडींचा शोध घेण्यास आणि त्यांच्या निवडलेल्या क्षेत्रात कौशल्य विकसित करण्यास सक्षम करते.
- कमी केलेला अभ्यासक्रम ओझे: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणचे उद्दिष्ट मूळ संकल्पना आणि अत्यावश्यक शिक्षण परिणामांवर भर देऊन विद्यार्थ्यांवरील अभ्यासक्रमावरील ओझे कमी करणे आहे. हे विषयांचे सखोल आकलन करण्यास अनुमती देते आणि अधिक व्यापक शिक्षण अनुभवास प्रोत्साहन देते.
- सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षण: हे धोरण सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षणाला प्राधान्य देते, अपंग आणि उपेक्षित समुदायांसह विविध पार्श्वभूमीतील विद्यार्थ्यांना समान संधी सुनिश्चित करते. हे सर्वसमावेशक आणि सहाय्यक लिअरला प्रोत्साहन देते.
- कौशल्य विकास: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 कौशल्य विकासावर भर देते, विद्यार्थ्यांना क्रिटिकल थिंकिंग, कम्युनिकेशन, समस्या सोडवणे आणि डिजिटल साक्षरता यासारख्या 21व्या शतकातील कौशल्ये सुसज्ज करते. हे त्यांची रोजगारक्षमता वाढवते आणि भविष्यातील आव्हानांसाठी त्यांना तयार करते.

डॉ. पवनकुमार विजयकुमारजी चांडक

❖ शिक्षकांसाठी:

- व्यावसायिक विकासाच्या संधी: नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण शिक्षकांच्या सतत व्यावसायिक विकासाचे महत्त्व ओळखते. हे प्रशिक्षण, कार्यशाळा आणि त्यांच्या अध्यापन कौशल्यांमध्ये वाढ करण्यासाठी, त्यांचे ज्ञान अद्ययावत करण्यासाठी आणि विकसित होत असलेल्या अध्यापनशास्त्रीय पद्धतींबाबत सहकार्यासाठी संधी प्रदान करते.
- सुधारित शिकवण्याच्या पद्धती: हे धोरण विद्यार्थी-केंद्रित शिक्षण पद्धतीकडे वळण्यास प्रोत्साहन देते, परस्परसंवादी आणि अनुभवात्मक शिक्षण पद्धतीला प्रोत्साहन देते
- तंत्रज्ञानाचे एकत्रीकरण: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण शिक्षणामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाच्या एकत्रीकरणावर भर देते. शिक्षक डिजिटल साधने, ऑनलाइन संसाधने आणि शैक्षणिक ॲप्सचा फायदा घेऊन त्यांची शिकवण्याची प्रभावीता वाढवू शकतात, परस्परसंवादी शिक्षण अनुभव तयार करू शकतात आणि विविध शिक्षण शैली पूर्ण करू शकतात.
- नेतृत्व आणि मार्गदर्शनाची ओळख: हे शिक्षक नेतृत्व आणि मार्गदर्शनाचे महत्त्व देखील ओळखते. शिक्षकांना मार्गदर्शनाची भूमिका घेण्याची, त्यांच्या सहकारी शिक्षकांना पाठिंबा देण्याची संधी असते
- सहयोगी शिक्षण समुदाय: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण हे सहयोगी शिक्षण समुदायांना प्रोत्साहन देते, शिक्षकांना पीअर लर्निंगमध्ये गुंतण्यासाठी, सर्वोत्तम पद्धती सामायिक करण्यासाठी आणि सहकार्यासह सहयोग करण्यास प्रोत्साहित करते. यामुळे व्यावसायिक वाढीसाठी पोषक वातावरण निर्माण होते आणि अध्यापनाची प्रभावीता वाढते.
- फॅसिलिटेटर म्हणून सक्षमीकरण: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण हे शिक्षकांना केवळ माहिती पुरवठादार बनण्याऐवजी शिकण्याचे सुत्रधार बनण्यास सक्षम करते. ते विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांच्या शिकण्याच्या प्रवासात मार्गदर्शन करू शकतात.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 चे तोटे

- विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी वाढलेला दबाव आणि स्पर्धा: धोरणातील प्राथमिक चिंतेपैकी एक म्हणजे विद्यार्थ्यांमधील दबाव आणि स्पर्धा वाढणे. NEP मानक परीक्षांच्या महत्त्वावर भर देते आणि सुरुवातीच्या वर्षांपासून बोर्ड परीक्षांना अनेक स्तरांवर प्रोत्साहन देते. या दृष्टिकोनामुळे ग्रेड आणि कामगिरीवर जास्त लक्ष केंद्रित केले जाऊ शकते, ज्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकास आणि कल्याणाशी तडजोड होऊ शकते.
- विषय निवडी कमी करणे: नवीन धोरण बहुविद्याशाखीय दृष्टिकोनाकडे वळण्याचा प्रस्ताव देते, ज्याचा उद्देश विद्यार्थ्यांना विस्तृत विषय प्रदान करणे आहे. तथापि, हे अनवधानाने त्यांचे पर्याय मर्यादित करू शकते. व्यावसायिक

शिक्षण आणि कौशल्य विकासावर अधिक भर दिल्याने, कला, मानविकी आणि सामाजिक विज्ञान या विषयांवर कमी लक्ष दिले जाऊ शकते. हे संकुचित फोकस विद्यार्थ्यांच्या एकूण बौद्धिक आणि सर्जनशील वाढीस अडथळा आणू शकते.

- अपुरे शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण आणि समर्थन: राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020 शिक्षकांच्या प्रशिक्षण आणि समर्थनाच्या गरजा पुरेशा प्रमाणात पूर्ण करण्यात कमी पडतो. सतत व्यावसायिक विकास आणि प्रोत्साहनांसाठी स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शक तत्वांचा अभाव वर्गखोल्यांमध्ये दिल्या जाणाऱ्या शिक्षणाच्या गुणवत्तेवर परिणाम करू शकतो.

- डिजिटल पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये असमतोल: नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण डिजिटल शिक्षण आणि ई-लर्निंग प्लॅटफॉर्मवर लक्षणीय भर देते. हे जरी शिक्षणात प्रवेश वाढवू शकते, तर ते आपल्या समाजात प्रचलित असलेली डिजिटल फूट देखील उघड करते. सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना डिजिटल उपकरणे, इंटरनेट कनेक्टिव्हिटी किंवा ऑनलाइन शिक्षणासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या संसाधनांचा समान प्रवेश नाही. हे असंतुलन आर्थिकदृष्ट्या वंचित पार्श्वभूमीतील विद्यार्थ्यांना आणखी दुर्लक्षित करू शकते, शैक्षणिक असमानता वाढवू शकते.

- मानकीकरण आव्हाने: देशभरातील शिक्षणाचे प्रमाणीकरण करण्याच्या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट प्रादेशिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विविधतेकडे दुर्लक्ष करू शकते. एक-आकार-फिट-सर्व दृष्टीकोन कदाचित भिन्न राज्ये आणि प्रदेशांतील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अद्वितीय गरजा आणि आकांक्षा पूर्ण करणार नाही.

- अपुरी अंमलबजावणी धोरण: धोरणाच्या सभोवतालची एक प्रमुख चिंता ही एक मजबूत अंमलबजावणी धोरणाचा अभाव आहे. ते अंमलबजावणीसाठी स्पष्ट रोडमॅप प्रदान न करता महत्वाकांक्षी बदल प्रस्तावित करते. ही अस्पष्टता होऊ शकते.

- मानकीकरण आव्हाने: औद्योगिक शिक्षणाचे प्रमाणीकरण विकास धोरणाचे उद्दिष्टदेशिक आणि सांस्कृतिक विविधतेकडे प्रादुर्भाव करू शकतो. एक-आकार-फिट-सर्व दृष्टीकोन कदाचित भिन्न राज्ये आणि प्रदेश स्थानाच्या अद्वितीय गरजा आणि तुमची काळजी पूर्ण करणार नाही.

- अपुरी लागू धोरण: धोरणाच्या सभोवतालची एक प्रमुख चिंता ही एक मजबूत धोरण धोरण असणे आवश्यक आहे. ते अंमलबजावणीसाठी स्पष्ट रोडमॅप प्रदान न करता महत्वाकांक्षी बदल प्रस्तावित करते. ही अष्टा होऊ शकते.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण आणि शाश्वत विकास लक्ष्य ची सामान्य उद्दिष्टे:

NEP 2020 आणि SDGs ची सर्वसमावेशक आणि न्याय्य दर्जाच्या शिक्षणाला चालना देणे, शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता वाढवणे, आजीवन शिक्षणाला चालना देणे, लैंगिक

अंतर कमी करणे आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणामध्ये गुंतवणूक करणे ही समान उद्दिष्टे आहेत. या समान उद्दिष्टांच्या दिशेने कार्य करून, भारत हे सुनिश्चित करू शकतो की प्रत्येक मुलाला दर्जेदार शिक्षण मिळू शकेल आणि ते जीवनात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या कौशल्यांनी सुसज्ज आहेत.

- प्रत्येक मुलाला त्यांची पार्श्वभूमी किंवा स्थान काहीही असले तरी दर्जेदार शिक्षण मिळण्याची खात्री करणे. ते शिक्षणातील असमानता कमी करण्याच्या आणि समावेशाला चालना देण्याच्या गरजेवर भर देतात.

- पुरविल्या जाणाऱ्या शिक्षणाची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्यासाठी. NEP 2020 शिक्षण अधिक समग्र, बहुविद्याशाखीय आणि लवचिक बनवण्याचा प्रयत्न करते, तर SDGs 21 व्या शतकात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी आवश्यक ज्ञान आणि कौशल्ये शिकत आहेत याची खात्री करण्यावर भर देतात.

- सर्वांसाठी आजीवन शिकण्याच्या संधींच्या गरजेवर जोर देणे. NEP 2020 मध्ये अशा प्रणालीची कल्पना आहे जी सतत शिकण्यास प्रोत्साहन देते, तर SDG चे उद्दिष्ट विद्यार्थ्यांना जीवनात यशस्वी होण्यासाठी आवश्यक कौशल्ये प्रदान करणे आहे.

- शिक्षणातील लैंगिक तफावत भरून काढण्याचे महत्त्व ओळखणे. मुलींना शिक्षणासाठी समान प्रवेश मिळावा आणि त्यांच्याशी भेदभाव होणार नाही याची खात्री करणे हे त्यांचे उद्दिष्ट आहे.

- विद्यार्थ्यांना कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये यश मिळवण्यासाठी आवश्यक कौशल्ये प्रदान करण्यासाठी व्यावसायिक शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षणात गुंतवणूक करणे.

निष्कर्ष:

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरण (NEP) 2020 चे शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टे (SDGs) सह संरेखित केल्याने दर्जेदार शिक्षण आणि शाश्वत विकासाला चालना देऊन भारतातील उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांना खूप फायदा होऊ शकतो. NEP 2020 आणि SDGs ची समान उद्दिष्टे आहेत जी दर्जेदार शिक्षणाच्या प्रवेशाला चालना देणे, शिकण्याचे परिणाम सुधारणे आणि नवकल्पना आणि संशोधनाला चालना देणे याशी संबंधित आहेत. SDGs त्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात आणि कामकाजात समाकलित करून, भारतातील उच्च शिक्षण संस्था ते करू शकतात. भारतातील अनेक उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांनी आधीच SDGs स्वीकारले आहेत आणि त्यांचा अभ्यासक्रम आणि ऑपरेशन्समध्ये समावेश केला आहे. तथापि, उच्च शिक्षणाचे SDGs सह संरेखित करण्यासाठी अजून प्रयत्नांची गरज आहे आणि NEP 2020 असे करण्यासाठी एक उपयुक्त फ्रेमवर्क प्रदान करते. NEP 2020 ला SDGs सह संरेखित करून आणि SDGs अभ्यासक्रमात

समाकलित करणे आणि शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमांना बळकट करणे यांचा समावेश असलेल्या सर्वसमावेशक दृष्टिकोनाचा अवलंब करून, NEP 2020 ला SDGs सह संरेखित करून आणि SDGs अभ्यासक्रमात समाकलित करणे आणि शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमांना बळकट करणे यांचा समावेश असलेल्या सर्वसमावेशक दृष्टिकोनाचा अवलंब करून, भारताच्या उच्च शिक्षण संस्था SDGs साध्य करण्यात आणि भारत आणि त्यापलीकडे शाश्वत विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देऊ शकतात. शिवाय, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम मजबूत करणे आणि SDGs चा अभ्यासक्रमात समावेश केल्याने शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची पुढची पिढी सुसज्ज आहे हे सुनिश्चित करण्यात मदत होऊ शकते. . हा सर्वसमावेशक दृष्टिकोन उच्च शिक्षण संस्थांना भारतातील SDGs साध्य करण्यात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावण्यास आणि देशाच्या शाश्वत विकासात योगदान देण्यास सक्षम करू शकतो.

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गोष्टवारा:

मानसशास्त्र ही विज्ञानाची एक शाखा, 'मानवी व मानवेत्तर प्राण्यांच्या मानसिक प्रक्रिया, मेंदूचे कार्य व वर्तणूकीचा अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र आहे. आज ते अत्यंत प्रगत, विकसित व महत्वपूर्ण आहे. मात्र भूतकाळात डोकावल्यास त्याच्या अस्तित्वाबद्दल अत्यंत धूसर चित्र दिसून येईल. मात्र तरीही हाताच्या बोटांवर मोजण्या इतक्या व्यक्ती होत्या. ज्या मानवी मनाचे महत्व आवर्जून नमूद करत होत्या. त्यातील अत्यंत प्रभावी व वैशिष्टपूर्ण असे व आजही आपण ज्याला मनाचे 'पॉकेट गाईड' म्हणू असे व त्यातील एक न एक ओळ आचरण्यात आणल्यास वा समजून घेतल्यास, मानसिक गोंधळ कमी होऊ शकेल व त्यामुळे व वैचारिक स्पष्टता आल्याने समस्या सोडवणे सोपे होईल असे "मनाचे श्लोक लिहून मानवी मनाची मानवी जीवनात किती महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आहे हे ठळकपणे सांगणारे व त्याचा जोरदार आग्रह धरणारे श्री समर्थ रामदास स्वामी हे सोळाव्या शतकातील महान संत होते.

महाराष्ट्राच्या इतिहासातील त्यांची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होती. त्यांनी मानवी मनाची शक्ती ओळखून त्यांचे महत्व विषद केलेले आहे. ज्यामुळे मानवी मनातील असणा-या विविध प्रक्रियांना कारणीभूत असणारे अनेक घटक समजावून घेतले तर माणसांचे दैनंदिन जीवन सोपे होईल. समर्थांच्या लिखाणात दिसणा-या अनेक मानसशास्त्रीय संकल्पना अत्यंत बारकाईने अभ्यासलेल्या असल्या तरी सहज सोप्या व सामान्यांच्या बोलीभाषेत लिहिल्यामुळे समजायला अत्यंत सहज होत्या. त्यामुळे त्यांचे लिखाण आजही मार्गदर्शन पर ठरते.

मानवी मनातील सर्वज्ञात घटक म्हणजे विचार (thoughts), त्यानंतर माणसाला सहज जाणवते ती भावना (Emotions) व या दोघांमुळे माणसाला गोंधळात टाकून प्रकट होते ते त्याचे वर्तवणूक (Behaviour). याची तात्विक व मुद्देसूद मांडणी समर्थ वारंवार करताना दिसून येतात. सामान्य माणसाला असणा-या अनेक व्यावहारिक विवंचना या त्याच्या मानसिकतेतच दडलेल्या असतात. तसेच अनेक भावनांनी मानवी मन ग्रस्त असते किंवा विचारांची वावटळ वा वादळ मानवी मनात रूजी घालतच असतात. ज्यामुळे माणसाचे दैनंदिन जगणे हीच मोठी तारेवरची कसरत बनते. यात अनेक व्यक्ती केवळवैचारिक वावटळांनीही उध्वस्त होताना दिसतात. मात्र, काही मनाच्या सामर्थ्यावर वादळातूनही साम्राज्य उभारताना दिसतात. हा मनाचा खेळ समर्थ त्यांच्या परखड भाषेत समर्थपणे मांडतात. माणसाच्या मेंदूच्या प्रक्रियेत (Cognitive processes) अवधान, शिकणे, स्मृती, विचार करणे, ओळखणे, फरक

करणे, समजून घेणे, समजूत, विश्वास (Belief system), भाषा / गणितीय/वैज्ञानिक/ तार्किक/ नैतिक/तात्विक ज्ञान, समस्या परिहार, तर्कशुद्ध विचारसरणी, निर्णयक्षमता, इ. आणि इत्यादी. प्रक्रियांची प्रचिती आणि स्पष्टता समर्थांच्या कृतीतून तसेच लिखाणातून वारंवार पहावयास मिळते.

मानसशास्त्र

आज एकविसाव्या शतकात मानसशास्त्राची व्याप्ती आणि महत्व जितक वाढलेले आहे. त्याच्यापेक्षा अधिक " जाण व ज्ञान प्राचीन काळातील विचारवंताना होत असे म्हटल तर वावगं होणार नाही. अगदी भारतीय प्राचीन संस्कृतीतील वेद उपनिषद, इजिप्त संस्कृतीतील एडविन स्मिथ पॅपिरस' १७०० वर्षांहून अधिक जुना दस्तावेज ग्रीक तत्वज्ञान हिपॉक्रिटस् ते ऑरिस्टॉटलबगेलन पर्यंतचे अनेक सिद्धांत, तसेच देकार्त (फ्रेंच), जॉन लॉक व स्विनोझा या सारख्या विद्वान मंडळींनी केलेले संशोधन, यावरून त्या काळात मानसिक प्रक्रिया बद्दल असणारी उत्सुकता व संशोधनाची गरज दिसून येते.

अच्युत गोडबोले (मनात) माणसांना भाव-भावना का जाणवतात. डोक्यात सतत ते. "विचार का येताती काहि व्यक्ती विचित्र का वागतात? वा झोपल्यावर स्वप्ने का पडतात?- इत्यादी, इत्यादी असे अनेक प्रश्न माणसाला आजही भेडसावतात. आणि याच उत्सुकतेतून वा कधी गरजेतून संशोधन सुरु होते.

सर्वप्रथम था मानजिक क्रिया-प्रक्रियांना- 'आत्मा' कारणीभूत समजले जात होते. पुन्हा: काहि संशोधनानंतर 'मन' हे मानविक प्रक्रियांना • नियंत्रित करते असे म्हटले जाऊ लागले. अशा अनेक संशोधनां अंती "मानसशास्त्र हे मनुष्य व प्राणी यांच्या वर्तनाचे शास्त्र आहे. त्यात मानवी समाया सोडविण्यासाठी केलेल्या या शास्त्राचा उपायोजनाचा समावेश होतो" (Morgan, King, Weist & Schopler, 1986'P4)

आज जरी मन म्हणजे मेंदूचे कार्य हे सिद्ध झाले तरी 'मन' हि संकल्पना प्राचीन काळापासून संपूर्ण मानसिक प्रक्रियांच्या संदर्भात दृढ आहे. मनाचे व्यक्तीच्या वर्तणुकीवर दिसणारे परिणाम तसेच मनाच्या काहि मुख्य क्रियांबद्दल त्याच्या शारीरिक आरोग्यावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांबद्दल व्यक्तीचा जीवनाचा आनंद घेण्यासाठी तसेच जीवनाकडे बघायचा दृष्टिकोनाबाबत मन कसे जबाबदार असते, इ. गोष्टी अनेकदा मांडलेल्या आहेत. मात्र समर्थ रामदाजांनी 'मनाच्या श्लोकातून मनाचा जो सूक्ष्म अभ्यास मांडला आहे तो इतक्या जोरदारपणे, निग्रहाने, खणखणीत पणे स्पष्टपणे, व सहजपणे कुणी मांडला नसेल वाटते. विवेकी विचार, भावनांचे नियंत्रण, सकारात्मक व उत्साही वर्तन, व्यावहारिक शहाणपण, संभाषण कौशल्य, ज्ञानार्जन, तर्कबुद्धी, अर्थार्जन, समस्या ओळखणे, समस्या सोडविणे, समस्यांचे प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाययोजना, मानसिक सामर्थ्य, वास्तवाची जाण, भूत-दया, सेवाधर्म, व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास, समायोजनाचे तंत्र, जबाबदार नागरिक, नैतिकता, देशप्रीती, देशभक्ती इ. अशा अनेक मुद्यांना समर्थानी यांच्या वाङ्मयात ठळकपणे मांडलेले आहे.

समर्थांचे हे मानसशास्त्र हे सहविकसित झालेला विज्ञान शाखेहूनवेगळे आहे त्यात अध्यात्मिक मानवशास्त्र किंवा भक्तांचे मानसशास्त्र आणि अधिक सामाजिक मानवशास्त्रमुख्यत्वे दिसून येते. मात्र हे मेंदूचे कार्य म्हटले तर याचा सर्वाधिक परिणाम मानवी वर्तनावर होतो. व मानवी वर्तन केवळ व्यक्तीपुरते सिमित नसतेतर ते समाजात हि प्रतिबिंबित होत असते. म्हणूनच समर्थ रामदासांचे मनाचे श्लोक हे जरी "मनाला" उपदेशपर किंवा मार्गदर्शन असले तरी ते व्यक्तीला बऱ्याच मूळ मुद्द्यांची ओळख करून देतात. त्या काळात इतके मानसशास्त्रीय ज्ञान सामान्य जनतेला तिच्याच भाषेत समजण्यास प्राप्त झाले हे ही मोठेच आहे.

समर्थांच्या एकुण रचना साडे सव्वीस हजार भरतात. यामध्ये तत्वज्ञानासारखा विषय समर्थानी सोप्या पद्धतीने मांडलेला आहे. त्यांच्या कार्यातूनही त्यांची शिकवण दिसून आलेली आहे. यांनी ठिकठिकाणी मंदिरे, व्यायामशाळा, आखाडे व मठ यांची स्थापना केलेली दिसून येते. समर्थ हे महाराष्ट्र धर्माचे प्रवर्तक, श्रेष्ठकवि, आदर्श

शिक्षक, सद्गुरु, श्रेष्ठ संघटक, राजगुरु, राष्ट्रसंत व महायोगी म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहेत. ह.मी. परांजपे श्री मनाचे श्लोक मनोवेधक मनन-चिंतन)

रामदासांची प्रसिद्ध चतुःसूत्री हि पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे

- 1) हरिकथा निरुपण
- 2) राजकारण
- 3) सावधपण
- 4) साक्षेप (प्रयत्न)

(डॉ. वसंतराव वैद्य)

तसेच आणखी एक मार्मिक चतुःसूत्री "रामदास आणि रामदासी" या मासिकात, श्री. ज.स. करंदीकरांनी सांगितलेली आहे ती म्हणजे 1) शक्ति 2) युक्ति, 3) भक्ति, 4) मुक्ति होय.

(डॉ. जावडेकर)

शक्तीचे महत्व सर्वज्ञात आहे. समर्थांच्या त्या काळातील परकीय आक्रमणांच्या संकटामध्ये तर स्वातंत्र्यासाठी शक्ती महत्वपूर्ण असल्याने समर्थांनी यावर अधिक जोर दिलेला दिसतो. लोकांनी 'शक्ती' महत्व समजण्यासाठीच यांनी अनेक दैवतांची स्थापना केलेली दिसून येते. ज्याद्वारे लोक संघटितही होतील व त्यांना एकजूटीचे महत्व लक्षात येईल. समर्थलिखित एक शक्तीस्त्रोत्र ही आहे. विवेकी विचारांवर समर्थांनी भर दिला आहे. विवेकी विचार मनातील गोंधळ बराच कमी करतात. त्यामुळे वास्तविक समस्या समजून त्यावर उपाय शोधणे सोपे जाते. सारासार, तर्कयुक्त व वास्तववादी विचार असतील तर शक्तीवाननेहमी यश संपादन करेल.

"मुख्यथल विचाराचा।

विवेके श्लाघ्यसर्वही॥

विचारेवीण कोठेचि नाही। समाधान॥

म्हणोनि सांगाती असावे। मानत मानत शिकवावे।

हळूहळू शेवटां लावे। विवेकाने ॥

(दासबोध 12-10-41)

शक्ति - युक्ती ला "भक्ती" या व्यापक संकल्पनेची जोड मिळाल्यास "मुक्ती" प्राप्त होते. इथे "मुक्ती" ही संकल्पनाही व्यापक अर्थाने घेतलेली आहे. करावी असा त्यांचा खाक्या दिसतो. येथे भोळेपणा बावळटपणास स्थान नाही. मनाच्या प्रसन्नतेत जीवनाचे सार्थक साठवलेले आहे. प्रा. के. वि. बेलजरे- (श्री मनाचे श्लोक मनोवेधक मनन व चिंतन)

अवधान देणे म्हणजे लक्षपूर्वक, एकाग्रतेने एखाद्यागोष्टीकडे लक्ष देणे. समर्थ तर 'नेहमी 'सावधान' हा शब्द प्रयोग उपयोगात आणताना दिसतात. बालवयात स्वतःच्या विवाहप्रसंगी- समर्थ रामदासांनी 'सावधान' हा शब्द ऐकला व अक्षरक्षः आज्ञा मानून संपूर्ण जीवनभर पाळलाही. 'सावधानतेचे महत्व समर्थांनी अनेकदा विशद

केले आहे. म्हणजेच मन एकाग्र करणे, एका ठिकाणी संपूर्ण लक्ष केंद्रित करणे म्हणजेच एखादी क्रिया/ गोष्ट मनापासून करणे. ज्यामुळे आपण मनास वर्तमानात आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो यामुळे अनेक फायदे होतात. मन एकाग्र होते. ग्रहण चांगले होते, लक्षात राहते, मनाचा गोंधळ कमी होतो हि कृती आपल्या मनाला भटकण्यापासून रोखते.

उदा. -

1) था कारणे सावधान| एकाग्र असावे मन|

तरी मग जेवितां भोजन | गोड लागे ||

या गोष्टी आजच्या लहान मुलांपासून वृद्धापर्यंत शिकविल्या पाहिजेत. खाताना मोबाईल, टिव्ही पाहणे बंद केले पाहिजे.

2) अंतरी नाही सावधता | येल ठाकेना पुरता||

सुख संतोषाची वार्ता | तेथे कैची||

हे आजच्या काळातील विद्यार्थ्यांना व युवकांना समजून घेतले पाहिजे.

३) अविद्यागुणे मानवा उमजेना |

भ्रमें चुकलें होत तें आकळेना ||

परीक्षेविण बोधिलें दृढ नाणें |

परी सत्य मिथ्या असें कोण जाणे ||143||

* शिकणे किंवा ज्ञानार्जनास समर्थानी विशेष महत्त्व दिलेले आहे

"अती मूढ त्या दृढ बुद्धी असेना" ||64||

स्वतः समर्थानी कठोरपरिश्रम करून विविध विद्या आत्मसात केलेल्या होत्या. ते सर्व वेद, पुराण, कला जाणणारे होते. म्हणूनच त्यांनी मठांची स्थापनाकेलेली दिसून येते. तसेच तिथे त्यांनी काहि स्त्रियांनाही शिक्षण व व्यवस्थापनाची संधी दिलेली होती. अनेकांना अनुग्रह दिला. इसके वास 2166 सालिया शिकून शहाणे होण्यासाठी साहित्याचा व डोंगर उभा केला.

“ रात्रदिवस पहावा अर्थ |

अर्थ आहे तो समर्थ ||”

त्या काळात अज्ञान दूर करणे संघटीत होण्या-- साठी महत्वाचे होते. मग आजही आपण संघटीत नाही म्हणजे आपले कोणते अज्ञान दूर होणे राहिलेले आहे? ते पहावे लागेल.

बळे लाविता जीव कोठे जडेना,

समाधान ते काहि केल्या घडेना|

नव्हे धीर नयनी सदानीर लोटे,

उदासीन हा काळ कोठे न कंठे ||

समर्थ रामदासांनी मानवी मनाला व्यापलेल्या तसेच काहि वेळा ग्रासलेल्या भावनांना अत्यंत मार्मिक भाषेत व्यक्त केलेले आहे. भाव-भावनाचे तर मानवी मन कधी हलके तर कधी जड असते. या भावना कोणत्या परिस्थितीचे परिणाम आहेत. हे तर समर्थ सांगतातच पण

त्यांचे नियंत्रण ही अपेक्षित आहे. हे ही कडक भाषेत कानउघाडणी केल्यासारखे मांडतात.

मनी मानव व्यर्थ चिंता वहातें |

अकस्मात होणार होऊनि जाणें||

घडे भोगनें सर्व ही कर्मयोगें |

मतीमंद तें खेद मानी वियोगें ||१७||

मानवी मनात नकारार्थी भावनांचेचवास्तव्य जास्त असते. जीवन हे अनिश्चित आहे आणि त्यामुळेच ते असुरक्षित आहे. मात्र मनुष्य नेहमीच काळजी करत राहतो आणि चिंताग्रस्त होऊन होऊन दुःखी-निराश बनतो. म्हणजेच वास्तविक विचारसरणी नसल्यामुळे तो अनेक कल्पनांना जन्म देतो. या कल्पनांच त्याला भिती दाखवत राहतात. मग तो अंधश्रद्धेला अथवा व्यसनांना जवळ करायला सुरु करतो व " स्वतः प्रयत्न करणे सोडून देतो.

समर्थानी मुख्य भावनां ज्या सामान्यतः सर्वच व्यक्ती प्रामुख्याने अनुभवतात त्या शब्दबद्ध केलेल्या आहेत.

*मना मानसीं दुःख आणू नको रे |

मना सर्वथा शोक चिंता नको रे || १२||

*मदें मत्सरें सांडिली स्वार्थबुद्धी ||५१||

*नको रे मना क्रोध हा खेदकारी|

नको रे मना काम नानाविकारी||

नको रे मना लोभ हा अंगिकारूं|

नको रे मना मत्सर दंथ भाऊ||६ ||

तसेच ज्या भावनां मनुष्याच्या मनात वास्तव्यास हव्यात म्हणजे तो आनंदी व सुखी-समाधानी होईल याही सांगितलेल्या आहेत.

*मना श्रेष्ठ धारिष्ठ जीवीं धरावे ||७||

*“ नसे मानसीं नष्ट आशा दुराशा |

वसे अंतरी प्रेमपाशा पिपाशा || ५५ ||

*“दिनाचा दयाळू मनाचा मवाळू|

स्नेहाळू कृपाळू जगी दासपाळू ||५६||

*“मना पावना भावना राघवाची|

धरी अंतरी सोडि चिंता भवाची||

भवाची जिवा मानवा भूलि ठेली|

नसे वस्तुची ध्यारणा व्यर्थ गेली||७९||

*नसे सर्व आंगी सदा वीतरागी|

क्षमा शांति भोगी दद्यादक्ष योगी||

नसे लोभ ना क्षोभ ना दौयवाणा|

ईही लक्षणी जाणिजे योगिराणा ||१३४||

वरील श्लोकातील अध्यात्मिक व तात्वीक दृष्टीकोन त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील तज्ञांनी नेहमीच मांडत आलेले आहेत. मानसिक प्रक्रियांचा विचार केल्याने प्रत्येक मानवाला व्यक्तीगत तसेच संपूर्ण जगाची चिंता करायची सवय आहे.

यातून मानवी दुःखाची व्यापकता पाहून मन विदीर्ण होते, सारे किती अशाश्वत आहे हे पाहून मानवी मन दुःखी-कष्टी होते यासाठीच जर मानवी जीवनाच्या ह्या अनिश्चिततेलाच स्विकारल तर व्यक्ती चिंतामुक्त होईल.

मनुष्य त्याच्या संसारीक समस्यांनीच हैराण होऊन धास्ती घेतो. जीवनातील विविध अडचणीं त्याच्यापुढे 'आ' वासून उभ्या असतात व तो नेहमीच स्वतः च्या क्षमताना कमी लेखतो व या सर्व संकटांनापासून लांब पळण्याचे प्रयत्न करतो. पण या समस्यांचे मूळ समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्नही करून पाहत नाही. मग समस्या सोडविण्याचे प्रयत्न करण्याआधीच तो हातपाय गाळून बसतो.

“भवाच्या भयें काय भीतोस लंडी|
धरी रे मना धीर धाकासि सांडी||२७||

समर्थ अशा वेळी समाजापासून अलिप्त राहू नये असे सुचवतात. ताण-तणावांच्या काळात वा इतरही वेळी एकलकोंड असू नये. एकांत असावा जो चिंतनासाठी उपयुक्त असतो. त्यामुळे एकटे पणाचा अंत होतो. मनुष्य समाजात राहतो. त्यामुळे समाजात मिळून. मिसळून राहिल्यास समाजातील एकोपा वाढेल. कोणालाही निराधार वाटणार नाही म्हणजेच मला कोणी तरी आहे ! हि भावना व्यक्तीला सुरक्षित करते. समानाभीमुखता वाढण्यासाठी हि समर्थ अनेक उपाय सुचवितात.

* “न बोलावे दोषगुण| पुढिलांचे कदा |
जगामध्ये जगमित्र।
जिव्हेपासी आहे सुत्र।।

समर्थ व्यक्तीच्या वर्तनातील दोष ही दाखवून 'देतात, 'वर्तन' हा व्यक्तीच्या मनाचा आरसा असतो म्हणूनच समर्थ व्यक्तीच्या वर्तनावर अधिक भर देतात व वर्तनात कोणते सकारात्मक बदल करावेत आणि कोणते दोष कमी करावेत, हेही स्पष्ट करतात. इथे वर्तनामुळे होणार फायदे-तोटे हि सांगतात.

“काळ देखोनि वतवि । सांडावे भय पोटीचे||”
“जनीं निघ ते सर्व सोडूनि द्यावे। जनीं वंछ ते सर्व भाव
करावें ||२||”

“सदाचार हा थोर सोडू नये तो||३||”
“नव्हे चेटकी चाळकू द्रूपभोंदू ।”

“नव्हे निंदकु मत्सर भक्तिमंदू ||”
“नव्हे उन्मत्त वेसनी संगबाधू ||१८१||”

वर्तन हे सदाचारी, प्रामाणिक व नैतिक दृष्ट्या उत्कृष्ट असावे. फसवणूक, लबाडी, व्यसनी, ढोंगी, व कपटी नसावे. वर्तन चांगले असण्याबरोबरच समर्थ रामदास संभाषण कौशल्यालाही तितकेच महत्व देतात म्हणूनच ते "जिव्हेपासी आहे सुत्र।" असे म्हणतात. विचार करून, वेळपाहुन, परिस्थितीच्या गरजेनुसार, आवश्यकतेबद्द, सौ आम्रपाली दिग्विजय रोहिदास

हुशारीने व व्यवहाराने बोलल्यास पुढील गोष्टीतील गुंतागुंत व समस्या नाहीशा होतात.

“विचारुनि बोले विवंचुनि चाले|
तयाचेनि संतप्त तेही निवाले||”
बरें शोधिल्यावीण बोलो नको हो।
जनीं चालणे शुद्ध नेमस्त राहो ||१३२||

वाद करण्यापेक्षा सुसंवाद साधल्यास चर्चेतून समस्या सुटेल, पण संवादाच्या आड अहंकार व पूर्वग्रह येत असल्याने वाद विवाद होतात. समर्थ चर्चा कशी, कोठे, कोणाबरोबर व का करावी? हे मुद्दे ध्यानात ठेवाय ला सांगतात जेणे करून सुसंवाद होईल.

आजच्या काळात याचे वर्कशॉप घेत आहेत. पण आपल्याला हे सतराव्या शतकातच मिळालेले. तंत्रशुद्ध माहिती, अजूनही आपण केवळ संस्कार वर्गातील लहान मुलांच्या पाठांतरासाठी व शाळेतील स्पर्धेसाठी मर्यादीत समजत आहोत.

“फुकाचें मुखीं बोलतां काय वेंचे।”
“क्रियेविन वाचाळता व्यर्थ आहे||”
विचारें मना तूचि शोधूनि पाहे ||११४||

केवळ वायफळ बडबड कामाची नाही.

“हिताकारणें बोलणें सल आहे ।”
हिताकारण सर्व शोधूनि पाहे ||
हिताकारण बंड पाखांड वारी ।
तुटे वाद संवाद तो हितकारी || १११ ||

*जनीं वादवेवाद सोडूनि द्यावा।”
जनीं सुखसंवाद सूखें करावा||१०९||

*” जनीं बोलण्यासारिखें चाल बापा । “
मना कल्पना सोडि संसारताप||१०५||

आपले बोलणे सुद्धा योग्य आहे का? दुसऱ्याच्या व स्वतःच्या हिताचे आहे का? केवळ बढाया नाहीत ना?

सर्व सारासार विचार करूनच मग चारचौघांत बोलावे. खोटं, भ्रामक, द्वेषपूर्ण, विखारी अथवा समाज मन दुषित करणारे तर नाही ना? अशी सदसद्विवेक बुद्धी जागी ठेऊन संभाषण ज्ञान प्रसार करायचा प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. समर्थ रामदास लोकांच्या मनातील कल्पना कशा लोकांना वास्तवापासून दूर नेतात व भ्रम निर्माण करतात, हे ही सांगतात. कल्पनाविश्र्वात रमल्यास व्यक्ती सत्यापासून अज्ञानी राहते. तशीच तिला कधीही तिच्या वास्तविक जीवनातल्या समस्या सोडवीता येत नाहीत.

मनं कल्पिला वीषयो सोडवावा|
मनं देव निर्गुण तो ओळखावा ||१६४||

अहंकार हा मानवाच्या जीवनातील खरा पण अदृश्य शत्रु आहे. त्यामुळे कश्या समस्या वाढतात?, अहंकार कला पोसतो! तसेच त्याला कसे नियंत्रणात आणावे! या बद्दल ही समर्थ मार्गदर्शन करतात.

“स्वरूपी उदेला अहंकार राहो!”
तेंणे सर्व आछादिले व्योम पाहो||१७३||

“अहंतागुणे सर्व ही दुःख होते।
मुखें बोलिलें ज्ञान ते व्यर्थ जाते||१६१||

समर्थ रामदासांच्या प्रत्येक शब्द, प्रत्येक ओळ आणि प्रत्येक कृती हि संशोधनाचा विषय आहे. इतके मोठे भांडार आहे की जितके उपासावे तितके वाढते. असा कोणताच विषय नसेल की जो समर्थानी समर्थपणे स्पर्शलेला नाही. आपल्याकडे तितकी बारीक निरीक्षण दृष्टी हवी. इतकेच...

अनेक मुद्दे अनेक विषयांना अजूनही अभ्यासावे लागेल. समर्थांच्या वरच दिर्घ अभ्यास व संशोधन करण्याची सुवर्ण संधी प्रत्येक भारतीय, विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रीयन विद्यार्थी ना नेहमीच उपलब्ध आहे. कारण समर्थ हे खरोखरच विश्वविद्यालय आहेत व त्यांनी त्यांच्या ज्ञानसंपदेचे दरवाजे सर्वांसाठी खुलेच ठेवलेले आहेत. आजही समर्थ रामदासांच्या त्या मानसशास्त्रीय संकल्पना त्यांच्या स्पष्ट, सहज व सोप्या भाषेत उदाहरणांसहित समजून घेतल्या तर अनेक मानसिक त्रासांना वा आजारांना आळा बसेल.

त्यांचे हेच तर सांगणे होते कि, विचार सुदृढ असतील तर शरीर तंदुरुस्त असेल, म्हणजे ज्या समाजाचे मन सुदृढ तो समाज बलशाली असेल. म्हणजेच असा समाज अढळ असेल. "योग्य विचार केवळ मानसिक शांतताच देत नाहीत तर मानवी जीवनाची म्हणजे मानवी समाजाची प्रगती/विकास करून त्याला समृद्ध बनवतात. आज मनुष्य आर्थिक, सामाजिक, वैज्ञानिक तसेच शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात समृद्ध होताना दिसून आला तरी मानसिक आणि भावनिक पातळीवर अशक्त व विकृत होत आहे. म्हणूनच आपल्या इतिहासातील थोर मंडळींचे केवळ पुतळे, जयंत्या वा उत्सव करण्यापेक्षा त्यांच्या विचारांची पेरणी आजच्या पिढीत करणे गरजेचे आहे. जसे समर्थ रामदासांनी अनेक ठिकाणी व्यायामशाळा व मंदिरांची स्थापना विशिष्ट हेतूने केलेली होती तसेच या थोरांच्या विचारांची येणा-या पिढ्यांना ओळख होऊन त्याचे महत्व समजावे यासाठी अनेक ठिकाणी मार्गदर्शन पर केंद्रे स्थापन केली पाहिजे असे वाटते. त्यामुळे महान व्यक्तींना केवळ जात-धर्मात वाटून केवळ, त्यांच्या उत्सवात त्यांच्याच विचारांच्या अगदी विरुद्ध वागून त्यांचे स्मरण करणारी आजची जनता ही जणू मानवी मनाच्या अधःपतनाचे दर्शनच घडवत आहे असे वाटते. प्रत्येक समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीत ही वैचारिक क्रांती झाल्यास थोर व्यक्ती केवळ त्यांच्या विशिष्ट समाज्यापुरत्या मर्यादित न राहता प्रत्येक समाजातून एक समर्थ, एक कबीरा, एक जिजामाता, एक शिवबा, एक लक्ष्मीबाई, एक महात्मा, एक सौ आम्प्रपाली दिग्विजय रोहिदास

सावित्रीबाई, एक भगतसिंग, एक भीमराव, एक अब्दुल कलाम इ. असे चित्र दिसून येऊ शकेल. मग कुठलीच गुलामगिरी राहणार नाही असे वाटते. म्हणजेच आज जर आपण मनाच्या स्वातंत्र्याची वैचारिक चळवळ उभारू तर पुन्हा समृद्ध मानवी जीवनाचे स्वराज्य उभे राहू शकेल.

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भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याला पूर्णत्व प्राप्त करून देणारा महान लढा म्हणून हैदराबाद मुक्ती संग्राम याकडे बघितले जाते. हैदराबाद मुक्तिसंग्राम हा एक महान लढा असून त्याला भारतीय इतिहासात सन्मानाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. दि. १७ सप्टेंबर हा दिवस भारतात हैदराबाद मुक्ती संग्राम दिन म्हणून साजरा केला जातो. आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहासात हैदराबाद आंदोलन हे भारतीयांच्या एकोप्याचे, संघर्षाचे, लोकशाहीचे आणि धर्मनिरपेक्ष संस्कृतीचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. इ.स. १७२४ ते इ.स. १९४८ हा हैदराबाद संस्थानाचा अस्तित्वाचा काळ आहे. हैदराबाद संस्थान भारतातील सर्वात मोठे संस्थान असून स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात हैदराबादच्या निजामाने पाकिस्तानशी संधान साधलेले होते. हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेवर विविध प्रकारे अन्याय व अत्याचार केला जात होता. हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेचे मन भारतात सामील होण्याचे होते. तर हैदराबादचा निजाम हैदराबाद संस्थान स्वतंत्र राखू इच्छित होता. परंतु या निजामाचे पाकिस्तानशी असलेले संबंध भारतासाठी घातक ठरणारे होते म्हणून हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेने एकत्रित येऊन सामूहीकपणे हैदराबाद मुक्तिसंग्राम भारतात सामील होण्याच्या हेतूने सुरू केला होता. अशा महासंग्रामात ज्या देशभक्तांनी सहभाग घेतला होता, त्यापैकी भडगाव, जिल्हा जळगाव येथील स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले हे एक देशभक्त आहेत. या शोधनिबंधात मी उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले यांचा हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनातील सहभाग या विषयी हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनातील स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक व त्यांचे वारसदार यांच्या मुलाखती घेऊन माहिती सादर करित आहे.

मोगलांचा दक्षिणेतील सुभेदार निजाम-उल-मुल्क यांनी इ.स. १७२४ मध्ये हैदराबाद राज्याची स्थापना केली. हैदराबाद संस्थानात एकूण दहा निजाम होऊन गेले असून, दहावा निजाम म्हणून मीर उस्मान अली हा हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलन काळात सत्तेवर होता. त्याचा कार्यकाळ इ.स. १९११ ते इ.स. १९४८ असा होता. 'हैदराबाद राज्याचे क्षेत्रफळ ८२६९८ चौरस इतके असून वायव्येस खानदेशच्या सीमेपर्यंत हैदराबाद संस्थान पसरलेले होते.'^१ 'हैदराबाद संस्थानातील ८९% जनता हिंदू होती.'^२ निजाम मीर उस्मान अली याचे परराष्ट्र धोरण हे इंग्रजी सत्तेस अनुकूल व स्वतंत्र भारतासाठी प्रतिकूल असून, निजामाच्या धार्मिक भावना प्रशासकीय दृष्ट्या इस्लाम धर्माशी निगडित होत्या. या निजामाचे वर्तन इंग्रज व पाकिस्तानच्या बाजूने झुकलेले होते. मात्र हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेच्या भावना स्वतंत्र भारतात विलीन होण्याच्या होत्या. त्यातून हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेवर निजामी पोलीस व रझाकार हे अन्याय-अत्याचार करीत असत.

निजामाच्या दडपशाहीतून जनतेने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासूनच काँग्रेसशी संधान साधलेले दिसून येते. 'हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेने काँग्रेसला पाठिंबा दिला होता. त्यातून इ.स. १८८८ मध्ये सिकंदराबाद येथे काँग्रेसच्या वतीने एक सभा भरवण्यात आली होती.'^३ हैदराबाद संस्थानात जहालवादी व क्रांतिकारक चळवळी अस्तित्वात होत्या. हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनाचा मूळ हेतू हा-हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेला निजाम सरकारच्या

अन्याय-अत्याचार, जुलूमशाही, दडपशाही आणि विविध बंधनातून कायमचे मुक्त करणे तसेच हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेला लोकशाही लाभावी व या जनतेला उंच प्रकारचे जीवन जगता यावे याकरिता राष्ट्रभावनानुसार भारतात विलीनीकरण यासाठी आवश्यक कृती करणे असा होता. 'निजामी पोलीस व रझाकारांशी लढा देण्यासाठी हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनातील जनतेने ठीकठिकाणी बॉर्डर कॅम्प स्थापन केले होते. असाच एक बॉर्डर कॅम्प पातोंडा, ता. चाळीसगाव, जिल्हा जळगाव येथे स्थापन झालेला होता. १८ दिवस हा कॅम्प भरविला गेला होता.'^४ दिवाण मिर्झा इस्माईल याने निजामा सांगितले होते की, हैदराबाद संस्थान भारताच्या दक्षिण भागात असून, येथील बहुसंख्य प्रजा हिंदू आहे. हैदराबाद संस्थानाने स्वतंत्र रहावे ही बाब ते सहन करणार नाहीत. म्हणून निजामाने वास्तविक परिस्थिती लक्षात घ्यावी. परंतु निजामाने हे मत ऐकले नाही. हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनाची कार्यपद्धती ही वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रह, जंगलतोड सत्याग्रह, बुलटीणद्वारे काँग्रेसच्या चळवळीची माहिती व प्रचार, पोलीस पाटलांचे दप्तर जाळणे, पोलीस चौकी व करोडगिरी नाक्यावर हल्ला करणे, दळणवळणाचे साधन नष्ट करणे अशा प्रकारचे होते. यातून हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनाचा प्रचार व प्रसार होत असे. यात वर्तमानपत्रे, भाषणे, व्याख्याने पोवाडे, विविध गाणी यातूनही प्रचार केला जाई.

आज रोजी ह्यात असलेल्या स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले यांचा जन्म गोंदेगाव, तालुका

सोयगाव येथे मामांच्या गावी झाला. त्यांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण गोंदेगाव येथे व नंतर त्यांच्या वडिलांची मावशी रहात असलेल्या चोपडा या गावी झाले. हे त्या काळातील इयत्ता सातवी फायनल पास असून ते प्राथमिक शिक्षक होते. त्यांनी गाळण, आमडदे, भडगाव येथे शिक्षकाची नोकरी केली असून, गिरड येथे ते मुख्याध्यापक पदावर असताना सेवानिवृत्त झाले आहेत. त्यांचे मूळ गाव आंचळगाव, तालुका भडगाव हे होते. त्यांच्या लहानपणी त्यांच्या वडिलांचा मृत्यू झाल्याने त्यांचे बालपण हे गोंदेगाव येथेच मामांच्या गावी गेले. गोंदेगाव हे निजाम हत्तीतील गाव असून उत्तमराव देसले यांचा या गावाशी वेळोवेळी संबंध आला आहे. निजामचा राज्यकारभार, निजामी पोलीस व रजाकारांचे वर्तन हे त्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष डोळ्यांनी बघितले व अनुभवले आहे. हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेबरोबर निजामी पोलीस व रजाकार हे सीमावर्ती भागातील जनतेवरही अन्याय-अत्याचार करीत असत. लूट, जाळपोळ, खून आणि बलात्कार करणे अशा गोष्टी त्यांच्याकडून घडत असत. रजाकारांमधील रोहिले, पठाण व अरब टोळी टोळीने खेड्यात जाऊन लुटालुट करीत व महिलांची छेड काढत असत. रजाकारांनी लष्करी ठाणी निर्माण केली होती. ते वाहतुकीस अडथळा आणून जनतेचा छळ करत असत. रजाकार येणार व गावावर हल्ला करणार या भीतीने गावे ओस पडत असत. गावातील कुटुंबे गुराढोरांसह आपल्या नातेवाईकाकडे राहण्यास निघून जात असत. 'ग्रामीण भागात शेती, दुग्ध व्यवसाय, पशुपालन हे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधने असून रजाकार व निजामी पोलीस हे किराणा माल लूटणे, बैलगाडीचा मोफत प्रवास करून घेणे, शेतकऱ्यांचे धान्य, वकरे, कोंबड्या व दूध हिसकावून घेणे, धर्मातरावर भर देणे असे कृत्य करत असत.'^५ कधी कधी ते जनतेची घरदारही पेटवून देत असत. त्यामुळे जनतेत निजामी सत्ताधर्मीशांविरोद्ध, पोलीस व रजाकारविरोद्ध प्रचंड असंतोष होता. त्यातूनच हैदराबाद संस्थान भारतात विलीन झालेच पाहिजे यासाठी हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलन विकसित झाले होते. हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनात सहभागी असणाऱ्या देशभक्तांनी रजाकारांना जशास तसे उत्तर देणे, करोडगिरी नाके जाळणे, पोलीस पाटलांच्या दप्तर जाळणे, प्रभात फेरी काढणे, बॉर्डर कॅम्पमध्ये सहभाग घेणे इत्यादी कार्य केलेले दिसून येते. निजामी राज्यात स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय अत्याचार कसे होत होते हे सर्व स्वा.सै. उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले यांनी जवळून बघितले आहे.

त्यांनी आपल्या मुलाखतीत सांगितल्याप्रमाणे 'स्त्रियांनी निजामी पोलीस व रजाकारांच्या त्रासाला कंटाळून काही संकट येऊ नये म्हणून स्वतःच्या राहणीमानात काही बदल केले होते. यात पोशाख पद्धतीत स्त्रियांनी बदल केला होता.'^६ दोन पातळ अथवा लुगडी आणून त्यांना मध्यभागी फाडून म्हणजे या पातळाचे दोन तुकडे करून एकाचा अर्धा भाग दुसऱ्याला मोठ्या दोऱ्याने शिवणे व अशा प्रकारे दोन प्रकारची जोडलेली लुगडी अथवा पातळी वापरणे, दातांना काळे करून घेणे, चेहरा कुरूप दिसेल असे राहणे, कंपाळाला मोठा आडवा कुंकू लावणे व ओबडधोबड दागिने वापरणे, पाहणाऱ्यास अयोग्य वाटेल अशा पद्धतीचे भोजन करणे, डॉ. जे. डी. गोपाळ

लग्न अथवा धार्मिक कार्यक्रमातही स्त्रिया स्वतःला विद्रूप दिसतील अशा पद्धतीने राहणीमान ठेवणे असा बदल स्त्रियांच्या राहणीमानात केवळ निजामी राज्यातील अन्याय-अत्याचारांमुळे झालेला दिसून येतो.

चाऊस हा निजामाचा अधिकारी होता. अजिंठा आणि गोंदेगाव जवळील पळाशी या दोन्ही ठिकाणचे चाऊस हे उद्धट वागणारे व स्त्रियांवर अत्याचार करणारे असे होते. स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक उत्तमराव देसले यांनी सांगितल्यानुसार 'अजिंठा गावच्या पश्चिमेस उडणगाव आहे. तेथे एक मोदी नावाचा तेली होता. त्याची एकुलती एक मुलगी मोहम्मदच्या घरापासून जवळच असलेल्या सासरकडे नुकतीच लग्न होऊन आलेली होती. तिला मोहम्मद चाऊसच्या घरी पाठवली नाही म्हणून चाऊस हा हातात शस्त्र घेऊन या मुलीच्या घरी गेला व सर्वांचा विरोध मोडून तो या मुलीला उचलून त्याच्या घरी घेऊन आला.'^७ या मुलीचे मोठे भाऊ हातात काठ्या घेऊन चाऊसच्या घरी गेले असता मोहम्मद चाऊसने यातील दोन भावांचे तलवारीने डोके उडविले. नंतर गेलेल्या भाऊंनाही चाऊसने ठार केले. असे अत्याचार चाऊस लोक सर्रास करीत असत. अशा असंख्य घटनांमुळे हैदराबाद संस्थानातील जनतेत आणि सीमावर्ती भागातील जनतेत प्रचंड असंतोष पसरला होता. हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनात असंख्य मुले-मुली, स्त्री-पुरुष सहभागी झाले होते.

गोंदेगाव, ता. सोयगाव येथे रजाकारांचा व निजामी पोलिसांचा करोडगिरी नाका होता. या नाक्यावरून जाणारे येणारी वाहने व बैलगाडी ते अडवून त्यातील मौल्यवान वस्तू ते हिसकावून घेत असत. इ.स. १९४८ मध्ये हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलन हे उच्च पातळीवर पोहोचले होते. 'गोंदेगाव येथे नाना गोविंद दीक्षित यांनी सेवादल सुरू केले होते. या सेवादालात स्वा. सै. उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले यांनी सहभाग घेतला होता. हैदराबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनाची माहिती देणे व हैदराबाद संस्थान भारतात विलीन झाले पाहिजे यासाठी कृती करणे याविषयी अभ्यासपूर्ण माहिती ते सेवा दलातील लोकांना देत असत.'^८ सेवादलातील मुलांना श्रीकृष्ण व सुदामा, कौरव- पांडव यांच्या गोष्टी सांगणे, त्यांच्यात हिंमत यावी म्हणून प्रेरणादायी माहिती सांगणे असे काम स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक उत्तमराव देसले हे करीत असत. या सेवादलातील मुलांच्या अंगी धीटपणा यावा म्हणून पाण्यात पोहणे, वाळूतून जोरात पळणे, पोत्यात वाळू भरून त्यांना गुद्दे मारणे, अंधाऱ्या रात्री प्रवास करणे इत्यादी बाबी ते करत असत. त्यामुळे सेवादलातील मुलांमध्ये धैर्यवानपणा आला होता. स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक देसले यांच्या अशा चमकदार कामगिरीमुळे त्यांचा गौरव व करण्यात आला होता. तिरंगा झेंडा हातात घेऊन गोंदेगाव या गावात मिरवणूक काढणे, भारत हिताच्या घोषणा देणे असे कार्य त्यांनी केले आहे. याकामी त्यांना त्यांचे मित्र श्री. बाबूलाळ आप्पा शिंपी, दगाजी हरचंद राऊत या दोघांचेही मोठे सहकार्य लाभले होते. त्यांच्या या कार्याबद्दल श्री. नाना दीक्षित यांनी खादीचा तिरंगा त्यांच्या अंगावर टाकून श्री. त्र्यंबक नारायण नानकर यांच्या हस्ते त्यांचा सत्कार केला होता. दर गुरुवारी गोंदेगावात ते प्रभात फेरी काढत असत.

तसेच कलापथकात काम करत असत. स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक उत्तमराव देसले व त्यांच्या मित्रांनी दर गुरुवारी कलापथक माध्यमाने राष्ट्रीय गाणी, पोवाडे, संचलन गीते, नाटक इत्यादी सादर करीत असत. या कामी त्यांना नाना दीक्षित यांचे अमोल मार्गदर्शन मिळत होते. या राष्ट्रीय गाण्यांना, पोवाड्यांना व गीतांना योग्य चाल लावण्याचे काम दगाजी हरचंद राऊत हे करीत असत. कलापथकात ऐतिहासिक नाटके, धर्मवीर संभाजी राजांबद्दलचे नाटक सादर केले जात होते. याविषयी उपस्थित लोकांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास व निर्भयपणा वाढत गेला होता. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्यापूर्वीच उत्तमराव देसले यांनी गोंदेगाव येथे मामांच्या घरावर अनेक वेळा तिरंगा झेंडा फडकवला होता. त्यामुळे हे प्रकरण राजकीयदृष्ट्या खूपच गाजले होते. त्यांनी गोंदेगाव येथील यादव मामा शिंपी यांच्याकडून तिरंगा झेंडे शिवून अनेकांना वाटले होते. स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक उत्तमराव देसले यांनी मामांच्या घरावर लावलेला तिरंगा झेंडा करोडगिरी नाक्यातून स्पष्टपणे दिसत होता. नाकेदाराने बनोटी येथील पोलीस चौकीदारास याविषयी लिखित तक्रार दिली. त्यामुळे उत्तमराव देसले यांना पोलिसांनी पकड वॉरंट काढला. पकड वॉरंट घेऊन निजामी पोलीस गोंदेगाव येथील पोलीस पाटीलच्या घरी आले. पोलीस पाटील राजाराम आप्पा यांच्याकडे हे वॉरंट दिले. हे पोलीस पाटील उत्तमराव देसले यांच्या मामांचे चुलत भाऊ होते. त्यांनी अमिन साहेब लाल खान पठाण याला त्यांच्या घरी बोलावले व सांगितले की, उत्तमराव हा लहान आणि नासमज मुलगा आहे. तो मामांकडे भेटण्यासाठी आला आहे. काही दिवसानंतर येथून निघून जाईल. मी त्याच्या मामांच्या घरावरून झेंडा माझ्या माणसांना पाठवून खाली उतरवला आहे. त्यामुळे उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले यांची अटक टळली होती. पोलीस पाटील उत्तमराव देसले यांच्या आईला येऊन भेटले व सांगितले की, उत्तमरावला जंगलात कुठेतरी पाठवून द्या. त्यांनी योग्य कृती केली आहे. मी तुमच्या पाठीशी आहे. परंतु त्यांना अटक होईल म्हणून त्यांनी अशा कारवाया सध्या करण्यास टाळावे. परंतु पोलीस अटक करतील या भीतीने त्यांनी जंगलाचा आश्रय घेतला. त्यांच्या मामांच्या शेताजवळ कृष्ण शालीवान पवार यांचा मोसंबीचा मळा होता. त्या मळ्यात एक खूप मोठे चिंचेचे झाड होते. या झाडावर वरच्या बाजूला ते जाऊन बसले होते. ते झाड एवढे मोठे होते की त्याच्या दाटीमुळे झाडावर बसलेला व्यक्ती कुणालाही दिसत नव्हता. दुपार झाली की ते खाली उतरून मामांच्या शेतात जायचे. ज्वारीच्या शेतात असलेल्या शेंगा खाऊन ते आपली भूक भागवत होते. त्यांच्या आईने पाठवलेले भोजन ते खात असत. कधी कधी त्यांची आई व आजी या भाकरी घेऊन शेतात येत असत. हे सर्व एकत्रच बसून भोजन करीत असत. रात्रीच्या वेळेस ते शालीवान बाबांच्या मोसंबीच्या मळ्यातच झोपत असत. रात्रीचेवेळी ही आई त्यांच्यापर्यंत भोजनाचा डबा पोहोचवून देत असे.

श्री उत्तमराव देसले यांच्या मामांकडे अब्बास नावाचा सालदार होता. तो खाता-पिता लागला होता. त्याच्या आईचे नाव बिबडाबाई होते. ती रोज रात्री मामांकडे गप्पा मारायला यायची. तिने ही बातमी डॉ. जे. डी. गोपाळ

करोडगिरी नाक्यावर सांगितली. कारण मामांनी रात्री आईला विचारले की उत्तमरावच्या भाकरीचे काय केले. तेव्हा आईने सांगितले की तो शालिवाहन पवार यांच्या मळ्यात राहतो. तिथे मी डबा पोहोचून आले आहे. ही गुप्त बातमी बिबडाबाईने नाकेदाराला सांगितली होती. म्हणून पोलीस उत्तमरावांच्यामागावर होते. दुसऱ्या दिवशी रात्री दहा वाजता दोन पोलीस व एक नाकेदार बंदूक व बॅटरी देऊन शालीवान बाबांच्या मळ्यात आले. त्यांनी गडी माणूस विठ्ठल पवार यांना फार जवळ येऊन हाका मारल्या. कुत्रे धावत फाटकाजवळ आली व त्यांच्यावर भुंकू लागली. पवार म्हणाले भाचा आता येथून पळ. मी कपडे घेऊन त्यांच्या खालच्या विहिरीत गेलो. लिंबाच्या खोडाजवळ बाहेर पडण्याची जागा होती. तिथून बाहेर पडलो. मी अंधाराचा फायदा घेत मळ्यातून पळालो. मामाच्या शेतात उंच ज्वारीत एक फटीत रात्रभर झोपून थंडीमुळे सारखा खुडखुडत होतो. सकाळ झाली. मामाच्या शेतातील मोठ्या आंब्याच्या झाडाच्या शेंड्यावर जाऊन बसलो. दूरवर आई व आजी दोन्ही भाकरी घेऊन येताना दिसल्या. मी खाली उतरलो. आईजवळ गेलो. पोटात कावळे ओरडत होते. मी आईला म्हटले आंब्याखाली चल, इतक्यामध्ये ज्वारीतून कोणीमध्ये शिरणार नाही. मग तिथे जण आंब्याखाली बसलो. भाकरी सोडली ताटलीत वड्यांची भाजी, ज्वारीची भाकरी, लोणचं, उडदाचे पापड जेवत होतो. मी जेवण बराबर संपवलं. आई मला म्हणाली तू अशा रिकाम्या उचापती करू नको, तुला काही बरवाईट झालं तर माझं कसं होईल. माझी सर्व जग तुझ्यावरच आहे. मला रात्रभर झोप लागली नाही. आईचे डोळे भरून आले. आई ढसाढसा रडू लागली. इतक्यात उडीद तोडणाऱ्या स्त्रिया आल्यावर सर्व जण कामाला लागले. मी मात्र शेजारच्या शेतात चिंचेच्या झाडावर जाऊन बसलो. रात्री जेवण शालीवान बाबांच्या मळ्यात पाठवायला सांगितले. पोलीस बाबांच्या मळ्यात शिरले. अन्नधान्याची खाली कणगी अंगणात उलटी मारलेली होती. इतक्यात पोलिसाने तिला जोरात लाथ मारली. ती पडली. मळ्यातला, घरातला कानाकोपरा शोधला. तेथे बाजरीचे कुटार भरलेले होते. झोपडीला खोचलेला बल्लम काढून पोलिसाने कुटारात सपासप खोपसला. पोलीस म्हणाला तुम्ही त्याला किती दिवस लपवणार आहात. त्यावर विठ्ठल पवार म्हणाले नाही नाही साहेब अशी गोष्ट नाही, तो येथून केव्हाच निघून गेला आहे. पितृपक्षाचे दिवस होते. सर्व मित्र डोंगरा भागातून नगरदेवळा येथे पोहोचलो. तिथून बाळी बोरखेडा येथे मावशीच्या गावी पोहोचलो. मला परस्पर मळ्यात उतरवले. तेथे डिसेंबर पर्यंत मळ्यात काम करत होतो. तेथे बारे धरायचं काम केलं. डिसेंबरला गोंदेगावाला गेल्यावर मी आल्याचे मित्रांना समजलं. सगळे घरी भेटायला येत. सर्व चर्चा व्हायची. तुम्ही गेल्यापासून सेवादल बंद पडले आहे. प्रभात फेरी, गुरुवारचा कार्यक्रम बंद पडला आहे. कोणताच कार्यक्रम होत नाही. आईने दोन दिवस घरात कोंडून ठेवले. ते शेतात कामासाठी निघून गेले होते. संध्याकाळी आई व आजी घरी आल्यावर दरवाजा आत लोटला तर तो आत जात नव्हता. मी त्या गेल्यापासूनच दाराला आतून कधी घालून घेतली होती. आई

म्हणाली, आप्पा दार उघड, मी म्हणालो मी नाही दार उघडणार. मी काही दार उघडत नव्हतो. आई रडकुंडीला आली. आई म्हणाली की मी आता दरवाजावरच्या पितळी गोडस्यांवर डोकं फोडून मरून जाते. मग मी तर हादरूनच गेलो. मी दार उघडलं. उद्या गुरुवार आहे.तू आणि आजी प्रभात फेरीला येथील का? आई पटकन हो म्हणाली. मला सकाळ होण्याची उत्सुकता होती. मला तर असे होऊन गेले की केंव्हा दिवस उजाडेल. सकाळ झाली. मी खिशाला तरंगी झेंडा लावला. नाना दीक्षितची आई ही माझ्या आई व आजी यांना पाहून म्हणाली की मावशी आणि आजी सुद्धा आल्या. माझा झेंडा मी आई व आजी यांच्या जवळ दिल्यावर सगळ्यांना नवलच वाटले. इतर स्त्रियांनी तयारी करून त्या प्रभातफेरीत सहभागी झाल्या होत्या. त्यात हिराबाई तेली, भिकन हरीची आई मंठा मामी, कृष्णा पवार यांची आई सयाबाई, बिंदूबाई चौधरी, ओंकार दादा पवार यांची आई गिन्यान मावशी,यंता मावशी, शारदाबाई, झुमकाबाई दलपद बोरसे नानकर भाऊ यांची पत्नी गंगा मावशी, दुर्गा मावशी अशा अनेक स्त्रिया कायम प्रभातफेरीला येत होत्या. फेरीची लांबी खूप मोठी होत होती. गावातील असंख्य स्त्री-पुरुष यात सहभागी होते. हैद्राबाद संस्थान भारतात विलीन झाले पाहिजे हाच सर्वांचा राष्ट्रीय ध्यास होता.

आज रोजी ह्यात असलेल्या हैद्राबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनातील स्वा. सै. गीताबाई रामराव वाघ, रा. पातोंडा, ता. चाळीसगाव, जि. जळगाव यांनी आपल्या मुलाखतीत सांगितले की, 'पातोंडा येथील बॉर्डर कॅम्पमध्ये स्वा. सै. उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले यांचा सक्रीय सहभाग होता. त्यांनी या कॅम्पमधील सहभागींची सेवा करणे व त्यांची व्यवस्था ठेवणेसाठी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे.'^{१३} हैद्राबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनातील धडाडीचे स्वातंत्र्य सैनिक काकासाहेब देशमुख यांना त्यांनी वेळोवेळी साथ दिली आहे.त्यांच्या आदेशानुसार उत्तमराव देसले यांनी सक्रीय कार्य केले आहे. स्वा. सै. दगाजी हरचंद राऊत यांच्या पत्नी कौशल्याबाई राऊत यांनी आपल्या मुलाखतीत सांगितले की, 'उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले हे गोंदेगाव परिसरातील हैद्राबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनातील एक सक्रीय नेतृत्व असून त्यांनी या परिसरात हैद्राबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनाचा प्रचार करणे, पथनाट्य सादर करणे, राष्ट्रीय नाटकांमध्ये स्वतः भूमिका करणे, प्रभातफेरी काढणे, मुक्ती आंदोलनातील आंदोलकांना मदत करणे असे काम जीवावर उदार होऊन केले आहे.'^{१०} स्वा. सै. उत्तमराव देसले यांचा हैद्राबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनात सक्रीय सहभाग होता.

निष्कर्ष:-

हैद्राबाद संस्थान हे भारतातील मोठे संस्थान असून त्याची स्थापना मोगल सत्ताधीशांच्या भूमिकेविरुद्ध केलेली होती. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत हैद्राबाद संस्थानिकांचा सहभाग नसला तरी या संस्थानातील राष्ट्रीय भूमिका असलेल्या जनतेचा सहभाग होता. ही जनता भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील महत्वपूर्ण राजकीय बाबींची या संस्थानात अंमलबजावणी करीत होती. ही जनता निजामी प्रशासकीय भूमिकेस कंटाळली होती. हैद्राबाद संस्थान अशा जुलूमशाहीतून मुक्त करून ते मानवतावादी व डॉ. जे. डी. गोपाळ

लोकशाहीवादी भारतात विलीन करणे आवश्यक होते. यासाठी हैद्राबाद मुक्ती आंदोलनात ज्या महान देशभक्तांनी सहभाग घेतला होता, त्यापैकी स्वा. सै. उत्तमराव मखाजी देसले हे एक देशभक्त होय.

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पर्यावरणीय आपत्ती आणि राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती धोरण

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गोष्टवारा:

निसर्गाने किंवा मानवाने निर्माण केलेल्या संकटाचा समाज किंवा पर्यावरणावर होणाऱ्या प्रतिकूल परिणामांवर शास्त्रीय दृष्ट्या योग्य उपाययोजना करणे म्हणजे आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन होय. मानव आणि आपत्ती यांचा संबंध अनादिकाळापासून असून त्यामुळेच मानवी जीवनात प्रचंड प्रमाणात स्थित्यंतरे घडून आलीत आणि भविष्यातही येतील. मानवाने निसर्गात केलेले हस्तक्षेप आणि त्यामुळे पर्यावरणात झालेला बिघाड यांमुळे मानवास अनेक आपत्तींना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. एकविसाव्या शतकात मानवाने लावलेले विविध शोध आणि मानवाचा आततायीपणा यांमुळे आपत्ती निर्माण होते. प्रस्तावना, आपत्ती म्हणजे अशी घटना की, ज्यामुळे अगदी आकस्मिकपणे प्रचंड जीवितहानी व अन्य प्रकारची हानी संभवते.

प्रस्तावना:

आपत्ती ही विस्तृत अशा भौगोलिक क्षेत्रात होते. लक्षावधी जनतेला तिची झळ पोहोचते. त्या परिसरातल्या मालमत्तेचे प्रचंड नुकसान होते व त्या घटनेचे समाजावर दीर्घकालीन परिणाम होतात. पूर्वीच्या काळात निर्माण होणारी संकटे ही नैसर्गिक असत. पण मानवाची जसजशी प्रगती होऊ लागली, तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास झाला तशी राहणीमानात सुधारणा होऊ लागली, तशी संकटे वाढतच गेली. प्रगती करून घेण्यासाठी मानवाने निसर्गात जी ढवळाढवळ केली, त्याचाच हा परिणाम आहे. आपत्ती म्हणजे अशी घटना की, ज्यामुळे अगदी आकस्मिकपणे प्रचंड जीवितहानी व अन्य प्रकारची हानी संभवते. आपत्ती ही विस्तृत अशा भौगोलिक क्षेत्रात होते. लक्षावधी जनतेला तिची झळ पोहोचते. त्या परिसरातल्या मालमत्तेचे प्रचंड नुकसान होते व त्या घटनेचे समाजावर दीर्घकालीन परिणाम होतात. पूर्वीच्या काळात निर्माण होणारी संकटे ही नैसर्गिक असत. पण मानवाची जसजशी प्रगती होऊ लागली, तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास झाला तशी राहणीमानात सुधारणा होऊ लागली, तशी संकटे वाढतच गेली. प्रगती करून घेण्यासाठी मानवाने निसर्गात जी ढवळाढवळ केली, त्याचाच हा परिणाम आहे.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाची व्याख्या :

१) भारतीय राज्यघटनेनुसार, प्रत्येक व्यक्तीस आपल्या जीवित आणि मालमत्ता सुरक्षित राखण्याचा अधिकार दिला

आहे. त्याच बरोबर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता आणि सुरक्षितता राखणे हे प्रत्येक व्यक्ती आणि संस्थेचे मूलभूत कर्तव्य असल्यामुळे साहजिकच आपत्ती निवारण्याची जबाबदारी सरकार आणि प्रत्येक नागरीकाची आहे.

२) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन विभागाने खालीलप्रमाणे व्याख्या केलेली आहे :

Disaster Management may be described as measures designed to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation operation in case of disasters, measures of management include amongst other setting up disaster relief machinery, formulation of emergency relief plans training of specific group to undertake rescue and relief stock pooling supplied and ear making funds for relief operation.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन या संकल्पनेत नियोजन, जबाबदारीचे, जोखमीचे, कामगिरीचे, व्यवहारात्मक, वित्तीय, संदेशवहनाचे आणि माहितीचे व्यवस्थापन इत्यादींचा समावेश असतो. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायदा, २००५ नुसार, सातत्यपूर्ण व एकात्मिक नियोजन प्रक्रिया, व्यवस्थित रचना, सहकार्य आणि आपत्तीच्या संभाव्य धोक्याला प्रतिबंध, आपत्तीतील धोक्यांची तीव्रता कमी करणे, क्षमता सबलीकरण, पूर्वतयारी, तत्पर प्रतिसाद, आपत्ती परिणामांची तीव्रता, व्यापकता पडताळून पाहणे, स्थलांतर, मदत व बचाव कार्य, पुनर्वसन व पुनर्रचना इत्यादी आवश्यक किंवा उपयुक्त उपायाची अंमलबजावणी म्हणजे आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन होय.

आपत्तीचे प्रकार दोन :

(१) नैसर्गिक आपत्ती: या आपत्तीमध्ये अतिवृष्टी, महापूर, भूकंप, त्सुनामी, वादळे, दरड कोसळणे, हिमपात, मानवी अविचार, नैसर्गिक रोगराई, वणवे, ज्वालामुखी उद्रेक, उल्कापात, वीज कोसळणे, अवर्षण इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो.

(२) मानवनिर्मित आपत्ती: चेंगराचेंगरी, आग, घरगुती अपघात, वायुगळती, इमारत कोसळणे, रेल्वे अपघात, हवाई अपघात, जलवाहतूक अपघात, अनुभूतीतील किरणोत्सर्ग, युद्ध, अतिरेकी कारवाया, पर्यावरण ङ्हास, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाशीसंबंधित गुन्हे इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. विशिष्ट पर्यावरणीय मुलतत्त्वे डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून साधन संपत्तीची व मानवी क्रियांची नियंत्रित माडणी म्हणजे पर्यावरणातील व्यवस्थापन होय. पर्यावरणातील साधनसंपत्तीचे संरक्षण व विकास करण्यासाठी शास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून केलेली निमिती, रचना म्हणजे पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्थापन होय. भारतातील Relief Operation Plan मध्ये खालील गोष्टी येतात.

१) वेळेवर बचाव, आपत्ती शमन, पुर्नवसन करणारी उपाययोजना तत्कालीन पाठवणे .

२) आपत्ती बचाव यंत्रणेची उभारणी, आपत्ती बचाव गट व आपत्तीग्रस्तांना प्राधान्य व मदत करणे.

३) साधन सामुग्री जमविणे / गोळा करणे

४) आपत्ती बचावासाठी मदत निधी उभारणे व त्याचा विनियोग करणे.

५) भूकंपाचा जबरदस्त हादरा ही नैसर्गिक घटना आहे.

परंतु, जर मानवाने बांधलेले धरण फुटले तर त्यातून वाहणारा प्रचंड पाण्याचा लोंढा हा नदी परिसरात जीवित व वित्त यांची अपरिमित हानी घडवतो. याचप्रमाणे मानवी विकासाच्या धडपडीत तर पर्यावरणाचा समतोल ढासळला तर पर्यावरणाचीही मोठी हानी होऊन त्याचे भौगोलिक तसेच मानवी जीवनावर अनिष्ट परिणाम होतात.

विकास आणि आपत्ती :

प्रगतीमुळे आपत्ती निर्माण होतात. प्रगती जितकी जास्त तितकी संकटाची तीव्रता जास्त निर्माण होते. आपत्तीमुळे परिसराचा पूर्णपणे विध्वंस होतो. त्यानंतर परिसराची प्रगती नियोजनपूर्वक अधिक वेगाने होते. आपत्ती निवारण व्यवस्थापनात जनतेशी योग्यप्रकारे संवाद साधणे, त्यांच्या मनातील अनावश्यक भीती नाहीशी करणे, हे नियंत्रण व कार्यक्षम अमलबजावणीच्या संदर्भात अत्यंत महत्वाचे असते. कार्यक्षम दूरसंपर्क यंत्रणा निर्माण करावी.

त्यायोगे लोकांना संकटाची पूर्वसूचना द्यावी लागते. संकटाच्या काळात मार्गदर्शन करावे. जनतेला पूर्वसूचना देणे, होणारे बदल तत्काळ सांगणे, प्रत्यक्ष संकटात मार्गदर्शन करणे, त्यामुळे शक्य होते. मध्यवर्ती सरकारच्या, घटक राज्यांच्या तसेच जिल्हा प्रशासनाच्या पातळीवर स्वतंत्र यंत्रणा निर्माण केल्या जातात. भारतात मा. पंतप्रधानांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली 'राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण' स्थापन केले आहे. मानवाने निसर्गाला संपूर्णतः नियंत्रणात ठेवण्याचा कसोशीने प्रयत्न केला. पण, त्याला यश मिळाले नाही. अनेकदा निसर्गाचे प्रलयंकारी रौद्र, अनाकलनीय, स्वरूप पाहिल्यावर याची साक्ष पटते. पर्यावरणात अकस्मात घडून येणाऱ्या आपत्ती येतात व क्षणार्धात प्रचंड प्रमाणात नुकसान होते. अशा अकस्मात घडून येणाऱ्या अनाकलनीय व विनाशकारी बदलाना 'पर्यावरणीय आपत्ती' म्हणतात.

पर्यावरण आपत्ती :

भूकंप, ओला, दुष्काळ, अवर्षण, अतिवर्षण, ज्वालामुखी, कोरडा, दुष्काळ, त्सुनामीलाटा, आग, धुके, महापूर, दहिवर, चक्रीवादळ, गारांची वृष्टी, आम्लपर्जन्य, हिमवृष्टी/हिमवादळे, साथीचे रोग हवेची लाट / वायु राशी (थंडीची लाट) (उष्णतेची लहर/लाट), ढगफुटी, भूमिपात (दरड कोसळणे). पर्यावरणीय आपत्तीमुळे भूपृष्ठावर प्राणहानी, वित्तहानी होते. पृथ्वीवरील विविध आपत्तींची तीव्रता कमी करणे शक्य नसले तरी आपले शास्त्रीय ज्ञान वापरून उपलब्ध संसाधनांचे योग्यरित्या व्यवस्थापन केले तर या आपत्तीची तीव्रता कमी करता येणे सहज शक्य होईल. यामुळे या वेगवेगळ्या आपत्तीमुळे होणारी हानी कमी करता येईल. ही प्रक्रिया म्हणजेच आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन (Disaster Management) होय.

राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन धोरण (NPDMD):-

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन अधिनियम 2005 ला अनुसरूनच राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन धोरण तयार करण्यात आले आहे. यामध्ये निवारण, उपशमन, सज्जता आणि प्रक्रिया कार्यवाही धारणेच्या माध्यमातून एक समग्र सक्रिय, बहु-आपत्तीभिमुख व तांत्रिकीजन्य व्यूह रचना विकसित करून एक सुरक्षित व आपत्तीला सामोरे जाऊ शकेल अशा भारताची निर्मिती करण्याचा संकल्प करण्यात आला आहे. या धोरणात आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाच्या अशा सर्व पैलूंचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे की, जे संस्थात्मक व विधिक व्यवस्था, वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन, आपत्ती प्रतिबंध, उपशमन व सज्जता, तांत्रिकी- विधिक पद्धती, क्रियाशील

कार्यवाही, मुक्तता व पुनर्वसन, पुननिर्माण व पुनर्लाभ /पुनर्बहाली, क्षमता विकास, ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन आणि संशोधन व विकाय कार्याशी संबंधित आहेत. आपत्तीमुळे प्रभावित लोकाना मदत उपलब्ध करून देणे व पुनर्वसना संबंधी उपाय तयार करण्याच्या दृष्टीने अक्षम/समर्थ व्यक्ति, महिला, बालके आणि इतर वंचित समूहाच्या सहित समाजामधील सर्व वर्गातील चिताचे समाधान करते. समानता/सहभागितेच्या मुद्यावर पर्याप्त लक्ष देण्यात आले आहे. या धोरणाचे उद्दिष्ट हे समाज, समुदाय आधारित संघटना, पंचायतराज संस्था, स्थानिय सस्था आणि नागरी सोसायटीच्या सहभाग माध्यमातून आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाच्या सर्व पैलूमध्ये पारदर्शिकता व जबाबदारी असते.

वित्तीय यंत्रणा :

मदत खर्चाच्या वित्तीय व्यवस्थेची योजना क्रमिक वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींवर आधारित आहे. सन 2010 ते 2015 पर्यंत लागू वर्तमान योजना 13 व्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींवर अवलंबून आहे. या आयोगाने अशी शिफारस केली आहे की, हिम-स्खलन / कोसळणे, चक्रिवादळ, ढगफुटी, दुष्काळ / अवर्षण, त्सुनामी, आग-लागणे, पूर गारपीट (Hailstorm), भू-स्खलन/कोसळणे आणि कोड आक्रमणास SDRF & NDRF पासून वित्तीय सहाय्यता देण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक आपत्ती मानले जावे. 13 व्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींवर भारत सरकारने आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन संस्थांचे सुदृढीकरण, क्षमता निर्माण व कार्यवाही यंत्रणेच्या आधारावर निधी वाटप केला आहे.

राज्य आपत्ती कार्यवाही निधी (SDRF) :

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन अधिनियम 2005 ची धारा / कलम 48 (1) मध्ये राज्य सरकारांद्वारे राज्य आपत्ती कार्यवाही निधीच्या स्थापनेची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. गृहमंत्रालयाकडून राज्यांना SDRF चालविण्यासंबंधीचे दिशा-निर्देशन करण्यात येते. राज्य मदत निधीमध्ये आवटन क्रमिक वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींच्या आधारावर करण्यात आले. विविध राज्यांना पाच वर्षांकरिता निधीचे वाटप करीत असतांना ज्या घटकांचा विचार केला जातो. त्यामध्ये मागील जवळपास 10 वर्षांदरम्यान राज्य सरकारद्वारे मदत कार्यावर करण्यात आलेला खर्च, राज्याची नैसर्गिक आपत्तीप्रती असणारी संवेदनशीलता व आर्थिक स्थितीचा समावेश आहे. वर्तमान स्थितीत 13 व्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींना अनुसरून सरकारने सर्व राज्यांना राज्य आपत्ती मदत निधीमध्ये 33,580 93 कोटी रुपयांच्या वाटपास मंजरी दिली आहे. यामध्ये केंद्राचे अंशदान 25,847.93 कोटी रुपयांचे आणि राज्याचे अंशदान 7,733 डॉ. चांगदेव निवृत्ती मुंडे

कोटी रुपयांचे आहे SDRF योजनेत केंद्रीय अंशदानास जून व डिसेंबर या दोन समान हस्यामध्ये उपलब्ध करून देण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. सन 2012-15 या कालावधीसाठी राज्यनिहाय व वर्गनिहाय वाटपाची स्थिती दर्शविली आहे.

राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती कार्यवाही निधी (NDRF):

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन अधिनियम 2005 च्या कलम 48(1) मध्ये कोणत्याही आव्हानात्मक आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाची स्थिती किंवा आपत्तीपासून निपटण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती कार्यवाही निधीची उभारणी करण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. त्यानुसार गृहमंत्रालयाने राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती निधी उभारण्यासाठी दिनांक 28.09.2010 रोजी अधिसूचना जारी केली होती. वित्त मंत्रालयाने सुध्दा राज्यांना राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती कार्यवाही निधीच्या प्रचालनासाठी दिशा-निर्देश जारी केले आहेत.

अंतर्गत वर्तमान वाटप (SDRE):

सन 2011-12 साठी SDRF मध्ये 6,381.18 कोटी रुपये राज्य सरकारचे अंशदान आहे. सन 2011-12 दरम्यान 18 राज्यांना SDRF च्या केंद्रीय अंशदान स्वरूपात 1944 38 कोटी रुपयांची राशी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आली आहे. यामध्ये 399 33 कोटी रुपये मागील वर्षातील देय राशी + 1,545.05 कोटी रुपये प्रथम हस्याचे आहेत. याच्या अतिरिक्त सन 2011-12 साठी SDRF च्या केंद्रीय अंशदानाच्या दुसऱ्या हस्याची 357.47 कोटी रुपयांची राशी भूकंप झाल्याने व पूरजन्य स्थितीच्या कारणाने 05 राज्यांना अग्रिम स्वरूपात रक्कम देण्यात आली. याच्या उपयोगितेची पावती व वार्षिक अहवाल अजून येण बाकी आहे. तसेच आंध्रप्रदेश, ओरिसा, तामिळनाडू व सिक्कीम या राज्यांना NDRF मधून 1636.64 कोटी रुपयांची वित्तीय सहाय्यता उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आली आहे.

क्षमता निर्माण अनुदान :

13 व्या वित्त आयोगाच्या शिफारशींनुसार क्षमता निर्माणाचे कार्यक्रम सुरू करण्यासाठी राज्यांना 525 कोटी रुपये वाटप करण्यात आले आहेत. वित्त मंत्रालयाने या निधीच्या उपयोगासाठी दिशा-निर्देश जारी केले आहेत. या दिशा-निर्देशांत सन 2012-15 च्या संपूर्ण कालावधीसाठी कार्ययोजना तयार करण्याबरोबरच प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्षासाठी कार्य- योजना तयार करण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. या योजनांमध्ये इतर बाबींच्या बरोबरच राज्यांत स्टेकहोल्डर्स व अधिकाऱ्यांसाठी प्रशिक्षण व क्षमता निर्माण, धोका, जोखीम व संवेदनशीलतेच्या विश्लेषणावर आधारित आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाची योजना तयार करणे व राज्यांमध्ये आपत्तीकालीन प्रचालन केंद्राची स्थापना व सुदृढीकरण करण्याच्या बाबी समाविष्ट करण्यात आले आहे. सन 2011-12 दरम्यान अध्यापपर्यंत 15 राज्ये व एक संघराज्य क्षेत्रात

चक्रीय तुफान , मुसळधार पाऊस , पूर, भू-स्खलन , भूकंप इत्यादी कारणाने विविध मात्रेमध्ये क्षति/हानी घडून आल्याच्या घटना घडल्या आहेत . यामध्ये आसाम, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरळ, महाराष्ट्र, ओरिसा, पंजाब, सिक्किम, तामिळनाडू, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल आणि पाँडेचरी इत्यादींचा समावेश आहे. सन 2011-12 च्या दरम्यान देशात क्षति/हानीची मात्रा खालीलप्रमाणे दिसून येते.

- 1) मानवी जीवास झालेल्या हानीची संख्या-1530
- 2) मरण पावलेल्या पशूंची संख्या-6976
- 3) हानीग्रस्त घरांची संख्या-787290
- 4) प्रभावित पिकाखाली भूमि (लाख हेक्टर)-18.85

विविध राज्यांतील आपत्तीपासून निपटण्यात केंद्रासमोर अनेक आव्हाने आहेत. बहुतांश आपत्ती ह्या जलीय व मौसम विज्ञान संबंधातील धोक्यांच्यामुळे उद्भवतात. दुर्भाग्यवश त्यांची संख्या, भयानकता व तीव्रता वाढतच चालली आहे. जोखिमांची संभवनीयता असणाऱ्या अधिकांश राज्यात या भीषण घटनांपासून निपटण्याची तयारी ही पर्याप्त स्वरूपात नाही. या आपत्तींचे चित्र पूर्वीच्या तुलनेत सध्या अधिक भयावह बनत चालले आहे. घटनांच्या प्रवृत्तीमधील हे बदल केवळ त्यांची तीव्रता किंवा प्रभुत्व क्षेत्रात कालांतरात घडून आलेल्या परिवर्तनापर्यंतच मर्यादित राहिलेले नसून सध्या अशा घटना सजीव क्षेत्रामध्येसुद्धा घडत आहेत. आपत्तीच्या या बदलत्या परिदृश्यात हवामानात जी वर्तने पाहावयास मिळत आहेत. त्यामुळे वर्तमान आव्हानांमध्ये आणखीनच भर पडली आहे. जर हवामानातील परिवर्तनामुळे घडून आलेल्या आपत्तींची तीव्रता व अनिश्चिततांची अशीच गतिमान राहिली तर त्यामुळे समाजजीवन बदलून जाईल, विविध क्षेत्रांवर याचा परिणाम निरनिराळ्या स्वरूपात दिसून येईल आणि समस्या वाढतील. शहरी क्षेत्रातील विकास जलदगतीने घडून येत आहे. आपत्तीच्या लेखमामध्ये घट घडवून आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने हवामान प्रेरित आपत्तीवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. हवामानामध्ये घडून आलेल्या परिवर्तनाचा प्रभाव हा भारतातील अनेक राज्यांत आपत्ती स्वरूपात पुनर्परिभाषित करीत आहे. भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय व राज्य हवामान परिवर्तन कार्ययोजनांच्या माध्यमातून हवामानामधील परिवर्तनांच्या आव्हानांना सामोरे जाण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहे. अशा परिवर्तनांना निपटण्यासाठीची प्रणालीसुद्धा सुदृढ बनविली जात आहे. परंतु त्यास आपत्ती जोखिम घटविण्याच्या उपायांबरोबर

जोडण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. तसेच या उपायांमध्येसुद्धा मोठे बदल घडवून आणले जावेत असे वाटते.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापना समोरील आव्हाने:

1) सरकारजवळ कार्यवाही करण्यासाठीची व्यवस्था उपलब्ध आहे व क्षमताना सुदृढ देखील बनविले जात आहे. देशात आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्रात विशेषतः वृत्तिजिवी लोकांची आवश्यकता आहे. जेणेकरून आपत्तींना रोखले जाऊ शकेल. परंतु सरकार व सरकारबाहेरील संस्थांच्याजवळ मानवी कौशल्य विकासाची उपलब्ध क्षमता अपर्याप्त आहे.

2) वित्त मंत्रालयाकडून मान्यतेच्या पूर्व अटींस्वरूपात सर्व नवीन प्रकल्पाना आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाच्या नजरेतून पडताळणी करण्याचे आदेश देण्यात आले आहेत . परंतु त्यांना प्रमाणित करणाऱ्या अधिकाऱ्याजवळ असे करण्याची वाचिछत पात्रताच नाही.

3) संस्थात्मक संरचना, धोरणे, कायदे आणि मार्गदर्शन या स्वरूपात आपल्याजवळ एक साहाय्यक वातावरण उपलब्ध आहे. संस्थात्मक संरचनेत निश्चितपणे सुधारणा करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. अनेक राज्यात आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण अध्यापही काम करण्याच्या मनस्थितीत नाही. अनेक राज्यात अध्यापही उच्च राज्यस्तरीय कार्य योजना तयार होऊ शकलेली नाही 4) आपत्तीपासूनची जोखीम कमी करावयाची झाल्यास जोखिमांची योग्य प्रकारे समझ असण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. सर्वच राज्य सरकारना जोखिमांची विस्तृत मूल्यमापन पद्धती परिचित नाही, कार्य हातामध्ये घेण्याची सरकारजवळ पर्याप्त क्षमतादेखील कमजोर दिसते.

5) आपत्तीपासूनच्या जोखिमाना घटविण्याच्या प्रयत्नांना विकासाचा एक मुद्दा या स्वरूपात पाहण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. 10 व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत व 11 व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत स्पष्ट स्वरूपात असे करण्यास सांगण्यात आले होते. परंतु प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात मात्र असे होत असल्याचे दिसून येत नाही.

6) हवामानाशी जोडलेल्या जोखीम संबंधीच्या व्यवस्थापनास विकास समस्येच्या स्वरूपात पाहण्याची आवश्यकता आहे व त्याच्या क्षमतेच्या विकासाची देखील आवश्यकता आहे. कृषी, खाद्य सुरक्षा, जल संसाधन आधारभूत संरचना आणि आरोग्य यासारख्या क्षेत्रांवर विशेष लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे .या क्षेत्रांशी जोडलेल्या संबंधित विभागांनी आपल्या वैकल्पिक प्रयत्नांमध्ये आपत्ती जोखीम व्यवस्थापनास प्राधान्याने समाविष्ट केले पाहिजे . सुरू असलेल्या कार्यक्रमांनासुद्धा

आपत्ती जोखीम व्यवस्थापनास जोडण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

7) मानवी संसाधन विकासासाठी योग्य स्वरूप देण्याची गरज आहे. क्षमतांच्या विकासासाठी केवळ प्रशिक्षणच पर्याप्त ठरू शकत नाही. प्रशिक्षकांची व प्रशिक्षणार्थींची निवड योग्य पद्धतीने केली पाहिजे आणि पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमाची तरतूद केली जावी. प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तीचा समुचित उपयोग केला जावा. याच्या शिवाय आपत्ती जोखीम व्यवस्थापन व त्यासाठी विकसित करण्यात आलेली साधने व पद्धतींना प्राधान्य देण्यासाठी अनुकूल वातावरणसुद्धा निर्माण करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

8) भीषण आपत्तीपासून निपटण्यासाठीच्या अनेक पारंपारिक पद्धतींना आपण विसरलो आहे किंवा त्याची पारख केली जात नाही. यामधील अनेक पद्धतींना पुनर्जीवित करून त्यांना काही अधिक धार देऊन सुदृढ बनविले जाऊ शकते.

9) जोखिमाची संभवनीयता असणाऱ्या समुदायास धोक्यास / संकटास सामोरे जाण्यासाठी समर्थ व सशक्त बनविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. विविध भूमिकांना परिभाषित करण्याबरोबरच विविध क्रिया, सज्जता / तयारी आणि व्यवस्थापनाच्या उपायांना व्यवस्थित स्वरूपात न्याय देणारी सामुदायिक आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन योजनांना लागू करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. या योजनांच्या प्रभावाचे परिक्षण करण्यासाठी प्रतिरूप अभ्यासाची सुद्धा गरज आहे.

सारांश:

पर्यावरणाला हानिकारक असे विकासाची सुरुवात झाली आणि आपत्तींचे प्रमाण वाढले. कल्याणकारी राजवटीत समाज व्यवस्थेच्या सर्वात शेवटच्या घटकांपर्यंतची जबाबदारी सरकारची असते. राष्ट्रीय कोणत्याही भागात नैसर्गिक व कृत्रिम आपत्ती आली तर तीचे व्यवस्थापन सर्वांनी मिळून करावे लागते. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन हे केवळ सरकारी एका विभागाचे काम आहे या दृष्टीने पाहिले जाऊ शकत नाही. तर ते सर्व विभागाचे व विकास सहभागिदारांचे उत्तरदायित्व आहे. भीषण आपत्तीपासून होऊ शकणारी संभवनीय समस्या व विद्यमान जोखिमांना समजून घेणे अधिक महत्वाचे आहे. याच्याशी संबंधित आवश्यकतांना पूर्ण करण्यासाठीच्या तयारीला प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे. निवारणाची संस्कृति ही आपल्या जीवनशैलीमध्येच समाविष्ट असली पाहिजे. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या पराधीनतेची किंवा कृतज्ञतेची आवश्यकता असू नये. प्रत्येक प्रकारचे संकट हे काही आपत्ती असू शकत नाही.

आपत्तीपासून बचावासाठी अति-उत्तमरीत्या नियोजन, तयारी व मदत आणि बचावासाठीची साधने एकत्रित करण्यात आली तर अशा कारच्या आपत्तीपासून घडून येणाऱ्या नुकसानीला नजीकच्या भविष्यात पुरेशा मर्यादित - राबविले जाऊ शकते. आपत्तींच्या बरोबरच जगण्याची कला विकसित करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. जपानमधील लोक हे आपत्तीबरोबरच जगण्याचा अभ्यास करतात. जपान सर्वात अधिक भूकंप संभवनीय क्षेत्र आहे. याची माहिती सर्वांनाच आहे. विशेषतः जपानमधील अशा विभागातील सुद्धा लोक पूर्ण उत्साहाने जीवन जगतात की, जेथे जवळपास प्रतिवर्षी भूकंपाचे हादरे बसतात. आपणास सातत्यपूर्ण विकासाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करावयाची झाल्यास विकासाबाबतच्या रुढ संकल्पानांमध्ये परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

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बालविवाहाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

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प्रस्तावना:-

भारतीय समाजाचा अभ्यास करताना तो काळाप्रमाणे कोणकोणत्या आव्हानांना सामोरे गेला हे पाहणे मोठे उद्बोधक आहे. विशेषतः स्त्रीयांचा विकास आणि प्रश्न याची जेव्हा जेव्हा चर्चा होते तेव्हा एका गोष्टीचा नेहमी उल्लेख केला जातो तो म्हणजे बालविवाह. भारतीय समाजात विवाहाला अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. समाजाचे सातत्य टिकवणारी स्त्री आज वेगळ्याच समस्येला सामोरे जात आहे, ती म्हणजे बालविवाह. भारतात होणाऱ्या एकूण विवाहात 40% बालविवाह होतात. बघा किती गंभीर प्रश्न आहे? विवाहाला स्त्री जीवनात विशेष महत्त्व आहे. विवाह करताना कोणी-कोणासी करावा? कोणत्या वयात करावा? याविषयी इतिहासात अनेक लिखाण विचारवंतांनी केलेले आहे. विशेषतः विश्वनाथ काशिनाथ राजवाडे यांनी “विवाह संस्थेचा इतिहास” या पुस्तकात याविषयी भरभरून लिहिले आहे. त्यामुळे प्राचीन काळापासून आधुनिक काळापर्यंत बालविवाहाचा इतिहास पाहणे मोठे दिव्य आहे. त्यामुळे मी या शोधनिबंधात बालविवाहाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

Key Words:- बालविवाह

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये:-

- 1) बालविवाह ही संकल्पना समजून घेणे.
- 2) बालविवाहाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.

संशोधन पद्धती:-

प्रस्तुत विषयाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी द्वितीयक स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. यामध्ये संदर्भग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्र, मासिके इत्यादींचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे. तसेच विश्लेषणात्मक पद्धतीचा आधारही घेण्यात आला आहे.

विश्लेषण आणि स्पष्टीकरण:-

बालविवाह म्हणजे काय?

“कायद्याने संमत केलेल्या वयाच्या पूर्वी केलेला मुलामुलींचा विवाह म्हणजे बालविवाह होय.” शारदा कायद्याने मुलीचे विवाह वय 14 तर मुलाचे विवाह वय 17 वर्षे निश्चित केले होते. त्यानंतर 1978 साली त्यामध्ये सुधारणा करून मुलीचे विवाह वय 18 वर्षे तर मुलाचे विवाह वय 21 वर्षे करण्यात आले. म्हणजेच 18 वर्षांच्या आतील मुलीचा आणि 21 वर्षांच्या आतील मुलाचा केलेला विवाह कायद्याने बालविवाह ठरतो.

ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी:-

भारताचा विचार केला असता सर्व धर्मग्रंथात विवाह वयाचा उल्लेख आढळतो. विवाह करताना मुलगी पतीपेक्षा वयाने लहान, उंचीने अंगाने कमी, असावी असा निकष पाळला जात असे. आदिवासी जमातीत बालविवाहाची पद्धत आढळत नाही. महाराष्ट्रापुरते

बोलायचे झाले तर वारली, ठाकूर, कातकरी आदी समाजात मुलीचे वय विवाहासमयी 20 च्या जवळपास असते. बरीच वर्षे आदिवासी आपले स्वायत्त जीवन जगले. बालविवाह होत नसल्याने तेथे अर्थातच बालविधवांची समस्या आढळत नव्हती. इ. स. पू. 400 पर्यंत वधू-वराचे वय विवाहासमयी 20 ते 25 वर्षे होते.

नंतरच्या काळात स्त्रीच्या ऋतुप्राप्तीला विवाहामध्ये जास्तीचे महत्त्व आले. नंतर-नंतर तर ऋतुप्राप्ती पूर्वी विवाह करण्याचा प्रघात पडला. वात्सायनाच्या मते, कन्या “प्राप्त यौवन” किंवा “विगाध यौवन” (Matured Young) असावी, असे म्हटले आहे. कामसूत्रात ‘यौवनस्थिता’ (जवान तरुणी) असावी असा आढळतो. ती शरीर-मनाने सद्दृढ आणि वयात आलेली असे. शारीरिक दृष्ट्या वयात येणे म्हणजे किमान 20 वर्षे वय व्हावे लागते. स्मृती व शुकनितीत वधू वयात आलेली असावी असे अनुमान निघते. दुष्यंत-शकुंतला, सावित्री-सत्यवान, सुभद्रा-अर्जुन, रुक्मिणी-श्रीकृष्ण, नळ-दमयंती या जोड्या वयाने व मनाने प्रौढ होत्या, त्याशिवाय त्या प्रेम आणि विविध कला निपुण झाल्या नसत्या.

19 व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात मुलींचा उपनयन विधी होत असे. विवाह करण्यासाठी तो महत्त्वाचा होता. त्या काळात बालविवाह रूढ झाला. सुरुवातीला ब्राह्मण वर्णात ही रूढी होती. ती नंतर क्षत्रियांनी उचलली. जैन व बौद्ध धर्माचा प्रभाव आणि प्रसार वाढल्यानंतर हिंदू धर्मियांना त्याचा धाक वाटू लागला. 16-20 व्या वर्षी जर

शिकलेल्या मुली संन्यास घेऊ लागल्या तर सामाजिक अनर्थ ओढावेन अशी भीती वाटू लागल्याने बालविवाहाची पद्धती सुरू झाली. यज्ञवल्क्याच्या मताप्रमाणे ऋतूंप्राप्त झालेल्या मुलीला अविवाहित ठेवणे म्हणजे दरमहा एका भूणहत्येचे पाप डोक्यावर घेण्यासारखे आहे. यम सांगतो 'कसला तरी नवरा पाहून मुलीचा विवाह कसातरी उरकून टाकावा.'

बालविवाहात शारीरिक व मानसिक कष्टेपणा अधिक असतो. त्यामुळे त्याचे दुष्परिणाम या दाम्पत्याला भोगावे लागतात. त्यामुळे वेळोवेळी बालविवाहावर मंथन करून शासनाने काही उपाय शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. बालविवाहाला आळा बसावा म्हणून सुरुवातीला संमती वयाचा कायदा करण्यात आला. ते 9-10 वर्षांपासून 15 पर्यंत वाढवण्यात आले. हा नियम असतानाही त्यावेळी महादेव गोविंद रानडे गुणधर्म यांची वधू 8 वर्षांची, महर्षी कर्व्यांची 9 वर्षांची तर महिपतराय यांची 5 वर्षांची होती. अशा जरठ-बाल विवाहामुळे शारीरिक व मानसिक परिणाम विपरीत होत असत. 1955 च्या कायद्याने किमान वधूचे वय 18 तर वराचे 21 वर्षे ठरविण्यात आले.

सारांश:-

वैदिक काळात मुलींचे विवाह वय जास्त होते याचे बरेच पुरावे उपलब्ध आहेत. रामायण महाभारत काळात स्वयंवर पद्धती होती. म्हणजे मुलगी स्वतःचा वर स्वतः पारखण्याएवढी सुजाण असे. पुढे मात्र मध्ययुगीन काळात बालविवाहाची प्रथा सुरू झाली. गृह्यसूत्रात विवाह वेळी वधू 'नग्निका' असावी असे म्हटले आहे. नग्निका म्हणजे ऋतूप्राप्ती न झालेली मुलगी. बौध्दायन आणि गौतमसूत्रात ऋतुकाळ प्राप्त होण्याच्या पूर्वी लग्न करावे असे सुचविले आहे. स्मृतीमध्ये 8 वर्षे ही मर्यादा आहे.

म्हणजेच प्राचीन काळात ही प्रथा नव्हती. मध्ययुगीन काळापासून सुरू झालेली ही प्रथा समाजात आजही आपले स्थान टिकवून आहे. आजही सर्रास ग्रामीण भागात 14-15 वर्षांच्या मुलीचे विवाह पालक लावून देत आहेत. विवाह योग्य मुलीचे प्रमाण कमी झाल्याने मुलाचे पालक हतबल आहेत. 25 ते 30 वर्षांच्या मुलाचे विवाह 15-16 वर्षांच्या मुलीशी लावून देत आहेत. म्हणजे पूर्वीची जरठ-बालविवाह पद्धत या समस्येने उद्धवत आहे. समाजसुधारकांनी या विषयाला कितीही प्राधान्य दिले तरी समाजातून ही प्रथा काही केल्या नष्ट होत नाही. कायदे कागदावर राहतात त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणारे मनुष्यबळ कमी पडत आहे.

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बालविवाह: कारणे, परिणाम आणि उपाययोजना

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प्रस्तावना :

बालविवाह करणे म्हणजे नेमके काय आहे ? कायद्याने मुलाचे वय 21 वर्ष वय मुलीचे 18 वर्षे पूर्ण असेल तर अशा विवाहाला बालविवाह म्हणता येणार नाही. परंतु ज्या मुलाचे वय 21 वर्षापेक्षा व मुलीचे वय 18 वर्षापेक्षा कमी असेल तर अशा विवाहाला मात्र बालविवाह म्हटले जाते. बाल विवाह करणे कायद्याने गुन्हा मानलेला आहे. असे असले तरी मुलीचे विवाह करणे ही एक डोक्यावर असलेली जिम्मेदारी आहे. तिचे लग्न केले की, आपली जिम्मेदारी संपली अशी प्रत्येक पालकांची ठरलेली भूमिका असते. बालविवाह करणे हे बेकायदेशिर असले तरी आज देखील ग्रामीण भागात याचे प्रमाण जास्तीचे आहे. हे सत्य मात्र कोणीही डावलू शकत नाही. या बाबतीत अनेक प्रकारच्या बातम्या आपण दैनिक वर्तमान पत्रात वाचत असलो तरी बालविवाह करण्याचे प्रमाण मात्र थांबलेले नाही. ही एक प्रकारची शांकांतिका आहे. अशा विवाहामुळे बालकाचे शिक्षण, आरोग्य, खेळण्याचे वय हिरावून घेतले जात आहे. बालविवाहाचे गांभीर्य लक्षामध्ये घेवून थोर समाज सुधारक राजाराम मोहन रॉय, ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, बेहरामजी मलबारी, लाला गिरधारीलाल या सर्वांनी मिळून बालविवाह ही एक वाईट प्रथा आहे, याची जनजागृती त्यांनी लोकांपर्यंत पोहचविली. बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा 2006 च्या कलम 9 व 10 नुसार बालविवाह करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला दोन वर्षांपर्यंत कठोर कैद व 1 लाख रुपये दंड सुनिश्चित केलेला आहे.

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा 'बालविवाहाची: कारणे, परिणाम आणि उपाय' योजना या वर आधारीत असून हा शोध निबंध लिहण्यासाठी काही प्रमाणात संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्याचाही या ठिकाणी उल्लेख करणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे.

1) संशोधन पद्धती: प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध लिहण्यासाठी प्रथमिक व द्वितीयक साधन सामुग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित शोध प्रबंध तसेच शोध निबंध, कृमिक पुस्तके, मासीके, पक्षीके, वर्तमान पत्रातील आग्रलेख, नेटवरील माहितीचा वापर या शोध निबंधासाठी करण्यात आलेला आहे.

2) संशोधन शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) बालविवाहाच्या कारणाचा शोध घेणे.
- 2) बालविवाहाचा समाजावर होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा आढावा घेणे.
- 3) बालविवाहावरील उपाय योजना सांगणे.
- 3) **गृहीत कृत्य:** बालविवाहामुळे मुला-मुलीचे आरोग्य धोक्यात येते.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधक बालविवाहाची : कारणे, परिणाम आणि उपाययोजना यावर आधारीत असून 'राष्ट्रीय कौटुंबिक आरोग्य पाहणी' अहवाल 2009 या ठिकाणी प्रस्तुत करित आहोत. या अहवाला नुसार देशात 47.4% मुलीचे विवाह 18 वर्षे वयापेक्षा कमी वयात होताना दिसतात. या अहवालामधून अजून एक गोष्ट लक्षात आली आहे. ती म्हणजे गेल्या 10 वर्षांपासून बिहार बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत पहिल्या क्रमांकावर आहे. हे मात्र नाकारून चालणार नाही. येथिल 69% मुलीचे विवाह 18 वर्षे वयापेक्षा कमी वयामध्ये झालेला आहे. दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर राजस्थान हे राज्य आहे. (65%), नंतर झारखंड (63%), उत्तर प्रदेश (60%), व मध्यप्रदेश (59%) अशी या राज्याची आकडेवारी आहे. पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्रात आजच्या घडीला अनेक ठिकाणी मुलीचे विवाह 18 वर्षे पूर्ण होण्या अगोदरच होतात. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध प्रामुख्याने बालविवाह यावर आधारीत असल्याने बालविवाहाची विविध कारणे लक्षात घेणे उचित वाटते.

बालविवाहाची कारणे : समाजामध्ये जे बालविवाह होतांना दिसून येतात त्याची विविध कारणे या ठिकाणी सांगता येतील.

1) गरीबी: 18 वर्षांच्या अगोदरच विवाह करणे हे कायद्याने गुन्हा मानले आहे. असे जरी असले तरी बहुतांशी राज्यात व देशात अशा प्रकारचे बालविवाह होतांना दिसतात. याचे मुख्य कारण गरीबी हेच आहे. हुंडा देणे घेणे कायद्याने गुन्हा आहे. गरीबीमुळे ते जास्त हुंडा देवू शकत नाही. म्हणून बालपणीच विवाह करणे अतिशय योग्य समजतात.

2) लैंगिक असमानता : पारंपारीक समाजापासून आजतागायत स्त्री म्हणजे एक प्रकारे उपभोग्य वस्तु आहे. म्हणून लैंगिक असमानता हे बालविवाहाचे एक कारण आहे. मुलीपेक्षा मुलाला जास्त प्राधान्य देतात मुलांना वंशाचा दिवा समजतात तर मुलगी म्हणजे परक्याचे धन समजले जातात. लहान वयात लग्न करून दिले की, आपली जिम्मेदारी संपली अशी प्रत्येक पालकाची धारणा असते. तिला वयात येई पर्यंत संभाळणे जिमेदारीचे काम आहे. जर लहानपणीच विवाह करून दिला तर ती आणि तिचे पती बघून घेतील. याची जबाबदारी स्वतः पालकावर राहणार नाही. या समजूतीमधून बालविवाह होतात.

3) मुलीचे रक्षण व असुरक्षितता : घरात एक तरूण अविवाहीत मुलगी असल्याने पालकामध्ये बऱ्याच वेळा डोक्यामध्ये असुरक्षिततेचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो. विशेषतः निम्न सामाजिक आर्थिक वर्गातील पालकांना वाटते की, लग्नमुळे त्यांच्या मुलीचे लैंगिक अत्याचार आणि छळापासून संरक्षण होईल म्हणून ज्या ठिकाणी मुलींना लिंग आधारीत हिंसेचा सामना करण्याचा अधिक धोका असतो. अशा ठिकाणी त्यांची सुरक्षितता निश्चित करण्यासाठी ते बालवयातच लग्न करतात.

4) मुलगी म्हणजे ओझे : पितृसत्ताक समाजात मुलगा-मुलगी यांच्या दर्जात समानता नसते. मुलींना कुटूंबात कनिष्ठ आणि एक प्रकारचे ओझे म्हणून पाहिले जाते. भारत आणि इतर अनेक दक्षिण आशियाई देशामध्ये पालक स्वतःच्या मुलींना तिच्या पतीच्या घरी पाठवण्याचा उद्देशाने वाढवतात. पालक मुलीच्या शिक्षणावर पैसा खर्च करत नाही. मुलगी शिकली तरी ती केवळ दुसऱ्याचे धन आहे अशी पालकाची धारणा असते. म्हणजे मुलीस ते कुटूंबातील एक ओझे समजतात.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातील बालविवाहाची कारणे याचा आपण या ठिकाणी विचार करतांना बालविवाहाच्या परिणामाचाही या ठिकाणी उल्लेख करणे आवश्यक आहे.

डॉ. राठोड बी. जे.

बालविवाहाचा समाजावर झालेला परिणाम :- बालविवाहामुळे समाजावर कोणकोणते परिणाम होतात याचा या ठिकाणी उल्लेख करण्यात आलेला आहे. ते पुढील प्रामाणे होत.

1) दारीद्र्य (गरीबीतील वाढ) : दारीद्र्य हे बालविवाहाचे मुख्य कारण असले तरी, ज्या मुलीचे लवकर बालविवाह झाले आहे अशा मुलींचे माध्यमिक शिक्षण पूर्ण झालेले नाही. अशा मुली कायमस्वरूपी गरीबीत अडकण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. ते कदापी आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी होवू शकणार नाही. तथा कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नात योगदान देऊ शकणार नाही. लहान वयातच लग्न झालेल्या मुलींना आर्थिक संधी फार कमी प्रमाणात मिळत असतात. कुटूंब नियोजनातही त्यांची निर्णय क्षमता कमी असते. बालविवाह ज्या ज्या ठिकाणी होतात तिथे गरीबीचे प्रमाण जास्त प्रमाणात दिसून येतात.

2) हिंसाचारातील झालेली वाढ : हिंसाचारापासून वाचविण्यासाठी पालक अनेकदा त्यांच्या मुलींचे लहान वयातच लग्न करतात. परंतु खेदाची गोष्ट म्हणजे बालविवाह हा एक प्रकारचा हिंसाचार आहे. ज्या मुलीचे विवाह लहान वयात करतात त्या शारीरिक, लैंगिक आणि मानसिक हिंसाचारापासून अतिशय असुरक्षित असतात.

3) बालविवाह शिक्षणातील अडथळा : बालविवाहामुळे मुलीचा औपचारीक शिक्षणाचा प्रवेश संपतो. बालविवाह हा मुलीच्या शिक्षणातील अडथळा आहे. ज्या देशामध्ये बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. त्यांच्या लोकसंख्येसाठी दर्जेदार आणि सर्वसमावेशक शिक्षणाचा दर कमी आहे. शिक्षण हे कोणत्याही समाजाच्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकासाचा पाया समजला जातो. शिक्षणाअभावी प्रगती करण्याचा मार्ग मुलताह संपलेला असतो.

4) देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम : ज्या समाजामध्ये स्त्रियांना शिक्षणापासून रोखले जाते आणि त्यांची लग्ने लवकरात लवकर केली जातात त्यांचा विकास दर कमी असतो. यामुळे त्याचा परिणाम आर्थिक विकासावर झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. जेव्हा मुलीकडे नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी कौशल्ये आणि संधी असतात, तेव्हा त्या स्वतःला व त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांना आधार देवू शकतात. जागतिक बँकेच्या मते, बालविवाह संपुष्टात आणल्यास राष्ट्रीय कमाई 1.0% वाढू शकते.

बालविवाहावरील उपाय योजना:- बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी खालील उपाय करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्याशिवाय समाजातील बालविवाह थांबविणे अशक्य आहे.

1) शिक्षणाच्या प्रसार : बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण जर कमी करावयाचे असतील तर समाजातील मुलीचे शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण अधिकपणे वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षणामुळे बालविवाहाला विरोध करण्याची समता तिच्यामध्ये उत्पन्न होवू शकतो. शिक्षणामुळे अंधश्रद्धा, वाईट प्रथा यांचा कडाडून विरोध करता येतो.

2) बालविवाह प्रथेस विरोध : बालविवाह प्रथा बंद करण्यासाठी वाईट प्रथेसंबंधी समाजात जनजागृती आणली पाहिजे. वाईट प्रथेच्या बाबतीत पालक आणि पाल्यांना सांगितले पाहिजे.

3) मोबाईल शिक्षण प्रणालीचा वापर : मोबाईलचा वापर दुर्गम भागात करून मुलांना व्यवसायीक शिक्षण देण्याची व्यवस्था सरकारने करावी. बालविवाहाची प्रथा बंद करण्यासाठी समाजात जनजागृती करणे आवश्यक आहे.

4) प्रसार माध्यमाचा वापर :- चित्रपट, सिनेमागृह, माहितीपट आणि पथनाटय इ. द्वारे वाईट प्रथांचे दुष्परिणाम प्रदर्शित करणे देखील समाजात जागरूकता आणण्यात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावतात.

5) प्रभावी कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी :- 2006 मध्ये शारदा कायदा नाहीसा करून 1 नोव्हेंबर 2007 ला नवीन कायदा बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा 2006 पासून करण्यात आला आहे. या कायदा अंतर्गत 1 लाख रुपये दंड व दोन वर्षांपर्यंत सजा याची योग्य प्रकारे अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्या शिवाय बालविवाहाची प्रथा बंद होणार नाही.

निष्कर्ष :

आज देशात अनेक प्रकारच्या कायद्यांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करून देखील बालविवाह होतात. यास कायदाही काही करू शकत नाही. जो पर्यंत समाजातील घटकांना मनाने असे वाटले पाहिजे की, बालविवाहामुळे मुलाचे आरोग्य, तिचे शिक्षण, अतिशय कमी वयात तिच्यावर पडलेली कुटूंबाची जबाबदारी या सर्व गोष्टी मनाला आंतरिक प्रेरणा देणार नाही तो पर्यंत बालविवाहाची प्रथा नाहीशी होणार नाही. देशात बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण इ.स. 2009 च्या पाहणीनुसार बिहार राज्य देशात बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत नंबर एकचे राज्य आहे. समाजातील अंधश्रद्धा, प्रथा आणि परंपरा यासर्व कारणांमुळे होतांना दिसून येतात. बालविवाहामुळे मुलीचे

डॉ. राठोड बी. जे.

शिक्षण घेण्याचे स्वप्न पूर्ण होत नाही. शिक्षणामुळेच मानवाचा विकास होतो. ही गोष्ट कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला विचारले तर तो सांगू शकतो.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन: समस्या आणि उपाय**प्रा. डॉ. वशिष्ठ गणपतराव बन**

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अतिप्राचीन काळी शहरात टाकाऊ अन्नपदार्थ कड्या रस्त्यांवर फेकून दिले जात. रस्तोरस्ती कचऱ्याचे ढीग साठत असत. इ.स.पूर्व 320 साली अथेन्स शहरात सर्वप्रथम आणि भूमध्य समुद्रानजीकच्या अनेक शहरांत अशा प्रकारे रस्त्यांवर टाकलेला कचरा साफ करण्याची पद्धती विकसित होऊ लागली. प्राचीन काळी कचरा निर्मूलन करण्याच्या पद्धती साध्या होत्या. या पद्धतीत गावाच्या बाहेर खड्डे करून त्यात कचरा टाकण्यात येई. हळूहळू जशी लोकसंख्या वाढत गेली. त्यानुसार शहरातील वाढता कचरा शहरापासून दूरवर नेऊन टाकला जाऊ लागला. त्यामुळे शहराबाहेर कचऱ्याचे ढीग जमा होऊ लागले. अगदी अलीकडे ही पद्धत सुरू होती. कचरा शहराच्या बाहेर गोळा करून तो जाळण्यात येत असे. भारतातील बहुसंख्य रस्त्यांवर रंगीबेरंगी प्लास्टिकचे तुकडे दिसून येतात. घनकचरा जाळून त्याचा आकार कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. आधुनिक घनकचरा व्यवस्थापनात कचरा भट्ट्यात जाळून किंवा आरोग्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून सुरक्षित अशा विशिष्ट यंत्रात हा कचरा जमा करून घनकचऱ्याचे प्रश्न सोडविण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत.

जगभरातल्या अनेक शहरांत गोळा केलेला कचरा जमा करण्यासाठी जागेची कमतरता भासत आहे. अशा प्रकारे कचरा एकत्र करून तो जाळणे या पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला जात आहे. कारण या पद्धतीमुळे मानवी आरोग्यास घातक आहेत. कचऱ्याचे व्यवस्थापन करण्यासाठी एकात्मिक पद्धतीचा विकास करण्याची गरज भासत आहे. त्यात कचरा गोळा करण्याची पद्धती त्यावर प्रक्रिया करून त्यातील पुनर्वापरास योग्य घटक वेगळे करणे, उर्वरित कचऱ्याचे नाश करण्यासाठी कचऱ्याचे व्यवस्थापन करणे या साऱ्या प्रक्रियांचा मेळ घालण्याची गरज आहे.

आधुनिक समाजात अधिक प्रमाणात ग्राहकोपयोगी वस्तूंचा वापर केला जातो. विशेषतः 'वापरा व फेका' (Use and Throw) या सूत्रावर आधारित केवळ एक वेळ वापरून फेकून देण्यात येणाऱ्या वस्तूंच्या वापरामुळे संसाधनांची अधिक प्रमाणात नासाडी होत आहे. औद्योगिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत राष्ट्रांतील 20 टक्के जनता जगातील 40 टक्के नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा वापर करीत आहे व जगातील एकूण टाकाऊ पदार्थांपैकी 40 टक्के टाकाऊ पदार्थ या देशात निर्माण होत आहेत. एवढ्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात कचरा निर्माण होण्याचे कारण लोकांच्या जीवनशैलीत झालेला बदल आहे. आधुनिक आर्थिक विकास प्रक्रियेतून निर्माण झालेल्या जीवनशैलीत लोक गरजेपेक्षा अधिक संसाधनांचा वापर करीत असल्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात कचरा निर्माण होतो.

भारतातही या बिनटिकाऊ जीवनशैलीची सुरुवात झाली आहे. जर ही प्रक्रिया संपूर्ण आयुष्यभरासाठी विचारात घेतली तर त्यासाठी मोजावी लागणारी किंमत प्रचंड असते. जर प्रत्येक व्यक्ती, कुटुंब व प्रत्येक देशात नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा अधिक वापर होत गेला तर त्याचे परिणाम गंभीर होतात. उदाहरणार्थ प्रगत राष्ट्रात दरवर्षी 200 कोटी कॅन्स, बाटल्या, प्लास्टिक कार्डुन्स व प्लास्टिक कप कचरा म्हणून फेकले जातात. एकदा वापरून फेकून देण्यात येणाऱ्या ग्राहकोपयोगी वस्तुमुळे कचऱ्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. गुणवत्ता किंवा विश्वासाहतेच्या कसोटी ऐवजी बहुतेक औद्योगिक उत्पादने एकवेळ वापरून फेकण्यासाठी बनविली जातात. त्यामुळे चंगळवादात कचऱ्यात वाढ होते. गरजेशिवाय उत्पादनांची खरेदी करणाऱ्या वृत्तीला चंगळवाद असे म्हणतात.

ग्राहककेंद्री समाजामुळे निर्माण होणारा प्रचंड कचरा ही जगभर एक मोठी समस्या बनत आहे. बहुतेक मानवी व्यवहार ग्राहकोपयोगी वस्तूंचे उत्पादन व वापर यांच्याशी निगडित असून त्याद्वारे घन, द्रव व वायुरूप स्थितीत प्रचंड प्रमाणात कचऱ्याची निर्मिती होते. शहर व ग्रामीण भागात या कचऱ्याच्या व्यवस्थापनाच्या समस्या सर्वस्वी भिन्न आहेत. पण वाढत जात असलेल्या कचऱ्यामुळे

पर्यावरणाचा स्तर ढासळू लागला आहे. त्यामुळे आरोग्यविषयक समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे कचऱ्याचे प्रमाण प्रचंड वाढल्याने कचरा निर्मूलन व्यवस्थापनावरील ताण कित्येक पटींनी वाढला आहे. जर अशाच प्रमाणात कचरा निर्माण होत राहिला तर एक वेळ मानव जात कचऱ्याच्या ढिगाऱ्याखाली गाढली जाऊन सांडपाण्याच्या प्रवाहात वाहून जाऊ शकेल. मानवी आरोग्य विषारी औद्योगिक प्रदूषणामुळे प्रभावित होईल आणि पूर व प्रदूषणकारी वायुमुळे श्वास घेणे अवघड होईल. ते झालेलेच आहे. “कचरा म्हणजे मानवाच्या दैनंदिन गरजा भागवित असताना ज्या काही क्रिया-प्रक्रिया केल्या जातात त्यातून निर्माण होणारा टाकावू पदार्थ”

उद्दिष्टे

- 1) कचऱ्याचे स्रोत कमी करणे त्यासाठी जनजागृती करणे.
- 2) कचऱ्याचे पुनर्वहन करून त्याचा उपयोग करणे.
- 3) कचऱ्याची योग्य पद्धतीने विल्हेवाट लावणे.
- 4) घनकचरा व्यवस्थापनासाठी शाश्वत विकास योजना राबविणे.

गृहितके

- 1) घनकचरा ही मोठी समस्या आहे त्याचा मानवी जीवनावर परिणाम होतो.
- 2) पर्यावरण प्रदूषणासाठी सर्वात महत्त्वाचा घटक कचरा आहे.
- 3) कचरामुक्त प्रदूषण मुक्त सुंदर समाज निर्माण होऊ शकतो.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला असून यासाठी मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, लेख, विविध संकेतस्थळावरील माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

कचरा निर्मितीची क्षेत्रे:

- 1) **शहरी भागातील कचरा (Municipal Solid Waste) :** शहरात वास्तव्य करणाऱ्यांची संख्या जास्त प्रमाणात वाढत आहे. परिणामी पॅकिंगच्या वस्तूंची आवक बाजारात जास्त आहे व त्यांची मागणीही आहे. त्यामुळे शहरातील यांत्रिकीकरणातील कचरा, सांडपाण्यातील गाळ, टाकावू अन्नपदार्थ भाज्या, मांस, वाया गेलेले अन्न व सडलेल्या भाज्या, कॅरिबॅग इत्यादींना ओला कचरा म्हणतात. त्याचबरोबर कागद, प्लास्टिक, टेड्रापॅक, कॅनव्हास, वर्तमानपत्रे, काचेच्या बाल्या, पुठ्याच्या पेठ्या, अॅल्युमिनिअम कॉईल अनेक धातू तसेच

लाकूड इत्यादी पदार्थ असतात. याला सुका कचरा म्हणतात.

- 2) **औद्योगिक कचरा (Industrial Solid Waste) :** वाढत्या औद्योगिकीकरणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात औद्योगिक कचरा होतो. त्यात पेपर, फॅस्टिक, लोह, अॅल्युमिनिअम, ऑईल, लाकूड, काच, शिसे, पाणी इत्यादी मोठ्या प्रमाणात असते. यात घनकचरा व विषारी कचरा असतो.
 - 3) **ग्रामीण कृषी क्षेत्रातील कचरा (Rural and Agriculture Waste) :** यात झाडपाला, गवत, पाचट, शेतातील धान्यावरील आवरण (गुळी), काटी कुपाटी, तराडी, पेंडी इ. हा कचरा शेतात निर्माण होतो. त्यासाठी विशिष्ट प्रक्रिया करण्याची गरज नसते. ते एक उत्तम कंपोस्ट खत निर्मितीचे साधन असते.
 - 4) **विषारी कचरा (Hazardous Waste) :** आधुनिक जीवनशैलीमुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात विषारी कचरा निर्माण केला जातो. रासायनिक कारखाना, खनिज तेल, शुद्धीकरण कारखाने, कागद उत्पादन, धातू गाळणारे कारखाने व इतर उद्योगधंद्यांद्वारे विषारी कचरा निर्माण केला जातो. विषारी कचऱ्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्य तसेच पर्यावरणाची हानी होते. विषारी प्रदूषणामुळे मृत्यू ओढवू शकतो. अथवा कायम स्वरूपी आजार होतो. मानवी आरोग्यास घातक ठरणाऱ्या कचऱ्यास विषारी कचरा असे म्हणतात. असा कचरा पर्यावरणात पसरल्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्याची समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकते.
- वरील प्रकारचा कचरा हा शहरात, औद्योगिकीकरणात झोपडपट्टी, वसाहत, हॉटेल्स, रेस्टॉरंट, ऑफिस, व्यापारी संकुल इत्यादी क्षेत्रात निर्माण होतो. कचरा हा निर्माण होणार याला पर्याय नाही पण त्यात योग्य व्यवस्थापनाची गरज असते. कारण या क्षेत्रात निर्माण होणाऱ्या घनकचऱ्याची योग्य व्यवस्था केली गेली नाही तर घाणीचे साम्राज्य निर्माण होईल. सर्व जग कचऱ्यात बुडून जाईल. त्याचा परिणामही अतिशय भयंकर होणार हे दिसून येते. आज आरोग्याच्या समस्येत या कचऱ्याचा खूप मोठा वाटा आहे. यामुळे पाणी, हवा, परिसर प्रदूषण होऊन साथीचे रोग निर्माण होतात. त्यासाठी प्राथमिक स्तरापासून या घनकचऱ्याचे व्यवस्थापन होणे गरजेचे आहे.

निर्माण होणारा कचरा गोळा करण्यासाठी कचरा बॉक्स (सर्व क्षेत्रात), घंटगाडी व कचरा गाडी इत्यादी साधनांच्या माध्यमोन सर्व कचरा एका ठिकाणी गोळा केला जातो.

कचऱ्याचे पुनर्वलन:

कचरा व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियेतून कचऱ्याचे पुनर्वलन केले जाते. कचऱ्यातील काही घटकांचा पुन्हा वापर करण्यासाठी उपयोग करणे यास कचऱ्याचे पुनर्वलन असे म्हणतात. पुनर्वलनामुळे संसाधनाचे संवर्धन होते. हा जसा फायदा आहे त्याचप्रमाणे पुनर्वलन केल्यामुळे प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाणही निश्चित कमी होते. ॲल्युमिनिअम किंवा लोखंड यासारख्या पदार्थांचे अनेक वेळा पुनर्वलन करणे शक्य असते. त्याचप्रमाणे अनेक धातू, कागद, काच तसेच प्लास्टिकच्या जिनसाचे पुनर्वलन करणे शक्य असते. खाणकाम करून ॲल्युमिनिअमची निर्मिती करणे हे प्रचंड खर्चिक काम आहे. त्यापेक्षा पुनर्वलन करणे शक्य आहे. कागदाचे पुनर्वलन केल्यामुळे वनांचे रक्षण करण्यास मदत मिळू शकते. एक टन कागद निर्माण करण्यासाठी 17 झाडांची कत्तल करावी लागते. तुकडे केलेल्या टाकावू काचापासून नवीन काच बनविल्याने 50 टक्के ऊर्जेची बचत होते व प्रदूषणाची मात्रा कमी होते. पुनर्वलन हा जरी एक उपयुक्त पर्याय असला तरी त्यामुळेही अनेक समस्या निर्माण होवू शकतात.

पुनर्वलनाशी संबंधित समस्या आर्थिक किंवा तांत्रिक असतात. प्लास्टिकचे पुनर्वलन करणे कठीण असते. कारण प्लास्टिकच्या निर्मितीत अनेक पॉलिस्टरचा वापर केलेला असतो. त्यापैकी प्रत्येक प्लास्टिक एका विशिष्ट प्रकारचे असल्याने भिन्न प्रकारांचे एकत्रितपणे पुनर्वसन करणे शक्य होत नाही. त्याचप्रमाणे कागदाचे पुनर्वलन केलेल्या कागदाच्या रंगावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे कठीण असते. त्यामुळे अन्नपदार्थ साठविण्यासाठी पुनर्वलित कागदाचा वापर करण्यावर बंदी आणण्यात आली आहे. त्यामुळे अन्नपदार्थात विषारी घटकांचे संक्रमण होण्याचा धोका असतो. कागदाचे पुनर्वलन केल्याने 90 टक्के खर्च वाचतो.

कचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट:

सामान्यतः कचरा खड्ड्यात गाडून भट्ट्यामध्ये जाळला जातो. आधुनिक तंत्रानुसार कचरा खड्ड्यात टाकताना अशा खड्ड्यांना आतील बाजूने गळती प्रतिबंधक थर लावण्यात येतो. त्यामुळे या कचऱ्यातील विषारी घटक जमिनीत मिसळू शकत नाहीत. कचरा मातीत गाडण्यात व उघड्यावर टाकण्यात प्रचंड फरक आहे. या दोन पद्धतीत खालील फरक आढळून येतो. घनकचरा योग्य तऱ्हेने अशा खड्ड्यात टाकण्यात येतो. कचरा पसरून त्यावर दाब देऊन

आकार कमी केला जातो. प्रत्येक दिवशी या कचऱ्याच्या खड्ड्यावर मातीचा थर टाकण्यात येतो. उघड्यावर टाकण्यात आलेला कचरा मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रदूषण करतो व तो इतरत्र पसरतो. खड्ड्यात कचरा जमा करणे हे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कमी खर्चिक असले तरी खड्ड्यासाठी जमिनीची उपलब्धता नसते. असली तरी शहरापासून लांब असावी लागते. कारण नागरिकांचा त्याला प्रचंड विरोध असतो.

शहरी कचरा मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाळणे ही कचऱ्याचे निर्मूलन करण्याची आणखी एक पद्धत प्रचलित आहे. भट्टीचे तापमान योग्य राखून त्यात कचरा जाळण्यात येतो. ही एक रासायनिक प्रक्रिया असून त्यात कचऱ्यातील ज्वलनशील घटक प्राणवायू बरोबर मिसळून ज्वलनानंतर कार्बन डायऑक्साइड व पाण्याची वाफ तयार होते. हे घटक नंतर वातावरणात सोडले जातात. या रासायनिक प्रक्रियेस ऑक्सिडेशन असे म्हणतात. या प्रक्रियेत उष्णता बाहेर फेकली जाते. कचरा जाळल्याने कचऱ्याचा आकार 90 टक्क्यानी कमी होतो व त्याचे वजन 75 टक्के कमी होते. पण अशा तऱ्हेने कचरा जाळल्यामुळे वायू प्रदूषणाची भीती वाढते. त्याचप्रमाणे वातावरणात विषारी पदार्थ सोडले जातात. तसेच भट्टीच्या तळाशी साठलेल्या राखेमुळे जमिनीचे प्रदूषण होऊ शकते.

गांडूळखत निर्मिती:

नैसर्गिकरित्या निर्माण होणाऱ्या कचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावण्याची प्रक्रिया निसर्गात अस्तित्वात असते. जर निसर्ग अबाधित ठेवला तर नैसर्गिकरित्या कचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावली जाते. भू-रासायनिक चक्राद्वारे प्राणी व वनस्पतीवाटे निर्माण केलेल्या टाकावू पदार्थावर प्रक्रिया करून हा कचरा साफ केला जातो. ह्या नैसर्गिक प्रक्रियेचा आपणही उपयोग करून घेवू शकतो. निसर्गातील वाळलेली पाने व झाडांच्या मृत झालेल्या फांद्या, शेतीतील टाकावू गवत, पाचट इत्यादीचे विघटन केले जाते. ही प्रक्रिया सूक्ष्मजीव व कीटकाद्वारे केली जाते. याला कंपोस्ट असे म्हणतात. ओल्या व कृषी क्षेत्रातील कचऱ्यापासून तयार केलेली प्रक्रिया म्हणजे कचरा पुनर्वलन होय.

विषारी कचरा:

आधुनिक जीवनशैलीमुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात विषारी कचरा निर्माण केला जातो. रासायनिक कारखाना, खनिज तेल शुद्धीकरण कारखाने, कागद उत्पादन, धातू गाळणारे कारखाने व इतर उद्योगधंद्याद्वारे विषारी कचरा निर्माण केला जातो. विषारी कचऱ्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्य तसेच पर्यावरणाची हानी होते. या घनकचऱ्याच्या प्रदूषणामुळे

मृत्यू ओढवू शकतो. असा कचरा पर्यावरणात पसरल्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्याची समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकते.

विषारी कचऱ्याचे गुणधर्म:

ज्या घनकचऱ्याद्वारे रोग संक्रमण होते अथवा ज्यात किरणोत्सारी पदार्थ आढळून येतात अशा कचऱ्यास विषारी कचरा असे म्हणतात. विषारी टाकावू पदार्थ, क्रियाशील विषारी पदार्थ, ज्वलनशील विषारी पदार्थ, गंजकारक विषारी पदार्थ, संक्रमणकारी विषारी पदार्थ, किरणोत्सारी पदार्थ इत्यादी विषारी पदार्थांमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या पर्यावरण व आरोग्यविषयक समस्या-

- भूगर्भजल प्रदूषणाची गंभीर समस्या निर्माण होते.
- जमीन प्रदूषण ज्यामुळे आवश्यक असणारे सजीव प्राणी नष्ट होतात.

मानवी आरोग्यावर परिणाम:

रक्तपेशी, मेंदूचे विकारही होऊ शकतात. कॅन्सर, विषारी कचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट, जमिनीत खड्डे निर्माण करून मोठ्या भट्टीत जाळून याशिवाय रसायनाचा विषारी घटकाचा कमीत कमी वापर होणे हा उपाय आहे.

समस्या:

- 1) जलप्रदूषण होऊन शुद्ध जल प्रमाण कमी होते.
- 2) भूजल रासायनिक कचऱ्यामुळे प्रदूषित होते.
- 3) जमीन प्रदूषण होण्याचा मोठा धोका निर्माण होतो.
- 4) हवा प्रदूषणही मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊन मानव प्राणी याच्या जीविताचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो.
- 5) घाणीचे साम्राज्य निर्माण होते.
- 6) आरोग्यावर परिणाम, रोग, साथीचे रोग
- 7) नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य नाश पावते.
- 8) शहरी कचरा नद्यात सोडून नद्याचे क्षेत्र प्रदुषित होते.
- 9) रासायनिक कचऱ्यामुळे संपूर्ण जीविताची समस्या निर्माण होते.
- 10) जमिनीची उत्पादन क्षमता कमी होते व उत्पादित घटक विषारी असू शकतो. त्याचा मानवी जीवितावर परिणाम होऊ शकतो.

उपाय:

- 1) एक मानव म्हणून माझी काय जबाबदारी आहे याचा विचार करा.
- 2) लाकूड व कागद यांचा वापर कमी करा.
- 3) शक्यता टिकावू वस्तूंचा वापर करा.
- 4) शक्यतो रिफिल पॅकमध्ये उपलब्ध असलेले पदार्थ वापरण्यावर भर द्या. वापरून फेकून देणाऱ्या वस्तूंचा वापर करण्याचे टाळा.
- 5) रिचार्ज करण्यात येणाऱ्या बॅटरी सेलचा वापर करा.

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- 6) प्लास्टिक पिशव्यांचा वापर टाळा आणि कापडी पिशव्यांचा वापर करा.
- 7) टिश्यू पेपरचा वापर टाळा. त्याऐवजी टॉवेल व रुमालाचा वापर करा.
- 8) एकदा वापरून फेकल्या जाणाऱ्या कागदी प्लेट व कपांचा वापर टाळा. त्याऐवजी पुनर्वापर करता येऊ शकणाऱ्या वस्तूंचा वापर करा.
- 9) वर्तमानपत्रे, काच, अॅल्युमिनिअम व इतर वस्तूंचा पुनर्वापर करा. ह्या वस्तू विकत घेणारी दुकाने शोधून काढण्यासाठी थोडे कष्ट घ्या.
- 10) तुमच्या विभागात कचऱ्याचे वर्गीकरण करून त्याचे पुनर्वहन करण्यासाठी केंद्र उभारण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करा.
- 11) कमीत कमी किंवा अजिबात पॅकेजिंग नसलेल्या गोष्टींचा वापर करा.
- 12) व्यक्तिगत स्तरावर तुमच्या विभागात कंपोस्ट खत निर्मिती करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करा.
- 13) कचरा योग्य रितीने गोळा करून त्याची विल्हेवाट लावा.
- 14) कचऱ्याची समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी कचरा कमी करणे हा सर्वोत्तम पर्याय आहे.
- 15) कचऱ्याचा पुनर्वापर करण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.
- 16) तुम्ही जेव्हा काही कचरा म्हणून फेकता तेव्हा तो खरोखर कचरा आहे काय याचा विचार करा व तो कचरा पेटीत टाका.
- 17) घरातील ओला व सुका कचरा याची विभागणी करून त्याची योग्य व्यवस्था करा.
- 18) सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी कचरा व घाण टाकू नका.
- 19) एक सुजाण नागरिक या नात्याने कचरा करू नका.
- 20) कचरा कोठून येतो याचा शोध घेतला पाहिजे व कचऱ्यातून संपत्ती निर्माण करण्याची व्यवस्था करा.
- 21) कचऱ्यावर नियंत्रण मिळविण्यासाठी योजना तयार करण्यात याव्यात.
- 22) कचऱ्याचे परिवहन करण्यासाठी नाविन्यपूर्ण पद्धती शोधून काढण्यासाठी संशोधन व विकास प्रकल्पांना उत्तेजन दिले जाते.
- 23) कचऱ्याचे पुनर्वहन करण्यासाठी खाजगी तसेच सार्वजनिक संस्थांची स्थापना करण्यात यावी.
- 24) कचऱ्याची मात्रा कमी करण्यासाठी तसेच कचऱ्याची योग्य विल्हेवाट कशी लावावी याचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी प्रत्येक समाजात जनजागृती व प्रशिक्षण, कार्यशाळा, चर्चासत्रे, परिषदांचे आयोजन

करून कचऱ्याच्या व्यवस्थापनासंबंधी माहिती लोकांना देणे.

- 25) कचरा ही एक समस्या आहे व त्याचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी कचरा व्यवस्थापन हा विषय महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर शिक्षणक्रमात अंतर्भूत करण्यात यावा.

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भारतातील बालविवाह: कारणीभूत घटक आणि समस्या

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गोष्टवारा:

विवाह ही एक महत्वाची सामाजिक संस्था आहे आणि ती कुटुंबाची स्थापना करण्याचे एक साधन आहे ज्याद्वारे समाज कायम टिकतो. ही सामाजिक प्रक्रिया विधी आणि प्रतीकांच्या स्वरूपात व्यक्त होते. युनिसेफ तीन वर्षांपूर्वीच्या रिपोर्ट नुसार जगात ६५ कोटी पेक्षा जास्त स्त्रियांचा बालविवाह झाला त्यापैकी २८.३ कोटी स्त्रिया दक्षिण आशियामध्ये आहेत. तर भारतातल्या अर्ध्याहून अधिक बालवधू उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार आदी राज्यात असून, पुरोगामी समजल्या जाणाऱ्या महाराष्ट्रातही दोन कोटी बालवधू आहेत. बालविवाहासाठी नायजर जगातील अव्वल देश (७४.५%), त्यानंतर चाड, माली, बांगलादेश, आणि गिनी यांचा क्रमांक लागतो. १८ वर्षांखालील विवाह झालेल्या बहुतांश मुली गरीब आणि दारिद्र्यरेषेखालील कुटुंबातील आहेत. जवळपास ८०% मुलींना कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार, आरोग्य समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. १८ वर्षां आधी लग्न झालेल्या बहुतेक मुलींना गर्भधारणेचा त्रास होण्याची शक्यता असते आणि मृत्यूची प्रकरणे नोंदवली जातात. १५ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुलींचा प्रसूती दरम्यान मृत्यू होण्याची शक्यता २० वर्षांच्या स्त्रियांपेक्षा पाचपट जास्त असते. १८ वर्षांखालील वयोगटात उच्च प्रजनन क्षमता असते.

मुख्य शब्द : गरिबी, घरगुती हिंसाचार, आरोग्य समस्या, अज्ञान

परिचय:

बालविवाह ही भारतीय समाजातील एक ज्वलंत समस्या आहे. भारतात, स्त्रियांसाठी विवाहाचे कायदेशीर किमान वय १८ असे सुधारित कायदे असूनही, १५-१९ वयोगटातील प्रत्येक तिसऱ्या किशोरवयीन मुलीचे लग्न झाले आहे आणि प्रत्येक दुसऱ्या विवाहित किशोरवयीन मुलीने मुलाला जन्म दिला आहे. रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया अहवाल (२००१) नुसार भारताच्या तुलनेत राजस्थानमध्ये १५-१९ वयोगटातील मुलींमध्ये सर्वाधिक (४०.८) महिलांचे लग्न झाले आहेत. त्यानंतर राजस्थानच्या विविध जिल्ह्यांमध्ये, भिलवाडा ६१.९ टक्क्यांसह पहिल्या क्रमांकावर आहे. भारतात बालविवाह अनेक शतकापासून प्रचलित आहेत. मुलांचे शारीरिक आणि मानसिक परिपक्वता होण्यापूर्वीच लग्न केले जाते. भारतातील बालविवाहाची समस्या धार्मिक, सामाजिक प्रथा, आर्थिक आणि खोलवर रुजलेल्या मानसिकतेमध्ये आहे. त्याचे कारण काहीही असो, बालविवाह हे मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन आहे, ज्यामुळे जीवनासाठी शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि भावनिक जखम होतात. लग्नानंतर लगेचच लैंगिक क्रिया सुरू होते आणि गर्भधारणा आणि लहान वयात बाळंतपणामुळे माता तसेच बालमृत्यू होऊ शकतात. शिवाय, ज्या स्त्रिया लहान वयात

विवाह करतात त्यांना घरामध्ये घरगुती हिंसाचाराचा सामना करावा लागतो.

उद्दिष्टे आणि पद्धती

* बाल कुटुंबाच्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.

* बालविवाहांवर परिणाम करणारे घटक ओळखणे.

* बालविवाह आणि त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणी विरुद्ध कायदेशीर उपायांचे विश्लेषण करणे.

भारतीय आणि जागतिक वस्तुस्थिती :

मध्ययुगीन युगात, कायदा आणि सुव्यवस्था ही अद्याप एक सार्वत्रिक घटना नव्हती आणि अनियंत्रित शक्ती निरंकुश सम्राटांच्या हातात होत्या. भारतात दिल्लीचे सुलतान ज्यांनी निरंकुश सम्राटांचे स्थान धारण केले. ते त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या व्यतिरिक्त इतर सर्व प्रकारच्या उपासनेसाठी असहिष्णु होते, त्यांनी इतर धर्माच्या सदस्यांचाही तिरस्कार केला. भूतकाळातील कोणत्याही घटनांचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर असे दिसून येते कि, प्रत्येक घटनेत महिलांचा बळी जात असे. दिल्ली सुलतानांच्या कारकिर्दीत हे नित्याचेच होते. यामध्ये सर्वात जास्त पीडित हिंदू महिला होत्या. याचा परिणाम बालविवाह आणि घुंगट घालणे यासारख्या प्रथा भारतीय समाजात रूढ झाल्या. या युगाने सती प्रथा कायम ठेवल्या तसेच मुलींच्या जन्माला अशुभ मानणे, अगदी नवजात मुलींना मारण्यापर्यंतची

मजल या काळात उदयास आली. तरुण अविवाहित मुलींची उपस्थिती संकटाला निमंत्रण होती. हिंसक संरंजामदार आणि वंशाचे राजपुत्र, ज्यांनी मध्ययुगात संपूर्ण भारतभर धुमाकूळ घातला होता ते सतत धोक्याचे स्रोत होते. घरात एक मुलगी म्हणजे आपत्तीला आमंत्रण होते त्यामुळे बालविवाहाची प्रथा भारतीय समाजात रूढ होत गेली.

जागतिक परिस्थिती:

१८ वर्षांखालील बालविवाहासाठी नायजर जगातील अव्वल देश (७४.५%), त्यानंतर चाड, माली, बांगलादेश आणि गिनी यांचा क्रमांक लागतो, त्यांची टक्केवारी अनुक्रमे ७१.५%, ७०.६%, ६६.६२% ६३.१% आहे. भारतात ४५ टक्के मुलींची लग्ने १८ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी आहेत.

सद्य परिस्थिती:

भारतात विवाहाचे कायदेशीर वय स्त्रीसाठी १८ वर्षे आणि पुरुषासाठी २१ वर्षे आहे. यापेक्षा कमी वयाच्या व्यक्तीचे कोणतेही लग्न भारतात प्रतिबंधित आणि दंडनीय आहे. परंतु भारतात अजूनही बालविवाह होतात, विशेषतः अक्षय तृतीयेच्या हिंदू पवित्र दिवशी. साधारणपणे हिंदू पंडितांनी लावलेल्या कुंडलीच्या आधारे लग्नाची तारीख ठरवतात. भारतातील अनेक ठिकाणी ही एक धार्मिक परंपरा आहे आणि त्यामुळे बदलणे कठीण आहे. स्त्रिया आणि मुलींना "स्वतःची" मालमत्ता म्हणून पाहिले जाते. तिचे कुटुंबाच्या लग्नाला उशीर झाला तर कुटुंबावर ओझे मानली जाते. कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत, बालविवाह मुलांपेक्षा मुलींसाठी वाईट असतात, कारण मुली सहसा मुलांपेक्षा लहान असतात. विवाहामुळे मुलींना मिळणारे शिक्षणही संपुष्टात येते. आणि जर ते लहान असतानाच गरोदर राहिल्या, तर त्यांची तब्येत खूपच बिघडते कारण त्यांची शरीरे मुलं जन्माला घालण्यास तयार नसतात. ज्यामध्ये वाळंतपणात कारणांमुळे मरणाऱ्या महिलांची संख्या दर्शवते.

साहित्य अवलोकन:

वयात येण्याआधी मुलींची लग्ने लावली नाहीत तर त्या नरकात जातील असा विश्वास पालकांना लावण्यात आला होता. भारतीय परंपरेत विवाहापूर्वी कौमार्याला जास्त महत्व दिले जाते. हे स्त्रियांना आणि काही प्रमाणात पुरुषांनाही लागू होते. ज्या संस्कृतीत विवाहपूर्व पवित्रतेला महत्व दिले जाते, तेथे हे साध्य करण्याचा एक सोपा मार्ग म्हणजे तरुण मुलींचे बालपणात लग्न करणे. अल्पवयीन विवाहाशी अनेक सामाजिक, आरोग्य आणि आर्थिक तोटे निगडित आहेत. सध्याच्या माहितीवरून केवळ अल्पविवाहामुळेच हे प्रतिकूल परिणाम होतात. विवाहामुळे मूल होण्याची शक्यता आणि दबाव नाटकीयरित्या वाढतो. १६ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी वयाच्या प्रथमच मातांना, मूल जन्माला घालण्याच्या सामान्य जोखमी आणि जबाबदाऱ्यां व्यतिरिक्त, माता आणि बालमृत्यूचा धोका वाढतो.

प्रा. डॉ. आव्हाड भगवान भानुदास

भारतात गेल्या काही वर्षांत मुलींच्या लग्नाच्या वयात किरकोळ वाढ झाली आहे. तरीही ते कायदेशीर वयापेक्षा खूपच कमी आहे आणि तरीही मोठ्या संख्येने मुलींचे लग्न अगदी लहान वयातच होत आहेत हे नाकारता येत नाही. बालविवाहामुळे वाढता जन्मदर, गरीबी आणि कुपोषण, उच्च निरक्षरता आणि बालमृत्यू आणि कमी आयुर्मान, विशेषतः ग्रामीण महिलांमध्ये यांचा समावेश होतो. याउलट कायदे असूनही लहान वयात लग्न करणे हे नेहमीचेच आहे आणि एकदा लग्न केल्यावर तरुण बायकांवर मूल होण्यासाठी प्रचंड दबाव असतो. सुरुवातीच्या लैंगिक क्रियाकलापांमुळे किशोरांना लैंगिक संक्रमित रोग होण्याचा धोका देखील वाढतो. लवकर विवाह आणि गर्भधारणा हे भारतातील मातामृत्यूचे एक प्रमुख कारण आहे. बालविवाहाचा परिणाम म्हणून मुलींच्या प्रजनन आणि लैंगिक आरोग्यावर सर्वाधिक परिणाम होतो. या मुलींना प्रसूतीविषयक गुंतागुंत, गर्भधारणा प्रेरित उच्च रक्तदाब, अकाली प्रसूती, उच्च मृत्यु दर, आरटीआय आणि एसटीआयचे उच्च प्रमाण आणि गर्भाचा अपव्यय यांचा त्रास होतो. अकाली प्रसूतीच्या घटना आणि नवजात बालकाच्या कमी वजनाच्या घटनांसह नवजात आणि बालमृत्यू दर देखील उच्च आहेत. अल्पविवाहाचे धोके केवळ मुलीपुरतेच मर्यादित नसतात, तर लवकर गर्भधारणेमुळे तिच्या पोटी जन्माला येणाऱ्या मुलासाठीही असतो. युनिसेफ (२००५) च्या अलीकडील अहवालानुसार, भारतात २०-२४ वयोगटातील जवळजवळ ५०% स्त्रिया १८ वर्षांनी विवाहित आहेत. शतकानुशतके बालविवाह ही प्रथा आहे आणि लोक ती काटेकोरपणे पाळतात. तरुण नववधूवर लग्नानंतर लवकरात लवकर त्यांची प्रजनन क्षमता सिद्ध करण्यासाठी आणि मुले विशेषतः मुलगे निर्माण करण्यासाठी दबाव आणला जातो. जितक्या लवकर एखाद्या स्त्रीचे लग्न होईल तितकी तिची जास्त संख्येने मुलांना जन्म देण्याची शक्यता जास्त आहे. सरावाने दर्शविले आहे की बालविवाहांमुळे स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या नियंत्रणाखाली ठेवण्याची प्रवृत्ती जन्म नियंत्रण, शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य सेवेचा समानार्थी नाही, ज्यामुळे घरगुती आणि आर्थिक गौण जीवन जगते. असे आढळून आले आहे की बहुतांश जाती समूहांमध्ये लहान वयातच मुलांना कामावर नेले जाते, बालमजुरीचे आर्थिक मूल्य बालविवाहाला कारणीभूत ठरते.

बालविवाहास कारणीभूत घटक:

स्त्रिया उत्पादन आणि पुनरुत्पादन, आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप आणि मानवी काळजी आणि म्हणूनच आर्थिक वाढ आणि मानवी विकास यांच्यातील क्रॉसरोडवर उभ्या आहेत. ते दोन्ही क्षेत्रातील कामगार आहेत. पण महिलांबाबत भेदभाव सर्वत्र आहे. तर तो गर्भापासून सुरू होतो आणि समाप्तिवार संपतो. होय, समाजातील अनेक ठिकाणी उदा. शिक्षण, नोकरी, कामाचे ठिकाण, कौटुंबिक आणि सामाजिक-राजकीय क्षेत्रात भेदभाव दिसून येतो.

बालविवाह पद्धती ही महिलांवरील भेदभावाचे प्रतिबिंब आहे. बालविवाहासाठी अनेक घटक कारणीभूत आहेत.

*** महिलांच्या शिक्षणावरील खर्च टाळणे:** आर्थिक विकासात मानव संसाधन विकास महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते, भौतिक भांडवलाचा प्रभावी वापर कार्यक्षम मानवी संसाधनांवर किंवा मानवी भांडवलावर अवलंबून असतो. शिक्षण हे मानवी भांडवल निर्मितीच्या प्रमुख निर्धारकांपैकी एक आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीची उत्पादक क्षमता शिक्षणाच्या पातळीवर अवलंबून असते. शिक्षणातील गुंतवणुकीची पातळी शैक्षणिक प्राप्ती आणि मानवी भांडवलाचा विकास ठरवते आणि त्याद्वारे आर्थिक वाढ आणि विकासाचा चालना देते. माणसाच्या शिक्षणावरील खर्चामुळे त्याची क्षमता वाढते. सर्व विकसनशील देशांमध्ये पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत महिलांना शिक्षण आणि करिअर विकासासाठी कमी संधी मिळतात. जेव्हा एखादा देश शिक्षणावर अधिक खर्च करतो, तेव्हा तो मानव संसाधन विकसित करण्याचे महत्व ओळखतो. हेच व्यक्ती आणि कुटुंबांना लागू होते. सामान्यतः, कुटुंबे मुले आणि मुली यांच्यात शिक्षणाबाबत भेदभाव करतात हे वर्तमान काळात देखील जाणवते. फरक फक्त एवढाच आहे कि, ग्रामीण भागात शहराच्या तुलनेत जास्त आहे. तसेच अडाणी कुटुंबांमध्ये तो शिक्षित असलेल्या कुटुंबापेक्षा जास्त आहे. सरकारी शाळांमध्ये मुलांपेक्षा मुली जास्त आहेत आणि खाजगी शाळांमध्ये मुलीपेक्षा जास्त मुले आहेत.

*** विवाहावरील खर्च कमी करणे:** सामान्यतः पतीला कुटुंबात पत्नीपेक्षा उच्च दर्जा दिला जातो. साहजिकच त्याच्याकडे पत्नीपेक्षा जास्त क्षमता असणे अपेक्षित आहे. जर ते शैक्षणिक स्थितीत भाषांतरित केले तर पतीकडे पत्नीपेक्षा अधिक शैक्षणिक पात्रता असणे आवश्यक आहे. शैक्षणिक पात्रतेच्या बाबतीत वधूशी बरोबरी करणारे वऱ्हाड शोधणे आणि उच्च पात्रता असलेले वर सापडले तर हुंडा व इतर गोष्टींची अधिक मागणी करणे हा अनेकांचा अनुभव आहे. जर मुलगी शिक्षित असेल तर वधूपेक्षा वराने अधिक शिक्षित असावे आणि अधिक हुंडा द्यावा लागतो. त्यामुळे मुलीचे शिक्षण जास्त म्हणजे लग्नाचा खर्च. ही चित्राची दुसरी बाजू आहे, प्रचलित सदोष शिक्षण व्यवस्थेमुळे, सुशिक्षित लोक सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या दुरावत चालले आहेत, सचोटी गमावून बसले आहेत आणि आंधळेपणाने उधळपट्टीचे जीवनशैलीचे पालन करत आहेत आणि शिक्षित लोकांचे विवाह सोहळे महागडे विलासी बनले आहेत. फॅशन आणि आधुनिक संस्कृती. बहुतेक वेळा सुशिक्षित मुलीही प्रात्यक्षिक प्रभावामुळे, त्यांच्या इच्छेनुसार आणि फॅन्सीनुसार विवाह सोहळे ठरवून त्यांना महाग आणि विलासी बनवत त्यामुळे मुलींच्या शिक्षणामुळे लग्नाचा खर्च वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे तरुणींना शिक्षण देण्यापेक्षा वयात आल्यावर किंवा त्याआधी, वयाच्या १३ किंवा १४ किंवा त्यापेक्षा कमी वयात लग्न करणे सोपं झाले आहे.

*** वडिलोपार्जित मालमत्तेतील वाटा टाळणे:** वडिलोपार्जित मालमत्तेचा वाटा स्त्रियांचा हक्क हा देखील काही प्रमाणात

बालविवाहांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यास घटकांपैकी एक आहे. मुलीचे लग्न लहान वयात केले तर ती लहानपणी तिचा हिस्सा मागणार नाही. पुरुष वारसांच्या फायद्यासाठी महिला वारसांना वैधानिक तरतुदी असूनही, लवकर बालविवाहाचा अवलंब करून व्यवहारात मालमत्तेचे हक्क नाकारले जातात.

*** कुटुंबाची गरिबी:** जेव्हा कुटुंब गरिबीत असते तेव्हा स्त्रिया आणि मुलींना सामान्य संसाधनांमध्ये समान प्रवेश नाकारला जातो. महिला सदस्य, प्रामुख्याने महिला मुले कुटुंबातील गरिबीला बळी पडतात. गरीब कुटुंबात नैसर्गिकरित्या मुलींना धोका असतो. स्त्रीचे ओझे टाळण्यासाठी प्रत्येक संधीचा उपयोग केला जातो. त्यामुळे गरीब कुटुंबे साहजिकच बालविवाहाचा सहारा घेतात, जेणेकरून स्त्री मुलावर सर्व प्रकारचे ओझे पडू नये. काहीवेळा असे देखील लक्षात येते की गरीब कुटुंबे मुली विकतात आणि बालविवाह हा मुली विकण्याचा छुपा प्रकार आहे. परंपरेनुसार मुलाचे देवांशी लग्न करणे देखील कौटुंबिक गरिबीतून उद्धवते. *** सामाजिक असुरक्षितता:**

बालविवाह व्यवस्थेला जबाबदार असलेल्या सामाजिक घटकांपैकी एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा देखील आहे. अविवाहित स्त्रीपेक्षा विवाहित स्त्री गुन्ह्यांपासून सुरक्षित असते असा सर्वसाधारण समज आहे. लोक (पुरुष) विवाहित स्त्रियांकडे अविवाहित मुलींपेक्षा वेगळ्या नजरेने पाहतात. अविवाहित मुलींकडे वाईट हेतूने पाहिले जाते. अविवाहित मुली/महिलांविरुद्ध गुन्हे घडवून आणणारे हे दूषित हेतू आहेत. अविवाहित मुलींवर होणारे गुन्हे, मारहाण, छेडछाड यापासून सुरक्षित राहण्यासाठी पालक मुलीला वयात आल्यावर किंवा त्याआधीच लग्न लावून देण्याची धाई करतात.

*** एकल पालक कुटुंबे:** काही कुटुंबे एकल पालक आहेत, ते त्यांना त्यांच्या १८ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुलीशी लग्न करून ओझे कमी करण्यास भाग पाडतात. हे एकच निमित्त आहे.

*** सासरच्या कुटुंबात जास्त ओझे:** महिलांच्या घरातील कामामध्ये नवीन धान्यावर प्रक्रिया करणे आणि ते फोडणे, जिवंत साठा सांभाळणे, स्वयंपाक करणे आणि लहान मुले आणि वृद्ध व्यक्तींची काळजी घेणे यासारख्या विविध कामांचा समावेश असतो. दूरच्या ठिकाणाहून सरपण आणि पाणी गोळा करण्यासाठी त्यांना कित्येक तास अथक प्रयत्न करावे लागतात. कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नाला पूरक म्हणून ते घरगुती उत्पादनातही गुंतलेले असतात, पशुधन वाढवून घरोघरी हमीभाव वाढवतात, घरगुती वापरासाठी भाजीपाला उत्पादन करतात. लागवडीतही त्यांचा मोठा वाटा आहे. अनेक कुटुंबांमध्ये स्त्रिया अधिक कष्टाचे काम करतात परंतु पुरुष मालमत्ता आणि उत्पन्नावर नियंत्रण ठेवतात आणि स्त्रियांना कमी स्वातंत्र्य देतात. सासरच्या घरातील विवाहित मुलाची समस्या खूप कठीण आहे "कुटुंबातील एक महिला

सदस्य म्हणून तिला सासरच्या कुटुंबात अनेक भूमिका पार पाडाव्या लागतात. ते उत्पादक क्रियाकलापांमध्ये गुंतून कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नाला पूरक म्हणून कमावतात. कुटुंब आणि मुलांची देखभाल हा विवाहित मुलावर आणखी एक तणावपूर्ण ओझे आहे. लहानपणी तिला मोठ्या झालेल्या स्त्रीची भूमिका साकारावी लागते. सासरच्या कुटुंबात ती मोठी असेल तर कौटुंबिक जबाबदारी त्रासदायक ठरते. कौटुंबिक सदस्य अधिक अपेक्षा करतात परंतु ती त्यांच्या अपेक्षा पूर्ण करू शकत नाही. तिला वयोवृद्ध व्यक्तींच्या आणि कुटुंबातील इतर व्यक्तींच्या गरजा त्यांच्या अपवादानुसार भागवाव्या लागतात ज्या अनेकदा तिच्या क्षमतेच्या पलीकडे असतात.

*** लवकर गर्भधारणा आरोग्यविषयक गुंतागुंत:** बालविवाहामुळे नैसर्गिकरित्या लवकर गर्भधारणा होते ज्यामुळे अनेक आरोग्यविषयक गुंतागुंत निर्माण होतात. शारीरिक स्थितीबद्दल योग्य माहिती नसल्यास, ती गर्भधारणेदरम्यान तिच्या शरीरातील बदलांचा सामना करू शकत नाही. वृद्ध स्त्रिया तिला योग्य मार्गदर्शन करू शकत नाहीत. जुन्या काळी वृद्ध स्त्रिया गरोदरपणात, प्रसूतीदरम्यान आणि प्रसूतीनंतरच्या काळात परिस्थितीचे अचूक निरीक्षण करत असत. परंतु आजकालच्या वृद्ध स्त्रियांना जुन्या काळातील स्त्रियांप्रमाणे ज्ञान नसते किंवा योग्य वैद्यकीय लोकांकडे जाण्याचा सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन या प्रकारची परिस्थिती कधीकधी आपत्कालीन परिस्थितीत स्थानिक भूकंपांवर अवलंबून असते.

*** उच्च प्रजननक्षमता वयोगटात पडणे:** जेव्हा १६ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुलीचे लग्न झाले असते तेव्हा सामान्यतः जास्त मुले होतात, नको असलेली गर्भधारणा होते. दूरध्वनीनंतरची गर्भधारणा टाळण्यासाठी आधुनिक वैद्यकीय सुविधांचा अभाव, महिलांना गर्भधारणा करून मूल घेऊन जावे लागते.

*** कुटुंबांचे नियोजन किंवा व्यवस्थापन करण्यास असमर्थता:** सांख्यिकीयदृष्ट्या, ज्या स्त्रिया लवकर विवाह करतात त्यांना अधिक मुले होण्याची शक्यता अधिक असते.

*** पुरुष मुलाची इच्छा:** पुरुष मुलाच्या इच्छेमुळे महिलांना पुरुष मुलाला जन्म देईपर्यंत तिला शक्य तितक्या वेळा गर्भधारणा करण्यास भाग पाडले जाते.

*** वधू आणि वर यांच्या वयात जास्त फरक:** साधारणपणे वधू आणि वर यांच्या वयात खूप फरक असतो. बहुतेक मुलामध्येविवाह ही वधू आहे जी मूल असते वधू वर नाही. जेव्हा वधू लहान असते तेव्हा तिला नैसर्गिकरित्या कोणत्याही कौटुंबिक जीवनावर आपले मत व्यक्त करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य नसते आणि तिला पतीच्या आदेशाआंधळेपणाने पालन करावे लागते.

*** स्त्रिया आणि मुलींच्या लैंगिक आरोग्यावर परिणाम:** तरुण मुलींना त्यांच्या लैंगिक अवयवांच्या शारीरिक अपरिपक्वतेमुळे लैंगिक संभोगाशी संबंधित लक्षणीय शारवेदना होऊ शकतात. लहान वयात गर्भधारणेमुळे

उद्धवणाऱ्या गुंतागुंतांमध्ये वारंवार प्रसूती फिस्टुला (मूत्राशय किंवा आतड्याला छिद्र पडणे, प्रदीर्घ प्रसूतीमुळे) यांचा समावेश होतो.

*** एचआयव्ही संसर्गाची असुरक्षितता:** एखाद्या मुलीला शारीरिकदृष्ट्या पुरुषापेक्षा एचआयव्हीचा संसर्ग होण्याची शक्यता जास्त असते, कारण तिची योनी संरक्षक पेशींनी व्यवस्थित नसते आणि तिच्या गर्भाशय ग्रीवामध्ये सहज प्रवेश केला जाऊ शकतो. विषमलैंगिक संपर्कामुळे तरुण स्त्रियांना हा आजार होण्याची शक्यता तरुण पुरुषापेक्षा कित्येक पटीने जास्त असते. तसेच, खोलवर रुजलेल्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानता त्यांच्या जोखमीला आणखी वाढवतात. विवाहामुळे विवाहित मुलींना विषाणूचा संसर्ग वाढू शकतो, विशेषतः वृद्ध पती इतर भागीदारांसोबत असुरक्षित लैंगिक संबंध ठेवू शकतात. एचआयव्ही संसर्गाचा धोका समाजातील सर्वात गरीब आणि सर्वात शक्तीहीन लोकांमध्ये जास्त आहे, आणि अशा प्रकारे, विवाहित किशोरवयीन मुलींना लैंगिक संबंध नसलेल्या अविवाहित मुलींपेक्षा संसर्गाचा धोका जास्त असतो. विवाहित किशोरवयीन मुलींची सुरक्षित लैंगिक वाटाघाटी करण्यास असमर्थता आणि इतर सामाजिक दबाव असुरक्षिततेचे एक गंभीर माध्यम दर्शवतात.

निष्कर्ष आणि सूचना:

बालविवाह निर्मूलन हा प्रारंभ बिंदू आहे. या अभ्यासाचे परिणाम या समस्येचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी खालील काही उपाय:

१. बालविवाह भोवती असलेल्या परंपरांना आव्हान द्या. पालक, समुदाय सदस्य आणि तरुणांना बालविवाहच्या नकारात्मक परिणामांबद्दल माहिती द्या.
२. सुशिक्षितांचे एक सहाय्यक जाळे तयार करा. जे मुलींना त्यांच्या पालकांशी वाटाघाटी करण्यास सक्षम करू शकतात.
३. आरोग्य आणि समुदाय कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी बालविवाहच्या धोक्यांवर प्रशिक्षणाचा विस्तार करा.
४. मुलींचे क्लब, शिक्षक, वडील, स्थानिक सरकारी अधिकारी, महिला आणि तरुण गट, समुदाय आणि धार्मिक नेते इत्यादींचा समावेश असलेले सामुदायिक नेटवर्क आणि भागीदारी मजबूत आणि स्थापित करा. जे संयुक्तपणे बालविवाह समाप्त करण्यासाठी कार्य करतात.
५. अल्पवयीन विवाहाविरुद्ध कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबत प्रशिक्षणाद्वारे विशेषतः पोलिस, न्यायाधीश आणि अत्याचार करणाऱ्यांची न्यायिक व्यवस्थेची भूमिका मजबूत करणे.
६. मुलींना शाळेत ठेवण्यासाठी मजबूत समर्थन प्रणाली विकसित करा.
७. मुलींशी रोल मॉडेल आणि प्रेरणास्रोत म्हणून बोलण्यासाठी अग्रगण्य व्यावसायिक महिलांना समुदायात आणा.

८. बालविवाहास प्रवृत्त करणारे घटक लक्षात घेता, शिक्षण आणि दुसरीकडे गरिबी निर्मूलन करावे.

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संवैधानिक चौकट आणि आरक्षण

प्रा. डॉ. शेख गफूर अहमद

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, मिल्लिया कला विज्ञान व व्यवस्थापनशास्त्र महाविद्यालय बीड

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गोषवारा

२६ नोव्हेंबर १९४९ रोजी आपण भारतीय राज्यघटनेचा (Indian Constitution) स्वीकार केला. या ऐतिहासिक घटनेचं अमृतमहोत्सवी वर्ष सुरू होत आहे. भारताच्या सर्व नागरिकांना दर्जाची आणि संधीची समानता देण्याचं वचन देणाऱ्या याच राज्यघटनेतली, सध्या सर्वत्र प्रचंड मोठ्या चर्चेचा, वादाचा आणि उलथापालथीचा विषय ठरलेली तरतूद, म्हणजे आरक्षणाची. शैक्षणिक संस्था, सरकारी नोकऱ्या आणि राजकीय प्रतिनिधित्व या क्षेत्रांमध्ये अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गीयांना घटनेनं दिलेलं आरक्षण (Caste based Reservation) याच समानतेच्या तत्वाचं उल्लंघन करणारं असल्याचा युक्तिवाद आणि ते आरक्षण आपल्यालाही मिळावं, यासाठी विविध समाजघटकांनी उगारलेलं आंदोलनाचं अखेर आपण पाहतोच आहोत.

सूचनक शब्द:- उद्दिष्टे, आरक्षण, कायदेशीर चौकट, मंडल आयोग, घटनात्मक तरतुदी, आरक्षणाचे स्वरूप- हक्क, आरक्षणासाठीचे कायदे, निष्कर्ष.

प्रस्तावना:

भारतासारख्या देशातील ऐतिहासिक सामाजिक असमानता दूर करण्यासाठी जात-आधारित आरक्षण आणि सकारात्मक कृती धोरणे निर्णायक ठरली आहेत. आर्थिक निकषांचा समावेश करण्यासाठी आरक्षणे विकसित होत असताना आणि छेदनबिंदूचा सामना करण्यासाठी, कायदेशीर लँडस्केप होकारार्थी कृतीची रूपरेषा तयार करत राहते, चालू संवाद आणि सूक्ष्म दृष्टीकोन आवश्यक असतात.

(१)

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या मसुद्यामध्ये, अल्पसंख्याकांच्या हक्कांवर, विशेषतः अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमातींसाठी, महत्त्वपूर्ण वादविवादांना सुरुवात झाली. घटनेने अखेरीस अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमातींसाठी आरक्षण दिले, परंतु धार्मिक अल्पसंख्याकांसाठी नाही, अलिप्ततावाद आणि फाळणीनंतरच्या बदलत्या परिस्थितीमुळे प्रभावित झाले.

उद्दिष्टे:

१. नागरिकांना समान दर्जाची संधी देणे.
२. अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमातींसाठी आरक्षण देणे.
३. सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या वर्गांच्या प्रगतीसाठी विशेष अधिकार देणे
४. आरक्षण धोरणांसाठी विविध कायदे करणे.

भारतात स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीही आरक्षणाची व्यवस्था होती. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील संविधान सभेने आरक्षणाची व्यवस्था तयार केली होती. सुरुवातीला, हे १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीसाठी सादर केले गेले. १० वर्षांच्या कालावधीनंतर, भारताच्या आमदारांना समाजातील काही घटकांच्या अनेक वर्षांच्या सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक भेदभावावर मात करण्यासाठी आरक्षणाची व्यवस्था सुरू ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता वाटली.

(२)

• आरक्षण म्हणजे काय?

ज्यांना शिक्षण, शिष्यवृत्ती आणि नोकरीत ऐतिहासिक अन्याय झाला आहे त्यांना मदत करण्याची प्रक्रिया आरक्षण म्हणून ओळखली जाते. हा कोटा-आधारित होकारार्थी कृतीचा एक प्रकार आहे. हे घटनात्मक कायदा, वैधानिक कायदा आणि स्थानिक अध्यादेशांद्वारे शासित आहे. आरक्षणाला सकारात्मक भेदभाव म्हणून देखील पाहिले जाऊ शकते कारण ते कोट्यावर आधारित आहे.

"आरक्षण" या शब्दाच्या व्याप्ती आणि अर्थाबाबत अनेक वर्षांपासून विद्वान एकमत झाले नाहीत. काहींचा असा विश्वास आहे की मुक्त, सार्वभौम, प्रजासत्ताक देशात नागरिकांमध्ये बंधुभाव वाढवण्याचा मोठा सामाजिक कार्यक्रम बीआर आंबेडकरांचा होता. भारतीय राज्यघटना

सकारात्मक भेदभाव आणि "बंधुत्वाच्या" भावनेने आरक्षणाचा पुरस्कार करते. (३)

• **भारतातील आरक्षणाचा इतिहास.**

आरक्षणाची संकल्पना भारतात सर्वप्रथम इसवी सनपूर्व दुसऱ्या शतकात वापरली गेली जेव्हा श्रीमंतांना विशेष सवलती देण्यात आल्या होत्या. 1882 मध्ये विल्यम हंटर आणि ज्योतिराव फुले यांनी जात-आधारित आरक्षण व्यवस्थेची कल्पना केली होती. ब्रिटिश पंतप्रधान रॅमसे मॅकडोनाल्ड यांनी 1933 मध्ये कम्युनल अवॉर्ड दिला तेव्हा त्यांनी अधिकृतपणे भारतात आरक्षण सुरू केले जे आज आपण वापरतो. पुरस्कारासाठी मुस्लिम, शीख, भारतीय ख्रिश्चन, अँग्लो-इंडियन, युरोपियन आणि दलितांसाठी स्वतंत्र मतदारांची तरतूद करण्यात आली होती.

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर, भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम ३३५ नुसार केवळ अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमातींनाच आरक्षण दिले गेले .

जाती-आधारित आरक्षण आणि सकारात्मक कृती ही ऐतिहासिक असमानता दूर करणे आणि सर्वसमावेशकतेला चालना देण्याच्या उद्देशाने सामाजिक धोरणे आहेत. भारतासारख्या देशांमध्ये विशेषतः प्रमुख, या उपायांमध्ये ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या उपेक्षित समुदायांना प्राधान्य दिले जाते. घटनात्मक चौकटीत रुजलेल्या, या धोरणांच्या आसपासच्या कायदेशीर पैलू सामाजिक गतिशीलता आणि संधींना आकार देण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतात. हे थोडक्यात जात-आधारित आरक्षण आणि सकारात्मक कृतीचे कायदेशीर परिदृश्य आणि सामाजिक परिणाम शोधते.

• **भारतातील कायदेशीर चौकट:**

भारतामध्ये, संविधान विविध तरतुदींद्वारे होकारार्थी कृती उपाय प्रदान करते, विशेषतः अनुच्छेद 15(4) आणि 16(4), जे राज्याला सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या वर्गांच्या प्रगतीसाठी विशेष तरतुदी करण्याचे अधिकार देतात. आरक्षणाची संकल्पना सुरुवातीला अनुसूचित जाती (एससी) आणि अनुसूचित जमाती (एसटी) च्या उत्थानासाठी आणली गेली ज्यांना ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या सामाजिक भेदभावाचा सामना करावा लागला.

कालांतराने, मंडल आयोगाच्या शिफारशींनुसार, आरक्षणाची व्याप्ती इतर मागासवर्गीय (ओबीसी) समाविष्ट करण्यासाठी विस्तारली. तथापि, आरक्षणाच्या अंमलबजावणीला कायदेशीर आव्हानांना सामोरे जावे लागले आहे, ज्यात समानता, गुणवत्तेची आणि जात-आधारित ओळख कायम ठेवण्याच्या मुद्द्यांवर केंद्रित युक्तिवाद आहेत. (४)

• **आरक्षण आणि राज्यघटना**

राज्यघटनेच्या काही तरतुदी आरक्षणाची व्यवस्था करतात; पण त्यासाठी ठरावीक अटीही घातल्या गेलेल्या आहेत. इतर तरतुदीबरोबरच घटनेचे कलम १५ आणि कलम १६ हे प्रामुख्याने लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. ही दोन्ही कलमे प्रा. डॉ. शेख गफूर अहमद

घटनेच्या तिसऱ्या प्रकरणात म्हणजे मूलभूत हक्कात येतात. प्रत्येक कायदा नागरिकांना एकमेकांच्या विरुद्ध किंवा समाजाच्या विरुद्ध अधिकार देत असतो; परंतु मूलभूत हक्क हे नागरिकांचे किंवा व्यक्तींचे असे हक्क आहेत, की जे, संसदेलाही काढून घेता येणार नाहीत. मूलभूत हक्कांवर गदा आणणारा कायदा संसदेने केल्यास तो देखील घटनाबाह्य असल्याचे न्यायालय सांगू शकतात. घटनेच्या कलम १५ पोटकलम ४ मध्ये अशी व्यवस्था केलेली आहे की, जर कुणी एक समाज घटक हा सामाजिकदृष्ट्या किंवा शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेला असेल किंवा अनुसूचितजाती मागासवर्गीय, किंवा अदिवासी असेल तर त्यांच्यासाठी विशेष आरक्षण दिले जाऊ शकेल. (५)

• **कायदेशीर आव्हाने आणि सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे निकाल:**

भारतीय न्यायव्यवस्थेने जाती-आधारित आरक्षणाची रूपरेषा तयार करण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली आहे. अनेक ऐतिहासिक निर्णयांनी आरक्षण धोरणांच्या घटनात्मक वैधतेला संबोधित केले आहे. इंद्रा साहनी विरुद्ध. युनियन ऑफ इंडिया (1992) प्रकरणात, सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने आरक्षणाची घटनात्मक वैधता कायम ठेवली परंतु आरक्षित आणि अनारक्षित वर्गांच्या हितसंबंधांमध्ये समतोल राखण्याच्या गरजेवर जोर देऊन 50% ची मर्यादा घातली. 'क्रिमी लेयर' संकल्पना, त्यानंतरच्या निकालांद्वारे सादर केली गेली, ज्याचा उद्देश आर्थिकदृष्ट्या प्रगत व्यक्तींना आरक्षणाच्या फायद्यांपासून वगळणे, सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विषमता कायम ठेवण्याशी संबंधित समस्यांचे निराकरण करणे आहे. राज्यघटनेने कोणताही विशिष्ट आडकाठी घातली नाही परंतु घटनात्मक तत्त्वज्ञान प्रमाण समानतेच्या विरोधात असल्याने समानतेचा समतोल राखण्याचे तत्व कोणत्याही प्रकारे, 50% पेक्षा जास्त नसावे असे आरक्षण ठरवते.

५ मे २०२१ रोजी राज्य सरकारला सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात झटका बसला होता. मराठा समाजाला शिक्षण आणि नोकऱ्यांमध्ये आरक्षण देणारा महाराष्ट्र सरकारचा 'सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक मागासवर्ग कायदा २०१८' सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या पाच सदस्यीय घटनापीठाने रद्द केला होता. हा निकाल देत असताना सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने इंद्रा साहनी खटल्याबरोबरच १०२व्या घटनादुरुस्तीबद्दलही निर्णय दिला होता. या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार सामाजिक व आर्थिक मागासवर्ग निश्चितीचा अधिकार केवळ राष्ट्रपतींनाच असल्याचं घटनापीठाने तीन विरुद्ध दोन मतांनी म्हटलं होतं. त्यानंतर घटनापीठाच्या या निकालाचा पुनर्विचार करण्यासंदर्भात सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात केंद्र सरकारसह राज्य आणि इतरांनीही याचिका दाखल केलेल्या आहेत. यात केंद्र सरकारने दाखल केलेली पुनर्विचार याचिका सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने फेटाळून लावली. त्यामुळे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय १०२व्या घटनादुरुस्तीच्या निर्णयावर ठाम असल्याचं

निश्चित झालं. मात्र, या निमित्ताने पुन्हा एकदा १०२ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीचा मुद्दा चर्चेत आला आहे.(६)

• मंडल आयोग:-

कलम 340 द्वारे प्रदान केलेल्या घटनात्मक अधिकाराचा वापर करण्यासाठी, राष्ट्रपतींनी डिसेंबर 1978 मध्ये एक मागासवर्गीय आयोगाची स्थापना केली, ज्याचे प्रमुख म्हणून बीपी मंडळ कार्यरत होते. भारतातील सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेले गट काय आहेत हे ठरवण्यासाठी आणि अशा विभागांना पुढे जाण्यासाठी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या कृती सुचवण्यासाठी आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली होती.

भारतातील सामाजिक किंवा शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या वर्गांची ओळख करून देणे आणि जातीय विषमता आणि भेदभाव दूर करण्यासाठी आरक्षणाचा विचार करणे हे मंडल आयोगाचे मुख्य आदेश होते. भारताच्या लोकसंख्येच्या ५२% पेक्षा जास्त ओबीसी आहेत; त्यामुळे त्यांच्यासाठी 27% सरकारी नोकऱ्या राखीव ठेवाव्यात, असे मंडल आयोगाने म्हटले आहे.

• भारतातील आरक्षण: घटनात्मक तरतुदी.

घटनेच्या उद्देशिकेप्रमाणे भारतीय समाजात न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता आणि बंधुता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी घटनेत विविध तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. कलम १२ ते ३४ या कलमांमधून मूलभूत हक्कांच्या तरतुदी केलेल्या आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे राज्य धोरणांच्या निदेशक तत्वांचे विवरण करतानाही न्याय्यव्यवस्था स्थापना करण्याच्या उद्देशाने विविध तरतुदी केलेल्या आहेत. विशेषतः कलम ३८ मध्ये राज्याने लोककल्याणार्थ सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय न्यायाला प्रेरणा देणारी व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्याचे निर्देश आहेत. तसेच उत्पन्न, दर्जा, सुविधा आणि संधी यांच्याबाबतीत असलेली विषमता कमीत कमी करण्याविषयक मार्गदर्शन आहे. कलम ४६ मध्ये दुर्बल घटकांचे, विशेषतः अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती यांचे शैक्षणिक आणि आर्थिक हितसंबंध वृद्धिंगत करण्यासाठी आणि सामाजिक न्यायाच्या स्थापनेसाठी राज्याला निर्देश देण्यात आलेले आहेत.(७)

केंद्रीय आणि राज्य विधानमंडळांमध्ये SC आणि ST चे आरक्षण भाग XVI मध्ये समाविष्ट आहे. राज्य आणि केंद्र सरकारांना राज्यघटनेच्या अनुच्छेद 15(4) आणि 16(4) नुसार SC आणि ST सदस्यांसाठी सरकारी सेवांमध्ये जागा राखून ठेवण्याची परवानगी देण्यात आली होती. 2000 च्या घटनात्मक 81 व्या घटनादुरुस्ती कायद्याने कलम 16 (4 ब) जोडले, राज्याला पुढील वर्षात एक वर्षापासून न भरलेल्या कोणत्याही SC/ST- राखीव जागा भरण्याची परवानगी दिली, एकूण संख्येवरील 50% आरक्षणाची मर्यादा प्रभावीपणे काढून टाकली. राज्यघटनेच्या १२४ व्या दुरुस्ती विधेयकाने १०% EWS कोटा स्थापित केला. थेट रोजगार

आणि उच्च शिक्षणाच्या संदर्भात, अनुच्छेद 15 मधील ही दुरुस्ती राज्याला SC, ST, आणि OBC श्रेणींसाठी नियुक्त केलेले इतर कोटा न बदलता आर्थिक घटकांवर आधारित काही प्रतिबंधित राखीव जागा निर्माण करण्यास प्रभावीपणे परवानगी देते. केंद्र सरकारच्या पातळीवर मात्र असा वर्ग निश्चित केलेला नव्हता. घटनेच्या कलम ३४० खाली वरील उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी प्रथम १९५३ साली काका कालेलकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली असा आयोग स्थापित करण्यात आला. परंतु या आयोगाच्या सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या वर्गांच्या बाबतीतच्या शिफारशी स्वीकारण्यात आल्या नाहीत. त्यामुळे पुढे १९७९ साली बी. पी. मंडल यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली दुसरा आयोग नेमण्यात आला.

या आयोगाने मंडल आयोगाने सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिक मागासलेपण ठरविण्यासाठी ११ निकष वापरले होते. हे निकष ४ सामाजिक, ३ शैक्षणिक आणि ४ आर्थिक निकषांमध्ये विभागलेले होते. त्यामध्ये सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिक निकषांना प्रती निकष २ याप्रमाणे अनुक्रमे १२ आणि ६ असे भारांक देण्यात आले होते. आर्थिक निकषांना मात्र प्रती निकष १ असे एकूण ४ असे भारांक देण्यात आले होते. आर्थिक मागासलेपण हे सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिक मागासलेपणाचा अपरिहार्य परिणाम आहे, हे निकषांच्या वरील पडताळणीत सिद्ध झाले. वरील निकषांच्या आधारावर या वर्गात ३७४३ जातींचा समावेश केला आणि त्यांना शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये आणि सरकारी नोकरीत २७ टक्के आरक्षणाची शिफारस केली. कलम १५ आणि १६च्या उपकलम (४)च्या प्रयोजनासाठी विशेष तरतुदी करण्यासाठी सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेला वर्ग निश्चित करावयाचा असताना मंडळ आयोगाने जाती निश्चित केल्या, असा एक आक्षेप घेण्यात आला होता. 1980 मध्ये, देशाच्या लोकसंख्येच्या 54.4% (वेली 1999) समावेश असलेल्या एकूण 3,428 समुदायांना ओबीसी श्रेणीमध्ये ठेवत, त्याचे निष्कर्ष प्रकाशित केले.

• आरक्षणाचे स्वरूप- हक्क.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत आरक्षणाची संकल्पना अशी मांडण्यात आली होती जी त्यांच्या जातीच्या आधारावर ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या मूलभूत मानवी हक्क नाकारलेल्या लोकांच्या गटांना हक्क बहाल करण्यात मदत करेल. आरक्षण हे राखीव आणि अनारक्षित गटांना स्पर्धेत आणण्यासाठी पाहिले जात नव्हते तर उपेक्षितांचे सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिक सशक्तीकरण अशा व्यवस्थेत होईल जे अन्यथा त्यांचे वंचित होईल याची खात्री करण्यासाठी होते. तथापि, मंडळाच्या शिफारशीनंतर झालेल्या आंदोलनांच्या प्रवचनात, ज्यांच्याकडे ही योग्यता नाही त्यांना “सामावून” घेण्यासाठी “गुणवंत” उच्च जातींनी दिलेल्या सवलती म्हणून आरक्षण वाढत्या प्रमाणात पाहिले जाऊ लागले.

आरक्षणाच्या स्वरूपासंबंधीचा दुसरा महत्वाचा मुद्दा

म्हणजे सकारात्मक कृती आणि फरक. ८)

• महाराष्ट्रातील प्रवर्गनिहाय आरक्षण.

अनु.क्र.	प्रवर्ग	संक्षिप्त नाव	आरक्षण
०१	अनुसूचित जाती	एससी	१३%
०२	अनुसूचित जमाती	एसटी	७%
०३	इतर मागास वर्ग	ओबीसी	१९%
०४	विशेष मागास प्रवर्ग	एसबीसी	२%
०५	विमुक्त जाती – अ	डी.टी. (ए)	३%
०६	भटक्या जाती – ब	एनटी – १	२.५%
०७	भटक्या जाती – क	एनटी – २	३.५%
०८	भटक्या जाती – ड	एनटी – ३	२%
०९	आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासवर्ग	ईडब्ल्यूएस	१०%

महाराष्ट्र सरकारचा मराठा आरक्षणाचा कायदा संवैधानिक असल्याचं केंद्र सरकारने स्पष्ट केलं आहे. केंद्र सरकारच्या वतीने सॉलिसिटर जनरल तुषार मेहता यांनी सुप्रीम कोर्टात बाजू मांडली. याआधी अर्जुन जे. के. वेणूगोपाल यांनी कायदेतज्ञ म्हणून आपलं मत व्यक्त केलं होतं, आता केंद्र सरकारच्या वतीने देखील पुन्हा अधिकृतपणे हे सांगण्यात आलं आहे. 102 व्या घटना दुरुस्तीच्या मुद्द्यावर हा कायदा संवैधानिक असल्याचं केंद्र सरकारने म्हटलं आहे. 102 व्या घटना दुरुस्तीनुसार राष्ट्रीय मागासवर्गीय आयोगाची स्थापना झाली. मात्र या राष्ट्रीय आयोगाच्या स्थापनेनंतरही राज्यांना आरक्षणासंदर्भातील अधिकार कायम असल्याचे एक प्रकारे केंद्र सरकारने म्हटलं आहे. 50 टक्के आरक्षण मर्यादेच्या मुद्द्यावर महाराष्ट्राला अनेक राज्यांनी पाठिंबा दिला आहे. बिहार, झारखंड, कर्नाटक पंजाब राजस्थान तमिळनाडू आंध्र प्रदेश या राज्यांनी कोर्टात अधिकृतपणे आपली भूमिका मांडताना 50 टक्क्यांवर आरक्षणाचे समर्थन केलं आहे.

आता भारतात सर्वाधिक 82 टक्क्यांसह, आरक्षण कोटा छत्तीसगडमध्ये आहे. 'छत्तीसगड सार्वजनिक सेवा (एससी, एसटी आणि ओबीसींसाठी आरक्षण) दुरुस्ती अध्यादेश 2019', राज्यातील जवळपास निम्मी लोकसंख्या ओबीसींची आहे, मुख्यमंत्री भूपेश बघेल हे स्वतः ओबीसी प्रवर्गातील आहेत, जेथे कोटा 14 वरून 27 टक्के करण्यात आला आहे. अनुसूचित जाती (SC) आणि अनुसूचित जमाती (ST) साठी अनुक्रमे 13 टक्के आणि 32 टक्के आरक्षण आहे. भूपेश बघेल मंत्रिमंडळाने 27 ऑगस्ट रोजी मंजूर केलेल्या सर्वसाधारण श्रेणीतील आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल (EWS) विभागासाठी अतिरिक्त 10 टक्के राखून ठेवल्यामुळे, राज्यात आता 82 टक्के आरक्षण कोटा आहे. ९)

• भारतात आरक्षणासाठी तयार केलेले काही कायदे कोणते आहेत?

आरक्षण धोरणासाठी तयार केलेले काही प्रमुख कायदे खाली सूचीबद्ध आहेत.

प्रा. डॉ. शेख गफूर अहमद

कलम १५(४) – पहिली दुरुस्ती, १९५१ – मागासवर्गीयांच्या उन्नतीसाठी विशेष तरतूद.

कलम 15(5) – 93 वी दुरुस्ती, 2006 – खाजगी शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये मागास, अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमाती वर्गासाठी आरक्षणाची तरतूद.

कलम 16(3) – निवासस्थानाच्या आधारावर सार्वजनिक नोकरीत पदांचे आरक्षण

कलम 16(4) – मागासवर्गीयांसाठी सार्वजनिक नोकऱ्यांमध्ये आरक्षण.

कलम (३३० – ३४२) – समाजाच्या काही वर्गांसाठी विशेष तरतुदींबद्दल बोलतो

कलम ४५ – राज्य धोरणाच्या निर्देशक तत्वांनुसार, मागासवर्गीयांचे जीवनमान आणि आरोग्याचा दर्जा उंचावणे हे राज्यांचे कर्तव्य आहे.

कलम 39 A – राज्य धोरणाच्या निर्देशात्मक तत्वांनुसार – राज्यांनी आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासवर्गीयांना न्याय आणि मोफत कायदेशीर मदत सुनिश्चित करणे आवश्यक आहे. (१०)

निष्कर्ष:

जात-आधारित आरक्षण आणि होकारार्थी कृती या दूरगामी कायदेशीर परिणामांसह जटिल समस्या आहेत. भारतातील कायदेशीर चौकट होकारार्थी उपाययोजनांची गरज मान्य करत असताना, चालू असलेल्या वादविवाद आणि कायदेशीर आव्हाने या मुद्द्याचे उत्क्रांत स्वरूप अधोरेखित करतात. सामाजिक न्याय आणि योग्यता यांच्यातील नाजूक समतोल साधण्यासाठी सतत संवाद आणि विविध घटकांचे सूक्ष्म आकलन आवश्यक आहे. जाती-आधारित आरक्षण आणि सकारात्मक कृती, ऐतिहासिक असमानता संबोधित करण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण, गहन कायदेशीर परिणामांसह जटिल आव्हाने आहेत.

भारतात, कायदेशीर चौकट होकारार्थी उपायांसाठी अत्यावश्यकतेला मान्यता देते, तरीही चालू असलेल्या वादविवाद आणि कायदेशीर आव्हाने या समस्येचे गतिशील स्वरूप ठळक करतात. केवळ जात हा आरक्षणाचा आधार

असू शकत नाही. सामाजिक न्याय आणि योग्यता यांच्यातील नाजूक समतोल साधण्यासाठी शाश्वत संवाद आणि विविध घटकांची सूक्ष्म समज आवश्यक आहे. या विकसित होत असलेल्या लँडस्केपमध्ये नेव्हिगेट करण्यासाठी प्रभावी, न्याय्य आणि अनुकूल धोरणे सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी चालू कायदेशीर आणि सामाजिक चर्चा आवश्यक आहे.

थोडक्यात, असा समावेश त्यांच्या विशिष्ट जाती असल्याने नव्हे तर त्यांच्या मागासलेपणामुळे केलेला आहे. इंद्रा साहानी या न्यायिक प्रकरणात सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने पुढीलप्रमाणे विधान केलेले आहे, ते लक्षात घेण्यासारखे आहे- “Once a caste satisfies the criteria of backwardness, it becomes a backward class for the purposes of Article 16(4).”

संदर्भ

१. लोकसत्ता ऑनलाइन, भास्करराव आव्हाड ज्येष्ठ विधिज्ञ. जुलै २, २०२१
२. केस माईन.
३. SCC ऑनलाइन
४. लोकसत्ता ऑनलाइन भास्करराव आव्हाड ज्येष्ठ विधिज्ञ, जुलै २, २०२१
५. भारतीय कानून- इंद्रा साहानी इ. वि. युनियन ऑफ इंडिया आणि इतर
६. देशकारण हरिहर सारंग, १४ डिसेंबर २०२३
७. कित्ता पृष्ठ.
८. प्रशांत कदम ए बीपी माझा २४ मार्च २०२१
९. इंडियन एक्सप्रेस एजाज कैसर ५ सप्टेंबर २०१९

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण 2020**प्रा. डॉ. पी. एस. लोखंडे**

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भारतामध्ये सर्वात पहिल्यांदा कोठारी आयोगाच्या शिफारशीनुसार इसवी सन १९६८ मध्ये पहिले शैक्षणिक धोरण स्वीकारण्यात आले आणि या धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी सुरू झाली. त्यानंतर इसवी सन १९८६ मध्ये भारतामध्ये दुसरे शैक्षणिक धोरण स्वीकारण्यात आले. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये इसवी सन १९९२ मध्ये काही बदल करण्यात आले. बदलत्या परिस्थितीनुसार आणि गरजेप्रमाणे देशाच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणात बदल करणे अपेक्षित असते, त्यानुसार वेळोवेळी सरकार कडून देशाच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये सकारात्मक बदल करण्यात येतात. जवळपास 34 वर्षांनंतर भारत सरकारने नवे शैक्षणिक धोरण स्वीकारले. बदल हा निसर्गाचा नियम आहे काळानुसार आपणास बदल स्वीकारतो यास शिक्षणक्षेत्र सुद्धा अपवाद नाही. इसवी सन २००९ मध्ये शिक्षण हक्क कायदा सरकारने संमत केला व इसवी सन २०१३ पासून या शिक्षण हक्क कायद्याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी सुरू करण्यात आली. भारतातील एकही बालक प्राथमिक शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहू नये अशा प्रकारची तरतूद करण्यात आली. प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या अधिकारास मूलभूत हक्काचा दर्जा देण्यात आलेला आहे.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण २०२० :-

भारतातील एकंदर शैक्षणिक धोरणाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी शासनाने टीआरएस सुब्रमण्यम यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक आयोग नेमला. सुब्रमण्यम आयोगाने इसवी सन २०१६ मध्ये आपला अहवाल केंद्र शासनाकडे सुपूर्द केला, त्यानंतर इस्रोचे माजी अध्यक्ष के. कस्तुरी रंगन यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक समिती नेमण्यात आली. प्रस्तुत समितीने पूर्ण अभ्यासाअंती शासनाकडे आपला अहवाल सुपूर्द केला. या आयोगाच्या अनुषंगाने शासनाने लोकांकडून सूचना व अभिप्राय मागविले.

शासनाला जवळपास दोन लाखांवून अधिक सूचना आणि अभिप्राय प्राप्त झाले. त्याचबरोबर जवळपास अडीच लाख ग्रामपंचायतीशी संपर्क साधण्यात आला व त्यांचे देखील अभिप्राय स्वीकारण्यात आले. इसवी सन 2020 मध्ये नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये पूर्वीची संरचना बदलण्यात आलेली आहे. पूर्वी १०+२+३ अशा प्रकारचे धोरण होते. परंतु नवीन धोरणामध्ये ५+३+३+४ अशा प्रकारची संरचना स्वीकारण्यात आली आहे. सुरुवातीचा पाच वर्षांचा टप्पा हा पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा असणार आहे, ज्यामध्ये बालवाडी, अंगणवाडी आणि पहिली व दुसरी अशा प्रकारची रचना राहणार आहे. म्हणजे पहिला टप्पा हा

पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा असेल ज्याचा कालावधी ५ वर्षे राहणार आहे. दुसरा टप्पा हा प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा असेल. यामध्ये तिसरी, चौथी व पाचवी इत्यादी वर्गांचा समावेश राहणार आहे. हा दुसरा टप्पा तीन वर्षांचा राहणार आहे. त्यानंतर सहावी, सातवी आणि आठवी हे तीन वर्षे माध्यमिक शिक्षणासाठी असणार आहेत. त्यानंतर मात्र मोठा बदल करण्यात आला आहे. नववी, दहावी अकरावी आणि बारावी ही चार वर्षे उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची असणार आहेत. या ठिकाणी एक गोष्ट निदर्शनास येते ती अशी की, या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये दहावी व बारावीच्या बोर्डाच्या परीक्षेचे महत्त्व कमी करण्यात आलेले आहे. याचा मुख्य उद्देश हा आहे की, विद्यार्थ्यांना बोर्डाच्या परीक्षेचा जो अतिरिक्त तान येत होता, तो कुठेतरी कमी करणे हा प्रमुख उद्देश आहे. मुलगा अथवा मुलगी तिसऱ्या वर्षीच शाळेमध्ये येणार आहेत. पहिले पाच वर्षे हे पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणासाठी आहेत. अशाप्रकारे पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाला नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये कायद्याच्या कक्षेत आणण्यात आले आहे व त्यास Foundation Stage असे म्हणण्यात आले आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये उच्च शिक्षण हे पूर्णपणे आंतरविद्याशाखीय आले आहे. उच्च शिक्षण घेत असताना कोणत्याही प्रकारे विषयाचे बंधन टाकण्यात आलेले नाही. कला वाणिज्य विज्ञान अभियांत्रिकी अशा प्रकारच्या शाखेच्या भिंती मोडीत काढण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला आहे. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणानुसार कला शाखेच्या विद्यार्थ्याला विज्ञान शाखेतील एखादा विषय शिकण्याचा अधिकार असणार आहे. त्याचबरोबर वाणिज्य शाखेचा एखादा

विद्यार्थी कला शाखेमध्ये एखादा विषय घेऊ शकतो. एकंदरीत विषय निवडीचे स्वातंत्र्य पूर्णपणे विद्यार्थ्याला देण्यात आले आहे. पदवी अभ्यासक्रम तीन व चार विषयांचा करण्यात आलेला आहे. काही कारणामुळे विद्यार्थ्याने पदवीचे फक्त पहिली वर्ष जर पूर्ण केलेलं असेल तर त्या विद्यार्थ्यास प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येणार आहे. त्याचबरोबर काही कारणामुळे विद्यार्थ्याने पदवी शिक्षणाची दोन वर्षे पूर्ण केली व शिक्षण अर्धवट सोडले तर त्याला त्यास पदविका (Diploma) देण्यात येणार आहे. विद्यार्थ्याने पदवीचे तीन वर्ष पूर्ण केलेले असेल तर त्या विद्यार्थ्यास पदवीचे प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येणार आहे.

जर एखाद्या विद्यार्थ्याने चार वर्षांमध्ये पदवी प्राप्त केली तर त्या विद्यार्थ्यास संशोधनासह पदवी प्रदान करण्यात येणार आहे व तो विद्यार्थी पीएच.डी. साठी सुद्धा पात्र ठरणार आहे, हा महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्याचबरोबर एम.फिल ही संशोधनाची पदवी बंद करण्यात आलेली आहे. ज्या विद्यार्थ्याने चार वर्षांमध्ये पदवी प्राप्त केली आहे त्या विद्यार्थ्यासाठी पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रम हा एक वर्षाचा असेल व ज्या विद्यार्थ्याने तीन वर्षांची पदवी प्राप्त केली आहे त्या विद्यार्थ्यासाठी पदव्युत्तर अभ्यासक्रम हा दोन वर्षांचा असेल हा महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये करण्यात आला आहे. या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये जगातील १०० सर्वोत्कृष्ट विद्यापीठांना भारतामध्ये शैक्षणिक संकुले उभारण्यास परवानगी देण्यात आलेली आहे. या निर्णयाचा मुख्य उद्देश हा की, भारतातील विद्यार्थ्यांना देखील दर्जेदार उच्च शिक्षण व कौशल्यावर आधारित शिक्षण प्राप्त झाले पाहिजे. अशाप्रकारे जगातील दर्जेदार विद्यापीठे आणि भारतातील विद्यापीठे एकत्र येऊन चांगल्या प्रकारचे शिक्षण विद्यार्थ्यांना देण्याची योजना आखण्यात आलेली आहे. या नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये प्राथमिक शिक्षणावर अत्यंत मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भर देण्यात आलेला आहे. त्याचबरोबर कौशल्यावर आधारित शिक्षण देण्याचे देखील ध्येय निश्चित करण्यात आलेले आहे.

नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणावरवर होणारी टीका :-

भारत सरकारने इसवी सन २०२० मध्ये मोठे ध्येय डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण स्वीकारले. परंतु या शैक्षणिक धोरणावर काही शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील अभ्याकांनी टीका देखील केलेली आहे. या शैक्षणिक धोरण मुळे विद्यार्थी हे इंग्रजी भाषेपासून दूर जाण्याची भीती व्यक्त करण्यात आली आहे. त्याचबरोबर गरीब व बहुजन विद्यार्थी शिक्षणपासून दूर जाण्याचा धोका आहे. शिक्षणाच्या खाजगीकरणामुळे समाजातील दुर्बल

घटकावर याचा विपरीत परिणाम होऊ शकतो. त्याचबरोबर परदेशी विद्यापीठांना भारतामध्ये शैक्षणिक संकुले उभारण्यास परवानगी दिलेली आहे, ती देखील योग्य नाही अशा प्रकारचे काहींचे मत आहे भारतातील गरीब विद्यार्थी या परदेशी विद्यापीठांमध्ये शिक्षण घेऊ शकणार नाहीत, कारण आर्थिकदृष्ट्या ते सक्षम नसल्यामुळे परदेशी विद्यापीठाची फीस भरू शकणार नाहीत. यामुळे समान व न्याय पूर्ण शिक्षणाच्या धोरणाला कुठेतरी तडा जाण्याची भीती व्यक्त करण्यात येत आहे. अशाप्रकारे नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरणावर काही अभ्यासकांनी टीका केलेली आहे. परंतु कोणत्याही नवीन धोरणाचे यश व अपयश स्पष्टपणे दिसण्यासाठी काही ठराविक कालावधी पूर्ण होणे गरजेचे असते.त्याशिवाय कोणत्याही धोरणाचे खऱ्या अर्थाने मूल्यमापन करता येत नाही. त्याचबरोबर विशिष्ट कालावधीनंतर शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये बदल करणे देखील गरजेचे असते. जवळपास 34 वर्षांनंतर भारतामध्ये नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण स्वीकारण्यात आलेले आहे निश्चितपणे या शिक्षण धोरणामुळे भारताला विकसित राष्ट्र बनविण्यामध्ये मदत होईल व सक्षम अशा प्रकारचा विद्यार्थी घडला जाईल असा भारत सरकारचा प्रयत्न आहे.

सारांश व निष्कर्ष :-

प्रदीर्घ कालावधी नंतर भारत सरकारने नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण आणले आहे. या धोरणानुसार देशामध्ये कौशल्यावर आधारित शिक्षण निर्माण करणे हे ध्येय ठेवण्यात आले आहे.या नवीन धोरणामध्ये प्राथमिक शिक्षणावर अधिक भर देण्यात आला आहे.महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षणाला कायद्याच्या चौकटीत आणण्यात आले आहे. त्याचबरोबर आंतरविद्याशाखीय दृष्टीकोन स्वीकारण्यात आला आहे. उच्च शिक्षण घेत असताना विषयाचे बंधन नष्ट करण्यात आले आहे.प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यास त्याच्या मात्र भाषेतून शिक्षण देण्याचे धोरण आहे.कारण प्रत्येक विषयाच्या मुलभूत संकल्पना स्पष्ट होण्यास मुलांना मदत होणार आहे. या धोरणार जरी टीका होत असली तरी भविष्यामध्ये त्याचे यश किंवा अपयश स्पष्टपणे दिसणार आहे.केंद्र सरकारचा असा आग्रह आहे की, देशातील प्रत्येक घटक राज्यांनी हे नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण स्वीकारले पाहिजे.अद्यापही काही राज्यांनी हे नवीन धोरण लागू केले नाही.तर कर्नाटक व केरळ राज्यांनी हे नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण लागू करण्यास नकार दिला आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:-

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- 2) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीती -२०२० ----- अतुल कोठारी
- 3) समकालीन भारत एवं शिक्षा ----- डॉ. देवेंद्र कुमार दीक्षित, डॉ. हरीश चंद्र
- 4) महाराष्ट्र वार्षिकी २०२२ ----- तुकाराम जाधव, विवेक घोटाळे, मुक्त कुलकर्णी

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा आणि भारताचे बदलते परराष्ट्रीय धोरण

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प्रस्तावना :-

भारत राष्ट्राला 75 वर्षे पूर्ण झाल्याबद्दल आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव देशभरात साजरा झाला या मागील पार्श्वभूमी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्तीनंतर भारताला राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षेसाठी आव्हाने प्राप्त झाली ती अंतर्गत असो अथवा परराष्ट्रीय ह्यांचा सामना भारताने यशस्वीपणे करून आज भारत 21 व्या शतकात एक नवीन संकल्प अर्थात 2047 ला विकसित राष्ट्र होण्याचे उद्दिष्टे घेवून जागतिक स्तरावर निश्चितच यशस्वी मार्गक्रमण करत आहे. यात महत्वाचा बदल अर्थात भारताचे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण हे भारतीय सुरक्षाला अनुसरून आदर्शवादी सोबतच वास्तववादी होत आहे हे स्पष्ट आहे. यातूनच भारताचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर भारतीय परराष्ट्रीय धोरणाला महत्व प्राप्त होत आहे. यासंबंधी विश्लेषणासाठी भारताचे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण हे खालील टप्प्यानुसार पाहणे महत्वाचे ठरेल.

1) पंतप्रधान पंडित नेहरूंचा कालखंड :

भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित नेहरूंनी परिस्थितीनुसार शांतता व सुरक्षाच्या दृष्टीने परराष्ट्रीय धोरण राबविले. हे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण आदर्शवादी सिध्दांताला अनुसरून असे होते. परिणाम संरक्षण क्षेत्र आणि शेजारील राष्ट्रांच्या सीमा विवादाकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले. परिणामी इ.स. 1948 ला काश्मीर प्रश्नावरून पाकीस्थानने भारतावर युद्ध लादले असता भारतीय सैन्य शौर्य गाजवित असतांना यूनोमध्ये काश्मीर प्रश्न भारताने उपस्थित केला. हा काश्मीर विवाद अजून संपलेला नाही. सीमा विवादावरून चीनने भारताशी पंचशील तत्व करार केला. परंतु 1962 ला भारतावर आक्रमण करून भारताचा मोठा भु-भागवर ताबा मिळवून युद्ध थांबविले. आजही यासंबंधी भारत-चीन दरम्यान वाटाघाटी होत आहेत.

अर्थात स्पष्ट होते की, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा केंद्रीत जे भारताचे परराष्ट्रीय धोरण राबविण्यात आले ते आदर्शवादावर आधारित असल्याने भारताला मानहानीकारक पराभवास सामोरे जावे लागले.

2) पंतप्रधान लाल बहादूर शास्त्रींचा कालखंड :

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षासाठी विकास, कृषी क्षेत्रासोबतच संरक्षणचा आवश्यक असल्याचे जाणून पंतप्रधान लाल बहादूर शास्त्रींनी “जय जवान जय किसान” हा नारा दिला आणि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षासाठी संरक्षणाची नितांत गरज ओळखून, संरक्षणमंत्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्याशी सल्लामसलत करून भारतीय संरक्षण व्यवस्था मजबूत करण्यासाठी विविध कार्यक्रम राबविले. भारतीय सैन्याचे मनोर्ध्व

उंचावण्यासाठी प्रयत्न झाले. अश्यातच 1965 ला पाकीस्थानने भारतावर आक्रमण केले या आक्रमणास भारतीय सैन्याने शौर्याने उत्तर देवून प्रभावीत केले, भारत युद्धात सरस ठरत असतांना सुरक्षा परिषदेच्या हस्तक्षेपामुळे युद्धविराम भारताकडून करण्यात आली. यानंतर ताश्कंद करार होऊन उभय राष्ट्रातील संबंध पुर्ववत करण्यासचा प्रयत्न झाला.

3) पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधींचा कालखंड :

1970 ला पूर्व व पश्चिम पाकीस्थानमध्ये अंतर्गत यादवी सुरू झाली याचा परिणाम भारतात पूर्व पाकीस्थानचे (आताचा बांगलादेश) लोक भारतात येवू लागले. भारताविरुद्ध पाकीस्थानने लष्करी हालचाली करून युद्धास प्रारंभ केला. शेवटी भारताने प्रतिउत्तरासाठी लष्करी कार्यवाही करून पाकीस्थानचा पराभव केला. या प्रसंगी अमेरिकेने भारतावर दबाव आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु भारत सोव्हिएट रशिया मैत्री करारामुळे तो प्रभावहीन ठरला. यानंतर सिमला करार होवून उभय राष्ट्रात संबंध सुरळीत व्हावेत यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. दक्षिण आशियात भारताच्या सुरक्षांसाठी, 14 मे 1974 ला भारताने आण्वीक चाचण्या घडवून आणून संरक्षण क्षेत्रात परिपूर्ण राष्ट्र असल्याचे जगाला दाखवून दिले. अर्थात पंतप्रधान इंदिरा गांधीजींच्या काळातच भारताने कणखर वास्तववादी धोरण स्वीकारले होते. तसेच भारत राष्ट्राने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षासाठी कणखर परराष्ट्र नीतीचा अवलंब सुरू केला होता.

4) पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयींचा कालखंड :

पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी म्हणायचे की, “इतिहास बदलला जावू शकतो पण भूगोल नाही” अर्थात शेजारी राष्ट्र पाकीस्थान, पाकीस्थानशी मैत्री संबंध वाढविण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयींनी लाहोर बस यात्रेतून पाकीस्थान भेट दिली. परंतु पाकीस्थानने कारगील क्षेत्रात घूसखोरी करून भारतावर युद्ध लावून मैत्रीचा विश्वास घात केला. भारतीय सैन्याने शौर्य पराक्रम गाजवीत पाकीस्थानी सैन्यास परतावून लावले अर्थात पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयींच्या आदर्शवादी धोरणाला पाकीस्थानने वरून दाद दिली. परंतु कुटनीतीतून भारतीय कारगील क्षेत्रात घूसखोरी केली.

5) पंतप्रधान मनमोहनसिंग यांचा कालखंड :

यात आर्थिक धोरण राबविण्यासवर भर देण्यात आला होता. अर्थात आदर्शवादी धोरणानुसार वाटचाल होती. शेजारील राष्ट्रांशी संबंध व्यापक करणे, अमेरिकाशी संबंध देखील वाढविण्यावर भर देण्यात आला होता. शेजारील राष्ट्रांशी संबंध सुधारण्यावर भर देण्यात आला.

6) पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींचा कालखंड :

पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या कालखंडात शेजारील राष्ट्रांशी संबंध तसेच अमेरिका, आदि राष्ट्रांशी संबंध वाढविण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. विशेषतः संरक्षण क्षेत्रात स्वयंपूर्णता आणण्यासाठी मेक इन इंडिया, आत्मनिर्भर भारत हे कार्यक्रम राबवून परदेशी खरेदीऐवजी स्वदेशी निर्माणाला प्राथमिकता देण्यात आली. आदर्शवादासोबत वास्तववादी नीतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. भारताने जागतिक शांततेसोबत भारतीय सुरक्षेकडे पूर्णपणे लक्ष केंद्रीत केले. याचा परिणाम भारताला दक्षिण आशियात मर्यादीत करण्यासाठी चीन कडून प्रयत्न झाला. अर्थात 2020 ला गलवान खोऱ्यात चीनी सैन्याने घूसखोरी करून भारतीय सीमा प्रदेशात प्रवेश केला असता भारताने युद्धपर्याय समोर न ठेवता कुटनीतीचा अवलंब करून अमेरिका, ब्रिटन, फ्रान्स, आंतरराष्ट्रीय दबाव चीनवर आणून चीनला माघार घेण्यास प्रवृत्त केले. अर्थात ही कुटनीती जशी यशस्वी घडवून आली तशीच कडकनीती सुद्धा 2016 ला उरी येथील लष्करी छावणीवर पाक दहशतवाद्यांनी हल्ला चढविला यांच्या प्रतिउत्तरादाखल भारताने पाकव्याप्त काश्मीरवर सर्जिकल स्ट्राईक घडवून आणून जगाला दाखवून दिले की आता भारत संयमी असून तो अन्याय सहन करणार नाही. अर्थात स्पष्ट होते की पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कालखंडात भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरण हे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा केंद्रीत असून ते भारतीय राष्ट्रीयहीत केंद्रीत आहे.

रशिया युक्रेन युद्ध प्रसंगी भारताने समतोल भुमिका घेवून उभय राष्ट्रात समतोल राखत अमेरिकेचा विरोध पत्करून रशियाकडून सवलत दरात पेट्रोलची खरेदी केली. या संदर्भात तर पाकिस्तानचे माजी पंतप्रधान इम्रानखानने भारताचे कौतुक केले आणि बदलत्या भारतीय

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा केंद्रीत परराष्ट्र नीतीला पाकीस्थानी लोकांच्या नजरेत आणून दिले. अश्या स्वतंत्र भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाची गरज पाकीस्थानला असल्याचे स्पष्ट केले. 2047 पर्यंत भारत विकसित राष्ट्र उद्दिष्ट विश्व गुरू हा एक मोठा बदल होय. अर्थात पंतप्रधान नरेंद्रजी मोदींच्या कालखंडातील भारतीय सुरक्षा केंद्रीत परराष्ट्रीय धोरण आहे.

भारताने 2023 ला G-20 शिखर परिषद आयोजित केली. या आयोजनातून स्पष्ट संदेश देण्यात आला की, भारत राष्ट्र 2047 ला विकसित राष्ट्राकडे मार्गक्रमण करत आहे. अशातच मालदीव सरकारने भारत विरोधी भुमिका घेऊन चीनशी जवळकी साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला असता भारताने देखील संयमी व कुटनीतीक भुमिकेने मालदीवला एक कुटनीतीक संदेश दिला की ज्यामुळे मालदीवचा भारत विरोध मावळला आहे. अर्थात राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा केंद्रीय परराष्ट्रीय धोरणाने भारत 2047 विकसित राष्ट्राकडे महासत्ता म्हणून मार्गक्रमण करत आहे हे खरे.

मुल्यांकन :

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्तीनंतर भारताने 75 वर्ष पूर्ण केल्यानंतर भारतीय सुरक्षाला अनुकूल भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणात बदल घडून आलेले आहे. यात शेजारी राष्ट्रास मदत अर्थात कोरोनाकाळात श्रीलंकेला केलेली मदत, कुटनीतीला अवलंब, अमेरिका-रशिया प्रभावापासून मुक्त भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण हे वैशिष्ट्य असून 2047 ला विकसित राष्ट्र बनण्याचे उद्दिष्ट हे भारतासाठी स्वाभिमानास्पद आहे. अर्थात पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींच्या कालखंडात राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हीत केंद्रीत परराष्ट्र धोरण हा महत्वपूर्ण बदल आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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संत नामदेवाच्या वाङ्मयीन कार्याचे मूल्यमापन

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प्रस्तावना:

संत नामदेव हे मध्ययुगीन काळातील श्रेष्ठ संत होऊन गेले. महाराष्ट्रातील वारकरी संत कवी म्हणून त्यांना ओळखले जाते. त्यांचा जन्म 26 सप्टेंबर 1270 मध्ये झाला. तर मृत्यू 1350 मध्ये त्यांनी संजीवनी समाधी घेतली होती. त्यांचे मूळ नाव नामदेव दामा रेळेकर असे होते. त्यांनी मराठी भाषा मध्ये उत्कृष्ट अशी आहे रचना रचली तसेच शिखा च्या गुरु ग्रंथ साहेबांचे चरित्रकार, आत्मचरित्रकार आणि कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून भागवत धर्म पंजाब पर्यंत नेणारे आद्य प्रचारक म्हणून त्यांची ख्याती आहे. त्यामुळे पंजाबी मंडळी तसेच संबंधित मंडळी आज त्यांच्या जन्मस्थानाचा नरसी नामदेव गावाचा विकास करण्यासाठी धडपडत आहेत. नरसी नामदेव हे गाव महाराष्ट्रातील मराठवाड्यातील हिंगोली जिल्ह्यातील असून तेथील संत नामदेव महाराज यांच्या मंदिराचा जिर्णोद्धार 2019 ला झाला. भक्त शिरोमणी संत नामदेव हे संत ज्ञानेश्वर यांच्या कालखंडातील असून त्यांना वारकरी संप्रदायाचे प्रचारक म्हणून ओळखले जाते. आपल्या कीर्तनामुळे प्रत्यक्ष पांडुरंगाला डोलायला लावणारी अशी त्यांची कीर्ती होती. संत नामदेव हे वारकरी संप्रदायाचे महान प्रचारक असून भारतभर त्यांनी त्याबाबतीत भावनिक एकात्मता साधली. व भागवत धर्माची बात का पंजाबपर्यंत घेऊन जाण्याची महान कार्य त्यांनी सकारुतवाने केले.

संत नामदेव यांचे वडील धामा शेटी व आई गोणाई होती. त्यांचा व्यवसाय कपडे शिवणे हा होता. म्हणजे ते शिंपी होते. सध्याचे हिंगोली जिल्ह्यातील नरसी बामणी हे संत नामदेवाचे जन्मगाव होते. संत नामदेवांना 80 वर्षांचे आयुष्य लाभले. त्यांचे बालपण हे पंढरपुरात गेले. त्यांनी लहानपणापासूनच श्री विठ्ठलाची अन्य साधारण भक्ती केली. संत गोरा कुंभार यांच्याकडे ते ढोकी येथे निवृत्तीनाथ ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज सोपानदेव, मुक्ताबाई, संत नामदेव, चोखामेळा, विसोबा खेचर आदी संतांचा मेळा जमला होता. याच प्रसंगी संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या विनंतीवरून गोरोबा काकांनी उपस्थिततांच्या अध्यात्मिक तयारी विषयी आपले मत प्रदर्शन केले होते. या प्रसंगानंतरच संत नामदेवांना विसोबा खेचर हे आध्यात्मिक गुरु म्हणून लाभले.

संत नामदेवाचे अभंग गाथा सुमारे 25 अभंग प्रसिद्ध आहे. त्यांनी काही शौर सेनिभाषेत काही अभंग रचना केली आहे. त्यातील काही सुमारे 62 अभंग नामदेव जी की मूकबानी शीख संतांच्या गुरु ग्रंथ साहेबांमध्ये गुरुमुखी लिपीत घेतलेले आहेत. संत नामदेवांनी आदी ,समाधी,तीर्थावळी किंवा तीर्थावळी या गाथातील तीन

अध्यायातून संत ज्ञानेश्वरांची चरित्र सांगितले आहे. तसेच कीर्तनातून अनेक चांगल्या ग्रंथांचा उल्लेख असेल यावरून ती बहुश्रुत व अभ्यासू असल्याचे लक्षात येते. नामदेव कीर्तन 'करी पुढे देव नाचे पांडुरंग, अशी त्यांची संत नामदेव यांची योग्यता होती. 'नाचू कीर्तनाचे रंगी ज्ञानदीप लावू जंगी, हे त्यांच्या आयुष्याचे ध्येय होते.

भागवत धर्माचे एक आद्य प्रचारक म्हणून संत नामदेवांनी ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या संजीवन समाधीनंतर सुमारे 50 वर्ष भागवत धर्माचा प्रसार केल. प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीमध्ये महाराष्ट्राची भावनिक एकात्मता जपण्याचे अवघड काम त्यांनी केले. पंजाब मधील शिख बांधवांना ते आपले वाटतात. शीख बांधव 'नामदेव बाबा, म्हणून . त्यांचे गुणगान गातात. पंजाबातील 'शब्द कीर्तन, व महाराष्ट्रातील वारकरी कीर्तन यात विलक्षण साम्य आहे. त्यांच्या कार्याचा संपूर्ण भारतभर प्रसार सुरू होता. म्हणून शिख बांधवांनी त्यांचे मंदिर उभारले आहे. तसेच राज्यस्थानातील शिख बांधवांनी ही संत नामदेवाची मंदिरे उभारली आहेत. म्हणून 'संत शिरोमणी, असे यथार्थ संबोधन त्यांच्याबद्दल वापरले जाते.

संत नामदेव किर्तन करत करत संपूर्ण भारतभर फिरले . त्यांना मराठी साहित्यात पहिलेचरित्रकार व आत्मचरित्रकार म्हणून ओळखले जाते. किर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून भागवत धर्म पंजाबपर्यंत नेणारे आद्य प्रचारक म्हणून त्यांची ख्याती आहे. संत नामदेवाच्या वाड, मयीन कार्य संदर्भात बोलायचे झाले तर त्यांनी आपल्या लेखणीने संपूर्ण भारताला एक वेगळी साहित्य दिले. त्यामध्ये आदी, समाधी, तीर्थावळी अशा त्रिखंडात्मक चरित्रे लिहिली 'आम्हा सापडले वर्मा! करू भागवत धर्म, ही आपली प्रतिज्ञा अभंग रचनेच्या काव्य आधारे त्यांनी सफलता पूर्ण केली. त्यांचे काव्य बहु कक्ष आहे. वाङ्मय प्रकारच्या नव्या वाटा त्यांनी शोधल्या संत ज्ञानेश्वर व त्यांची भावंडे या सर्वांची चरित्र त्यांनी लिहिली. संत नामदेवाची चरित्रकार ही भूमिका अभ्यासण्यासारखी आहे नामदेवांनी आपल्या अभंगातून ज्ञानेश्वर चरित्र लिहून पद्य माध्यमातील चरित्रात्मक लेखनाचा प्रारंभ केला व चरित्रात्मक लेखनाचे उद्दिष्ट सफल केले. एकात्म प्रीती महत्त्वाची मानून त्यांनी ज्ञानेश्वर चरित्र लिहिले स्वतःच्या अनुभूतीला नामदेव महत्त्व देतात. तन्मयता हे संत नामदेवाचे सामर्थ्य, भक्ती व श्रद्धा हे विशेष संत नामदेवांनी आदि, तीर्थावळी, समाधी अशी त्रिखंडात्मक चरित्रे लिहिली. अभंगात्मक चरित्र आख्यान वजा चरित्रे ही संत नामदेवांनी लिहिली. पौराणिक परंपरेशी नामदेवांनी आपल्या चरित्रात्मक लेखनाचे नाते शोधले एका विलक्षण स्तरावरील जीवनाचा आलेख आत्मचरित्रकार संत नामदेव यांनी रेखाटला आहे.

संत नामदेव हे मराठीतील पहिले आत्मचरित्रकार व भावड्या बाल भक्तापासून, जगी ज्ञानदीप लावायला निघालेल्या विष्णुदासा पर्यंतचा संत नामदेवाचा जीवन प्रवास या आत्मपर अभंगातून प्रत्ययस येतो नामदेवाची बाल भक्ती गृह जीवन विठ्ठलभक्तीला घरातून होणारा विरोध, ज्ञानदेवाची भावंडाची झालेली भेट भक्ती श्रद्धे च्या मार्गाने अदी, तीर्थावळी, समाधी अशी त्रिखंडात्मक रेखाटलेली ज्ञानदेव भावंडाची चरित्र होत. संतांनी केलेली संभावना गुरुभेट व शतकोटी अभंगाची प्रतीक्षा आत्मिक विकासाच्या अवस्था जीवनमूल्य अवस्था या महत्त्वाच्या लौकिक प्रामार्थिक जीवनातल्या घटना उघडल्या जातात. संत नामदेव यांनी संत जनाबाई, संत सावता माळी, गोरोबा कुंभार, चोखामेळा याची समकालीनाची व्यक्तिचित्रे त्यांनी रेखाटली तसेच पांगुळ वासुदेव इत्यादीची भारुडांची लोककविता त्यांनी रचली आहे. आणि कूट कविता ही त्यांच्या प्रसिद्ध आहे. तीर्थावळी या प्रकरणात प्रवास वर्णन या वाङ्मय प्रकाराची चाहूल लागते दशावतार भीष्मप्रतिज्ञा आशी आख्यान कविता त्यांनी लिहून ठेवली आणि सात आठ

प्रकरणातून त्यांची उपदेशपर कविता विखूरलेली आहे. त्यांचे अभंग काव्य हे परमार्थिक भावकाव्याचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना आहे. भुपाळ्या व आरत्याही त्यांची भक्ती गीते आहेत म्हणून त्यांनी लोकांचे समाधान करण्यासाठी उत्कृष्ट साहित्य लेखन केले. तेराव्या शतकापासून चालत आलेल्या चरित्र आत्मचरित्र या लेखनाच्या परंपरेत नामदेव चरित्रांना विशेष महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. नामदेव कृत ज्ञानेश्वर चरित्र अतिशय वेगळेपणाने लिहिले असून ते रसपूर्ण आहे आधी समाधी ही तीन प्रकरणे या ज्ञानेश्वर चरित्राचे घटक आहेत. तसेच एकूण साडेतीनशे अभंगांनी बनलेल्या या चरित्रात संत ज्ञानदेवाचा पूर्वज वृत्तांत पूर्वज जन्म बालपण त्यांना सोसावी लागणारी निंदा, त्यांच्या जीवनातील महत्त्वाचे प्रसंग, वगैरे सर्व गोष्टीचे वर्णन संत नामदेवांनी केलेले आहे. हे वर्णन संत नामदेवाचे सूक्ष्म अवलोकन शक्तीचा प्रत्यय घडविते. संत नामदेवांनी अतिशय हळूवारपणे प्रेमळपणे आपल्या भावनांचा अविष्कार घडविला आहे.

अशाप्रकारे संत नामदेवाच्या साहित्याविषयी बोलले जाते कारण मध्ययुगीन काळात सर्व प्रकारचा अभाव होता म्हणून संत नामदेवाचे चरित्र सर्वदृष्टीने अपूर्व चमत्कार होता. समाज रचनेच्या दृष्टीने विशेष महत्त्वाचे स्थान नसलेला एखादा सामान्य माणूसही असामान्य व्यक्तीमुळे एवढे अलौकिक यश मिळतो. याचे प्रत्यंतर म्हणजे संत नामदेवाचे चरित्र होय. अंगीकारलेल्या जीवन मार्गावर गाढ श्रद्धा ठेवून त्या श्रद्धेच्या जोरावर भाषणात चैतन्य निर्माण करण्याची जादू म्हणजेच नामदेवाचे चरित्र होय. त्यांच्या जीवन कार्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात सर्व स्तरातून संतांची एक मालिकाच निर्माण झालेली आपणास दिसून येते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

1. संत नामदेव = शंकर वासुदेव अभ्यंकर
2. संत नामदेव आणि त्यांचे समकालीन संत = ज.र.आजगांवकर
3. संत श्रेष्ठ नामदेव = दीपक भागवत
4. संदर्भ ग्रंथ पुणे विद्यापीठ पुणे



साहित्य और पर्यावरण

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प्रस्तावना:

प्रकृति, ईश्वर की वह सृष्टि है, जिसमें पृथ्वी, जल, वायु, अग्नी और आकाश इन पांच तत्वों का समावेश होता है, इन्हीं के योग से इस पर्यावरणीय सृष्टि का निर्माण हुआ है, जिसमें सूर्य, चंद्र, चांदणी, समुद्र, पर्वत, पेड़-पौधे, वनस्पति, बदल, वर्षा आदि का अद्वितीय स्थान है। मानव इस सृष्टि की अमूल्य देन है। डॉ. रणधीर श्रीवास्तव के शब्दों में “ईश्वर की कारीगरी मनुष्य है और मनुष्य की कारीगरी कला। यह ईश्वर की कारीगरी अपने नाना रूपों और प्रकारों से मानव-हृदय और चेतना को प्रभावित करती है क्योंकि जन्म से मृत्यु तक मानव प्रकृति में ही सांस लेता है, उसकी गोद में सुख-दुख, हर्ष-विषाद और आनंद का अनुभव करता है।”^१ यही कारण है कि सृष्टि के बगैर मनुष्य अधुरा है और मनुष्य के बगैर सृष्टि। मानो दोनों में चोली-दामन का साथ है। इस प्रकृति की गोद में ही वह अपना जीवन विकास पाता है, जिसमें लता-गुल्मों, पुष्पों-कंदों और वृक्षों की छाया में पशु-पक्षियों, नद-नालो, धरती-आकाश, जंगल-पहाड़ों का सहचर्य प्राप्त करता है। इस प्रकृति के पालने में पलते हुए उसने बहुत कुछ सीखा और इसीके सहचर्य में अनेकों-एक ग्रंथों की रचना की। मानव और सृष्टि का साथ कभी छूटा है न छुटेगा। आज के इस वैज्ञानिक युग में, जहाँ हम पर्यावरण को बरकरार रखने के लिए अपने आंगण में वृक्षारोपण कर पर्यावरण का रक्षण करना चाह रहे हैं, वही दूसरी ओर जंगलों और पर्वतों की कटाई कर उंचे-उंचे सदन, कल-कारखानों, राजमार्ग-महामार्ग आदि का निर्माण कर पर्यावरणीय असमंतोल के भागीदार बन रहे हैं।

प्रकृति/पर्यावरण में हो रहे परिवर्तन को लेकर विश्वस्तर पर सभी देश चिंतित हैं। विज्ञान और तकनीक के चलते, आज हम अपने आपको विकसित या विकासशील मान बैठे हैं, पर क्या? हमने सोचा है कि यह विकास एक दिन हमें ही नष्ट कर देगा। पर्यावरण में हो रहे बदलाव-ग्लोबल-वार्मिंग को लेकर दुनियाभर के वैज्ञानिक, राजनयिक, विचारक, साहित्यिक, किसान एवं सामान्य नागरिक भी परेशान हैं। आर्थिक विकास के लिए औद्योगिकीकरण के चलते, ईश्वर निर्मित पृथ्वी का समतोल बनाये रखनेवाली प्रकृति या पर्यावरण-संतुलन को ही हम बिगाड़ रहे हैं, मानो जिस डाली पर बैठे हैं, उसी को काट रहे हैं। डॉ. रणजीत की निम्नलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियाँ - जो पृथ्वी के बदलते रूप को कितनी सुंदरता से व्यक्त करती हैं-

“वे काट-काट कर तुम्हारी हरी-भरी रोमावली,
तुम्हें बंजर रेगीस्तानों और दलदलों में बदल रहे
हैं।

और तुम्हारे कटे हुए रोमों से
सजा रहे हैं अपने घर-द्वार
फर्निश कर रहे कमरों”^२

आर्थिक, औद्योगिक, वैज्ञानिक विकास के नाम पर जंगलों को काट-काटकर बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों का निर्माण किये जा रहे हैं। तथाकथित विकास के नाम पर अपनी स्वार्थसिद्धि के लिये वनों को जलाया जा रहा है। फाक्ट्रियों का निर्माण के फलस्वरूप चीमनियों से निकलने वाले धुआँ से कार्बनडाई आक्साईड, नाइट्रोजन आक्साईड में वृद्धि होकर कई देशों में तेजाबी वर्षा हो रही है। डॉ. सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा अपने “पर्यावरण और विकास” शीर्षक लेख में लिखते हैं कि मैंने वैज्ञानिकों को कभी रोते नहीं देखा लेकिन स्वीडन के वैज्ञानिक रिमरोड कहते हैं कि “तेजाबी वर्षा से वन-विनाश के कारण हमारा सांझा भविष्य खतरे में है। वन नहीं रहेंगे, तो कार्बनडाई आक्साईड का क्या होगा?”^३ निश्चित ही यह कार्बनडाई आक्साईड पेड़ों की जगह हम ही श्वाछोश्वास के जरीये लेकर अनेकों विमारियों का शिकार और तेजाबी वर्षा

से जूझ रहे हैं। अविनाशचंद्र के शब्दों में “जंगलो को काटने से हवा (प्राणवायु) दुषित होती हो तो हो, बड़े कारखानों के गंदे पानी से पानी में विष घुलता हो तो घुले, पशु मरते हो तो मरे, मिट्टी का क्षरण होता हो तो हो। धरती ने अपनी कोख में हजारों साल से जीन चीजों को जगा करके रखा है उनको थोड़े ही समय में बड़ी तेजी से खर्च कर दिया जाए, तो कोई हर्ज नहीं, चाहे इससे पर्यावरण का संतुलन ही क्यों न बिगड़ जाए।”^४ सही मायने में देखे तो-देश के जिम्मेदार हमारे और अपने साथ भी यह खेला खेले जा रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप देश के सामने उत्पन्न समस्याएँ, स्थायी रूप ले चुकी हैं। ‘पृथ्वी के प्रति’ डॉ.रणजीत की निम्नलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियाँ बड़ी ही मार्मिक और विचारणीय हैं-

“मैं तुम्हें अपने लिए बचाना चाहता हूँ पृथ्वी
अपने बच्चों के लिए
उनके बच्चों के लिए
सब बच्चों के भावी बच्चों के लिए
अपनी हथेली पर बैठे हुए
गौरैया के एक असहाय बच्चे की तरह।”^५

पर्यावरण विनाश में औद्योगिकीकरण का चक्र राक्षसी रूप धारण कर आता है। प्रकृति को केवल अपने हित के लिए उपभोग का साधन मानने की वृत्ति ने आजके मनुष्य को अंधा बना दिया है। इन साधनों से वह अर्थप्राप्ति कर भावी बच्चों के लिए धन छोड़ना चाहता है, किंतु उसके भविष्य के लिए आवश्यक पेड़-पौधे, नद-नाले, सुरक्षित पानी तथा उर्वर मिट्टी नहीं, जो उसकी स्वार्थपरता का ही परिचायक है।

विचारकों के विचारों को देखने के पश्चात् मैं यही कहूँगा कि पर्यावरण से खिलवाड़ कर वैज्ञानिकों ने सार्वकालिक विकास को छोड़ अंशिक आर्थिक विकास को ही जीवन का मूल स्रोत मान लिया है। विज्ञान के चलते मनुष्य को कई जीवनोपयोगी उपलब्धियाँ और साधन तो प्राप्त हुए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ इन उपलब्धियों ने उसे विनाश की कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया है। विचारक ही नहीं हमारे साहित्यकार भी इस बात को लेकर चिंतित हैं। जयशंकर प्रसाद की ‘कामायनी’, धर्मवीर भारती का गीति नाट्य ‘अंधा-युग’, अमृतलाल नागर की कहानी ‘एटमबम्’, अलका सरावगी का उपन्यास ‘कलिकथा वाया बाईपास’, रतनेश्वर सिंह का ‘रेखना मेरी जान’ और ‘एक लडकी पानी-पानी’, नासिरा शर्मा का ‘कुड़ियाँ जान’ आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श को प्रस्तुत करने वाला साहित्य है। अपने देश की प्राकृतिक सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए मनुष्य ने अणुबम, अस्त्रो-शस्त्रों का

निर्माण तो कर लिया किंतु इन सीमाओं को शत्रु से संरक्षित रखने के लिए वह इसका प्रयोग करता है तो क्या वह पर्यावरण या प्रकृति के सौंदर्य को हरा-भरा रख सकता है! कवि निरालाजी की यह काव्य-पंक्तीयाँ देख सकते हैं-

“आज सभ्यता के वैज्ञानिक जड़ विकास पर,
गर्वित विश्व नष्ट होने की ओर आग्रसर,
आज लक्ष्य में है मानव के स्थल-जल-अम्बर
रेल-तार-बिजली-जहाज-नभयानों से भर
दर्प कर रहे हैं मानव, वर्ग से वर्गगण
भिड़े राष्ट्र से राष्ट्र, स्वार्थ से स्वार्थ विचक्षण
हंसते हैं जड़ वादग्रस्त, प्रेत जो परस्पर
विकृत नयनसुख, कहते हुए, अतीत भयंकर
था मानव के लिए, पतित था वह विश्व मन।”^६

इस भौतिक विकास पर संपूर्ण विश्व गर्वित है किन्तु प्रकृति में हस्तक्षेप के चलते आज इसी मानव की उपलब्धियाँ मानव विनाश पर तुली हैं। अणुबम, क्षेपणास्त्र के निर्माण से वह अपने राष्ट्र की दूसरे राष्ट्र के आक्रमण से रक्षा तो कर सकता है किन्तु इसी स्वार्थी वृत्ति के चलते अणुपरीक्षणों तथा युद्ध से अपनी और दूसरों की धरती, मानव, जल, थल, वन तथा उसीने निर्मित की हुई भौतिक चीजों का भी विनाश कर रहा है। प्रकृति के सुकुमार कोमल कवि सुमित्रानंदन पंत की काव्य-पंक्तियाँ द्रष्टव्य हैं- वे प्रकृति से कहते हैं कि तुमने मानव को निर्मित कर अपना ही विनाश किया है- तुम इस मानव के सामने हार चुकी हो-

“हार गयी तुम, प्रकृति,
रच निरुपम, मानव कृति।”^७

इस वैज्ञानिक युग में मानव ने विश्व को अपने बस में कर लिया है। प्रकृति कि हर वस्तु उसे अपूर्ण लग रही है। राष्ट्रों के आर्थिक-राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों से वह विश्वसत्ता प्रस्थापित करने की होड़ में लगा है। इतना सब कुछ प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद भी उसके चेहरे पर विजय उल्लास और गर्व परीलाक्षित नहीं होता- इसीलिये तो पंत की यह काव्य-पंक्तियाँ-

“हे पूर्ण प्राकृतिक सत्य किन्तु मानव -जग
क्यों ग्लान तुम्हारे कुंज, कुसुम आतप खग?
जो एक असीम अखंड मधुर व्यापकता
खो गयी तुम्हारी वह जीवन सार्थकता
लगती विश्वीओ, विकृत आज मानवाकृति
एकत्व शून्य अब विश्व मानवी संस्कृति।”^८

प्रकृति/पर्यावरण तथा बदले हुए मानव वृत्ति पर करारी चोट करती है। अंत में हम कवि प्रदीप के शब्दों में कहेंगे-

“देख तेरे इन्सान की हालत क्या हो गयी भगवान,

कितना बदल गया इन्सान.. कितना बदल गया इन्सान,
 सूरज ना बदला, चांद ना बदला, ना बदला आसमान,
 कितना बदल गया इन्सान..कितना बदल गया इन्सान||”९

कहेना ना होंगा कि यह बदला हुआ इन्सान, अब
 सूरज और चांद को भी बदलने पर आमादा है। अब वह
 पर्यावरणीय आत्ररणो में भी सेंध लगाकर प्रकृति को विनाश
 की ओर धकेल रहा है।

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 कवि- प्रदीप

शिक्षणामध्ये कौशल्याधारित शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व व त्याचे फायदे यांचा अभ्यास

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¹संशोधक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, उपपरिसर, धाराशीव

²मार्गदर्शक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, उपपरिसर, धाराशीव

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सारांश :-

आजच्या जगात आणि भविष्यात, विद्यार्थ्यांना यशस्वी होण्यासाठी, चांगली नोकरी मिळविण्यासाठी किंवा व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी मूलभूत शिक्षण पुरेसे नाही. कारण या सर्वासाठी काही अतिरिक्त कौशल्य आवश्यक आहेत, जी त्यांना शिकण्याची गरज आहे. हा संशोधन लेख शैक्षणिक कौशल्य परिभाषित करते, कौशल्याधारित शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व कसे आहे, तसेच शैक्षणिक कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठीच्या पायऱ्या व कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षणाचा फायदा केवळ विद्यार्थ्यांचा वैयक्तिक ना होता संपूर्ण समाजाचा विकास करण्यास मदत होते व ती शिक्षणातील कौशल्य कोणती आहेत याचा या लेखात तपशीलवारपणे वर्णन केलेले आहे.

Keyword :- शिक्षणातील कौशल्य, कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षणाचा फायदा, कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठीच्या पायऱ्या.

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतात, कौशल्य शिक्षण हे व्यावसायिक कौशल्य मानले जाते. जे कमी काळात प्रशिक्षण किंवा अनौपचारिक शिक्षण अभ्यासक्रमाद्वारे प्राप्त केले जाते; आणि जे अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रात रोजगार प्राप्त केले जाते. ही कौशल्ये सरकारच्या प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजनेचा एक भाग आहेत. या योजनेचा उद्देश असा आहे की, कौशल्य ओळख आणि मानकीकरणला प्रोत्साहन देणे हा आहे. तथापि, औपचारिक शिक्षण पद्धतीतही कौशल्य विकसित करणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षणात अनेक करिअर आहेत; जसे की, प्राथमिक शिक्षक, उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षक, विद्यापीठाचे व्याख्याते आहेत. प्रत्येक व्यवसायात विशेषता: विविध तांत्रिक आणि परस्पर कौशल्यांचा समावेश असतो, ज्यामुळे शिक्षकांना प्रभावी शिक्षण देता येते आणि निरोगी शिक्षण वातावरण निर्माण करता येते.

व्याख्या :-

कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षण :-

कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षण हा शिक्षणाचा एक दृष्टिकोन आहे. जो केवळ ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासाठी नसून वास्तविक जगातील परिस्थितींना लागू होणारी व्यावहारिक कौशल्ये आणि क्षमता विकसित करणे, यावर भर देत

कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व :-

कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षण आजच्या काळात खूप महत्वाचे आहे. कुशल व्यक्ति, कुशल व्यावसायिकांसाठी कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षण अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. या

एकविसाव्या शतकात लहानपणापासूनच कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षण घेणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. कारण त्याचा त्यांच्या जीवनावर कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षणाचा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पडतो. कोरोना महामारीसारख्या काळापासून स्थानिक उत्पादनाचा वापर वाढवला आहे, त्यामुळे कुशल व्यावसायिकांचे महत्त्व लक्षात आले व मदतही झाली. कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षणामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना सुरक्षितता व लाभ या दोन्ही मिळू शकतात. कारण ते अनौपचारिक आणि औपचारिक या दोन्ही प्रकारच्या शिक्षणाची समतुल्य पावती ठरते. विद्यार्थी हे देशाचे मानव भांडवल आहेत, विद्यार्थ्यांना अर्थपूर्ण विकासासाठी त्यांना सक्षम करणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी कौशल्याधारीत शिक्षण विकसित करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे.

शैक्षणिक कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठीच्या पायऱ्या:-

1. पात्रता पूर्ण करणे:-

अनेक शैक्षणिक भूमिकांसाठी रोजगार प्राप्त करण्यासाठी पात्रता आवश्यक असते. ही पात्रता कौशल्य विकसित करण्याचे आणि मिळविण्याचे उत्कृष्ट मार्ग देखील असू शकते.

2. परस्पर कौशल्यांचा सराव करणे:-

शैक्षणिक व्यावसायिक म्हणून अनेक कौशल्यांमध्ये परस्पर गुण वाढवण्याच्या अनेक पद्धती आहेत. विद्यार्थी अनेक विकास पद्धती दररोज, कामकाजाच्या बाहेरील वातावरणात आयोजित करू शकतो.

3. कामाचा अनुभव मिळविणे:-

विशिष्ट शैक्षणिक कौशल्ये आणि सामान्य परस्पर कौशल्य विकसित करण्यासाठी कामाचा अनुभव ही उत्कृष्ट पद्धत असू शकते. संयम आणि नेतृत्व, कोणताही उद्योग

2. संभाषण कौशल्य व्यावसायिक शिक्षक आणि शैक्षणिक विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी संप्रेषण ही व्यापक आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे कौशल्य आहे. आपल्या मनातील कल्पना, इच्छा, भावना व्यक्त करण्यासाठी संभाषण कौशल्य आवश्यक आहे. जे माहितीची देवाणघेवाण करण्यास मदत करते.

3. सर्जनशीलता: सर्जनशीलता म्हणजे काहीतरी नवीन आणि नावीन्यपूर्ण संकल्पना तयार करण्यासाठी कल्पनाशक्ती आणि गंभीर विचार यांचे संयोजन.

4. ताण-तणाव व्यवस्थापन:

आजच्या जीवनात ताण तणाव हा प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनातील एक भाग झाला आहे. जर त्याचे व्यवस्थापन योग्यरित्या केले नाही तर, त्याचा आपल्या शरीरावर व मानसिकतेवर परिणाम होऊ शकतो. म्हणून विद्यार्थ्यांना ध्यान, विश्रांती आणि व्यायाम करणे शिकविले पाहिजे.

5. सांस्कृतिक जाणीव शिक्षणातील सांस्कृतिक जागरूकता म्हणजे स्वतःची संस्कृती, इतरांची संस्कृती आणि शैक्षणिक वातावरणात संस्कृतीच्या विविध भूमिका समजून घेणे.

6. तंत्रज्ञान कौशल्य प्रभावी ऑनलाइन शिक्षणातही आवश्यक असलेली तंत्रज्ञान कौशल्ये विकसित करण्याचा एकमेव मार्ग म्हणजे प्रत्यक्षात त्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे.

7. समस्या सोडवणे:-

समस्या सोडवण्याचे कौशल्ये जटिल समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यास मदत करतात. समस्या सोडविण्याची कौशल्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना दैनंदिन समस्या, अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे हातळण्यास मदत करतात.

8. व्यवस्थापक व उत्पादक:

कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षण पद्धती हे सुनिश्चित करते की, विद्यार्थी केवळ सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान न घेता, इतर सॉफ्ट स्किल्स आणि जीवन कौशल्ये देखील शिकत आहेत. हे कौशल्य आधारित शिक्षण पद्धती त्यांना स्वतःचे व्यवस्थापन कसे करावे हे देखील शिकविले जाते.

9. सहानुभूति आणि दृष्टिकोण:

सहानुभूति हे कौशल्य कदाचित सर्वात कमी लेखलेले कौशल्य आहे. रोट-लर्निंगवर आधारित शिक्षण लोकांच्या कौशल्यांवर लक्ष केंद्रित न करता, अंध भावना निर्माण करते. विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतःला दुसऱ्याच्या ठिकाणी पाहण्यास आणि परिस्थितीचे मूल्यांकन करण्यास सक्षम असणे आवश्यक आहे.

समारोप :-

कौशल्य विकास केवळ विद्यार्थ्यांचा वैयक्तिक विकास करण्यास मदत करत नाही तर संपूर्ण समाजाचा

विकास करण्यास मदत करतो, जिथे सांस्कृतिक फरक आणि विविधतेचा आदर असतो तिथे सर्जनशीलता आणि कल्पना शक्तीला तिथे महत्व मिळते. या सर्व गोष्टी एक समृद्ध समाज निर्माण करण्यास मदत करतात.

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भारतातील बालविवाहाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी -एक अध्ययन

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प्रस्तावना :

भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून बालविवाह प्रथा मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रचलित आहे. या बालविवाहाचे स्वरूप स्थळ काल परिस्थितीनुसार प्रत्येक कालखंडात वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात दिसून येते. तसेच बालविवाह निर्मितीची कारणे, उद्देश आणि दृष्टिकोन, धर्मगुरू, समाज सुधारक, राजे, महाराजे यांनी वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात नमूद केला आहे. तर बालविवाह संबंधी धार्मिक ग्रंथ, मनुस्मृती ग्रंथ, ऋग्वेद इत्यादी यामध्येही विचार भिन्नता असलेली दिसून येते. बालविवाह संबंधी भारतीय समाज सुधारक, ब्रिटिश शासन, ख्रिश्चन मिशनऱ्या, अमेरिकन वसाहती यांची मत-मतांतरे वेगवेगळी असली तरी या सर्वांच्या विचारांचा सूर बालविवाह प्रथा ही अनिष्ट असून ती क्रूर प्रथा आहे असा एकच होता.

बालविवाह या शब्दाचा अर्थ स्थल, काल परिस्थितीनुसार वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात वापरलेला दिसून येतो. जसे की, धार्मिक ग्रंथात मुली ऋतुमती, उपवर होण्यापूर्वी विवाह करणे. म्हणजे बालविवाह, तर राजेशाही, सरंजामशाही, मोगलशाही यांच्या राजदरबारी ८ वर्षांच्या आतील मुला-मुलींचा विवाह बालविवाह समजले जात असेल तर अनेक संस्थांनी 12 वर्षांच्या आतील मुलगी व 14 वर्षांच्या आतील मुलगा यांचा विवाह बालविवाह संबोधले तसेच ब्रिटिश शासन, ख्रिश्चन मिशनऱ्या, अमेरिकन वसाहती यांनी 14 वर्षांच्या आतील मुलगी व 16 वर्षांच्या आतील मुलगा यांचा विवाह बालविवाह संबोधले आहे. बालविवाहाच्या वयासंबंधी कालखंड, शासक, संस्थानिक, समाजसुधारक यांच्यामध्ये एक वाक्यता नसली, कायद्यात भिन्नता असली तरी सर्वसामान्यपणे शारीरिक, बौद्धिक, वैचारिक, मानसिक दृष्ट्या परिपक्व नसलेल्या मुल- मुलींचा विवाह म्हणजे बालविवाह होय. भारत सरकारने स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात 1956 मध्ये पारित केलेल्या बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायद्यात 14 वर्षांखालील मुलगी व 16 वर्षांखालील मुलगा यांच्या विवाह बालविवाह निश्चित केला. तर 1978 मध्ये बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक दुरुस्ती कायद्यात 18 वर्षांखालील मुलगी आणि 21 वर्षांखालील मुलगा यांचा विवाह बालविवाह निश्चित केला.

बालविवाह निश्चिती संबंधी वयाची मर्यादा, कालखंडानुसार वेगवेगळी असली तरी शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, वैचारिक परिपक्वता हे घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण मानले आहेत. या बालविवाह निर्मितीची कारणे, स्वरूप, दृष्टिकोन, परिणाम आणि कायदे या घटकांचे ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन करण्याकरिता "भारतातील बालविवाहाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी-एक अध्ययन" या विषयाची अध्ययनाकरिता

निवड करण्यात आली. सदरील संशोधन विषयाच्या अध्ययनाकरिता पुढील प्रमाणे संशोधनाच्या उद्दिष्टांची मांडणी करण्यात आली.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

- 1) बालविवाह प्रथेची निर्मिती व स्वरूप अभ्यासणे.
- 2) बालविवाहाच्या कारणांचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेणे.
- 3) बालविवाहाच्या परिणामाचे अध्ययन करणे.

सदरील उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्तते करिता खालील प्रमाणे गृहीतकांची मांडणी करण्यात आली.

गृहीतके:

- 1) बालविवाह प्रथेची निर्मिती उत्तर वैदिक काळात धार्मिक श्रद्धा आणि परकीय आक्रमण यातून झाली.
- 2) बालविवाहाचे स्वरूप बालकांच्या जन्मापूर्वी व बालवयासंबंधी आहे.
- 3) बालविवाहाचा परिणाम मुलीच्या शरीरावर व मृत्यूमध्ये होत आहेतुचीथे.

उपरोक्त गृहीतकांच्या पडताळणी करिता पुढील प्रमाणे संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला.

संशोधन पद्धती:

सदरील शोधनिबंधाच्या मांडणी करिता प्रामुख्याने वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखड्याचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. शोधनिबंधाच्या तथ्य संकलनाकरिता द्वितीय खोतातील प्रकाशित खोतामध्ये संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे, शासनाचे अहवाल, शासकीय गॅजेटर इत्यादीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. तसेच अप्रकाशित तथ्यामध्ये एम.फिल., पीएच.डी. चे प्रबंध खाजगी संस्थांचे अहवाल, इंटरनेट इत्यादीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

विषय प्रतिपादन:

भारतामध्ये प्राचीन काळापासून बालविवाहाची प्रथा समस्या निर्माण झालेली आहे. त्या प्रथेचे निर्मूलन करण्याकरिता समाजसुधारक, ब्रिटिश शासन, ख्रिश्चन मिसनऱ्या, वसाहती, भारत सरकार इत्यादींनी सातत्याने प्रयत्न केले. तरीही 21 व्या विज्ञान युगातही बालविवाह मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहेत. या बालविवाहाची निर्मिती पुढीलप्रमाणे दिसून येते

1) बालविवाह प्रथेची निर्मिती:

भारतामध्ये ऋग्वेद काळापासून बालविवाहाला सुरुवात झाली. उत्तर वैदिक काळात बालविवाहाच्या प्रमाणात प्रचंड वाढ झाली. तर परकीय आक्रमण आणि धर्मग्रंथाच्या कालखंडात बालविवाह प्रथेने उचांक गाठला. ही बालविवाहाची प्रथा आजही अस्तित्वात आहे.

2) बालविवाह निर्मितीची कारणे:

भारतात धर्म, धार्मिक ग्रंथ आणि धार्मिक श्रद्धा यांचे अस्तित्व मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. धार्मिक ग्रंथाने बालविवाहाला प्राधान्य दिले. त्यामध्ये माता-पित्याने मुलीचा विवाह तिच्या ऋतुमती काळापूर्वी केला पाहिजे. त्यामुळे मोक्ष प्राप्त होतो. तसेच मुली उपवर झाल्यानंतर त्यांचे कोमार्त्यभंग होईल, त्या परपुरुषाबरोबर लैंगिक संबंध ठेवतील. त्यामुळे धर्माचे पावित्र्य भंग पावेल असे होऊ नये, याकरिता बालविवाह करणे उचित मानले. भारतावर अनेक राजे, महाराजे, निजामशाही, मोगलशाही, ब्रिटिश इत्यादीची आक्रमणे झाली. या परकीय राजे, सरदार, सैनिक यांच्यापासून मुलींच्या कोमार्त्यचे संरक्षण या दृष्टिकोनातून बालविवाह प्रथा अस्तित्वात आली.

3) बालविवाहाचे स्वरूप:

बालविवाह प्रथेने क्रूरतेची कळस निर्माण केला. बालविवाहाच्या प्रथम अवस्थेत 10 ते 12 वर्षांच्या आतील मुला-मुलींचे विवाह केले जात होते. त्यानंतर आठ वर्षांच्या आतील मुला मुलींचे विवाह केले जाऊ लागले. स्मृती कालखंडात दूध पिणाऱ्या, पाळण्यातील मुला-मुलींचे विवाह केले जाऊ लागले. उत्तर स्मृती कालखंडात तर गरोदर स्त्रीच्या पोटाला कुंकू लावून जन्माला येणाऱ्या मुला-मुलींचे विवाह ठरविले जाऊ लागले. या अनिष्ट क्रूर बालविवाह पृथामुळे बाल विधवा, परित्याकता, बहुपत्नी इत्यादी समस्या निर्माण झाल्या.

4) बालविवाहाचा परिणाम:

भारतीय समाजात प्राचीन कालखंडापासून बालविवाह प्रथा प्रचलित होती. या बालविवाहामुळे बालवयात मुलींना सासरी शारीरिक श्रमाची कामे करावी लागत होती. या शारीरिक श्रमामुळे त्यांचा शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, वैचारिक विकास होत नसे. परिपक्व शरीराला मातृत्व लाभले तर अश्रुकाला जन्म देताना अनेक मुलींचा मृत्यू होत असे. तसेच बालवयात विवाह झालेली मुले-मुली तारुण्यात आल्यावर त्यांनी एकमेकांना नापसंत केले तर अनेक मुलींना परित्याक्ता, घटस्फोटीत म्हणून जीवन जगावे लागत होते. बालविवाह झालेल्या मुलींचा

पती बालवयात मृत्यू पावला तर तिला बालविधवा म्हणून जीवन जगावे लागत होते. बालविधवावर परपुरुषाची दूष्ट नजर पडू नये, तिने लैंगिक वेभिच्यार करू नये याकरिता बाल विधवांना सती जाण्यास भाग पाडले जात असे. बालविवाह झालेले अनेक तरुण आपल्याला पत्नी आवडत नाही म्हणून दुसऱ्या मुलीबरोबर विवाह करित असत. त्यामुळे बहुपत्नी प्रथा अस्तित्वात आली. या बालविवाह प्रथेमुळे मुलींचे जीवन दुःखमय बनले होते. मुलगी जन्माला येणे पाप मानले जात असे.

5) बालविवाह निर्मूलनाचे कार्य:

बालविवाह ही अनिष्ट व क्रूर प्रथा बंद करण्याकरिता भारतीय समाज सुधारक, राजे, महाराजे, संस्थानिक, धर्म सुधारक, ब्रिटिश शासन, ख्रिश्चन मिशनऱ्या, वसाहती इत्यादीचे योगदान लाभले आहे. यामध्ये महाराष्ट्रा मधून प्रामुख्याने राजे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज, छत्रपती शाहू महाराज, सयाजीराव गायकवाड तसेच ताराबाई शिंदे, रमाबाई रानडे, महात्मा फुले, महात्मा गांधी, गोपाळ हरी देशमुख यांनी कार्य केले. तर ब्रिटिश सरकारने अनेक ठराव पास करून बालविवाह वर बंदी घातली. ख्रिश्चन मिशनऱ्या, वसाहतीने मुला मुलींकरिता शाळा स्थापन करून व्यावसायिक शिक्षणाची सुविधा निर्माण केली.

6) बालविवाह बंदी विषयक कायदे:

बालविवाह ही अनिष्ट प्रथा बंद करण्याकरिता मध्ययुगीन कालखंडापासून ते आज पर्यंत वेगवेगळ्या शासनकर्त्यांनी कायदे पास केले. यामध्ये ब्रिटिश सरकारने 1861 मध्ये प्रथम बालविवाह बंदी कायदा पास केला. या कायद्यात दहा वर्षांच्या आतील मुला मुलींचा विवाह बालविवाह निश्चित केला. बालविवाहावर कठोर कार्यवाहीची तरतूद करण्यात आली. तर 1884 मध्ये संमती विवाहाचा कायदा पास केला. या कायद्याने दहा वर्षा पुढील मुला-मुलींना विवाहाचा जोडीदार निवडण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य दिले. 1891 मध्ये बारा वर्षांच्या पत्नीबरोबर शारीरिक संबंध ठेवण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. तसेच मुलींच्या विवाहाचे वय 12 वर्षे तर मुलाचे 14 वर्षे करण्यात आले. 1929 मध्ये शारदा कायदा पास करून विवाह करिता मुलीचे वय 14 वर्षे तर मुलाचे वय 18 वर्षे करण्यात आले. या कायद्यामुळे बालविवाह वर काही प्रमाणात अंकुश निर्माण झाला. तर मराठी राजे, सरदार, जमीनदार, संस्थानिक यांनी आपल्या संस्थांना मध्ये बालविवाह बंदी संबंधित ठराव पास करून बटुकूम काढले.

7) स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील बालविवाह बंदीचे कायदे व कार्य:

भारत सरकारने स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात बालविवाह बंदी करिता 1955 मध्ये बालविवाह कायदा पास केला. या कायद्यानुसार विवाह करिता मुलीचे वय १६ व मुलाचे वय 18 वर्ष निश्चित करण्यात आले. या कायद्यामध्ये 1978 मध्ये दुरुस्ती करण्यात आली. या दुरुस्ती कायद्यामध्ये

विवाह करिता मुलीचे वय 18 व व मुलाचे वय 21 वर्षे करण्यात आले. या कायद्यामध्ये निश्चित केलेल्या वयोमर्यादेपेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुला मुलीचे विवाह हे हिंदूविवाह मानले जाते. बालविवाहला प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना दोषी मानून त्यांना अजामीन पात्र गुन्हा, 10,000 रुपये दंड आणि २ वर्षांचा कारावास अशा स्वरूपात शिक्षाची तरतूद करण्यात आली. तर 2005 मध्ये बालविवाह संबंधी शिक्षा मध्ये सुधार करून गुन्हेगार व्यक्तींना अजामीन गुन्हा, 50,000 रुपये दंड आणि 10 वर्षांच्या कारावास निश्चित करण्यात आला आहे.

8) बालविवाह निर्मूलनाकरिता जनजागृती व दक्षता:

केंद्र व राज्य शासन बालविवाह निर्मूलनाकरिता सातत्याने बालविवाहाचे दुष्परिणाम, बालविवाह कायद्याची दखलपात्र गुन्हा समाजात रुजविण्याकरिता टीव्ही, वृत्तपत्रे, मासिके, शासकीय अहवाल, चित्रपट, मिळावे, संमेलन इत्यादी द्वारे जनजागृती करित आहे. तसेच प्रौढ विवाहाचे महत्त्व पटवून देत आहे. बालविवाह वर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याकरिता पोलीस यंत्रणा, प्रशासकीय अधिकारी, कर्मचारी, स्वयंसेवी व सेवाभावी संघटना, महिला मंडळ इत्यादीची नियुक्ती केली आहे. या सर्व कायदे जनजागृती आणि दक्षता इत्यादीमुळे आधुनिक काळात बालविवाहाचे काही प्रमाणात निर्मूलन झाले आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

1. बालविवाहाची प्रथा प्राचीन काळापासून सुरू झाली आहे.
2. बालविवाहाला धर्म, धार्मिक श्रद्धा, परकीय आक्रमणे इत्यादी कारणीभूत आहेत.
3. बालविवाह बंदी करिता समाजसुधारक, ब्रिटिश शासन, ख्रिश्चन मिशनऱ्या, वसाहती, राजे, महाराजे, जमीनदार इत्यादीचे योगदान लाभले आहे.
4. भारत सरकारने स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात बालविवाह बंदीवर कठोर कायदे करून दक्षता पथकांची स्थापना केली. त्यामुळे बालविवाह प्रथा काही प्रमाणात बंद झाली आहे.

सारांश:

भारतामध्ये बालविवाह प्रथा ही प्राचीन काळापासून अस्तित्वात आहे ही प्रथा अनिष्ट व मानवतेला काळीमा फासणारी असल्यामुळे तिचे निर्मूलन करण्याकरिता संघटना, संस्था, शासन, प्रशासन यांचे अनमोल योगदान लाभले आहे.

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महाराष्ट्रातील बदलत्या हवामानानुसार शेती - एक अभ्यास

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सारांश:-

हवामान बदलाचा राज्याच्या शेतीवर विपरीत परिणाम दिसून येत असून, भविष्यात देखील सदर परिणामाची व्याप्ती वाढणार आहे. मराठवाडा व विदर्भातील शेतकऱ्यांना गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून मोठ्या दुष्काळास सामोरे जावे लागत असून, भू - गर्भातील पाणी साठ्यावर व जमिनीच्या आरोग्यावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. परिणामी शेतीमधील पिकांची उत्पादकता घटत आहे. हवामान बदलामुळे उद्भवलेल्या परिस्थितीशी जुळवून घेण्यास शेतकऱ्यांना सक्षम बनविणे आवश्यक बनले आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीवर आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनावर हवामान बदलाच्या प्रभाव पडत आहे. भविष्यात पिकांना हवामान बदलाचा सर्वात मोठा फटका बसण्याची शक्यता आहे. उदा- हिवाळ्यात थंडी कमी पडली तर गहू उत्पादन आपोआप कमी होणार आहे. जून मध्ये वेळेवर पाऊस पडला नाही तर, पेरण्या वाया जातील असं, पर्यावरण अभ्यासक अभिजित घोरपडे सांगतात.

हवामान बदल ही अनेक वर्षांपासून होत असणारी प्रक्रिया असल्याने ती - रोखणं अवघड आहे, त्यामुळे आपणास शेतीमध्ये बदल करावे लागतील. हवामान बदलांशी सामना करण्यासाठी शेती व्यवसायाला सक्षम बनवावे लागेल. त्यात शेतकरी संशोधन संस्था आणि सरकार पातळीवर प्रयत्न होणे आवश्यक आहे. बदलत्या हवामानानुसार शेतकऱ्यांनी पेरणीच्या वेळा बदलणे आवश्यक आहे. उच्च तापमानावर उत्पादन देणारे बियाणेची निवड करणे आवश्यक आहे, तसेच शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. बहुपिक पद्धतीच्या अवलंब करावा लागेल. जलस्रोतांचे बळकटीकरण करून, पाण्याचा सुयोग्य वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे. उत्पादन मूल्य वाढविण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान आत्मसात करावे लागेल. वेळोवेळी होत असलेल्या हवामान बदलाचे निरीक्षण नोंदवहीत घेत राहावे. बदलत्या हवामान परिस्थितीचा अंगीकार करून पर्यावरणाचा होणारा ऱ्हास थांबवून आधुनिक शेतीची कास धरणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रस्तावना:-

हवामान बदलासाठी मानवाच्या नैसर्गिक संतुलनात अवाजवी हस्तक्षेप हा प्रामुख्याने कारणीभूत आहे. हवामान बदलाचा सर्वात मोठा विघातक परिणाम शेती क्षेत्रावर होत आहे. हवामानातील बदलामुळे भविष्यात शेतीवर परिणाम

होईल. शेतातील पीक पद्धती आणि पावसाच्या प्रमाणात बदल होतील. बाष्प उत्सर्जनाचे प्रमाण वाढेल, तसेच शेत जमिनाचा पोत कमी होऊन, शेत जमीन क्षारपड होईल आणि तिची उत्पादन क्षमता कमी होईल. हे धोके टाळण्यासाठी त्यादृष्टीने सकारात्मक पावले टाकण्याची गरज आहे. सेंद्रिय शेती हा त्यावरचा एक प्रभावी मार्ग आहे. यासारख्या पर्यावरण पूरक शेतीला सरकारने प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे. गेल्या वीस वर्षांत पावसाचे वितरण सतत बदलत असून, अचानक मोठा पाऊस पडणे किंवा पाऊसाचे खंड पडणे हे त्याचे लक्षण आहे. पावसाचे एकूण दिवस कमी होत आहे. जगातील तापमान वाढीमुळे बर्फ वितळण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे, अशा स्थितीत हवामान बदलाचा परिणाम दिसून येत आहे, वेळीच उपाय योजना न केल्यास या हवामान बदलाचा परिणाम कृषी क्षेत्रावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला दिसून येईल.

बदलत्या हवामानामुळे सर्वात जास्त नुकसान शेतीचे होत आहे. अतीपावसाने खरीपाची तर उष्णतेमुळे रब्बीची पिके धोक्यात आली आहेत. उष्णता वाढत असल्याने पिकात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बाष्पीभवन होते. पिकाला वेळेवर व गरजेनुसार पाणी उपलब्ध न झाल्यास पिके करपून जातात. पावसाचे दिवस कमी होत असल्याने विविध पिकांच्या उत्पादनासाठी ही गोष्ट हानीकारक आहे.

अति उष्णता आणि अति थंडी ही पिकाला घातक आहे, शिवाय धुक्यामुळे देखील पिकांवर रोग किडींचे प्रमाण वाढले आहेत. गेल्या काही वर्षांत गारपीट मुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे मोठे नुकसान झाले आहे. हवामान बदलामुळे एकूणच कृषी क्षेत्र अडचणीत आले आहे, त्यासाठी बदलत्या हवामानावर उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. अचानक किंवा

तात्पुरत्या हवामान बदलावर तंत्रज्ञानातून उपाययोजना करता येणे शक्य आहे. तर दीर्घकालीन उपाययोजनांसाठी संशोधन आणि धोरणात बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे. शेतीसाठीच्या काही पारंपारिक पद्धती या उपयुक्त असल्याने संशोधनातून सिद्ध झाले आहे. या पीक पद्धतींचा अवलंब करून नुकसान कमी करता येईल.

विषयांचे महत्त्व :-

बदलते हवामान लक्षात घेता विविध पिकांच्या पेरणी पासून काढणीपर्यंतचा कालावधी बदलत आहे. यामुळे पिकांसाठी शिफारस केलेले वाण, पाण्याची गरज, खते या सगळ्या गोष्टी बदलणार आहे. यामुळे सध्या असलेले विविध पिकांसाठीचे पेरणी तंत्रज्ञान हे कालबाह्य होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. यासाठी हवामानाचा अचूक अभ्यास करून संशोधनातून नवीन तंत्रज्ञान शेतकऱ्यांसमोर मांडणे आवश्यक आहे. हवामानाचा अंदाज अचूक येण्यासाठी आधुनिक साधन सामग्री गरजेची आहे.

शेती व हवामान हे परस्पर संबंधाचे शास्त्र आहे. हवामानाचा शेतीवर परिणाम होतो ही गोष्ट मानवाला पुरातन काळापासून माहीत असली तरी ह्या संबंधी पद्धतशीर संशोधन विसाव्या शतकापासून सुरू झाले आहे. जमिनीत बी पेरल्यापासून धान्याची कापणी, मळणी होईपर्यंतच्या कृषी कार्यातील प्रत्येक अवस्थेत हवामानाचा पिकांवर परिणाम होत असतो. अवेळी होणारे अतिवृष्टी, पावसात पडणारे दीर्घ मुदतीचे खंड, अति प्रखर तापमान इत्यादी घटकांचा पिकांच्या वाढीवर परिणाम होऊन शेतीचे उत्पादन घटण्याची शक्यता असते. या प्रत्यक्ष संबंधा शिवाय हवामानाचा शेती मशागती वरही परिणाम होतो. अतिवृष्टीमुळे शेतांची किंवा पिकांची मशागत करता येत नाही. गवत वाढते व त्यामुळे पीक नीट येत नाही. साधारणपणे असे म्हणता येईल कि पिकांच्या उत्पादनापैकी 50% उत्पादन हे खते बी-बियाणे यावर खर्च होते, तर 50% उत्पादन हवामानावर अवलंबून असते. अशावेळी शेतकऱ्यांचे संपूर्ण आर्थिक गणित विसकटते. अशावेळी शेतकऱ्यांचे एकूण शेतीचे अर्थशास्त्र पूर्णपणे कोलमडते. शेतीच्या दृष्टीने अनिश्चित हवामानाचे खालील प्रकार आहेत.

- 1) अतिवृष्टी व पूर
- 2) अवर्षण आणि दुष्काळ
- 3) अवेळी पाऊस
- 4) शीत तापमान व हिमतुषार
- 5) प्रखर तापमान
- 6) धुळीची वादळे, सोसाट्याचे वारे, चक्री वादळे, गारांचा पाऊस इत्यादी.

बदलत्या हवामानानुसार पर्यायी शेती व्यवस्थापन

हवामान बदल आणि पाणी यांचा परस्पर संबंध असल्याने पावसाचे दिवस कमी होत आहेत. पडणाऱ्या

डॉ. आर. डी. जाधव

पावसाच्या थेंबाचे संरक्षण करणे आवश्यक आहे यासाठी जलसंधारण करणे गरजेचे आहे. बांध घालून पाणी अडविणे, शेतात पाणी साठविणे हे उपाय करताना पिकांना सिंचनासाठी ठिबक, तुषार सारख्या सूक्ष्म पद्धतींचा उपयोग करावा.

कोरडवाहू शेतात जास्तीत जास्त पाणी जिरविणे आणि बागायती क्षेत्रासाठी सूक्ष्म सिंचन पद्धतीचा वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे. राज्यात 80 % क्षेत्र कोरडवाहू असल्याने भूगर्भातील पाण्याचे संरक्षण करणे आणि जमिनीवर पडणाऱ्या पाण्याचे संवर्धन करणे आवश्यक आहे. जमिनीत शक्य तेवढे पाणी जिरविणे, तसेच वृक्षांची लागवड करणे यामुळे पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन व पिकांचे संरक्षण होईल. वेगवेगळ्या पीक पद्धतींचा अवलंब करून नुकसान कमी करता येईल, पिकांचा फेरपालट, अंतरपिक पद्धतींचा वापर, सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे बदलत्या हवामानात तग धरून राहणाऱ्या वाणांची निवड करावी. हवामानावर आधारित पीक पद्धती अवलंबिणे, यापुढील काळात आवश्यक आहे. शेडनेट शेती करणे, बागेवर संपूर्णपणे आच्छादन करणे आवश्यक आहे. आपण पाहतो, की राज्यात बऱ्याच भागातील शेतकरी पिकांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी जुन्या साड्यांचा वापर करीत आहे. विविध पिके आणि फळ बागेवर धुक्याचा प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी शेतीच्या बांधावर काडीकचरा जाळून धुक्याचे प्रमाण कमी करता येईल. ग्रीन हाऊस गॅसेस कमी करण्यासाठी वृक्ष लागवड करावी. पिकांना रासायनिक खते देताना काळजीपूर्वक व योग्य मात्रेत द्यावी.

वरील प्रमाणे काही उपाययोजना केल्यास काही प्रमाणात का होईना हवामान बदलापासून पिकांचे संरक्षण होईल व उत्पादनात वाढ होईल. हवामान बदलाच्या अनुषंगाने शेतीमधून शाश्वत उत्पादनासाठी पर्यायी शेती व्यवस्थापन करणे आज आवश्यक बनले आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतीमध्ये आंतर पीक पद्धतींचा अवलंब करावा. एक पिक पद्धतीपेक्षा बहुपीक पद्धती निश्चितपणे फायद्याची आहे, मुख्य पिका शिवाय आंतरपिकाचे उत्पादन बोनस मिळते. शेती क्षेत्रात नवीन जातीवर संशोधन करून वाढत्या तापमानास बळी न पडणाऱ्या वाणाची लागवड वाढवावी लागेल.

शेती पूरक व्यवसाय :-

हवामान बदलामुळे किंवा इतर कोणत्याही कारणाने कोरडवाहू अथवा सिंचनाचे अंतर्गत असणाऱ्या शेतीमधून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पादनाची हमी नसल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना पर्यायी उत्पादनाचे साधन म्हणून शक्य असणाऱ्या व्यवसायांना शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय म्हणतात. अशा व्यवसायांमुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यास मदत होते. हवामान बदलाचा मोठा प्रभाव शेतीवर पडला आहे. कधीकाळी भरभरून उत्पादन देणारी शेती आज पिकेनाशी

झाली आहे. शेतकरी कष्ट तर पुष्कळ करतो पण, त्याला स्वाभिमानाचे जीवन जगता येईल इतपत परतावा शेतीतून मिळत नाही. मग यावर उपाय म्हणजे शेतीवर आधारित पूरक व्यवसाय. शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय केल्यास शेतकरी वर्ग स्वतःच्या प्रगतीचा मार्ग निश्चित करू शकतो. या व्यवसायाने स्वतःची परिस्थिती उंचावू शकतो. योग्य पद्धतीने नियोजन करून शेती कसली आणि पूरक व्यवसाय केले तर दुष्काळाच्या परिस्थितीत शेतकरी वर्ग तग धरू शकतो. शेती पूरक व्यवसाय केले तरच शेती टिकेल.

त्यातील काही महत्त्वाचे शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय पुढीलप्रमाणे होत.

शेतीपूरक व्यवसायांमध्ये प्रामुख्याने दुग्धव्यवसाय महत्त्वाचा आहे, कमी पर्जन्यमान लक्षात घेऊन शेतातल्या काही भागात चाऱ्याचे उत्पादन घेऊन गाई म्हशीचे पालन करावे, यातून कुटुंबाला आर्थिक हातभार लागेल, तसेच कमी दिवसात उत्पादन घेण्यासाठी फुलशेती, भाजीपाल्याची शेती हा ही एक चांगला शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी संरक्षित शेती पद्धतीचा अवलंब केल्यास फुल शेती व भाजीपाला पिकांचे अधिक उत्पादन घेता येते, तसेच शेडनेट गृह व हरितगृह इत्यादीचा वापर केल्यास उत्पादनात वाढ होते. तसेच शेळीपालन ह्या व्यवसायाकडे शेतीला पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून पाहिले जाते, शेळीपालनातून आर्थिक संधी उपलब्ध होते, भांडवल कमी लागते आणि शेतीला सेंद्रिय खत मिळते ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना कुक्कुटपालन द्वारे हमखास पूरक उत्पादनाचे साधन उपलब्ध होऊ शकते, रेशीम उद्योग हा कृषी व वनसंपत्तीवर आधारित उद्योग असून यामध्ये रोजगाराची ही संधी उपलब्ध होऊ शकते, या व्यवसायातून शेतकऱ्यांना कमीत कमी महिन्यात जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन मिळविता येते, मधुमक्षिकापालन यातून शेतकऱ्यांना चांगले उत्पन्न मिळू शकते, उपलब्ध सिंचन स्रोताचा पिकांसाठी संरक्षित सिंचनाबरोबरच शेतकऱ्यांनी जोडधंदा म्हणून मत्स्य शेती करण्यासाठी त्याचा वापर केल्यास शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पादनात वाढ होऊन, शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्यास मदत होईल, आळंबी लागवड देखील शेतकरी करू शकतो. गांडूळखत निर्मिती प्रकल्प तयार करून या खताची विक्री केल्यास ही चांगले उत्पन्न शेतकऱ्यांना मिळू शकते, शेतकऱ्यांनी सिंचन स्रोताचे बळकटीकरण करून फळपिकांचे उत्पादन घ्यावे. उदा. सीताफळ, लिंबू, पेरू, मोसंबी, अंजीर इ. या साठी हलक्या जमिनीचा वापर करावा, रोपवाटिका हा व्यवसाय करताना शेतकऱ्यांनी चांगले बियाणे खरेदी करून रोपे तयार करावी, यात फळझाडे व फुलझाडे यांची रोपे विकून चांगला पैसा कमविता येतो, तसेच वराहपालन, गुळ निर्मिती व्यवसाय, छोटी दालमिल,

गळीतधान्य तेलबिया उद्योग, कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र निर्मिती, वनशेती, अन्न व फळ प्रक्रिया उद्योग, बांबू शेती, वन शेती अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या शेतीपूरक व्यवसायातून शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक उत्पन्न मिळू शकते. यासाठी शेतीचे उपयुक्त तंत्र वापरून काही अंशी निश्चित उत्पादन मिळविता येते. नैसर्गिक घटक जसे जमीन, पाणी, सूर्यप्रकाश व हवा इत्यादीचा कार्यक्षम उपयोग करून घेण्यासाठी जमीन व्यवस्थापन आणि पीक पद्धतीचे योग्य नियोजन करणे गरजेचे आहे, असे केल्यास उत्पादकतेची पातळी वाढवणे शक्य होईल.

निष्कर्ष व शिफारशी

हवामान बदलाचा परिणाम शेती क्षेत्रावर प्रकर्षाने जाणवत आहे. त्यामुळे शेतकरी वर्ग अधिक कृषी उत्पादन वाढीच्या प्रयत्नात रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके, रोगनाशके या घटकाचा अविवेकी वापर, पाण्याचा अयोग्य पद्धतीने करण्यात आलेला वापर, जंगले व कुरणाचा संहार, सेंद्रिय खतांचा कमी वापर या सर्वांचा परिणाम जमिनीचे आरोग्य बिघडण्यात व पाणी प्रदूषणात झाला आहे. परिणामी जमिनीची धूप, जमिनीचा निकसपणा, क्षारयुक्त जमिनी, निसर्गाचा असमतोल आणि प्रदूषण अशा अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत, यावर तोडगा काढण्यासाठी सेंद्रिय पद्धतीने शेती केल्यास या समस्या आपोआप संपुष्टात येतील, या सेंद्रिय शेतीला शाश्वत शेती या नावाने ओळखले जाऊ लागले आहे. सेंद्रिय शेती पद्धतीचे फायदे

- जमिनीची नैसर्गिक व जैविक सुपीकता टिकून राहते.
- पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला जातो.
- शेती उत्पादन क्षमतेत वाढ होते.
- जमिनीची धूप कमी प्रमाणात होते.
- पशुधनाचा शेती मशागती मध्ये भरपूर प्रमाणात उपयोग होतो.
- जमिनीची पाणी धरून ठेवण्याची क्षमता वाढते.
- सेंद्रिय शेतीमुळे कृषी मालात विषाचे प्रमाण नसते.

बदलत्या हवामानामुळे शेतीचे अर्थशास्त्र पूर्णपणे कोलमडले आहे, त्यामुळे भविष्यात दुष्काळी परिस्थितीवर मात करण्यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक काही पावले टाकावी लागणार आहेत. शेतीमध्ये शाश्वत ठरेल अशा सर्वकष पीक पद्धतीचा अवलंब करावा लागेल. हवामान बदलानुसार आवश्यक पिकाचा आकृतिबंध शेतकऱ्यांनी तयार करावा. पिकाची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी सुधारित लागवड तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर शेतकऱ्यांनी करावा. शेतीमध्ये अद्यावत कृषी तंत्रज्ञान, हवामानानुसार पिकाची फेरपालट, जमिनीची सुपीकता वाढविणे, पाण्याची उपलब्धता वाढविणे आणि जोडीला शेतीसोबतच शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय करणे यातून शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढण्यास मदत होईल.

आज शेतकरी वर्गांनी परिस्थितीवर मात करण्यासाठी तातडीच्या उपायां सोबतच आपल्या शिवारासाठी, गावासाठी सर्वांनी एकत्र येऊन दीर्घकालीन उपायांसाठी प्रयत्न करण्याची गरज आहे, शेतीच्या संदर्भातील नवीन संशोधन शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी शासनाने वेगवेगळे योजना सुरू कराव्यात, जेणेकरून शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीच्या संदर्भातील अद्यावत माहिती मिळेल जसे की...

- शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतावर पीक प्रात्यक्षिके आयोजित करणे.
- शेतकरी मेळावे परिसंवाद, गटचर्चा इत्यादीचे आयोजन करणे.
- कृषी प्रदर्शन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भरवणे.
- आकाशवाणी व दूरदर्शन द्वारे शेती संदर्भातील नवीन संशोधनाची माहिती देणे.
- शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रश्नांना समर्पक उत्तरे पाठवून त्यांचे शंकासमाधान करणे.
- शेतकऱ्यांसाठी शेती व शेतीवर आधारित इतर व्यवसायासाठी प्रशिक्षण वर्गाचे आयोजन करणे.
- विविध विषयांवर कृषी प्रकाशने प्रकाशित करणे.

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प्रस्तावना -

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये 12 व्या शतकात उदयाला आलेला प्रमुख संप्रदाय म्हणजेच वारकरी संप्रदाय. ज्याला भागवत धर्म असे सुद्धा म्हटले जाते. या वारकरी संप्रदायाला खऱ्या अर्थाने शोभा मिळवून देण्याचे काम अनेक संत मंडळींनी केलं. कारण प्राचीन काळापासून महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची, शूरांची, वीरांची खाण लाभलेला प्रदेश. या महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमीमध्ये निवृत्तीनाथ, ज्ञानदेव, सोपानदेव, संत सावता माळी, मुक्ताबाई, नामदेव, चोखामेळा, एकनाथ, तुकाराम, भक्त पुंडलिक, गोरा कुंभार, संत मुक्ताबाई जनाबाई, नरहरी सोनार असे अनेक संत होऊन गेले. या संत मंडळींनी मानवता, विश्वबंधुता, समता, ममता यांनी नीतीमूल्यांची शिकवण समस्त मानव जातीला दिली. पंढरपूरचा विठ्ठल हे या वारकरी संप्रदायाचे किंवा भागवत धर्माचे आराध्य दैवत. आज सुद्धा दरवर्षी लाखोंचा जनसमुदाय आषाढी कार्तिकी वारीच्या निमित्ताने पंढरपूरला जातो आणि सावळ्या पांडुरंगाचं रूप अंतःकरणात साठवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. खरंतर मध्ययुगीन कालखंडामध्ये अनेक संप्रदाय निर्माण झाले सर्व संप्रदाय आपापल्या नावांनी तत्त्वज्ञानाने शिकवणुकीने आज सुद्धा समाज माणसांमध्ये रुजलेली दिसून येतात. या सर्व संप्रदायाचा एकच उद्देश तो म्हणजेच ईशतत्व. म्हणजेच ईश्वर प्राप्ती. संतांनी मानवी जीवाला ईश्वर प्राप्तीचा मार्ग दाखवून दिला. संतांनी जगाच्या कल्याणासाठी आपला देह झिजवला. हे विश्वचि माझे घर उक्तीनुसार आपले आयुष्य समजाच्या कल्याणासाठी वाहिले. समाजामध्ये असणाऱ्या अंधश्रद्धेवर कठोर प्रहार केला.

नाही निर्मळ जीवन | काय करील सावण ||

कैसे चित्त शुद्ध नाही | तिथे बोध करील काई ||

वृक्ष न धरी पुष्पफळ | काय करील वसंत काळ ||

वांजे न होती लेकुरे | काय करावे भ्रतारे ||

प्राण गेलीया शरीरे | काय करील व्यवहार ||

तुका म्हणे जीवनेवीण | पिक नव्हे नव्हे जाण ||

संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगातून समाजासमोर वास्तववादी विचार मांडून समाजाचे प्रबोधन केलेले दिसून येते. तसेच त्यांच्या अनेक अभंगातून अंधश्रद्धेवर प्रहार केला. या अभंगातून संत तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात की, पाणी म्हणजे जीवन हे पाणी जर निर्मळ नसेल, अशुद्ध असेल तर कितीही सावण लावला तरी काय उपयोग? तसेच जर माणसाचे चित्त शुद्ध नसेल, तर भगवंताच्या नामाची गोडी त्या मनुष्याला कशी लागेल? आणि या नामाची गोडी जर नाही लागली, तर त्याला आत्मबोध कसा होईल. एखाद्या वृक्षाला जर फळधारणा होत नसेल तर फळधारणा करणारा

ऋतू म्हणजे वसंत ऋतू असे कितीही वसंत दरवर्षी येत राहिले तरी त्या झाडाला काय उपयोग? एखादी स्त्री जर वांझ असेल किंवा तिला मूल होत नसेल तर तिच्या पतीने काय करावे? आणि माणसाचा मृत्यू झाला म्हणजे त्याच्या शरीरातील आत्मतत्त्व निघून जाते त्याचा देह निश्चित पडलेला असतो. तेव्हा त्याच्याबरोबर कोण व्यवहार करेल बरे? त्याचप्रमाणे संत तुकाराम महाराज अभंगाच्या शेवटी सांगतात की, पिकाची पेरणी केल्यानंतर त्याला पाणी नाही मिळाले तर पीक कसे काय येईल?

मऊ मेणाहून आम्ही विष्णुदास | कठीण वज्रास भेदू ऐसे ||

मेले जित असो निजोनिया जागे | जो जो जे जे वांछील ते ते लाहे ||

भले तरी देऊ कासेची लंगोटी | नाठाळाच्या माथी घालू काठी ||

संत तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात की आम्ही विठ्ठल भक्त विष्णूचंदास मऊमेणाहून मऊ अंतःकरण असणारे आहोत. परंतु वेळच आली तर इंद्राच्या कठीण वज्रासही भेदण्याची ताकद आमच्यात आहे. आम्ही देह बुद्धीने मृत असून

आत्मतत्त्वाच्या जाणिवेने जिवंत आहोत .जे जे कोणी आम्हाला चांगले भेटतील त्यांना कासेची लंगोटी सुद्धा आम्ही काढून देऊ. पण जर कोणी नाठाळपणा केला किंवा दुष्ट हेतूने वागू लागला तर त्याच्या डोक्यात काठी घालायला ही आम्ही मागे पुढे पाहणार नाही.

सत्वर पावगे मला | भवानी आई रोडगा वाहीन तुला ||
 सासरा माझा गावी गेला | तिकडे खपिव त्याला ||
 सासू माझी जाच करते |लौकर निर्दाळी तिला ||
 जाऊ माझी फडफड बोलते| बोडकी कर ग तिला ||
 नणंदेचे पोर किरकिर करते | खरूज होऊ दे त्याला||
 दादला मारुनी आहुती देईन| मोकळी कर ग मला ||
 एका जनार्दनी सगळेच जाऊ दे | एकलीच राहू दे मला ||

संत एकनाथ म्हणजे अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन करणारा खऱ्या अर्थाने एक लोकशिक्षक आहे. अनेक भारुडांच्या निर्मितीतून आणि अभंगांमधून अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलनाचे काम त्यांनी केले आहे. समाजामध्ये असलेलं नवसापोटीच अज्ञान पाहून त्यांचे मन कळवलेले आहे. आणि म्हणूनच अज्ञानी समाजाला अंधश्रद्धेच्या जोखंडातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी या भारुडाची निर्मिती त्यांनी केलेली आहे. माणसातील चित्त,शक्ती, प्रज्ञा ही बुद्धी अनादी निर्गुणाच्या मायेला नवस बोलत आहे. कारण जीवाला फक्त उद्धाराची तळमळ लागलेली आहे .म्हणून ती त्वरेने पाव असे म्हणते म्हणजे त्वरेने पावले तर आत्मनिवेदन हात जणू रोडगा ती अर्पण करते. म्हणजे संपूर्ण शरणागती हेच सतशिष्याचे ध्येय असते. यामध्ये सासरा म्हणजे अहंकार आहे. तो काही काळ देह बुद्धिपासून दूर गेला आहे .म्हणजे गावी गेला आहे. त्याला तिकडेच नष्ट होऊन जाऊ दे. देहबुद्धी ही सासू आहे ती फारच जाच करते. सासुरवास करते. म्हणजे तिच्या एका खुशीसाठी ज्ञानेन्द्रिय, कर्मेन्द्रिय इतर गुण आहेत त्यांना ती कामाला लावते आणि यासाठी बुद्धीला झिजवते. म्हणून तिचे लवकर निर्दालन करून टाक. देह बुद्धी गेली की आत्मनिवेदन सोपे होते .सासू मेली की रोडगा वाहता येतो. वासना ही जाऊ आहे तिला बोडकी कर. म्हणजे तिचा जो नवरा आहे ना काम त्याला मरण येऊ दे. आशा, मनीषा ही नणंद आहे आणि मोह हे ननंदेचे पोरग आहे ते सारखे किरकिर करते म्हणून त्याला खरूज होऊ दे. म्हणजे ते सतावणार नाही. संकल्पचा भाऊ विकल्प आहे. विकल्प हा नवरा आहे. त्याला मारून त्याची आहुती द्यायची आहे. आणि वैराग्य रुपी होण्यात संकल्प विकल्प नष्ट करून टाकावयाचे आहे. नवरा मेला की मी स्वतंत्र होईल आणि

प्रा. स्वाती शिवाजी चौधरी

सद्गुरूंशी एकरूप होईल. असे विविध रूपक योजना नाथांनी तत्कालीन समाजातील अंधश्रद्धेपासून समाजाला बाहेर काढण्याचे काम या भारुडातून केले आहे.

ऊस डोंगा परी रस नोहे डोंगा |

काय भूललासी वरलिया रंगा ||

संत चोखामेळा म्हणतात की,ऊस डोंगा म्हणजे ऊस दिसायला जरी वाकडा तिकडा दिसत असला तरी त्यात आत निघणारा जो रस आहे ना तो गोडच आहे. ऊस वाकडा तिकडा आहे म्हणून रसातली गोडी मात्र बदलत नाही. म्हणून मनुष्य प्राण्याने फक्त वरच्या रंगाला भूलू नये. फसू नये. रंग व आकार या दोन्ही गोष्टी म्हणजे बाहेरचे आवरण. त्या अगदी वरवरच्या गोष्टी आहेत. आपण जर त्याचाच विचार करत बसलो तर मूळ गाभ्याची आपली भेट होणार नाही.

विष्णुमय जग वैष्णवांचा धर्म | भेदाभेद भ्रम असंगळ ||
 अइकाजी तुम्ही भक्त भागवत | कराल ते हित सत्य करा ||
 कोणाही जिवाचा न घडो मत्सर | वर्म सर्वेश्वर पूजनाचे ||
 तुका म्हणे एका देहाचे अवयव | सुखदुःख जीव भोग पावे ||

सर्व जगामध्ये एकच तत्व सर्वत्र भरून राहिलेलं आहे. सर्व जग विष्णुमय आहे असे मानणे हा वैष्णवांचा धर्म आहे. सर्वत्र परमेश्वराचा अंश आहे सर्वत्र परमेश्वराचा अंश असल्यामुळे लहान, मोठा, उच्च नीच, चांगला वाईट, पुण्यवान, पापी असा भेदाभेद करू नये. कारण सर्वजण एकाचाच विस्तार असल्यामुळे समान बंधुत्वाची जाणीव असणे गरजेचे आहे.या अभंगातून दुसरा व्यक्त झालेला विचार म्हणजे कोणत्याही जीवाचा मत्सर करू नये कारण आपण ज्याचा मत्सर करणार तोच ईश्वरी अंशाचा व्यक्त झालेला आकार असेल तर ? असा प्रश्न सर्वांच्याच मनासमोर उभा राहिला तर पुष्कळसे हेवेदावे मिटतील. कटूता कमी होईल. सर्व अवयव एकाच देहाचे आहेत. एका अवयवास जरी दुःख झाले तरी संपूर्ण देहाला वेदना होतात.

दगडाच्या देवा बगाडी नवस | बाईला कथेसी जाऊ नेदी ||

वेंची धनरासी बांधीले स्मशान | द्वारी वृंदावन द्वाड मनी ||

संत तुकाराम महाराजांच्या वरील अभंगामधून असे म्हटले आहे की ज्यांचे मन परिपक्व नाही किंवा कमकुवत आहे . अशा मनाची माणसे देवाच्या दगडाला नवस करतात. बायकोचा छळ करतात. तिची हरी कथा ऐकायची इच्छा असूनही ऐकायला पाठवत नाही. अतोनात खर्च करून वडिलांचे थडगे बांधतात, पण दारी आलेल्या भिकाऱ्याला

जवळ सुद्धा करत नाही.या अभंगातून अंधश्रद्धेवर प्रहार केलेला दिसून येतो.

काय ढोरापुढे घालुनी मिष्टान्न | खरासी विलेपन चंदनाचे||
नको नको देवा खळाची संगती | रस ज्या पंगती नाही कथे ||

काय सेज बाज माकडा विलास | उळकारा नाश करुनि
टाकी||

तुका म्हणे पाजूनी नवनीत | सर्पा विष थीत अमृताचे ||

तुकाराम महाराजांच्या अभंगातून जनावरांना कितीही गोड अन्न खायला घातले तरी त्याचा काही उपयोग नाही. गाढवाला चंदनाची उटी लावूनही उपयोग नाही. ज्या दृष्ट माणसामुळे कथेचा रसभंग होतो. अशा दृष्टाची संगत करू नका असे संत तुकाराम महाराज सांगतात .कितीही सोन्या-चांदीचे अलंकार उंची वस्त्रे माकडाला जर दिले तर त्याचा काय उपयोग ? असा परखड प्रश्न येथे विचारतात. तसेच सापाला कितीही दूध पाजले तरी त्याचा काय उपयोग कारण त्याला अमृत जरी पाजले तरी त्याचे विषयच होते.

कांदा, मुळा, भाजी | अवधी विठाबाई माझी ||

लसूण, मिरची, कोथिंबिरी | अवघा झाला माझा हरी ||

मोट, नाडा, विहीर, दोरी | अवघी व्यापली पंढरी ||

सावता म्हणे केला मळा विठ्ठल पायी गोविला गळा ||

संत सावतोबांच्या या अभंगातून कांदा, मुळा, भाजी ही जी शेतातील रोप आहेत त्यातच त्यांना विठ्ठलाची रूपे दिसत होती. माझ्या शेतातच माझं पंढरपूर वसलेलं आहे .आणि शेतातील लसूण, मिरची, कोथिंबीर येथे तो पंढरीचा पांडुरंगाच सर्वत्र दिसत आहे. मोट, नाडा, विहीर दोरी यांनी पूर्णपणे पंढरपूरच व्यापलेले आहे असा भास त्यांना होत कारण कामातच राम पाहण्याची सावतोबांची वृत्ती होती. सावतोबांच्या मळ्यात घमघमणारा फुलांचा तुळशीचा गंध भक्तीचाच वाऱ्यावर दरवळत पंढरपूरला पोहोचला. ते कधी पंढरपूरला गेले नाही हा भक्ती भावाने कष्टाने फुलवलेला मळा ते विठ्ठलाच्या चरणावर अर्पण करतात.

काहो धुंडीता देऊळी | देव हृदयातल्या राउळी ||

करा प्रपंच नेटका | लुटा परमार्थाचा सुखा ||

संत सावता महाराज यांच्या अभंगातून हृदयाच्या मंदिरामध्ये, भक्तीच्या गाभाऱ्यात देव खच्चून भरलेला असताना देवाला देवळामध्ये इकडे तिकडे शोधण्याची गरज नाही. मानवाने आधी प्रपंच नेटका करावा म्हणजे आदर्श व्रत करून परमार्थाचे सुख लुटले पाहिजे. याचाच अर्थ असा की संसार सुखाचा करणे म्हणजे खरा परमार्थ होय. आणि संसार

सुखाचा करायचा म्हणजे नेमकं काय करायचं, तर सावतोबांना सांगायचे होते की अखंड नामस्मरण करा, कामावर प्रेम करा, आपले हात काम करू लागले की देवाचा हात धावतोच आपल्या मदतीला. माझ्या मळ्यातच पांडुरंगाच्या कृपेची पंढरी अखंड पिकलेली आहे. या पांडुरंगाचे दर्शन तिन्ही त्रिकाळी मला या मळ्यातच घडते. माझा मळा म्हणजे माझ्या देवाचा देव्हारा अशी निस्सीम भक्ती संत सावताबांची होती.

समारोप -

अशाप्रकारे संतपरंपरेने मानवी जीवनाला उपयुक्त अशा नीतीमूल्यांची शिकवण दिली. आणि कर्मकांडापासून दूर राहून कर्मचांग कसं करावं या गोष्टीवर भर दिला आणि अंधश्रद्धेवर कठोर प्रहार करून सर्वसामान्य माणसाची मने जागृत करण्याचं काम केलं .अंधश्रद्धेच निर्मूलन करत असताना भक्ती ही किती श्रेष्ठ दर्जाची आहे याचे महत्त्व जवळपास प्रत्येक अभंगातून व्यक्त झालेले दिसून येते. संतांच्या अभंगातून भारुडा मधून आजही समाजाला उपयुक्त असणारे ज्ञान मिळत आहे. आणि मानवी जीवनाला ते दिशादर्शक सुद्धा आहे. हे ज्ञान आत्मसात करण्याची खऱ्या अर्थाने गरज आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ -

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गोष्टवारा:-

भारत देशामध्ये आजही बालविवाहाची पद्धती चालू असून तिला ज्या पद्धतीने विरोध होणे गरजेचे आहे, ते होताना दिसत नाही समाजाचे अज्ञान, सहिष्णुता व धर्माचा प्रभाव बालविवाह विरोधी प्रभावी प्रचाराचा अभाव यामुळे बालविवाह अजूनही होतात. या सर्व बाबींचा समाजामध्ये विचार होऊन शासन आणि नागरिक यांच्या परस्पर सहकार्याने या समस्ये विरुद्ध पावले टाकली पाहिजेत. समाजमध्ये स्त्रि- पुरुष समानता असणे आवश्यक असून, त्याशिवाय बालविवाहाची प्रथा रोखणे अवघड आहे. कारण स्त्रियांच्या मनामध्ये कायम दुय्यमपनाच्या भावनेचा विचार घोंगावत असतो. त्यामुळे पुरुषाने स्त्रीला सातत्याने प्रत्येक निर्णयामध्ये सामील करून घेतले पाहिजे. कुटुंबामध्ये पण मुलगा-मुलगी असा भेद न करता दोघांनाही सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये समान संधी दिली पाहिजे. मुलीला चांगले शिक्षण देऊन तिला स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे करून तिच्या मनामध्ये असलेली असुरक्षिततेची भावना दूर केली पाहिजे. तसेच तिला नैतिकतेबद्दल ज्ञान दिले जावे. बालविवाहामुळे स्त्रीच्या जीवनामध्ये अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. त्यात प्रामुख्याने शिक्षण, आरोग्य, संरक्षण आणि शारीरिक वाढ इत्यादी म्हणून शासन स्तरावर अनेक प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय व कायदे करून आजही समाजामध्ये बालविवाह होत आहेत. यासाठी समाजातील नवीन पिढीने पुढाकार घेणे आवश्यक असून, असे प्रकार कुठे होत असतील तर, जवळचे लांबचे असा विचार न करता त्याचा जोरदारपणे विरोध करून त्याची पूर्ण माहिती पोलीस खात्याला दिली पाहिजे. तरच बालविवाहासारखी प्रथा बंद होऊ शकते. याचा विचार सर्वांनी केला पाहिजे.

प्रस्तावना:-

बालविवाह म्हणजे मुलगा अथवा मुलगी विवाहाला योग्य होण्यापूर्वीच त्यांचा विवाह करणे होय बुद्धिमत्ता, शारीरिक क्षमता, सर्जनशीलता व कष्ट करण्याची धमक इत्यादी बाबत पुरुषापेक्षा कोणत्याही बाबतीत कमी नसताना स्त्रीला पुरुषापेक्षा कमी लेखनाची वृत्ती 21 व्या शतकामध्ये कायम आहे. स्त्रि ही पुरुषाची मालमत्ता आहे. जिचा तो वाटेल तसा वापर करू शकतो ही मानवी मनाची अमानुष भावना आजही दिसून येते. भारतीय ग्रामीण समुदायात पुरुषांच्या धाकात असलेल्या व शहरी समुदायातील घरात देखील पायातली चप्पल पायातच ठेवली पाहिजे ही अशोभनीय तथा असंस्कृत भाषा वापरली जाते.

बहुसंख्य पुरुष स्त्रियांकडे परंपरागत दृष्टिकोनातून पाहतात. पुरुषांचा स्त्रिकडे पाहण्याची जी मानसिकता, दृष्टीकोण आहे. त्यामधून स्त्रियांच्या जीवनामध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या अनेक समस्यांचे मूळ आहे. आजच्या स्त्रियांच्या विविध समस्या पैकी एक बालविवाहाच्या प्रथेची विविध

कारणे आहेत. त्यापैकी अनेक कारणांची पाळेमुळे इतिहास काळातील भारतीय समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत आहेत. पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे पुरुषाला अनेक विवाह करण्याची परवानगी दिल्याने स्त्रिचे स्थान गौण तर झालेच पण त्याला विरोध केला तर आपणास परित्याक्त्याचे जीवन वाटायला येईल म्हणून, स्त्रि अधिक शरणागत पण सौभाग्यवती म्हणून जगू लागली. पण बालविवाह झालेल्या मुलीचा लैंगिक विकास पुरेसा झालेला नसतो. अशा स्थितीत 18 वर्षे गाठण्याच्या आतच त्यांना गर्भधारणा झाली तर बाळाच्या पोषणासाठी अजिबातच सक्षम नसलेले शरीर घरातल्या कामाचे ओझे आणि त्यातच अपुरे पोषण या समस्यांचे वाईट परिणाम त्या बाळाच्या आरोग्यावर व आईच्या आरोग्यावर होतात. लहान वयात लग्न झाल्यामुळे आपल्या लैंगिकते विषयीचे अपुरे ज्ञान असल्यामुळे कुटुंबनियोजन, गर्भधारणा आणि गर्भपात काळजी कधी घ्यावी याची माहिती नसते. त्यामुळे त्यांना कधी कधी आपले बाळ जगात येण्याआधी, कधी जन्मानंतर लगेच, तर कधी जन्मानंतर एक दोन वर्षात

गमवावे लागते. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचे वर्चस्व आजही समाजामध्ये प्रामुख्याने दिसून येते. त्याचाच परिणाम म्हणून आजही समाजामध्ये बालविवाह होताना दिसतात. आजही स्त्रि आपले विचार स्पष्टपणे मांडू शकत नाही. म्हणून म्हणावे वाटते की, देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून 75 वर्षे झाली तरीही स्त्रीला खरंच स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले का याचे समाजामध्ये विचारमंथन होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:-

1. बालविवाहच्या कारणांचा आढावा घेणे.
2. स्त्रि जीवनावर होत असलेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. बालविवाह रोखण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सूचवणे.

संशोधन पद्धती:-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी प्रामुख्याने द्वितीय सामग्रीचा आधार घेऊन त्यामध्ये विविध ग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, सरकारचे अहवाल व इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

बालविवाह म्हणजे काय ?

मुलींचे वय 18 वर्षांपेक्षा कमी आणि मुलांचे वय 21 वर्षांपेक्षा कमी असेल तर, अशा विवाहास बालविवाह असे म्हणतात.

बालविवाहाचा अर्थ:-

भारतात कायदेशीर विवाहास मुलासाठी 21 वर्षे आणि मुलीसाठी 18 वर्षे किमान वय निश्चित करण्यात आले आहे. त्यामुळे या विविध वयापेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुलांचा विवाह बालविवाह ठरतो. लहान वयातच मुलांचे लग्न लावून देण्याची चुकीची प्रथा आहे. ज्यांचे प्राबल्य अनेक जाती आणि धर्मात आढळते. बालपणीचे दिवस म्हणजे खेळण्या बागडण्याचे असतात. पण याच वयात त्यांची लग्न केल्याने त्यांच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास खुंटतोच पण त्या मोठ्या झाल्यावर त्यांच्या आवडीचा जीवनसाथी मिळाल्यास त्यांच्याशी लग्न करण्याची इच्छा असते, परंतु त्या विवाहित असल्यामुळे त्या करू शकत नाहीत. बालविवाहासाठी काही पूर्वग्रह आणि काही श्रद्धा कारणीभूत आहेत. जे विशेषतः ग्रामीण आणि मागासलेल्या समाजामध्ये प्रचलित आहे. विवाह प्रचलित संकल्पना अशी आहे की, मुलांच्या संगोपनासाठी आणि इतर कार्य पार पाडण्यासाठी स्त्रियांची भूमिका महत्वाची असते. स्त्रि परक्याचे धन याच भावनेतून कुटुंबाची इज्जत अशा अनेक कलोकल्पीत पूर्वग्रहातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात आजही बालविवाह होताना दिसतात. परंतु हे कृत्य म्हणजे मानवी हक्काचे थेट उल्लंघन

प्रा. सुधीर पोकरे

आहे याचा अर्थ सर्वस्तरावर बालविवाहासंबंधी समाजामध्ये प्रचार आणि प्रसार होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

बालविवाहाची करणे:-

1. धार्मिक:-

उत्तरवैदिक काळात स्त्रि स्वातंत्र्यचा संकोच वाढत गेला. म्हणून तर स्त्री ही पिता, पती व पुत्र यांच्या संरक्षणासाठी असल्याने तिला स्वातंत्र्य देण्याची गरज नाही, अशी भावना निर्माण केली मनुप्रमाणे पाराशर, वशिष्ठ, याज्ञवल्क्य यांनीही मुलगी रजस्वला होण्यापूर्वीचा विवाह योग्य मानला. देवऋण, ऋषिऋण व पितृऋण या तीन ऋणाची फेड करण्यासाठी पुत्रप्राप्तीस धार्मिक महत्त्व आले. मुलीच्या घरच्यांना व पित्यास कन्येचे दान लवकरात लवकर करून टाकणे** व धार्मिकदृष्ट्या पुण्यसंपादन करण्याची भावना वाढत गेली.

2. आंतर्विवाहाचे नियम:-

समाजामध्ये वंशिक शुद्धता टिकवण्यासाठी आंतरविवाहाच्या नियमांचा काटेकोरपणा वाढत गेला. विशेषतः मुली मोठ्या झाल्या तर आपल्या मनाने परक्या जातीत वर निवडतील म्हणून तिचा बालपणीच विवाह करण्याची प्रथा योग्य वाटू लागली. त्यामुळे आपल्या बिरादरीत जर मुलगा मिळाला तर, लगेच मुलीचा विवाह लावला जाऊ लागला.

3. आर्थिक:-

1. कृषी प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था असल्यामुळे कुटुंबातील मनुष्यबळ वाढावे यासाठी पुत्राचा लवकर विवाह करू लागले.
2. वाढत्या वयाच्या मुलीसाठी योग्य वयाचा वर मिळण्यासाठी जास्त हुंडा द्यावा लागेल अधिकचा खर्च होईल या भावनेतून मुलींचा लहानपणीच विवाह योग्य मानू लागले.
3. मुलगी परक्याचे धन या संकोचित वृत्तीमुळे तिचा पालन, पोषण, शिक्षण व व्यक्तिमत्व विकासावर दीर्घकाळ खर्च करण्यापेक्षा लवकर कन्यादान करून मोकळे व्हावे असा फायद्याचा विचार समाजात बळावत गेला.

4. स्त्रियांना निम्न दर्जा-

स्त्रियांनी समाजात आणि कुटुंबात नैतिक सभ्यता यांच्या आडून बरोबरीचे स्थान नाकारण्यात आले. स्त्रियांचा दर्जा अधिकच कमी होऊ लागला. भारतात मोगलांचे आगमन होताच स्त्रियांची अवस्था अधिकच बिकट झाली. अशा दृष्टी लोकांच्या नजरेतून आपल्या मुलींचे संरक्षण व्हावे

यामधूनच महिला आणि मुलींसाठी पर्दापद्धती, बालविवाह यासारख्या प्रथा समाजात रूढ झाल्या.

5. शीलरक्षण व प्रतिष्ठेचे लक्षण:-

डॉ. विल्यम हंटरच्या मते मध्ययुगीन काळात आक्रमणाच्या स्वाऱ्या अधिक वाढल्या, त्याची अधिकतर वक्र नजर अविवाहित मुलीवर होती. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या शिलाचे रक्षण व्हावे, तसेच घरात वाढत्या वयाची मुलगी टिकेची सबब बनल्यामुळे, मुलीचा लवकरात लवकर विवाह करून देणे ही प्रतिष्ठेची बाब बनली. यामधूनच बालविवाहाची प्रथा समाजात रूढ झालेली आहे. अनेक कायदे करूनही आज समाजात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण दिसते.

6. मुलीच्याप्रती अविश्वास:-

मुलीचा विवाह ठरवताना सज्जन झालेली मुलगी आपण सांगितलेल्या गोष्टी ऐकणार नाही. तिच्या मनाने जोडीदाराची निवड करू शकते. ही भावना पालकांच्या मनामध्ये निर्माण होते. लहानपणी मुली अज्ञान असतात बऱ्याच मुली नवरा कोण, कुठला, कसा आहे यापेक्षा लग्न सोहळ्याचेच आकर्षण जास्त असते. व वडील माणसाच्या आज्ञेत असतात त्यांना स्वतःच्या आवडी-निवडी, इच्छा, आकांक्षा याबाबतीत त्या अज्ञान असतात. म्हणून लहानपणीच विवाह करावा ही संकल्पना रूढ झाली आहे.

बालविवाहाचे परिणाम:-

1. दुःखी व विजोड विवाहाचे वाढते प्रमाण-

अगदी अपरिपक्व वयात विवाह होत असल्याने वधू-वरांची निवड आई वडील करत होते. मुलांच्या पसंती-नापसंतीचा विचार कधी केला गेला नाही. त्यामुळे बराच वेळा रूप, बुद्धिमत्ता, पात्रता व वय याचा विचार न केल्यामुळे विजोड विवाहाचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत गेलेल्याचे दिसते. याचा प्रामुख्याने परिणाम स्त्रिवरती झाला असून विवाह हा संस्कार मानल्यामुळे तिची इच्छा असो किंवा नसो तिला तिचे संपूर्ण आयुष्य आपल्या जोडीदाराबरोबरच घालावे लागत होते. यातून काही वेळेस पर पुरुष खिला आपल्या मोहात ओढून तिचा वापर करू लागला. परंतु पुरुष आपल्या नावडल्या बायकोला सोडून देऊन दुसरा विवाह करत. प्रामुख्याने बालविवाहाचा दुरागामी परिणाम स्त्रि जीवनावर पडलेला आहे.

2. शारीरिक मानसिक अस्वास्थ्य:-

पुरुष स्त्रिची शारीरिक व मानसिक वाढ परिपूर्ण होण्याआगोदरच त्यांच्यावर वैवाहिक जबाबदा-या

लादल्याने व्यक्ती विकासाला मर्यादा पडतात. यामध्ये पुरुषापेक्षा जास्त खिला परिणामाला सामोरे जावे लागले.

3. माता व बालमृत्यू प्रमाणात वाढ:-

स्त्रिची शारीरिक वाढ होण्याआगोदरच विवाह लावून दिल्यामुळे संभोगाची भीती व यातूनच पुरुष बदलचा तिरस्कार, भीती व अन्य मानसिक विकृती निर्माण झाली. अकाली मातेशेव लादले गेल्यामुळे बाळंतपणाच्या मानसिक भीतीने व शरीराची योग्य वाढ झाली नसल्याने बालमाता मृत्यूचे प्रमाण जास्त होते. तसेच अकाली मातत्वामुळे होणारे बालक सुद्धा सुदृढ होत नव्हते. व लहान बालकाचे संगोपन करण्याचे ज्ञान नसल्यामुळे बालमृत्यूचे प्रमाण सुद्धा मोठे आहे. 2022 मध्ये युनायटेड साठी बलात मृत्यू दर 5.60 बालमृत्युदर 1000 जिवंत जन्मामागे होता. जो 2021 मधील दरापेक्षा 3 टक्के जास्त होता. (5.44) नवजात मृत्यू दर 3.49 वरून 3.58 पर्यंत म्हणजे 3 टक्के वाढला आणि 2021 ते 22 पर्यंत नवजात मृत्यू दर 4 टक्के म्हणजेच (1.95 ते 2.02) पर्यंत वाढला.

4. बालविधवांची करून परिस्थिती:-

15 वर्षांच्या अतिल मुलांच्यातील मृत्यू प्रमाण जास्त आहे. कित्येदा पाळण्यातल्या पाळण्यातच मुली विधवा होत व संपूर्ण जीवनभर सक्तीने व्रतस्थ जीवन जगावे लागे. ज्या पतीला पाहिले नाही त्याच्या नावाने वैधत्व भोगत समाजाच्या अनेक प्रथेच्या माध्यमातून केशवपण, चांगल्या कपड्याचा त्याग, सुखाचा त्याग हे बालविधवावर लादले गेले. यातूनच तरुण असल्याने समाजातील पुरुषांच्या वाईट नजरेचा सामना करावा लागत होता. त्यातच दोन्ही कुळांना, कुटुंबांना काळीमा लागेल या भीतीने स्त्रिजीव देण्याचा प्रयत्न करत होती.

5. जरठ कुमारी विवाहाचा प्रमाणात वाढ:-

वात्सल्याच्या कामशास्त्रानुसार मुलगा व मुलगी याने म्हणजेच साधारणपणे तीन ते अकरा वर्षे वयाच्या अंतराची अपेक्षा केली होती. परंतु आज जास्तीत जास्त एक ते पाच वर्षे दोघांमध्ये अंतर असावे असा मानस आहे. परंतु कन्यादान हे सर्वश्रेष्ठ दान असे आपण मानतो या उक्तीप्रमाणे मुलगी परक्याचे धन या भावनेतून व जबाबदारीतून मुक्त होण्यासाठी मुलगा विधुर, म्हातारा असला तरी तो तिच्या गळ्यात बांधला जाई. यामुळे कमालीचे अंतर असल्यामुळे पुन्हा पती निधनाचे प्रमाण जास्त म्हणजेच पुन्हा बालविधवांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ एकंदरीत बालविवाहाची समस्या आजही देशांमध्ये चालू आहे.

6. लोकसंख्येची वाढ:-

या बालविवाहामुळे स्त्रि ऋतुमती झाल्यापासून म्हणजेच साधारणपणे अकराव्या वर्षापासून प्रजोत्पदानास योग्य झाल्यापासूनच तिच्यावर मात्रत्व लादले जाऊ लागले. कर्मणुकीच्या साधनांचा आभाव असल्यामुळे स्त्रि आणि पुरुषांची जास्त वेळ जवळीक आणि प्रामुख्याने विवाहाचा जास्त कालखंड यामधून मोठ्या प्रमाणात आपत्ती निर्मिती होऊन लोकसंख्येमध्ये बेसुमार वाढ झाली आहे आज वाढती लोकसंख्या एक भयंकर समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे.

बालविवाह रोखण्यासाठी उपाय योजना:-

1. कोणत्याही व्यक्तीने किंवा संस्थेने प्रथम सत्र फौजदारी न्यायालयात तक्रार केली किंवा न्यायालयात इतर प्रकारे संकलित बालविवाहाची माहिती मिळाली तर सदर न्यायालय त्या बालविवाह मनाई करू शकते.
2. महिला बालविकास विभागाचे अधिकारी अंगणवाडी सेविका ग्रामसेवक या अधिकाऱ्यांच्या व्यक्तीने सतत संपर्कात राहून बालविवाहाची माहिती दिली पाहिजे.
3. प्रतिबंधात्मक कायदा राबवण्यासाठी नेमलेल्या जबाबदार अधिकाऱ्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन दिले पाहिजे.
4. मुलींना स्वतःची हक्क विषयी जागृत केले पाहिजे त्यासाठी गाव खेडे वस्ती तांडे या ठिकाणी सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यामार्फत मेळावे घेतले पाहिजेत.
5. प्रतिबंधक कायद्याची कडक अंमलबजावणी झाली पाहिजे.

निष्कर्ष:-

बालविवाह कायदा असूनही बालविवाह थांबत नाहीत. हा प्रश्न रुक्ष आहे मात्र त्यामागचे महत्वाचे कारण असे आहे की, भ्रूणहत्याचा प्रश्न जसा समाजाच्या विचारी बोलक्या वर्गापर्यंत पोहोचला आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रबोधन झाली, तसे बाल विवाहाच्या बाबतीत अद्याप झाले नाही, ते होणे गरजेचे आहे. बालविवाह हा विषय मागच्या शतकात होता आणि जणू आता ती समस्या नाही. अशीच अनेकांची समजूत आहे. त्यामुळे या विषयावर उपाययोजना तरी सोडाच पण फारशी चर्चाही होत नाही. महाराष्ट्र हे पुरोगामी राज्य असल्याने जणू येथे बालविवाह नसतीलच असाच सार्वजनिक समज आहे. या समजामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण किती बालविवाहाच्या प्रश्नांची दाहकता किती आहे याची चर्चा कोणीच करत नाही. पण भारतात आजही 47 टक्के तर महाराष्ट्रात हे प्रमाण 35 टक्के इतके आहे. हे लक्षात घेतल्यावर धक्काच बसतो त्यामुळे संपूर्ण भारतामध्ये शहरी, ग्रामीण, आदिवासी भागांमध्ये याची चर्चा व्हावी यासाठी सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांच्या मार्फत मेळावे,

चर्चासत्र आदीच्या माध्यमातून जनजागरण होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

संदर्भग्रंथ:-

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प्रस्तावना -

मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात या भारत देशात विविध संप्रदायांमध्ये अनेक संतमंडळींनी समाजाला दिशा देण्याचे काम केले. संतांनी समता, ममता, मानवता या नीतीमूल्यांची जोपासना करून समाजमाणसांच्या मनावर बिंबविण्याचे थोर कार्य केले. संतांनी मानवी जीवाला परमेश्वर प्राप्तीचा मार्ग दाखवला. मानवी जीवनाची मानवतेची ज्योत अखंडपणे तेवत ठेवण्यासाठी नाथ, महानुभाव, वारकरी, जैन, लिंगायत, शैव, समर्थ, सुफी, दत्त, अनंत इत्यादी संप्रदायातील संतांनी केलेले कार्य महान स्वरूपाचे आहे. महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची, वीरांची, समाजसुधारकांची भूमी आहे. संपूर्ण जगाला आकर्षित करणारे तत्त्वज्ञान भारतीय धर्म ग्रंथातून आपल्याला पहायला मिळते.

संतकृपा झाली । इमारत फळा आली ॥

ज्ञानदेवे रचिला पाया । उभारिले देवालया ॥

नामा तयाचा किंकर । तेणे केला हा विस्तार ॥

जनार्दन एकनाथ । खांब दिला भागवत ॥

तुका झालासे कळस । भजन करा सावकाश ॥

या संत बहिणाबाई यांच्या अभंगावरून महाराष्ट्रात बाराव्या शतकात उदयास आलेल्या वारकरी संप्रदायाचे महत्त्व लक्षात येते. वारकरी संप्रदायाने महाराष्ट्राला अलौकिक स्वरूपाच्या संतांच्या रूपाने येथील विचारधारा समृद्ध केली.

अनेक संतांनी आपल्या ओजस्वी विचारधारेतून कर्मकांड, अंधश्रद्धा, पर्यावरणविषयक विचार मांडून समाजाचे प्रबोधन केले. संतांच्या वाणीतून नेहमीच प्रेमाचा, स्नेहाचा प्रवाह ओसंडून भरून वाहताना दिसतो. पर्यावरणातील पशु, पक्षी, वेली सुद्धा त्यांच्या या प्रेमळ अंतःकरणाची साक्ष देतात. म्हणूनच संत तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात की,

वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरीं वनचरें । पक्षी ही सुस्वरे

आळविती॥

हरिनाम वेली पावली विस्तार । फळीं पुष्पी भार

बोल्हावली॥

कठीण नारळाचे अंग । बाहेरी भीतरी ते चांग ॥

निसर्ग म्हणजे संत तुकाराम महाराजांच्या अगदी जिह्वाळ्याचा विषय आहे. निसर्गातील वृक्ष, वेली हे आमचे सोयरे आहेत. त्यांच्याशी त्यांचे आंतरिक हितगुज चालले आहे. पक्ष्यांच्या स्वराने मन प्रफुल्लित झाले आहे म्हणजेच मन आनंदाने न्हावून निघाले आहे आणि या निसर्गातच चालत असलेला विठ्ठलाच्या नामस्मरणात हरिनामाची वेल सुद्धा विस्तार पावत चाललेली असल्याचे त्यांना जाणवते. नारळ किंवा कवचाचा कठीणपणा पाहण्यापेक्षा

आतमध्ये असलेले खोबरे किती चविष्ट असते याकडे संत तुकारामांचे लक्ष जाते. म्हणजेच निसर्गाकडे पाहण्याची एक अलौकिक दृष्टी त्यांना प्राप्त झालेली आहे.

संत तुकारामांच्या मते अरण्ये, वने ही अभ्यासाची ठिकाणे आहेत. अशा ठिकाणी जर अभ्यास केला तर लक्षात राहतो. निसर्गातल्या वातावरणातला अभ्यास स्वतंत्र विचार करायला प्रवृत्त करतो. दरवर्षी आजही पंढरीच्या पांडुरंगाच्या दर्शनासाठी आषाढी-कार्तिकी एकादशीच्या निमित्ताने हजारो - लाखोंचा समुदाय विठ्ठलभक्तीत रममाण होऊन पंढरपूरला पायी प्रवास करीत वारी करतो. एकमेकांना प्रेमाने साद घालत माऊली या नावाने हाका मारत त्या परमेश्वरापुढे नम्र होतो. खरं तर वारी म्हणजे समता व मानवतेच्या अधिष्ठानावर आपले मूल्य जतन करणारी खरी भक्ती आहे. याच भक्तीचा मळा फुलविणारा हा वारकरी संप्रदाय आहे.

पर्जन्य पडावें आपुल्या स्वभावे । आपुल्याला दैवें पिके भूमि॥

बीज तेंचि फळ येईल शेवटीं । लाभ हानी तुटी ज्याची तया॥

दीपाचीये अंगी नाही पूजा भाव । धणी चोर साव

सारखेचि॥

काऊळे दोपरा कंकर तित्तिरा । राजहंसा चारा मुक्ताफळे ।

तुका म्हणे येथे आवडी कारण । पिकला नारायण जया तैसा॥

- संत तुकाराम

संत तुकारामांच्या या अभंगातून असे दिसते की, पाऊस हा आपल्या सहज स्वभावाप्रमाणे पडतो आणि धरणीमातेची, प्राणिमात्रांची, लेकरांची तहान भागवतो. परंतु आपआपल्या प्रारब्धाने शेतात जे पीक उगवते ते जे धान्य पेरले त्याचेच बीज फलद्रूप होते. दैनंदिन कामांमध्ये कुणाला लाभ होतो किंवा हानी होते ती ज्याच्या त्याच्या प्रारब्धाने होते. दिव्यातून बाहेर पडणारा प्रकाश सर्वांना सारखाच उजेड देतो. तेथे खरा किंवा चोर असा भेदाभेद

नसतो. कावळ्याचे खाणे जनावरांचे ढोपर असते तर तितिर पक्ष्याचे खाणे खरे आहे. तसेच राजहंसाचे खाणे मोलाचे असते. संत तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात की, प्रत्येकाची आवड-निवड ही वेगवेगळी असते. जसा ज्याचा भाव असतो तसा त्याला फळ तो परमेश्वर किंवा नारायण देत असतो. या संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगातून पर्यावरणविषयक विचार प्रकट झालेला असून त्यांना 'क्रिया तशी प्रतिक्रिया' या निसर्गनियमाची जाणीव या अभंगाद्वारे करून द्यायची आहे.

चंदनाच्या संगतीने निंब बिघडला

निंब बिघडला तो चंदनचि झाला

ज्याप्रमाणे चंदनाची संगत जर कडूनिंबाला लागली तर त्या चंदनाच्या झाडाच्या संगतीने त्याला चंदनाचे सुगंधी तत्त्व प्राप्त होते आणि चंदन कोणता आणि निंब कोणता हा फरकच कळनासा होता.

कांदा, मुळा भाजी । अवघी विठाबाई माझी ॥

लसूण, मिरची, कोथंबिरी । अवघा झाला माझा हरी ॥

ऊस गाजर रताळू । अवघा झालासे गोपाळू ॥

मोड, नाडा, विहीर दोरी । अवघी व्यापिली पंढरी ॥

सावता म्हणे केला मळा । विठ्ठल पायी गोविला गळा ॥

या संत शिरोमणी सावता महाराज यांच्या अभंगातून त्यांनी भक्तीचा मळा फुलविला आहे. त्यांना हे माहीत होते की, परमार्थासाठी प्रपंचाचा त्याग करण्याची गरज नाही. कामातच राम पाहण्याची सावतोबांची वृत्ती होती. त्यांचे पंढरपूर म्हणजे मळ्यात डोलणारी रोपे, पिके ही विठ्ठलाचीच रूपे त्यांना दिसत असत. सावतोबा मोट धरत, मोटेचे पाणी पाटातून झुळझुळ धावू लागते तेव्हा ते म्हणत असत. उभ्या पिकात, पाण्यात त्यांना प्रत्यक्ष पंढरीचा पांडुरंग दिसत असे. कांदा, मुळा, भाजी, कोथंबिरी, लसूण, मिरची या सर्वांमध्ये त्यांना पांडुरंगच दिसत असे. मोट, नाडा, विहीर, दोरी यांनी संपूर्ण पंढरपूरच व्यापले आहे असा भास त्यांना होत असे. हा भक्तिभावाने कष्टाने फुलविलेला मळा विठ्ठलाच्या चरणावर तो अर्पण करतात.

इवलेसे रोप लाविलेले द्वारी । त्याचा वेलू गेला गगनावरी ॥

मोगरा फुलला मोगरा फुलला । फुले वेचिता अतिभारू कळियांसी आला ॥

मनाचिये गुंती गुंफियेला शेला । बाप रखुमा देवीवरू विठ्ठल अर्पिला ॥

संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या अभंगातून खरोखर भागवत धर्माचे इवलेसे लावलेले रोप मोठे होऊन त्याचा वेलू गगनावर गेली आहे. जोपर्यंत या महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमीने भागवत धर्म जिवंत आहे, तोपर्यंत या अभंगवाणीचा खळखळाट थोडासा सुद्धा थांबणार नाही. ज्याप्रमाणे मोगरा फुलला की आपण त्याची सुगंधी फुले वेचतो आणि त्यापाठोपाठ इतक्या कळ्या लागतात की, तया झाडाला कळ्यांचा भार सुद्धा सहन होत नाही. अगदी त्याप्रमाणे भागवत धर्माचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विस्तार झालेला आहे. हा पंढरीचा विठ्ठल प्रत्येक वारकर्यांच्या मनामनामध्ये डॉ. राजाराम सोनटक्के

ठासून भरलेला आहे. तसेच मुस्लिम मराठी संतांच्याही मनात, हृदयात ठासून भरलेला दिसून येतो. अशा पंढरीश पांडुरंगाचे गोडवे गातांना दिसून येतो. अभंगवाणी ही अक्षररत्नांचीच खाण आहे. जो प्रत्यक्ष पांडुरंगानीच त्यांना अर्पण केला आहे.

घणु वाजे घुणघुणा, वारा वाहे रुणझुणा । भव तारकू हा

कान्हा, वेगी भेटवा का ॥

चंदनाची चोळी माझे अंग अंग पोळी । कान्हो वनमाळी,

वेगी भेटवा का ॥

शृंगारभाव असणारा हा विरहपूर्ण अभंग ज्ञानेश्वर माऊलींनी रचला आहे.

पैल तो ग काऊ कोकताहे । शकून गे माये सांगता हे ॥

उड रे उड रे काऊ । तुझे सोन्याने मढवीन पाऊ ॥

सासुरवाशिण स्त्री मनाला माहेरची सारखी आठवण येत असते. अशा वेळी माहेरचे कुणीतरी मला भेटायला येणार असा शकुन सांगणारा कावळा बाहेर ओरडत आहे. त्याला ही सासुरवाशिण स्त्री म्हणते, 'काऊ तू उड जा, तुझे पाय मी सोन्याने मढवून काढीन.'

ऊस डोंगा परी रस नव्हे डोंगा । काय भुललासी वरलिया रंगा ॥

चोखा डोंगा परि भाव नव्हे डोंगा । काय भुललासी वरलिया रंगा ॥

संत चोखोबांच्या या अभंगातून परमेश्वराबद्दलची ओढ, त्यातून निर्माण होणारी तळमळ व्यक्त झाली आहे.

चंदनाच्या संगे बोरी बाभळी । हे कळी टाकळी

चंदनाची॥1॥

संतांचिया संगे अभाविक जन । तयाच्या दर्शने तेचि

होती॥2॥

चोखा म्हणे ऐसा परमार्थ साधावा । नाही तरी भार वाहावा खरा ऐसा ॥3॥

संत संप्रदायाने संतसंगतीचा महिमा आपल्या अभंगातून वर्णन केला आहे. या अभंगातून संत चोखोबांनी संत, सज्जन, सद्गुरु यांच्या संगतीचे व दर्शनाचे महत्त्व चंदनाच्या संगतीने बोरी बाभळीला कसा सुगंध लाभतो हे दृष्टांत देऊन स्पष्ट केले आहे. चंदनाच्या वनात जर बोरीबाभळी उगवल्या तर त्यांनाही चंदनाचे गुण लागतात. अगदी त्याचप्रमाणे संतांच्या संगतीत राहिले की, त्यांचे गुण आपोआप आपल्यात येतात. संत चोखोबा म्हणतात, संतांच्या संगतीत राहूनच परमार्थ साधावा नाही तर जन्म वाया गेला म्हणून समजावे.

समारोप :-

बाराव्या शतकात संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाचा पाया रचला. या वारकरी परंपरेत अनेक संत निर्माण झाले. संतांनी ममता, समता, मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोन समाजात रुजविण्यासाठी व समाजाला दिशा दाखविण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण काम केले. नवसमाज घडविण्यासाठी संतांनी केलेले समाजप्रबोधनपर कार्य खूप

महत्वाचे आहे. संतांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानातून पर्यावरणविषयक असणारी सखोल दृष्टी आपणास दिसते. पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व आपल्या अनेक अभंगातून संतांनी पटवून दिले आहे. पर्यावरणातील वृक्ष, वेली हे आमचे सगे, सोयरे आहेत त्यामुळे त्यांना तोडू नका हा मौलिक संदेश संतांच्या अभंगातून व्यतीत होताना दिसतो.

नगरेची रचावी । जलाशये निर्मावी ।

महावने लावावी । नानाविधे ॥

या ज्ञानेश्वर माऊलींच्या ओवीमधून गावाची रचना कशी असावी, तसेच पाणी हा मानवासाठी अतिशय उपयुक्त घटक त्यामुळे पाणी साठवण्यासाठी जलाशये म्हणजेच तलाव, पाझरतलाव, विहिरी इत्यादी निर्माण करून गावाभोवती विविध वृक्षांची लागवड करावी असा पर्यावरणपूरक संदेश माऊलींनी दिला आहे. अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील राळेगण सिद्धी या गावात वरील ओवीप्रमाणे प्रयोग ज्येष्ठ समाजसेवक अण्णा हजारे यांनी केलेला दिसून येतो.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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3. पाच संतकवी - शं. गो. तुळपुळे.
4. 'श्री ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज सार्थ गाथा' - साखरे महाराज, यशोधन प्रकाशन, आळंदी, पुणे.
5. महाराष्ट्र सारस्वत खंड-1 - वि. ल. भावे.
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7. मध्ययुगीन मराठी वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास - डॉ. सदाशिव सरकटे, डॉ. सुशीला सोलापुरे.

ई-प्रशासन: काळाची गरज

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प्राध्यापक, विभागप्रमुख व संशोधन मार्गदर्शक, लोकप्रशासन विभाग, श्री शिवाजी महाविद्यालय परभणी.

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प्रस्तावना:

सध्याचा काळ हा विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाचा म्हणून समजला जातो. 21 वे शतक हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे शतक मानले जाते. विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रसारामुळे देशाच्या अनेक क्षेत्रात फार मोठे बदल झाले आहेत. प्रत्येक राष्ट्र सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करित आहे. विज्ञानाच्या शोधामुळे औद्योगिक क्रांती घडून आली आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे मानवी जीवनाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात बदल झाला आहे. एवढेच नव्हे तर शासन व प्रशासन यात सुध्दा मुलभूत स्वरूपाचे बदल झाले आहेत.

आधुनिक समाजाच्या गरजा व अपेक्षा पूर्ण करण्यात शासन व्यवस्था म्हणावी तेवढी यशस्वी झाली नाही. प्रशासकीय कार्यातील वाढ, कार्याचे गुंतागुंतीचे स्वरूप 'नोकशाही प्रवृत्ती, जनतेप्रती उदासीन भूमिका, अकार्यक्षमता, अपारदर्शकता, लालफितशाही, भ्रष्टाचार इ.मुळे प्रशासकीय अवस्था बेजबाबदार व अकार्यक्षम बनली आहे. या प्रशासनातील दोषदूर करून प्रशासन कसे जनताभिमुख व पारदर्शक वनेल यावर भर दिला पाहिजे. त्याच बरोबर आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा ही वापर केला पाहिजे. यालाच ईप्रशासन असे म्हटले जाते. आजच्या स्थिती मध्ये ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालया पासून ते पंतप्रधान कार्यालय, युनोच्या सचिवालयापर्यंत संगणक व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब केला आहे. तसेच शाळा, महाविद्यालय, बँका, वितीय संस्था, विद्युत कार्यालय, रेल्वे, परिवहन व्यवस्था, महसुल विभाग इ.सर्वच क्षेत्रात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामुळे प्रशासनाला नविन जगाचे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाल्याचे दिसून येते .

ईप्रशासनाचा अर्थ:

"ई " चा अर्थ इलेक्टॉनिक (Electronic) असा आहे. ज्या प्रशासनात इलेक्टॉनिक साधनांच्या साहाय्याने कार्य केली जातात. त्या प्रशासनाला ई-प्रशासन असे म्हटले जाते. उदाहरणार्थ: बँकेमध्ये इलेक्टॉनिक साधनांचा वापर केला जातो.

विषयाची मांडणी:

ईप्रशासन विषय हा कार्यालयाच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत महत्वाचा कधीही तो.ईप्रशासन हे कधीही आणि कोणत्याही ठिकाणी उपलब्ध असते. समाजाच्या विकासासाठी तसेच प्रशासनाच्या प्रगतीसाठी हा विषय Anniversary नेहमीच राहिला आहे. संशोधन कार्यासाठी या विषयांने झेप घेतली आहे. या संदर्भात देवांग मेहता असे सांगतात कि, ई प्रशासनाचा संबंध हा (SMART) प्रशासनाशी आहे. स्मार्ट प्रशासनाची सविस्तर माहिती खालील प्रमाणे आहे.

- (1) S-साधने व सुलभ प्रशासन.
- (2) M-नैतिक प्रशासन.
- (3) A-उत्तरदायी प्रशासन
- (4) R-जबाबदार प्रशासन
- (5) T-पारदर्शक प्रशासन.

वरिल स्मार्ट प्रशासन विश्लेषणावरून असे दिसते कि, माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे प्रसारीत केलेले प्रशासन म्हणजे

स्मार्ट होय. ईप्रशासनाला ऑनलाईन प्रशासन या नावाने ओळखले जाते. ई-प्रशासनाचे स्वरूप हे अतीशय महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. ईप्रशासनामध्ये थेट जलद व भ्रष्टाचारविरहित निर्णय घेतले जातात. याचा फायदा प्रत्यक्ष जनला लाभ होतो. ईप्रशासनाच्या द्वारे जनतेला शासन व प्रशासन यांच्या कार्यासंबंधीची माहिती, सेवा online मिळत असल्यामुळे वेळी, श्रम व पैसाची बचत होते. आपल्याला घर बसल्या रेल्वे चे तिकीट, विमान आसनाचे आरक्षण तिकीट बुकता करता येते. ATM, E-Ticket इत्यादी ईप्रशासनाची उदाहरणे आहेत. अशी एकंदर या विषयाची मांडणी आहे.

संशोधनाची गृहीतके:

- (1) भारतातील ई-प्रशासन जाणून घेऊन संगणकाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- (2) देशाच्या प्रगतीसाठी ईप्रशासन आवश्यक आहे .
- (3) सामाजिक प्रश्नांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी ईप्रशासन कार्यालयात असणे, काळाची गरज भासते
- (4) आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान उपयोगात आणणे ईप्रशासनाचे कर्तव्य आहे.
- (5) बदलत्या काळानुसार ई-प्रशासनाचा सखोल अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश:

आज सर्वच ठिकाणी ईप्रशासन झेपघेत आहे. शिक्षण, आरोप प्रशासन, बँक, उद्योगधंदे, शासकीय निमशासकीय, केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार यांचे सचिवालय कार्यालय या सर्वच क्षेत्रात ईप्रशासन सध्या काम करीत आहे. माझे संशोधन तळागाळातील लोकांपर्यंत जावे. तरुण पिढीने वाचावे, अभ्यासकाच्या दृष्टीने उपयुक्त ठरावे, अनेक संशोधक वर्ग तयार व्हा. असा संशोधन पेपर लिहिण्या मागचा उद्देश आहे.

ई-प्रशासनाचे फायदे:

- (1) ईप्रशासनात नागरिकांशी सहजपणे संवाद साधला जातो. ईमेल व इंटरनेट यांच्या माध्यमातून संपर्क केला जातो.
- (2) ई-प्रशासनामुळे प्रशासनात सुधारित व आधुनिक कार्यपद्धती यांचा अवलंब केला जातो.
- (3) ई-प्रशासनामुळे अंतर ही बाब नष्ट होते.
- (4) ई-प्रशासनामुळे नागरीकांचा वेळ, श्रम व पैसा यांचा अपव्यय टळतो.
- (5) ई-प्रशासनात पारदर्शकता येते. प्रशासनातील क्रीया-प्रक्रीया व कार्यपद्धती सामान्य जनतेला माहिती होते.
- (6) ई-प्रशासनासाठी आवश्यक असणारी निर्णय प्रक्रीया ताबडतोब माहित होते. यामुळेच शासन गतीशिल राहते.
- (7) ई-प्रशासनात कर्मचारी कपात होऊ शकतो. प्रशासनावरील प्रशासनाचा भारही कमी होतो.
- (8) ई-प्रशासनात संगणकाच्या माध्यमातून समन्वय प्रस्थापित करणे सुलभ होते.
- (9) ई-प्रशासनात भ्रष्टाचार कमी होतो. महसुलाची वसुली प्रामाणिक होते.
- (10) ई-प्रशासन समाजवादाला विकसीत बनवते.

ई-प्रशासनाचे महत्त्व:

संपूर्ण जगातील ई-प्रशासनातील विविध घटकांचा अभ्यास केल्यानंतर असे दिसून येते की, ई-प्रशासनाचे जाळे, हे सामाजिक क्षेत्र, राजकीय क्षेत्र, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र या सर्वच ठिकाणी आढळून येते. फार मोठी क्रांती ई-प्रशासनाने केली आहे. छोट्या-मोठ्या खेड्यात तसेच शहरात सुद्धा ई-प्रशासनाने कामगिरी केली आहे. पैशाचा व्यवहार ऑनलाईन, फोन पे गुगल पे तसेच बँकिंग सेवा, डिजिटल सेवा या सर्व घटकामध्ये ई-प्रशासनाचे महत्त्व योगदान जाले आहे. म्हणून आजच्या काळामध्ये ई-प्रशासनाचे महत्त्व वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते. एवढेच नव्हे तर उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रांतही ई-प्रशासनाने ठसा उमटवला आहे. राष्ट्रांच्या प्रगतीसाठी आणि देशाच्या हितासाठी ई-प्रशासनाने क्रांती केली आहे. विज्ञानाने जसा नविन-नविन घटकांचा शोध लावला. त्याचप्रमाणे ई-प्रशासनाने सुद्धा नविन गौष्टींचा शोध लावून जनतेचे जीवन समृद्ध करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

सारांश आणि निष्कर्ष:

खरोखरच आजच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये दे ई-प्रशासनाच्या संदर्भात वर्णन करावे. तेवढे कमी आहे. ई-प्रशासनाने सरकारच्या कार्यामध्ये फार मोठे बदल केले आहेत देशाच्या विविकासाच्या बाबतीत इंटरनेटसेने खूप मोठी प्रगती केली आहे. एका शुन्य मिनिटांत ई-प्रशासनाने जग बदलून टाकले आहेत. संशोधन करण्यासाठी ग्रंथालयात वाचकासाठी, तसेच नविन पिढीला प्रेरीत करण्यासाठी ई-प्रशासनाने मदत केल्याचे दिसून येते. लोकनिवड दृष्टिकोन, सुशासन, माहितीचा अधिकार, नवलोकप्रशासन, विकास प्रशासन, नागरिकांची सनद, लोकप्रशासनातील खाजगी भागीदारी, आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन, स्वयंसेवी संघटना या सर्व विषयांवर ई-प्रशासनाने प्राबल्य मिळवले आहेत.

सामान्य नागरिकांचे प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी ई-प्रशासनाने हातभार लागल्याचे आपणाला दिसून येते. मतदार जनजागृतीसाठी, निवडणूकिचे कार्य उत्कृष्ट पारपडण्यासाठी ई-प्रशासन कार्यक्षम असणे आवश्यक असणे गरजेचे आहे. याचबरोबर ई-प्रशासनातून यशस्वी सफता मिळून प्रशासन मजबुत होण्यासाठी मदत झाली आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानात ई-प्रशासन भूमिका महत्त्वाची राहिली आहे. शिक्षण, आरोग्य 'पोषण, कुटूंब कल्याण या सेवांचे वितरण ई-प्रशासना तर्फे तसेच संशोधक विद्यार्थी धोरण ठरविणारे आणि संस्था यांच्या करीता ई-प्रशासन हे एक चांगले शासन म्हणून राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर त्याला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

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बालविवाह: एक सामाजिक कलंक

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प्रस्तावना

सामाजिक समस्या या मानवी समाजा इतक्याच प्राचीन आहेत. सामाजिक समस्या ही संकल्पना विधीशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, वैद्यकशास्त्र, आणि समाजकार्यात वापरल्या जाते. राज्यशास्त्रात प्रशासकीय दृष्टिकोनातून अर्थशास्त्रात आर्थिक दृष्टिकोनातून मानसशास्त्रात मानसिक दृष्ट्या आणि समाजकार्यात उपाययोजना म्हणून या संकल्पनेचा वापर केला जातो. समाजशास्त्रात सामाजिक समस्या सामाजिक दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यासल्या जातात. पीटरवर्सली यांच्या शब्दात सांगायचे झाल्यास सामाजिक समस्या ही संज्ञा समस्याप्रधान आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या, समूहाच्या समस्या या वेगवेगळ्या असतात. सामाजिक समस्या आणि वैयक्तिक समस्या यांच्यामध्ये फरक आहे. वैयक्तिक समस्या व्यक्तीपुरते मर्यादित असतात आणि सामाजिक समस्या वैयक्तिक समस्येशी संबंधित नसतात. माझी समस्या या सार्वत्रिक आहेत. सामाजिक समस्यांच्या स्वरूपात काळानुसार फरक दिसून येतो. सामाजिक समस्या मानवी समाजाशी संबंधित असतात. सामाजिक समस्या समाजातील स्थिती आहेत, त्यांचे निर्मूलना करिता सामूहिक कृती आवश्यक आहे, त्यावर सामूहिक उपाययोजना केली जाते. समस्या या कुकार्यात्मक क्रिया आहेत, त्याचा समाजावर परिणाम होत असतो. सामाजिक समस्या ही समाजातील बहुतांश लोकांना ग्रासते. समस्या ही संकल्पना समाजातील आदर्श मूल्य प्रमाणे केले या मापदंडांच्या आधारावर मानली जाते. जोपर्यंत एखादी स्थिती समाज अवतनीय समजत नाही तोपर्यंत त्याची सामाजिक समस्येत निर्मिती होत नाही. सामाजिक समस्या या कालखंड आणि स्थिती सापेक्षा असतात. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून 75 वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त कालखंड लोटला आहे तरीही भारतीय समाजात आजही बालविवाह होतात हे नाकारता येणार नाही.

शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश:

- *बालविवाह म्हणजे काय हे स्पष्ट करणे
- *भारतीतिल बाल विवाहाची स्थिती अभ्यासणे
- *बालविवाहाची करणे आणि परिणाम जाणून घेणे
- *बालविवाह संदर्भात असणाऱ्या कायद्यांचा अभ्यास करणे
- *बालविवाहाला प्रतिबंध घालण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचवणे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध लेखनासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात येणार असून संदर्भ ग्रंथ पुस्तके मासिके व इंटरनेटवरील माहितीच्या आधारे शोधनिबंधाची मांडणी केली जाणार आहे.

गृहीत कृत्य:

भारतात आजही बालविवाह होतात.

बालविवाह प्रतिबंधा साठी पुढील प्रमाणे प्रयत्न करण्यात आले आहेत:

19व्या शतकात राजा राममोहन रॉय, ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर, पंडिता रमाबाई यांसारख्या समाजसुधारकांनी ही दुष्ट प्रथा समूळ नष्ट करण्याचे काम केले. वसाहतवादी

सरकारने बालविवाहाविरुद्ध काही कायदेशीर उपाय सुरू केले. 1860 मध्ये संमत झालेल्या कायद्याने मुलींचे लग्नाचे वय 10 वर्षे करण्यात आले. पुढे संमतीचे वय अधिनियम, 1891 ने हे वय वाढवून 12 वर्षे केले.

1929 मध्ये मंजूर झालेल्या शारदा कायद्याने मुलींचे लग्नाचे वय 14 वर्षे आणि मुलांसाठी 18 वर्षे केले. हिंदू विवाह कायदा, 1955 मध्ये विवाहासाठी मुलींचे वय 18 आणि मुलांसाठी 21 असे नमूद केले आहे.

बालविवाह प्रतिबंध कायदा (PCMA), 2006 : या कायद्याने बालविवाह प्रतिबंध कायदा, 1929 ची जागा घेतली. हे बालविवाह करणाऱ्या, आयोजित, निर्देशित किंवा प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या कृत्यांना गुन्हेगार ठरवते आणि 2 वर्षा पर्यंत कारावासाच्या शिक्षेची तरतूद करते आणि INR 1 लाख पर्यंत दंड. बालवधूला संरक्षण देणारे इतर कायदे बाल न्याय (मुलांची काळजी आणि संरक्षण) कायदा, 2015 समाविष्ट करतात ; घरगुती हिंसाचार कायदा, 2005; आणि लैंगिक गुन्ह्यांपासून मुलांचे संरक्षण कायदा,

2012 . एक संसदीय स्थायी समिती महिलांसाठी लग्नाचे वय 21 पर्यंत वाढवण्याच्या साधक-बाधक चर्चा होते आहे, ज्याला केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडळाने मंजुरी दिली आहे.

भारतीय कायद्यानुसार लग्नाचे मुलीचे वय 18 आणि मुलांचे वय 21 वर्षे निश्चित करण्यात आले आहे. परंतु अशी अनेक राज्ये आहेत जी कायद्याला बगल देऊन अशी पावले उचलतात. 2020 नंतर ही आकडेवारी वाढत असल्याचे दिसते. 2021 मध्ये 1050 बालविवाह नोंदवले गेले आहेत आणि ही संख्या 2020 पेक्षा जास्त आहे. म्हणजे दररोज 3 बालविवाह होत आहेत. जर आपण 2011 ते 2021 बदल बोललो तर या यादीत या राज्यांमध्ये सर्वाधिक बालविवाहाची प्रकरणे दिसून आली आहेत. 2021 मध्ये 1050 बालविवाह तर 2020 मध्ये 782 प्रकरणे नोंदवली गेली. कर्नाटक- भारतात बालविवाहाची सर्वाधिक प्रकरणे कर्नाटकात आढळून आली असून, तेथे बालविवाहाची ८९४ प्रकरणे नोंदवण्यात आली आहेत. तामिळनाडू- भारतातील बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत तामिळनाडू दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे, जिथे 2021 मध्ये 649 प्रकरणे नोंदवण्यात आली आहेत. पश्चिम बंगाल- या यादीत पश्चिम बंगाल तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे, जिथे 2021 मध्ये 619 प्रकरणे नोंदवली गेली. आसाम- बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत आसाम चौथ्या क्रमांकावर आहे, जिथे 2021 मध्ये 596 प्रकरणे नोंदवण्यात आली आहेत.

बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्र पाचव्या क्रमांकावर आहे. 2021 मध्ये येथे 280 प्रकरणे नोंदवली गेली आहेत. तेलंगणा- बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत तेलंगणा सहाव्या क्रमांकावर आहे. 2021 मध्ये येथे 248 प्रकरणे नोंदवण्यात आली आहेत. हरियाणा- बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत हरियाणा सातव्या क्रमांकावर आहे. 2021 मध्ये येथे 202 प्रकरणे नोंदवली गेली. आंध्र प्रदेश- बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत आंध्र प्रदेश आठव्या क्रमांकावर आहे. 2021 मध्ये येथे 194 प्रकरणे नोंदवण्यात आली आहेत. राजस्थान- बालविवाहाच्या बाबतीत राजस्थान 9 व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. 2021 मध्ये येथे फक्त 93 प्रकरणे नोंदवण्यात आली आहेत.

१८ वर्षे वयाच्या आधी लग्न करणे हे मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन आहे. ते थांबवण्यासाठी कायदे असले तरी ही घातक प्रथा आजही अनेक देशांमध्ये सुरू आहे. बालविवाहामुळे दीर्घकालीन त्रास होऊ शकतो. बालवधू आणि त्यांचे शिक्षण सुरू ठेवण्याची शक्यता कमी असते आणि त्यांना घरगुती हिंसाचाराचा धोका जास्त असतो. वीस वर्षांच्या मुलीपेक्षा किशोरवयीन मुलींना गर्भधारणेदरम्यान आणि बाळंतपणादरम्यान होणाऱ्या

गुंतागुंतांमुळे मृत्यूचा धोका जास्त असतो. त्यांची संतती आयुष्याच्या पहिल्या महिन्यात मृत जन्माला येण्याची किंवा मरण्याची अधिक शक्यता असते. बालविवाह होण्यामागे सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक नियम, गरिबी, शिक्षणाचा अभाव आणि लैंगिक असमानता ही कारणे प्रामुख्याने जबाबदार आहेत.

काही समाजांमध्ये, बालविवाह हे मुलीचे भविष्य सुरक्षित करण्याचा आणि गरिबी किंवा लैंगिक संबंधांपासून संरक्षण करण्याचा एक मार्ग म्हणून पाहिले जाते. तसेच याकडे परंपरा किंवा प्रथा जपण्याचा एक मार्ग म्हणून पाहिले जाते. या सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक सवयी बदलणे कठीण आहे, कारण त्या समाजात खोलवर रुजलेल्या आहेत. गरिबी हा देखील एक प्रमुख घटक आहे, कारण बालविवाहाकडे आर्थिक भार कमी करण्याचा किंवा आर्थिक लाभ मिळविण्याचा मार्ग म्हणून पाहिले जाते. मुलीच्या जबाबदारी मधून मुक्त होऊ असे वधू पित्यास वाटते आणि वराच्या कुटुंबाला हुंड्याच्या स्वरूपात आर्थिक मदत मिळते आणि घरी आणि शेतात कामासाठी हक्काची व्यक्ती मिळते ही भावना आजही पहावयास मिळते.

सारांश:

बालविवाहामुळे मुलांच्या हक्कांचे उल्लंघन होते आणि त्यांना हिंसा, शोषण आणि अत्याचाराचा सामना करावा लागतो. बालविवाहाचा मुली आणि मुले दोघांवरही परिणाम होतो, परंतु मुलींवर त्याचा परिणाम विषम प्रमाणात होतो.

बालविवाहाला आळा घालण्यासाठी अनेक पद्धतींची उपाययोजना आवश्यकता आहे ज्यामुळे मुली आणि स्त्रियांबद्दलचे सामाजिक नियम आणि दृष्टिकोन बदलू शकतात. बाल संरक्षण प्रणाली मजबूत करणे आणि बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायद्यांची अंमलबजावणी करणे, तसेच मुलींना शिक्षण, आरोग्य सेवा आणि आर्थिक संधी प्रदान करणे आणि याबाबत समाजातील सर्व स्तरातील लोकांना बालविवाहा मुळे शारीरिक मानसिक आरोग्य कसे धोक्यात येते या बाबतीत जनजागृती करण्याच्या नितांत आवश्यक आहे. या वर प्रतिबंध घालण्यासाठी ग्रामीण स्तरावर बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायद्या विषयी जनजागृती करून मुलीचे बालपण जपून, त्यांची शारीरिक आणि मानसिक सर्वांगीण वाढ कशी होईल यावर अधिकाधिक लक्ष केंद्रित करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. बालकल्याणासाठी राबविल्या जाणाऱ्या विविध योजना संबंधित घटकांपर्यंत पोहोचतात की नाही? याचाही विचार होणे आवश्यक आहे. शासनाच्या 'शुभमंगल विवाह' आणि अन्य योजना शेवटच्या घटकापर्यंत पोहोचवण्यासाठी शासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांबरोबर सामाजिक संस्थांनीही पुढाकार घेतला तरच या समस्येवर कायमचा इलाज होऊ शकेल.

नोबेल शांतता पुरस्कार विजेते कैलाश सत्यार्थी यांनी स्थापन केलेली कैलाश सत्यार्थी चिल्ड्रन्स फाउंडेशन

(KSCF) ही भारतातील सर्वात विश्वासाह एनजीओ आहे जी बालविवाह रोखण्यासाठी काम करते. KSCF ची बालविवाह एनजीओ गेली 40 वर्षे देशभरातील निष्पाप आणि असुरक्षित मुलांच्या बालपणाचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी कार्यरत आहे. भारतातील बालविवाह संपवण्यासाठी श्री. सत्यार्थी यांचे पथदर्शी कार्य सुरू आहे. आणि भारतीय या सामाजिक विचारांचे रोपण होण्याची आवश्यकता आहे की मुलींची सर्वांगीण वाढ झाल्यावीना त्यांचा विवाह होता कामा नये, असे झाल्यासच भारत देशाला सुदृढ माता आणि सुदृढ बालकांचा वारसा लाभेल आणि भारताचे भविष्य उज्वल होण्यास मदत होईल यात शंका नाही.

संदर्भसूची:

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हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरणीय चेतना

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प्रस्तावना

प्रकृति और मनुष्य का संबंध शाश्वत है। मनुष्य प्रकृति का अंश है। आज के युग में संपूर्ण विश्व किसी समस्या से अधिक ग्रस्त है तो वह है पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन। विश्व के सभी देशों में पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन कम करने की बात कही जा रही है। अनेक देशों ने कई कदम भी उठाए हैं। भारत में जल, वायु और मृदा की स्वच्छता में गिरावट आ रही है। बढ़ते ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से भारत भी अछूता नहीं रहा है। जिसकी वजह से मनुष्य का अस्तित्व ही खतरे में दिखाई दे रहा है। भूमंडलीकरण उदारीकरण के नाम पर जो विकास का तांडव फैलाया जा रहा है। वह विनाश का कारण बन रहा है। इंसानों की भोगवादी वृत्ति ने ही विश्व को इस संकट के करीब लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। लोग सुख-सुविधा के लिए इतने आदी होते जा रहे हैं कि उन्हें इस बात का अंदाजा ही नहीं है कि इससे पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। सड़कों के लिए न जाने कितने पेड़ काट दिए जा रहे हैं। बिजली बनाने के लिए नदियों पर बड़े-बड़े बांध निर्मित किये जा रहे हैं। यही नहीं एयर कंडीशनर, फ्रिज और गाड़ियों के धुओं से निकलने वाले गैस से न केवल वायुमंडल दूषित होता जा रहा है, बल्कि ओजोन परत पर भी असर हो रहा है। विकास के नाम पर जंगलों की अंधाधुंध कटाई, खनिज संसाधनों की अनियंत्रित खुदाई, नदी और तालाबों पर बांध बनाने से अविकसित देशों के सामने परिस्थितिकीय संकट की गंभीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है।

सारे खनिज संसाधन आदिवासी क्षेत्र में पाए जाते हैं। जिसकी वजह से उनके अस्तित्व पर खतरा मंडरा रहा है। यह नहीं वहां के मूल निवासियों को भी विस्थापित करने पर मजबूर किया जा रहा है। जल, जंगल, जमीन को वे अपना मानकर वर्षों से उसकी सेवा करते आए हैं, उन्हीं से उन्हें अलग किया जा रहा है, या फिर डरा धमका के उन्हें छीन लिया जा रहा है। स्वच्छ हवा, साफ पानी इंसान की महत्वपूर्ण जरूरतें हैं। आज आम आदमी को यह नसीब नहीं हो पा रहा है। जल समस्या बहुत विकट हो चुकी है। नासिरा शर्मा का उपन्यास कुड़ियाँ जान बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जो जल की गंभीर समस्या को लेकर लिखा गया उपन्यास है। पानी कम होने के कारण जो संकट सामने आ रहा है उसका जिक्र उपन्यास में किया है। मोहल्ले के कुएं बरसों पहले पाट दिए गए थे। एक-दो घरों में हड़कंप थे, जो खराब पड़े थे। मस्जिद वाली गली से मिली अंदरवाली गली थी। वहां पक्के बड़े-बड़े घर थे। उनके यहां भी पानी की हाय-तौबा मची थी। शिव मंदिर के पुजारी भी बिना नहाए परेशान बैठे थे। उन्होंने न मंदिर धोया था, ना भगवान को भोग लगाया था, उनके सारे लौटे खाली पड़े हुए थे। नल की टोटी पर कई बार कौआ पानी की तलाश में आकर बैठ उड़ चुका था।" यह चित्र सिर्फ एक गांव या फिर मोहल्ले भर का नहीं था बल्कि इस चित्र के माध्यम से पूरे देश को चित्रित किया है। छोटे, बड़े, अमीर, गरीब सब की सिर्फ एक ही समस्या है जो है पानी। जिसे

पानी की कीमत नहीं समझी उसे बर्बाद करते रहे, उनके लिए भगवान भी कुछ नहीं कर सकता। इसके लिए सिर्फ मनुष्य ही जिम्मेदार है। आए दिन इंसान ही नहीं पशु पक्षी भी और जानवर भी पानी के संकट से जूझ रहे हैं। परंपरागत तालाब जल से खत्म होते जा रहे हैं अगर पानी है या उसमें पानी की मात्रा बहुत ही सीमित है। उसका पानी भी दूषित होता जा रहा है। एक तो पानी सीमित है जहां भी है वहां दूषित है पीने योग्य पानी नहीं है। यह जो समस्या है वह एक गांव की नहीं, तो पूरे भारत की यह समस्या है। दूसरी तरफ नदियों पर निरंतर बनते हुए बांध से भी परिस्थितिकीय जगत को बड़ी हानि पहुंच रही है। बांधों के निर्माण का प्रभाव सिर्फ मनुष्य पर ही नहीं पड़ रहा, अपितु जीव-जंतु, पशु-पक्षी सभी इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और मजबूरी में वहां से इन सभी को विस्थापित होना पड़ रहा है। जिस तरह से वह प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहा है, उसे देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि, वह दिन दूर नहीं जब समस्त मानव जाति इस काल के मुंह में समा जाएगी। विकास की ओर देखकर हम आने वाली पीढ़ी के बारे में कुछ सोचते ही नहीं। मनुष्य प्रकृति की सुरक्षा न करके उसे ही खत्म करने पर तुल हो रहा है। ग्रामीण भागों में रहने वाले लोगों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति ज्यादा जागरूकता दिखाई देती है। ग्रामीण लोगों का जुड़ाव पेड़ पौधों से ज्यादा होता है। वह पर्यावरण के प्रति संवेदनशील है। कुसुम कुमार का 'मीठी निम' जो

उपन्यास है, वह वन और पेड़ पौधों की रक्षा तथा वृक्षारोपण के आंदोलन पर केंद्रित उपन्यास हैं। उपन्यास की पात्र ओमना अशिक्षित होने के बावजूद पर्यावरण के लिए प्रेम प्रदर्शित करती है, वह समाज के लिए भी एक मिसाल बन गई है। वृक्ष से वह इतना प्यार करती है कि वह इन्हें छोड़कर अपने पुत्रों के साथ भी नहीं जाती और उपन्यास के आखिर में उसकी बेटी भी यही प्रतिज्ञा लेती है, कि मैं जहां भी रूंगी वृक्ष की रक्षा करूंगी! इस तरह का संकल्प अगर समाज के सभी लोग करेंगे तो पर्यावरण की समस्या का हाल खुद मिट जाएगा और हम सब इस पर्यावरण में संकट से बच सकते हैं।

नदियों को जल का अच्छा स्रोत माना जाता है। इसके पानी से लाखों लोगों की प्यास बुझती है। खेतों तो की सिंचाई भी होती है, लेकिन मनुष्य ही इससे अपने स्वार्थ के लिए प्रदूषित कर रहा है। यूरेनियम के कचरे से झारखंड का पानी जो है वह खराब हो चुका है और इस पानी से वहां के लोग अपनी प्यास बुझाते हैं या खेतों की सिंचाई भी उसी से करते हैं और इसके कारण नदी का पानी प्रदूषित हुआ है और उसमें अंदर रहने वाले जीव जंतु भी विकिरण ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं। मरंग गोडा नीलकंठ हुआ महुआ मांझी के उपन्यास में इसका वर्णन किया हुआ दिखाई देता है। प्लास्टिक जो कभी नष्ट नहीं होता लेकिन हम उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमारा पूरा जीवनी प्लास्टिक मय हो चुका है वह भूमि पर से नष्ट नहीं होता जैसा कि तैसा रहता है। शहरी क्षेत्र में वायु प्रदूषण का खतरा बहुत बढ़ रहा है। जीव शेषीय इंद्रियों के उपयोग के कारण यूरोप में तेजावी वर्षा की विपदा आयी है। अम्लीय वर्षा के कारण सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड और नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड को वायुमंडल में छोड़ने के कारण वर्षा, बर्फ और कुहरे की तेजी से बढ़ी अम्लता एक और भूमंडलीय समस्या है। अमल की वर्षा फसलों और वनस्पतियों को नष्ट करती है। ताजे जल के जलाशयों के जीवधारी को मार डालती है और इमारतों को ढहा देती है। मनुष्य और प्रकृति का संबंध अनादिकाल से चला आ रहा है। प्रकृति ने मनुष्य पर अपनी अधः संपदा सदैव ही लुटाई है। प्रकृति ने सहचरी की भांति मनुष्य के प्रत्येक हर्ष विशाद को झेला है, भोगा है और समझा है। मनुष्य वर्तमान युग में प्रकृति से दूर हटता चला जा रहा है। डॉ. उमेश प्रसाद सिंह लिखते हैं - "प्रकृति और मानव का अविभाज्य उल्लास ही तो मानवीय चेतना की संजीवनी का निकष है।"

भक्तिकाल के कवियों जैसे तुलसी, कबीर, मीराबाई, सभी कवियों ने पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अपने साहित्य द्वारा कहा है। रामचरितमानस में ऐसे कई प्रसंग हैं जिसमें राम नदियों की पूजा करते हैं। सीता वृक्षों की सिंचाई करती है। आधुनिक काल का महाकाव्य कामायनी में भी जयशंकर प्रसाद ने प्रकृति का चित्रण सह चारीनी के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। प्रयोगवादी काव्य के प्रवर्तक अनंजय ने भी अपने काव्य में पर्यावरण के प्रति महत्व दर्शाया है। असाध्य वीणा में मनुष्य के अहं का त्याग करने को कहा है और आत्मानुभूति प्राप्त करने को कहा है। प्रेमचंद ने भी 'पूस

खुडे शुभांगी मनोहर

की रात 'कहानी में अपने प्राकृतिक परिवेश का पर्दा खोला है। अज्ञेय ने 'अरे यायावर रहेगा याद' में प्रकृति का स्थल वर्णन किया है। मृदुला गर्ग का-कठ गुलाब, अलका सरावगी का एक ब्रेक के बाद, संजीव का रह गई दिशाएं इसी पार, महुआ मांझी का मरंग गोडा नीलकंठ हुआ, रणेद्र का ग्लोबल गांव का देवता, गायब होता देश आदि उपन्यासों में पर्यावरण के बारे में चर्चा की है। इन उपन्यासों में परिस्थितिकीय संकट और स्थानीय लोगों की समस्या को लेकर भूमंडलीकरण के बाद उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं का आदिवासी जीवन पर प्रभाव, खनन से उत्पन्न हुए विकिरण के खतरे, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की समस्या, विस्थापन, वन अधिकारी का उल्लंघन, भूमि अधिग्रहण जैसी समस्याओं पर ये केंद्रित है, इन उपन्यास में जंगलों में रहनेवाले लोगों की संस्कृति और पर्यावरण की समस्याओं की और हमारा ध्यान खींचते हैं। गोमा आजाद अपनी कविता में लिखती है - "आदिवासी पत्थर को दूध पिलाते हो तुम, इस धरती के विकसित और सभी वासी हो हम, याद रखो हम सबसे करीब है प्रकृति है।" राजेंद्र उपाध्याय के कविता संग्रह -सिर्फ पेड़ ही नहीं कटते हैं की कविता में कवि कहते हैं। "कटते हुए पेड़ों के साथ आदमी भी मरता है।" पर्यावरण का प्रदूषण संपूर्ण समाज को प्रदूषित कर रहा है। कमलेश भट्ट कमल कहते हैं - "हमने विष पिलाकर आजमाया है बहुत अब हमें भी विष पिलाकर आजमाएंगी नदी।"

जो प्रकृति राधा माधव की प्रेममयी विविध क्रीड़ाओं के उल्लासमय वातावरण में नर्तन करने लगती है। वियोगी पक्ष में वही प्रकृति गोपियों की वियोग अग्नि को और भी अधिक प्रज्वलित कर देती है। गोपियों की मधुर प्रेम क्रीड़ाओं का साक्षी मधुवन इसलिए विरोहिणियों का उलाहना पाता है। मधुवन तुम कत रहत हारो! विरह वियोग श्याम सुंदर के ताड़े क्यों न जरे! "सूरदास ने यमुना नदी को विरहदग्ध नायिका के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है।" देखियत कालिंदी अतिकारी! अहौ पथिक कहियो उन हरि सौ, भई विरह जुर जारी!" नेत्रों से बहते अश्रुओं का वर्षा के साथ बहुत ही मार्मिक रूपक संयुजा है। "देखों माई! नयनन्ह सौ घन हारो! बिन हीं ऋतु बरसात निसि बासर सदा सजल दोऊ तारे! प्रकृति का दूत- दूती के रूपों में चित्रण किया है। गोपिया चंद्रमा को दूत बनाकर अपने संदेश भेजने की कल्पना करती है। प्रकृति के संवेदक रूप का भी चित्रण सूरदास जी ने किया है। कृष्ण के वियोग में केवल गोपिया ही दुखी नहीं है, बल्कि ब्रज की संपूर्ण प्रकृति ही वेदना से भर उठती है और सूरदास के काव्य में प्रकृति सजीव है और वह लीला का प्रमुख अंग है। रीतिकाल में प्रकृति नारी के अंग में ही समाकर रह गई। प्रकृति पर मानवीय क्रीड़ाओं के आरोप के सहारे भावाभि व्यक्त की है। हेमंत वर्णन में कवि समाज को उपदेश न देकर प्रकृति को उपदेश देता है जो मनुष्य पर भी लागू होता है। बिहारी ने नायिका का नखशिख सौंदर्य वर्णन करने के लिए प्रकृति से अप्रस्तुतों का चयन किया है। प्रकृति नायिका के हृदय में

अभिलाषा का संचार कर उसकी स्मृति को गंभीर और उत्कंठा को तीव्र बना रही है! इस प्रकार प्राचीन तथा मध्यकालीन काव्य में प्रकृति का मनोहारी रूप हमें दिखाई देता है!

निष्कर्ष:

प्रकृति के साथ संतुलन बनने की बनाने की जिम्मेदारी मनुष्यों की है, अगर उसे इसी तरह से प्रदूषित और नष्ट किया जाता रहा तो एक दिन प्रकृति मनुष्य को नष्ट कर देगी! विकास के नाम पर जिस विनाश को मनुष्य दावत दे रहा है उससे मानवता का बच पाना कठिन लग रहा है! पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण करना इंसान का कर्तव्य है, नहीं तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब हमें ऑक्सीजन भी खरीदनी पड़ेगी! अगर हम अभी से सचेत नहीं हुए तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब सारे गोचर अगोचर प्राणी खत्म हो जाएंगे! इस विषय पर सभी लोगों को गंभीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए और मनुष्य, प्राणी, पशु, पक्षी सभी का जीवन बचाना चाहिए! विकास के हर कदम पर पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा महत्वपूर्ण हैं! हमने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की अत्यधिकता के कारण पारिस्थितिकी के तंत्र को नुकसान पहुंचाया है, जिसका कारण बे मौसम बारिश, बाढ़, सुखा, तूफान और अनेक प्राकृतिक घटनाएं तेजी से घटित हो रही है!

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:

- 1) नासिरा शर्मा - कुड़ियांजान
- 2) कुसुम कुमार - मीठी नीम
- 3) शुक्ल श्रीवल्लभ - हिंदी के वैयक्तिक निबंध

भारतीय राजकारणातील बदलते प्रवाह

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प्रस्तावना

भारतीय लोकशाहीमध्ये मूलभूत परिवर्तन होत आहे हे सर्वज्ञात आहे. निवडणूकांतील स्पर्धेच्या स्वरूपातील पद्धतशीर बदल, मध्यमवर्गात झालेली वाढ, सोशल मीडियाचा वाढता वापर आणि जुन्या वर्गव्यवस्थेचे लोप पावणे यासह अनेक बदलांनी हे दिसून आले आहे. २०१४ पासून भारतीय जनता पक्षाच्या (भाजप) सामाजिक आणि भौगोलिक विस्ताराने राजकीय अवकाशात अनेक बदल झाले आहेत, परिणामी काँग्रेस आणि दुर्लक्षित होऊन, डावे कमजोर झाले आहेत आणि राज्यस्तरीय पक्षांची ताकद कमी झाली आहे. भाजपने याचा पुरेपुर फायदा घेतला आहे. अर्थातच यामुळे भूतकाळात सामाजिक तफावतीचा परिणाम असलेल्या विविध मतदार गटांमधील फरक कमी झाला आहे. तसेच गेली २ दशके राष्ट्रीय राजकारणावर प्रभाव असलेल्या प्रादेशिक पक्षांचे महत्त्व कमी झाले आहे. भूतकाळात सामाजिक तफावतीचा परिणाम असलेल्या विविध मतदान गटांमधील फरक कमी झाला आहे. अर्थातच भाजपने याचा पुरेपुर फायदा घेतला आहे. भारत स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे साजरी करत असताना, या झपाट्याने बदलणाऱ्या राजकीय अवकाशात तसेच देशाच्या लोकशाहीला आकार देणाऱ्या राजकीय पक्षांच्या भूमिकेचे आम्ही मूल्यांकन करत आहोत. हे राजकीय पक्ष वैयक्तिक तक्रारी मांडण्याचे माध्यम, राजकीय महत्वाकांक्षेचे साधन आणि राजकीय तोडगा काढण्यासाठी हितसंबंधांचे व्यासपीठ यांसंबंधी नागरिक आणि सरकार यांना जोडणारा दुवा म्हणून काम करतात. म्हणूनच, आधुनिक लोकशाही राजकीय पक्षांशिवाय अकल्पनीय आहे.

भारतातील राजकीय पक्ष प्रणालीची उत्क्रांती-

राजकीय पक्षांचे स्वतःचे संघटनात्मक जीवन असते, ते राजकीय व्यवस्थेतही परावर्तित होते. ते प्रणालीचे घटक किंवा 'भाग' आहेत आणि म्हणून प्रणालीतील बदलांचे परिणाम नैसर्गिकरित्या त्यांच्यावर होतात. भारतातील पक्ष व्यवस्थेत अगदी सुरुवातीपासून किमान चार बदल झाले आहेत हे सर्वमान्य आहे. सर्वप्रथम, पक्ष व्यवस्थेत (१९५२-६७), काँग्रेस हा राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर आणि बहुतेक राज्यांमध्ये विजय मिळवणारा प्रमुख पक्ष होता याला 'काँग्रेस व्यवस्था' असे म्हटले गेले. पुढील टप्प्यात (१९६७-८९) अनेक राज्यांमध्ये काँग्रेस पक्षाच्या विरोधात अनेक प्रादेशिक पक्ष उदयाला आले परिणामी राज्य पक्ष प्रणालीचे ध्रुवीकरण झाले. काँग्रेस राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विजय मिळवत असतानाच, बिगर-काँग्रेस विरोधी पक्षांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात जागा आणि मतसंख्या जिंकण्यास सुरुवात केली. सध्याच्या पक्ष पद्धतीची सुरुवात २०१४ मध्ये भाजपच्या हुकमी बहुमतापासून झाली आहे. २०१९ मध्ये सलग दुसऱ्यांदा विजय मिळवून आणि पक्षाच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे भारताने भाजपच्या भोवती असलेल्या दुस-या-प्रबळ पक्ष प्रणालीच्या टप्प्यात प्रवेश केला आहे, हे स्पष्ट झाले आहे.

तिसऱ्या टप्प्यात (१९८९-२०१४) काँग्रेसनंतरच्या राजकारणात स्पर्धात्मक बहु-पक्षीय प्रणाली उदयाला आली. यात कोणत्याही पक्षाला स्वबळावर बहुमत मिळू न शकल्याने राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर युती सरकारे स्थापन झाली. परिणामी, प्रादेशिक पक्षांना राज्य तसेच राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मोठे महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. सध्याच्या पक्ष पद्धतीची सुरुवात २०१४ मध्ये भाजपच्या हुकमी बहुमतापासून झाली आहे. २०१९ मध्ये सलग दुसऱ्यांदा विजय मिळवून आणि पक्षाच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे भारताने भाजपच्या भोवती असलेल्या दुस-या-प्रबळ पक्ष प्रणालीच्या टप्प्यात प्रवेश केला आहे, हे स्पष्ट झाले आहे. यामुळे विरोधी पक्ष झाकोळून गेला आहे.

भारताच्या पक्ष प्रणालीला आकार देणारे प्रमुख घटक-

भारतातील निवडणूक स्पर्धेची वैचारिक चौकट काय आहे ? आणि भारत ही संकल्पना राजकीय पक्ष, पक्ष प्रणाली आणि लोकशाहीला कसा आकार देते ? यात पाच व्यापक ट्रेड आहेत.

1. भारताचे पक्षीय राजकारण वैचारिक आहे आणि राज्याच्या भूमिकेवरील मतमतांतरांनी स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय पक्ष व्यवस्थेतील बदलांवर प्रभाव टाकला आहे. राज्याने सामाजिक नियमांमध्ये हस्तक्षेप करावा

का ? वंचित गटांना विशेष वागणूक द्यायला हवी का ? यावर मतभिन्नता आहे. अर्थात याचा थेट परिणाम २० व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीवर दिसून आला आहे.

2. राजकीय पक्षांच्या हालचालींनी काँग्रेस-प्रबळ व्यवस्थेपासून बहु-पक्षीय स्पर्धेकडे संक्रमण अधोरेखित केले आहे, आणि आता भाजपच्या एकपक्षीय वर्चस्वापर्यंत या स्थित्यंतरांचे दूरगामी परिणाम दिसून आले आहेत. एकाप्रकारे, भारतीय राजकारण सामाजिक संरचनांमध्ये पूर्वापेक्षा अधिक प्रातिनिधीक बनले आहे. महत्वाचे म्हणजे, हा कालावधी वैधानिक संस्थांचे निकष आणि कामकाजातील घसरणही अधोरेखित करणारा आहे.
3. सामाजिक नियमांमध्ये राज्याचा हस्तक्षेप नको असलेल्या, मालमत्तेचे पुनर्वितरण व्हावे तसेच धार्मिक अल्पसंख्याकांसह सामाजिक गटांना विशेष मान्यता नसावी अशा मागण्या असलेल्या 'उजव्या' विचारसरणीच्या लोकांना एकत्र करण्याच्या क्षमतेत भाजपचे सध्याचे यश दडलेले आहे. लोकशाहीला बहुसंख्याकांचे वर्चस्व समजणाऱ्या लोकांचाही यात समावेश आहे. भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचे नेतृत्व करणारा आणि गेल्या ७५ वर्षांत जवळपास तीन चतुर्थांश काळ राज्य करणारा काँग्रेस पक्ष दिवसेंदिवस मुख्यप्रवाहातून दूर जात आहे. तसेच पक्षाचा सामाजिक पाया तसेच वैचारिक धाराही संकुचित होत चालली आहे. अशा प्रकारे, पुढील काळात भाजपला राष्ट्रीय पाताळीवर होणारा विरोध कमी होऊन तो फक्त प्रादेशिक पातळीपुरताच मर्यादीत राहण्याची चिन्हे आहेत.
4. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात एक आणि स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात पक्ष पद्धतीचे चार टप्पे याप्रमाणे, भारताने पक्ष निर्मितीच्या किमान पाच लाटा पाहिल्या आहेत. भारतातील राजकीय पक्षांच्या निर्मितीची प्रक्रिया तुलनेने सोपी आहे. दरवर्षी जवळपास डझनभर पक्ष या प्रणालीमध्ये प्रवेश करतात, परंतु दोन निवडणूकांच्या पलीकडे फार कमी पक्ष टिकतात. लहान पक्ष बहुधा मोठ्या पक्षांमध्ये विलीन होतात किंवा संपुष्टात येतात. भारतात पक्षाचा ब्रँड महत्वाचा आहे म्हणूनच फार कमी उमेदवार अपक्ष म्हणून निवडून येतात. त्याचप्रमाणे, यातील अनेक पक्ष त्यांच्या संघटनात्मक रचना, कार्यप्रणाली आणि एकत्रित लोकसंपर्कात एकमेकांशी बरेच साम्य दाखवतात. बहुतेक पक्ष निर्णयप्रक्रियेत घराणेशाहीचा आसरा घेताना दिसतात. सामाजिक प्रश्नांना प्रभावी प्रतिसाद देण्यास असमर्थ ठरणारे राजकीय पक्षांमुळे भारतीय लोकशाहीवर गंभीर परिणाम होत आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे भारतीय पक्ष राजकीय गतिशीलतेचे वाहन म्हणूनही त्यांच्या कार्यात

अपयशी ठरत आहेत. काळानुरूप व्यापक होण्याऐवजी हे पक्ष दिवसेंदिवस संकुचित होत चालले आहेत. बहुतेक राजकीय पक्षांमध्ये हे अधःपतन होत असूनही काही पक्ष अजूनही खंबीरपणे टिकून आहेत.

5. विरोधी पक्षाचा कमकुवतपणा आणि भाजपचे वर्चस्व यामुळे येत्या काळात सत्ता पुराणमतवादी आणि प्रादेशिक अभिजनांच्या हातात जाण्याची चिन्हे आहेत. या बदलामुळे वैचारिक तफावत वाढण्याची शक्यता आहे परिणामी सामाजिक नियम आणि उदारमतवादी मूल्यांबाबतचा संघर्ष अधिक तीव्र होणार आहे. यात नियमित निवडणूक प्रक्रीयेवर प्रभाव पडत नसला तरी लोकशाहीला याचा नक्कीच फटका बसणार आहे. यामुळे भारताच्या लोकशाहीची पुनर्कल्पना करण्यात राजकीय पक्षांची भूमिका अधिक महत्वाची ठरणार आहे.

भारताचे राजकीय पक्ष या सामाजिक शक्तींसाठी व्यासपीठ म्हणून काम करते. काही वेळा ते यशस्वी ठरतात तर काही वेळा अपयशी ठरतात.

पक्ष आणि लोकशाहीची रूजवण-

महत्वाच्या विधानसभा निवडणुका जिंकणारे राज्यस्तरीय पक्ष एकीकडे तर भाजपच्या वैचारिक वर्चस्वासह रस्त्यावर निदर्शने करणारे सक्रिय नागरिक दुसरीकडे हे आपल्या देशाच्या राजकारणातील विरोधाभास समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. एकीकडे भारतातील बहुतांश राजकीय पक्ष संघटना संपुष्टात येत आहेत तर दुसरीकडे केंद्रीकरणाची प्रवृत्ती दिसून येत असली तरीही उपेक्षित गटांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वासारख्या लोकशाहीशी निगडित मुद्दे राजकारणात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहेत, हे विरोधाभास समजून घेणे कठीण आहे. भारतीय लोकशाही हे संस्थात्मक रचनेचे जसे उदाहरण आहे तसेच ते समाजात रुजलेल्या विरोधाभासी शक्तींचा परिणाम आहे. भारताचे राजकीय पक्ष या सामाजिक शक्तींसाठी व्यासपीठ म्हणून काम करते. काही वेळा ते यशस्वी ठरतात तर काही वेळा अपयशी ठरतात. याचा परिणाम म्हणून दैनंदिन राजकारणाला आकार येत आहे. राजकारणातील घडामोडी आणि भारतातील राजकारणांचे उद्योजकीय मुल्य हे हेजीमोनिक दर्जा प्राप्त करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या राजकीय संस्कृतीविरुद्ध सुरक्षा झडपाचे काम करू शकते. कोणत्याही निवडणुकीतील बहुमत सर्वशक्तीशाली ठरत नाही व कोणतेही वैचारिक वर्चस्व कायमस्वरूपी टिकून राहू शकत नाही हा भारताच्या राजकीय मांडणीतील विविधतेचा अर्थ आहे. भारताच्या वैविध्यपूर्ण मांडणीत सतत होणारे मंथन हे लोकशाहीचा समतोल सुनिश्चित करत राहणार आहे.

भारतीय राजकारणातील बदलते प्रवाह-

राजकारणाची मध्यभूमी बदलण्याचे हे राजकारण पाव शतकाहून अधिक काळ चाललेले असल्यामुळे जनमानसात या काळात काय स्थित्यंतर झाले याचेही भान ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. साधारणपणे वयाच्या बारा ते बीस वषरे या टप्प्यावर व्यक्ती ज्या सार्वजनिक अनुभवांना आणि

विचारांना सामोरी जाते त्यातून तिचे राजकीय व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडते असे म्हणता येईल. त्या न्यायाने पंचाहत्तर सालांनंतर जन्मलेल्या आणि मुख्यतः मध्य आणि पश्चिम भारतात राहिलेल्या लोकांवर रामजन्मभूमी आंदोलन आणि त्यातून साकारलेली हिंदुत्वाची मानसिकता यांचा खोलवर ठसा पडला असणार असे म्हणता येते. तसे असेल, तर आज चाळिशीत पोचत असलेल्या आणि त्याहून कमी वयाच्या सर्वांवर मुख्य प्रभाव असणार तो हिंदुत्वाच्या बहुसंख्याकवादी राजकारणाचा. याचा अर्थ ते सगळे लोक सरसकट हिंदुत्ववादी आहेत असा नव्हे, पण मुस्लीम समाजाविषयीचे काही तीव्र पूर्वग्रह, हिंदू धार्मिक प्रतीकांबद्दलचा आग्रह, सार्वजनिक अवकाश हिंदू प्रतीकांनी व्यापण्याची स्पर्धात्मक इच्छा, या सर्व बाबी त्यांच्या सार्वजनिक आकलनाचे भाग बनलेल्या दिसतात. उदाहरणार्थ, आज अनेक देवळांमधून स्पीकर लावून आरत्या-भजने वगरे होतात. जे हिंदू लोक १९७५ किंवा त्यानंतर जन्मलेले आहेत त्यांना यात काही गर वाटत असेलच असे नाही, कारण त्यांच्या सार्वजनिक जाणिवेत हे कायमच घडत आलेले आहे. असे करणे त्यांना 'वादग्रस्त' न वाटता सामान्य किंवा नित्याचेच वाटत असणार. आपला धर्म असाच सार्वजनिक अवकाशात 'दाखवायचा' असतो हे त्यांनी अनुभवातून शिकलेले असते. त्यामुळे अल्पसंख्य समूहांबद्दल एखादा पक्ष काहीसा अद्वातद्वा बोलला तर ते चुकीचे आहे अशी बोच एका मोठ्या जनसमूहाला लागतच नसणार. जेव्हा भाजप आणि त्याच्या सहानुभूतीदार संघटना ही मध्यभूमी घडवीत होत्या तेव्हा त्याचा राजकीय प्रतिकार करण्यापलीकडे फार काही लालू-मुलायम करू शकले नाहीत. त्या टप्प्यावर काँग्रेस पक्ष दिशाहीन बनला होता आणि देशाच्या राजकारणाचा सुकाणू आपल्या हातून गमावून बसला होता. त्यामुळे जुन्या मध्यभूमीवर राजकारणाची लढाई पुन्हा परत नेण्याची ताकद आणि इच्छा त्याच्यात राहिलेली नव्हती. या नव्या मध्यभूमीला कट्टर विरोध केला तो डाव्यांनी. त्यांच्याविरोधात थेट धर्मविरोध आणि टोकाचे मुस्लीमसमर्थन यांची सरमिसळ तर होतीच, पण मुदलात जिथे हे सर्व महाभारत चालले होते त्या प्रदेशांमध्ये डाव्यांना फारसे स्थानदेखील नव्हते. त्यामुळे राजकारणात घोर रणकंदन झाले तरी आणि बौद्धिक वर्तुळांमध्ये घनघोर चर्चा झाल्या तरीही हिंदुत्वाची नवी मध्यभूमी १९८६ ते १९९६ या दशकात साकारत राहिली.

आता गेल्या एक दशकामध्ये त्या मध्यभूमीचे नायक म्हणून मोदींचा उदय झाला आहे आणि निवडणुका जवळ आल्यावर मोदींच्या नेतृत्वामुळे काय होईल याची चर्चा सुरू झाली आहे. पण जेव्हा गोध्राच्या निमित्ताने गुजरातमध्ये मुस्लिमांचे हत्याकांड घडले तेव्हा 'मुस्लिमांना धडा शिकवायला पाहिजे होताच' ही भावना हिंदूंमधील एका मोठ्या गटामध्ये अस्तित्वात होतीच. ती भावना भारताच्या बदललेल्या मध्यभूमीची द्योतक होती. आज

डॉ. रमेश एकनाथ भारुडकर

आता त्या मध्यभूमीला हिंदुत्वाचे नाव न देता विकासकेंद्रित राष्ट्रवादाचे नाव देऊन तिची स्वीकारार्हता वाढविण्याचे प्रयत्न चालले आहेत. किंबहुना, असा बहुसंख्याकवादी आक्रमक पुरुषी राष्ट्रवादी म्हणजेच विकसित भारत अशी प्रतिमा एका मोठ्या समूहाने आत्मसात केली आहे आणि म्हणूनच जमिनीला कान असणारे नितीशकुमार यांच्यासारखे नेते आपण रामभक्त आहोत आणि रामाचे महाप्रचंड मंदिर उभारणार आहोत असे म्हणतात. कारण मध्यभूमीसाठीच्या लढयापेक्षा आपापल्या सत्तेसाठीचा लढा त्यांना आणि इतरही नेत्यांना जास्त महत्त्वाचा वाटत असणार.

निष्कर्ष-

राजकारण फक्त निवडणुकीपुरतं किंवा लढायांपुरतं मर्यादित नाही. राजकारणाला विचार असणं व त्या विचारांना मूल्यांचा आधार असणं व हेतू असणं आवश्यक आहे. राजकारणाला काही श्रद्धा व हेतू असणं आवश्यक आहे. असा विचार प्रत्येक नागरिकाने व राजकारण्यांनी ठेवणं गरजेचं आहे. आपल्याला काय करायचंय हे आधी निश्चित करायला हवं, आपली दिशा पक्की असायला हवी. आपण सर्व नागरिकांनी सर्वांनी मिळून एक मोठ्या माणुसकीचं व जगात शांतता नांदेल, प्रत्येक हाताला काम मिळेल, शेतकरी सधन होईल असं काम करणं व ती व्यवस्था निर्माण करणं अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे तेव्हाच अखंड राष्ट्र सुखी झाले असे म्हणता येईल.

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मध्ययुगीन भारत

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प्रस्तावना

मध्ययुगीन भारतातील फिरोजच्या तुगलक (सन १३५१ ते १३८८) यांच्या काळातील कृषी विषयक सुधारणा दिल्ली सुलतानशाहीच्या काळात मोहम्मद बिन तुगलकाने राज्यकारभार (1351 ते 1388) केला आहे. या काळात सुलतानाने आपल्या प्रशासनाद्वारे कल्याणकर राजवट निर्माण करण्यावर भर दिला. मोहम्मद बिन तुगलकाच्या काळात विविध योजना ला अपयश आल्यामुळे सुलताना बदल लोकांच्या मनात असंतोष वाढला होता. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने उमराव वर्ग, ओलेमा शेतकरी या वर्गांना फिरोजशहाने आपलेसे केले होते. सुलतान हे पद धारण केल्यामुळे राज्याचा विकास करणे हेच उद्दिष्ट फिरोजशहाणे ठरवलेले होते. फिरोज शहाणे लिहिलेला फुतूहत ई फिरोजशाही हा ग्रंथ सुलतानशाहीच्या इतिहासाची माहिती देणारा महत्वाचा ग्रंथ आहे.

फिरोजशहा तुगलक आणि आपल्या कारकीर्दीत बऱ्याचशा सुधारणा केल्या. काही प्रशासकीय सुधारणा केल्या. त्याच्या 37 वर्षांच्या कालखंडात त्यांनी ज्या सुधारणा केल्या त्यामुळेच ते लोकप्रिय झाले. त्यामध्ये महत्वाचे म्हणजे शिवरायांची नेमणूक त्यांनी कार्यक्षम वजीरांची नेमणूक त्याचबरोबर अमीर उमराव वर्गाला प्राधान्य आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे त्यांची कृषी विषयक सुधारणा व शेतकरी हिताचे धोरण प्रामुख्याने आपणास सांगता येईल.

त्यामध्ये प्रथम क्रमांकाचे सुधारणा आपणाला सांगता येईल. व ती सर्व शेतकरी वर्गाला प्राधान्यक्रम देणारी ठरली. ती म्हणजे जमीन मोजणी त्यांनी अधिकारी त्याविषयी धोरण ठरवले होते. फिरोजशहा तुगलकाने कृषी विषयक सुधारणांना महत्त्व दिले. व नवीन धोरण निश्चितीसाठी जमिनीची मोजणी करणे आवश्यक ठरविले. यासाठी त्यांनी ख्वाजा हिसामुद्दीन जुनैदीची जमीन मोजणी अधिकारी म्हणून नेमणूक केली. त्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी अधिकाऱ्यांचे पथक नेमून राज्यातील सर्व जमिनीची पाहणी केली. व त्यावर सहा कोटी 75 लाख टँके इतका जमीन महसूल निश्चित करण्याचे सुलतानास होते. बहुतांशी शेतकऱ्यांच्या हिताची योजना होती.

त्यानंतर फिरोजशहा तुगलकाने शेतकऱ्यांची हित लक्षात घेऊन अनेक कालवे व बंधारे बांधलेले आहेत. त्याचबरोबर फिरोजशहाणे हिमाचल प्रदेशात एस्सार फिरोज आहे हे शहर वसवले होते. तेथील पाण्याची समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी सतलज ते घगर असा 96 मैलाचा कालवा खोदला. तसेच दुसरा कालवा यमुना ते हिसार 150 मैल खोदला. पुढे या दोन्ही कालव्याला एकत्र जोडून कर्नाल जवळ हिस्सारला पाणीपुरवठा केला. यामुळे तेथील

शेतकरी खरीप व रब्बी अशी दोन्ही पिके घेऊ लागले. आणखी दोन कालवे खोदून यमुने पासून मांडवी व चौथा घगर पासून हिरनी खोरापर्यंत होता. त्यासाठी स्वतंत्र पाटबंधारे खाते होती. त्याचबरोबर काही विहिरी देखील खोदल्या. त्यामुळे तेथील शेतकरी वर्ग ही सुखावला. गहू व ऊस इत्यादी पीकही शेतकरी घेऊ लागला. जवळपास 150 विहिरी त्यांनी खोदल्या. व त्यामुळे निश्चितच शेती क्षेत्राचा विकास झाला. व त्यामुळे अन्नधान्याच्या किमती स्वस्त म्हणजे एक मन गहू 8 जितल 1 मन हरबारे, व जव 4 जितल व इतरही धान्य स्वस्त मिळत होते. म्हणजे फिरोजशहा तुगलकाच्या काळातील सर्वात मोठी विकासात्मक गोष्ट म्हणजे शेती विषयक सुधारणा होय.

तसेच शेतसारा देखील अगदी कमी प्रमाणात घेतला जात असे. 'खराज, हा एकूण उत्पन्नाच्या 1/10 एवढा घेतला जात असे. तसेच चराई व घराई याबरोबरच नजराना देखील रद्द केला.

'हक ए शूर्वा 1/10 उत्पन्नाच्या स्वरूपात मिळत असे. वार्षिक दोन लाख टंका एवढा शेतसारा सुलतानास मिळत होता. व ही रक्कम सुलतान विद्वानांना वाटप होता. तसेच फिरोज शहा गोर गरीब लोकांना मुक्त हाताने दानधर्म करत होते.

अशाप्रकारे आपणाला फिरोजशहा तुगलक (1351-1388) यांचे उदार कृषी विषयक धोरण सांगता येईल. आणि म्हणूनच फिरोजशहा तुगलक यांची 37 वर्षांची कारकीर्द व कृषी विषयक धोरणही चीरस्मरणात राहिल.

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कों. गोदावरी परुळेकर यांचे आदिवासी समाज सुधारणेतील यांचे योगदान

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प्रस्तावना

पालघर जिल्ह्या हा मुंबईच्या उत्तरेचा जिल्हा असून सन २०१४ मध्ये ठाणे जिल्ह्याचे विभाजन होऊन पालघर हा जिल्हा निर्मित करण्यात आला आहे. सागरी, नागरी व डोंगरी अशी विभागणी करण्यात आली असून, तलासरी जव्हार, मोखाडा, विक्रमगड, डहाणू हे तालुके आदिवासी बहुल असून पालघर, वाडा वसई हे तालुके बिगर आदिवासी समाज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आहे. तलासरी हा तालुका १९६० साली अस्तित्वात आला आहे. डहाणू, तलासरी व विक्रमगड हे तालुक्यात वारली, कोकणा, कातकरी, दुवळा, मायावंशी, महादेव कोळी, मल्हार कोळीआगरी, वाडवळ आणि धोडी जाती या भागात आहेत. मध्ययुगीन काळापासून या भागावर पारशी व मुस्लीम समाज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर स्थिरावलेला आहे. आदिवासी समाजाला कर्जाच्या जाळ्या ओढून त्यांच्या जमिनी ताब्यात घेण्यात येवून त्याच जमिनीवर त्यांना वेठीस धरून वेठबिगार, लग्न गडी या सारख्या गुलामगिरी पेक्षाही भयानक स्वरूपाच्या प्रथा सुरू करून आदिवासी समाजाचे शोषण करण्यात येत होते.

अज्ञानाचा फायदा घेवून आदिवासी समाजाला त्यांच्या पाशात अडकवून माणुसकीला कलंक लावणाऱ्या प्रथा अस्तित्वात आणल्या. अक्षराची ओळख नसलेला हा समाज श्रीमंत असलेल्या या लोकांच्या जाळ्यात अडकत गेला. त्यामुळे भयानक स्वरूपाचे दारिद्र्य आदिवासी समाजाच्या वाट्याला आले होते. अशा परिस्थितीत त्यांचे दारिद्र्य व दैन्य यांचे वर्णन करणे शक्य नाही. विश्वसनीय व पूर्ण चित्र स्पष्ट होण्यासाठी त्यांचे जवळून निरीक्षण व अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे. घरे अतिशय साधी होती पाऊस, थंडी व वारा यापासून अगदी थोडा फार निवारा मिळत होता. त्यांच्या समोर जंगली हिंसक प्राणी, नैसर्गिक आपत्ती आणि त्यांच्या जोडीला जमीनदार व सावकार यांची गुलामगिरी अशा कितीतरी समस्या पुढे संघर्ष करावा लागत होता. न पोटाला पोटभर अन्न व न अंग झाकण्यासाठी कपडा अशी भयानक परिस्थिती आदिवासी समाजाच्या बाबत होती.

८ जानेवारी १९४७ ला “टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया” या वर्तमानपत्रातून मुंबईचे प्रसिद्ध वकील श्री आर. बी. अंध्याजुना यांनी आदिवासी भागातील आदिवासी समाजाच्या बाबत असे म्हटले आहे. “ ही माणसे घाण रोगराईनं बरबटलेली जिवंत प्रेत होती. अस्वलीमधील या दैन्यमूर्ती पेक्षा बोर्डातील जनावरे शेकडो पटीने चांगले असल्यास त्यांनी पाहिले असल्याचे म्हटले आहे. त्यांच्या झोपड्या बकऱ्या व गार्डना सुद्धा ठेवण्यासाठी जागा नव्हत्या. घरात वापरण्यासाठी त्यांच्याजवळ फार थोडी भांडी होती. तीही ओबाड थोबाड घाणेरडी मातीची भांडी हीच त्यांची संपूर्ण मालमत्ता होती. थोडक्यात आदिवासी राहत असलेले हे त्यांचे जगत होते. मानवाच्या इतिहासातील सर्वात क्रूर व दडपशाहीचे जीवन जगत होते. दारिद्र्य व कंगल्पना यांची सीमा नसलेले हे जग होय”.^१ त्याचे वर्णन करणेही कठीण आहे. जनावरासारखे जीवन जगणारी ही माणसे आपण माणूस आहोत हेच विसरून गेलेली होती. जीवनात सर्वत्र अंधार होता. त्यांची बाजू घेवून त्यांना या अंधारातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत

होता. पण त्यांना मार्ग दाखविणारा भेटत नसल्याने हे कठीण जीवन जगत होते. आपण कोणाचे तरी गुलाम आहोत आणि त्यासाठीच आपला जन्म झाला अशी त्यांची भावना होती. अगदी पिढ्यानपिढ्या ही प्रथा चालू होती. त्यातून बाहेर पडण्याची ताकद त्यांच्याकडे होती. पण त्यांना लढ म्हणणारे कोणी नव्हते. पिढ्यानपिढ्याची गुलामगिरी व लग्न गडी या प्रथेतून मुक्त होण्यासाठी खरी प्रेरणा मिळाली ती गोदावरी परुळेकर यांच्या मार्गदर्शनातून आदिवासी समाज जागा होवून ह्या प्रथा उखडून टाकण्याचे काम केले. त्यासाठी गोदावरी परुळेकरांचे योगदान मोठे आहे. त्यांनी आदिवासी भागात राहून आदिवासी समाजाला बळ देवून त्यांच्या मध्ये मोठा बदल घडवून आणला आहे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश

१] गोदावरी परुळेकरांचे आदिवासी समाजासाठी केलेले कार्य अभ्यासणे.

२] गोदावरी परुळेकर यांचे योगदानाचा अभ्यास करणे.

३] कों.गोदावरी परुळेकर यांनी उभारलेल्या चळवळीतून आदिवासी समाजाच्या परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाचे गृहीतके

१] आदिवासी समाजात गुलामगिरी पेक्षा ही भयानक प्रथेचा शेवट घडून आला.

२] कॉ. गोदावरी परुळेकर यांच्या लढ्यामुळे आदिवासी समाजात परिवर्तन घडून आले.

३] कॉ. गोदावरी परुळेकर यांच्या कार्यामुळे समाजात एकजूट निर्माण झाली.

वेठबिगार पद्धत

वेठबिगार ही अशी एक पद्धत आहे की, जिथे कोणताही मोबदला दिल्याशिवाय श्रम करून घेतले जातात. किंवा जमीन कसण्यासाठी दिलेल्या मोबदल्यात श्रमकरी यांच्याकडून श्रम करून घेणे होय. ही पद्धत गुजरातच्या पूर्वीय व दक्षिण भागात अस्तित्वात होती. ती वेगवेगळ्या भागात वेगवेगळ्या नावाने ओळखली जाते. परंतु त्या सर्वांचा मूळ अर्थ वेठ बिगाराकडून काम करून घेणे हा असतो. वेठ हा शब्द गुजराती भाषेमधील रूढ झालेला शब्द आहे. वेठ हा शब्द फार काळ वापरणे हा भावनेशी निगडित झाला आहे. पालघर जिल्ह्यातील उत्तर भागात व विशेषतः उमरगांव पेठा आणि डहाणू तालुक्यातील काही भागात गुजराती भाषेचा प्रभाव आहे तिथे वेठ प्रचलित आहे. जिल्ह्याच्या पूर्व मध्य भागात वेठीला बिगार म्हणून ओळखले जाते. अशा मजुरांना वेठी, विटीया आणि बिगारी असे म्हणतात. गुजरात व ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील उत्तर भागातील वेठबिगारी किंवा करार करून ठेवलेल्या मजुराची एक दुसरी पद्धत आहे तिला 'हाली' असे म्हणतात. हाली म्हणजे मजूर होय. गुजरात मधील इतर जिल्ह्यात हाली ही पद्धत जशी प्रचलित आहे. तशी जिल्ह्यात सर्वत्र आढळत नाही. परंतु बिगार आदिवासी या जमीनदाराने उत्तर भागातील अनेक वारली, धोडी आणि दुबळे यांना वेठीस धरलेले मजूर बनवले होते. पिढ्यानपिढ्या त्यांच्या कडून श्रम करून घेतले जात होते. जमिनीच्या दिलेल्या तुकड्याच्या बदल्यात त्यांच्या कडून श्रम करून घेतले जात होते. आधी जामीनदाराची सर्व काम करून मग त्यांच्या मर्जीने दिलेल्या जमिनीच्या तुकड्यावर आपला उदरनिर्वाह करायचा. उत्पादन कमी असल्याने त्यातही जमीन मालकाला खंड द्यावा लागत होता. आणि उरलेल्या अन्नधान्यावर आपला उदरनिर्वाह करायचा. त्यामुळे अर्ध पोटी जीवन जगणे त्यांच्या नशिबी होते. अर्थात सर्वच खंड रूपाने नेत असल्याने त्याच्या वाट्याला काहीही येत नव्हते. त्यासाठी जमीनदार कडून कर्ज रूपाने धान्य घेवून त्याच्या कडे वेठीने काम करायचे. असे पिढ्यानपिढ्या चालत होते.

वेठबिगारी चळवळ

गोदावरी परुळेकर यांनी कल्याण येथे १९४४ साली शेतक-यांचा पहिला लढा उभारला होता. शेतीमाला बाबत व्यापारी यांच्याकडून होत असलेली लुट याबाबत उभारला होता. त्यावेळी गोदावरी परुळेकर व शामराव परुळेकर यांनी त्यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली ५०० शेतकऱ्यांनी लाल झेंडा हाती घेवून मोर्चा काढला होता. व्यापाऱ्याची चुकीचे मोजमापे जप्त केली. बाजारपेठ बंद पडली. त्यामुळे

मिळालेल्या यशाने किसान सभेची महाराष्ट्रात स्थापना झाली. त्याचे पहिले अधिवेशन ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील टीटवाला येथे भरविण्यात आले होते. आणि त्या अधिवेशनासाठी पालघर जिल्ह्यातील माह्या धांगडा, रुपजी कडू, शिडवा सापटा, वळवी, धर्मा दाभाडे, चंद्रू बोदले, जेठू सालकर या सारखी वारली आदिवासी लोक अधिवेशनासाठी उपस्थित होते. त्यावेळी माह्या धांगडा यांनी आपल्या व्यथा अधिवेशनात मांडल्या. त्यावेळी अधिवेशनात ठराव मांडून आदिवासी भागात अन्यायाच्या विरुद्ध लढा देण्याचा ठराव पास केला आणि त्याची जबाबदारी गोदावरी परुळेकर यांच्यावर देण्यात आली.²

अधिवेशनास उपस्थित असणाऱ्या वारली आदिवासीने लाल बावटा घेवून आले होते. व पहिला संघर्ष केला तो लाल बावटा घराघरात पोहचविण्याचे काम केले. २३ मे १९४५ मध्ये झरी येथे सभा आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. त्या सभेत ठराव पास करण्यात आला. “ कोणताही आदिवासी दररोज ८ तासापेक्षा जास्त काम करणार नाही. आणि रोज १ रुपया पेक्षा कमी दराने काम करणार नाही. रोज जेवणासाठी १ तासाची सुट्टी मिळाली पाहिजे.”³ या ठरावाप्रमाणे अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी गोदावरी परुळेकरांनी स्थानिक नेतृत्व उभे करून केले. आम्हाला शेतात काम करण्याचा योग्य मोबदला मिळाला पाहिजे आणि तो देणार नसेल तर आम्ही शेतात काम करणार नाही. असे जाहीर करून संप वारली आदिवासी संपावर गेली. ठिकठिकाणी काम बंद पडले. किमान वेतनाच्या संपावरून गवत कापणी बंद झाली. त्यामुळे मुंबई सारख्या ठिकाणाच्या जनावराच्या चाराच्या प्रश्न निर्माण झाला. सरकारांनी त्यावर तोडगा काढण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. सरकारने रोजगार वाढून देण्याचा निर्णय घेतला पण त्यास व्यापारी व जमीनदार यांना ते मान्य नव्हते. त्यांनी अनेक कुट कारस्थाने करून संप मोडण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. १९४६ साली गोदावरी परुळेकर यांना जिल्ह्याबंदी केली. आदिवासी समाजाचा नवा वर्ग उदयास आला. गोळीबार करून त्यात काही आदिवासी हुतात्मे पत्करावे लागले. काहीना तुरुंगवास सहन करावा लागला. झाली. आदिवासी समाजात झालेली जागृती आणि संघटन यामुळे सरकार, जमीनदार व सावकार यांना यश प्राप्त झाले नाही. शेवटी आदिवासी समाजाच्या सर्व मागण्या मान्य करून वेठबिगार चळवळ कायमची नष्ट झाली.

लग्नगडी पद्धत

आदिवासी भागात हजारो आदिवासी कर्ज गुलाम लग्न गडी होते. ते एक गोष्ट सोडून सर्व बाबत गुलाम होते. गुलाम हा मालमत्तेचा हिस्सा असतो. त्यांच्या मालकांकडून कोठेही व केव्हाही खरेदी- विक्री होऊ शकते. पण आदिवासी कर्ज गुलामास खरेदी-विक्री करता येत नव्हती. गुलामीत एवढाच फरक होता.

या प्रथेत लग्नासाठी सावकाराकडून कर्ज घेतले जात होते. कर्ज फेडे पर्यंत त्याला सावकाराची सेवा करावी लागत होती. हे कर्ज मरे पर्यंत ही फिटत नव्हते. “१०० रुपये कर्ज

घेतल्यास २० वर्ष सेवा करूनही सावकारास १५ रुपये देणे निघत होते”^४. निरक्षर असणाऱ्या आदिवासीची मोठी फसवणूक होत होती. कर्जापोटी भरमसाठ व्याज आकारले जात होते. त्या विवाहित जोडप्याने सतत आपली सेवा करावी त्याचे कर्ज फिटू नये यासाठी सावकार मनाला येईल तेवढे व्याज लावले जात होते. लग्नगडी हा केवळ पुरुषाने सेवा करावी असे नाही तर त्याच्या बायकोने ही सावकाराची सेवा करायची. म्हणजेच नवर-या बरोबर दिलाही सेवा करावी लागत होती. सावकाराची घराची कामे बायकोने करायची तर नवर-याने शेतीची कामे करावी लागत होती. सकाळी लवकर उठून रात्री मालक झोपे पर्यंत सेवा करीत राहणे एवढेच गुलामाचे काम होते. काही लग्न गड्यास शहरात पाठवत असे त्याची बायको आपल्या वाड्यावर ठेवली जात होती. बाईला नवर-या पासून दूर ठेवून आपल्या शेताच्या आवारात सावकार, जमीनदार हे त्या बाईचा बिनधोक निःसंकोचपणे उपभोग घेत होते. त्या बाईला आपली मालमत्ता समजून आपला अधिकार तिच्यावर गाजवत होते. लग्नगडी पळून गेला तर त्याचे मुक्कादम व पठाण त्याला पकडून आणून मारहाण

गोदावरी परुळेकर म्हणतात. ”जमीनदार त्यांच्याकडून घेतलेले कर्ज म्हणजे आदिवासी वारली स्रिया म्हणजे जणू त्यांच्या कर्ज गुलामच होत्या. त्यांना ते स्वतःची खाजगी मालमत्ते समजत याबाबत ही बाब किती गंभीर आहे.”^५ झरी या ठिकाणी झालेल्या बैठकीमध्ये गोदावरी परुळेकर यांच्या समोर ही बाब समोर आली. त्या बैठकीत आदिवासी वारल्यांना नियोजन आणि संघटन या दोन गोष्टीची शिकवण होती. टीटवाला परिषदेत लाल बावटा तुमच्या सोबत आहे असे आश्वासन मिळाले असल्याने एक बळ आदिवासी कार्यकर्त्यात आले असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे झरी च्या बैठकीनंतर हे आंदोलन उभे राहिले. लग्नगडी आंदोलन जमीनदार व सावकार यांच्याविरुद्ध होते. जमीनदाराची पितृसत्ताकता आणि ते करत असलेले लैंगिक शोषण यांच्याविरुद्ध केलेला लढा हा पालघर जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासींच्या आंदोलनाचा एक खास महत्त्वाचा भाग होता. त्या बैठकीत वारली आदिवासी यांचे चार गट बनविले. हे गट हातात लाल झेंडा घेवून डहाणू तालुक्यात वेगवेगळ्या भागात मिरवणुकीने फिरले. ज्या जमीनदार व सावकार यांच्या हवेलीत समोर थांबून कर्ज गुलामास बाहेर बोलाविले. गुलाम घराच्या बाहेर आले. त्यांना अडविण्याची हिमत जमीनदार किंवा सावकारांनी केली नाही. त्या क्षणापासून गुलाम आपली बोचकी व बायकांना घेवून त्या गुलामीच्या तुरुंगातून बाहेर पडली. ऑगस्ट १९४६ रोजी पी.बी. रांगणेकर यांच्या पीपल्स एज मध्ये लिहितात. “ वंकास येथील बेहेराम सावकार च्या घरासमोर १००० आदिवासी वारल्यांनी सभा घेतली. कारण त्यांच्याकडे अनेक गुलाम केलेले लग्नगडी होते. बेहेराम सावकार याने गोळ्या घालण्याची धमकी दिली पण वारली अजिबात घाबरले नाहीत किंवा मागे सरले नाहीत. त्यांनी या प्रथेनुसार लग्न गुलाम असलेल्या एका गाडीवानाला मुक्त केले. त्याला घेऊन

ते बेहेरामच्या इस्टेटच्या रक्षकाने भेदलेल्या बंदिस्त भागातले तिथे सर्व लग्नगडी ची मुक्तता केली”^६. जमीनदाराच्या घरात घुसून किसान सभेच्या केलेल्या हस्तक्षेपामुळे आदिवासी लग्नगडी या गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त झाले. गोदावरी परुळेकर आणि शामराव परुळेकर हे त्या ठिकाणी प्रत्यक्ष हजर नसताना देखील वारली आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वतःच्या जाणीव याचा पट इतका विकसित केला होता की संघटन आणि त्यांनी स्वतः सुरू केलेले आंदोलन यशस्वीरित्या पार पडले. लग्नगड्यांना त्यांच्या गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता करून यश मिळवले ही प्रेरणा गोदावरी परळीकर यांच्यामुळे आदिवासी वारली समाजाला मिळाली. त्यामुळे पिढ्यानपिढ्याचे असणारी लग्न गड्याची प्रथा बंद पडली. सुडके सुडके हे आणि तुटून पड याप्रमाणे सर्व वारली आदिवासी जमीनदारावर पटून पडली.

संदर्भ

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पर्यावरण विमर्श एक परिचयात्मक अध्ययन

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शोधसार:

पर्यावरण अध्ययन परिवेश के सामाजिक और भौतिक घटकों की अंतःक्रियाओं का अध्ययन है। वास्तव में ये घटक मिलकर ही सम्पूर्ण परिवेश को प्रस्तुत करते हैं। अतः जब हम अपने परिवेश के आसपास सामाजिक एवं भौतिक घटकों को जानने का प्रयास करते हैं, उसे ही पर्यावरण अध्ययन कहा जाता है। सामाजिक घटकों में सांस्कृतिक जैसे भाषा, मूल्य, दर्शन तथा भौतिक प्राकृतिक घटकों में हवा, पानी, मिट्टी, धूप, पशु-पक्षी, खनिज पदार्थ, वनस्पति इत्यादि शामिल हैं। इस प्रकार पर्यावरण अध्ययन में एक ओर जहाँ सामाजिक क्रियाकलापों का अध्ययन करते हैं वहीं दूसरी ओर प्राकृतिक कार्यप्रणाली एवं संबंधित घटनाओं का अध्ययन करते हैं। पर्यावरण अध्ययन विभिन्न विषय क्षेत्रों का समूह है जिसके प्रमुख रूप से दो घटक हैं। प्राकृतिक एवं सामाजिक जिनका अध्ययन क्रमशः विज्ञान एवं सामाजिक विज्ञान के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। इसके लिए हमें इतिहास एवं भौतिक समझ की भी आवश्यकता होती है। साथ-ही-साथ भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोणों को भी अपनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

प्रस्तावना:

साहित्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श अब दस्तक दे रहा है। माना की पर्यावरण की समस्या इक्कीसवीं सदी में एक चिंता का विषय है। लेकिन पर्यावरण विमर्श क्षेत्र इस में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। 5 जून विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के रूप में माना जाता है। यह दिवस पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा और संवर्धन के लिए मनाया जाता है। साहित्य भी इस क्षेत्र में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। जिसे लेकर समीक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी यह एक विमर्श के रूप में उभर रहा है। पुरातन साहित्य से लेकर वर्तमान साहित्य तक में हम इस चिंतन को समझ पा रहे हैं हिंदी कविता, कहानी और अन्य विधाएं विधाओं में पर्यावरण विमर्श इस विषय को लेकर किए गए शोध कार्य इस विमर्श को एक दिशा प्रदान करते हैं।

उपन्यास विधा अपने विस्तृत कलेवर के कारण इस वैश्विक समस्या के हर कोण को पाठक तक पहुंचाने का उपक्रम करती है जिसे लेकर अब तक कई शोध कार्य हमारे समक्ष आए हैं जिनमें इस समस्या की वर्तमान स्थिति को बहुत गहनता से विश्लेषण किया गया है। साहित्य के विभिन्न रूपों के भीतर लेखक वर्ग द्वारा विवेचित कई महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे जैसे सूखा, बाढ़, कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का विस्तार वनों की कटाई इत्यादि पर विश्लेषण हुआ है। इन सबके बीच मनुष्य की इसके प्रति उत्तरदायित्व को स्वीकार करने के बात शोध

आलेख में कम स्पष्ट हो पाई है, जिसे और शोध की आवश्यकता है।

पर्यावरण शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति:

पर्यावरण शब्द का निर्माण दो शब्दों से मिलकर हुआ है, 'परि' और 'आवरण' 'परि' का अर्थ हमारे चारों ओर 'आवरण' जो हमें चारों ओर से घेरे हुए हैं। इस प्रकार पर्यावरण के अंतर्गत सभी भौतिक, रासायनिक और जैविक कारकों को सम्मिलित करते हैं जो किसी जीवधारी अथवा पारितंत्रीय आबादी को प्रभावित करते हैं।

पर्यावरण शब्द फ्रांसीसी शब्द 'इन्वीरोनर'; (Environer) से बना है जिसका अर्थ पूरा परिवेश होता है। 'पर्यावरण वास्तव में बाह्य परिस्थितियों का परिवेश है जो मनुष्य, पशु या पौधे का विकास, उसके रहन-सहन एवं कार्य करने की स्थिति इत्यादि को प्रभावित करता है।'

पर्यावरण का स्वरूप:

पर्यावरण के अंतर्गत स्थलमंडल, वायुमंडल, जलमंडल, जैव मंडल सभी कुछ शामिल है। पर्यावरण के इन सभी क्षेत्रों में जैव मंडल का सबसे प्रमुख अंग मानव है जो इन चारों क्षेत्रों से प्रभावित होता है और अपनी शक्ति से इन सभी क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित, नियंत्रित और परिवर्तित भी करता है। पर्यावरण उन परिस्थितियों तथा दशाओं को प्रदर्शित

करता है जो किसी एकल जीव या जीव समूह को चारों ओर से आवृत करती है तथा उसे प्रभावित करती है।

पर्यावरण की समस्या:

वैश्वीकरण, आर्थिक साम्राज्यवाद, उपनिवेशवाद, भूमण्डलीकरण, बाजारवाद जैसी प्रवृत्तियाँ वैश्विक स्तर पर बढ़ रही हैं, जो मनुष्य के लालच का विभत्स रूप हमारे सामने ला रही हैं। विकसित राष्ट्र निरन्तर अविकसित व विकासशील राष्ट्रों को अपनी इन प्रवृत्तियों का औजार और साधन बना रहे हैं। पेड़ों की अन्धाधुन्ध कटाई, वनों का विनाश, नदियों के बहाव को मनमाने तरीके से मोड़ना, पानी पर बड़े-बड़े बांध, मिट्टी, की उर्वरकता बढ़ाने के लिए रसायनों का प्रयोग कर धरती को जहरीला बनाना जैसे कृत्य मनुष्य की मूर्खता नहीं तो और क्या है? मनुष्य अपने इन कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए विज्ञान का सहारा लेता है। विज्ञान व तकनीक प्रयोग से आज ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, ओजोन परत में क्षय, कई जीवों की समाप्ति, कार्बनडाई ऑक्साइड का बढ़ता स्तर, अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि, बाढ़, तूफान जैसी भयावह परिस्थितियाँ उभरकर सामने आ रही हैं।

साहित्य और पर्यावरण का सहसंबंध:

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होने के साथ उसका पथ प्रदर्शक भी होता है। समाज व विश्व में आसन्न इस आपदा को पहचानकार साहित्य भी अपनी भूमिका का निर्वहन पूर्ण ईमानदारी से कर रहा है। आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य भी इस सम्बंध में अपनी भूमिका अदा करते हुए कविता, निबन्ध, आलेख, कहानी व उपन्यास आदि के माध्यम से एक विवेक सम्पन्न दृष्टि का निर्माण करने का कार्य अनवरत कर रहा है। साहित्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श के विषय क्षेत्र पर्यावरण में होने वाले बदलाव के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया जा सकता है। साहित्य की विविध विधाओं में पर्यावरण व पर्यावरण असंतुलन का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। साहित्य के कथ्य में पर्यावरणीय चिंताओं का अध्ययन करना साहित्य द्वारा सृजित पात्रों का पर्यावरणीय विश्लेषण किया जाता है।

पर्यावरण अध्ययन का विकास विभिन्न विषयों के समेकित रूप में हुआ है। प्राथमिक स्तर पर प्राकृतिक विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान और पर्यावरण शिक्षा के समेकित रूप में अध्ययन किया जाता है। मनुष्य के चारों ओर के प्राकृतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों में होने वाले सभी प्रकार की क्रियाओं, परिवर्तनों, अंतःक्रियाओं और उनके प्रभावों का अध्ययन पर्यावरण अध्ययन के क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। पर्यावरण 1 पर्यावरण अध्ययन का शिक्षणशास्त्र 11 डी.एल.एड (फेस-टू-फेस), बिहार बाह्य ताकतों, प्रभावों एवं अवस्थाओं का वर्णन करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है जो सजीवों की जीवन प्रकृति, व्यवहार एवं वृद्धि, विकास एवं परिपक्वता को प्रभावित करता है।

पर्यावरण विमर्श:

वर्तमान हिन्दी साहित्य अपने भीतर अनेक संकल्पनाओं और संभावनाओं को समाहित किये हुए है। इसने असंख्य मूक चीत्कारों को स्वर प्रदान कर उनमें आत्मसम्मान तथा मनोबल फूंक दिया। साहित्य मात्र अतीत का गवाह बन कर नहीं रहता अपितु नए जीवन का सृजन भी करता है। पीड़ित शोषित उपेक्षित निसहाय जन की पीड़ा अपने अंतः में समाये उसे समाज में अपनी सटीक जगह बनाये रखने के लिए साहस और वाणी प्रदान करता है। समाज में ऐसे अनेक वर्ग हैं जिनकी दशा अत्यंत निम्न है और उन्हें हीन तथा उपेक्षित दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। आधुनिक काल में इस विशिष्ट वर्ग के प्रति गहन चिंतन मनन किया जा रहा है, परिणामस्वरूप साहित्य में विविध विमर्श प्रचलित हो गए हैं जैसे दलित-विमर्श, आदिवासी-विमर्श, नारी-विमर्श, वृद्ध-विमर्श, किन्नर-विमर्श, प्रवासी-विमर्श आदि। जिनका कार्य इस विमर्श के अधीन विभिन्न लोगों की दशा व दिशा सुधारने के साथ ही समाज में सम्मानजनक स्थान दिलाना भी है।

जब किसी विषय पर गंभीर चिंतन किया जाये तथा किसी एक दृष्टिकोण से स्थिति या समस्या पर विचार अथवा बहस की जाती है तब वह विमर्श बन जाता है। रोहिणी अग्रवाल के अनुसार, “विमर्श यानी वाद-विवाद, संवाद। यानि किसी भी समस्या या स्थिति को एक कोण से न देखकर भिन्न मानसिकताओं, दृष्टियों, संस्कारों और वैचारिक प्रतिबद्धताओं का समाहार करते हुए उलट पलट कर देखना, इसे समग्रता से समझने की कोशिश करना और फिर मानवीय सन्दर्भों में निष्कर्ष प्राप्ति की चेष्टा करना।” पर्यावरण विमर्श आज हमारे लिए अति आवश्यक विषय बन चुका है। आज हम पर्यावरण के प्रश्नों से भाग नहीं सकते। हमारे उपभोग की प्रवृत्ति इतनी बढ़ गई है कि इसका सारा प्रभाव प्रकृति पर पड़ रहा है। अपने उपभोग के लिए हम प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का धड़ल्ले से प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। जल, जंगल, वायु, जमीन, आकाश जैसे प्रकृति प्रदत्त चीजों का हमने इतना दुरुपयोग किया है कि ये सारे आज संकट में आ गए हैं।

भारतीय संस्कृति में वन और वनस्पति का बहुत अधिक महत्व रहा है। ऋषि मुनियों का आश्रम वनों में ही होता था। मानव, वन्य जीव, प्रकृति के बीच पारस्परिक सम्बंध हुआ करता था। वेदों, उपनिषदों आदि ग्रन्थों में मनुष्य के स्वस्थ जीवन के लिए पर्यावरण को महत्व दिया गया है। हमारी संस्कृति में प्रकृति हमेशा से पूजनीय रही है। हजारों प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने अपने निबंध ‘कुटज’ में लिखा है “यह धरती मेरी माता है और मैं इसका पुत्र हूँ। इसीलिए मैं सदैव इसका सम्मान करता हूँ और मेरी धरती माता के प्रति नतमस्तक हूँ।”¹ (द्विवेदी 32)

आज अपने भोग एवं सुख की प्राप्ति के लिए हम प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, इसका खामियाजा हमें तो भुगतना पड़ेगा ही, हमारी भावी पीढ़ी इससे और ज्यादा नुकसान झेलेगी। प्रकृति अपना बदली जरूर लेगी। आज असमय बारिश, बाढ़, भूकम्प, सुनामी केवल प्राकृतिक घटना न होकर मनुष्य सभ्यता के लिए भारी चेतावनी है। अगर आज भी हम नहीं सुधरे तो हमें भविष्य में अपना सब कुछ खोने के लिए तैयार रहना होगा। आज के कुछ रचनाकार अपने इस दायित्व को समझ रहे हैं और अपनी कहानियों के माध्यम से पर्यावरण चिंता को अभिव्यक्ति दे रहे हैं, किन्तु सच तो यह है कि अभी भी पर्यावरणीय समस्या केवल समस्या बनी हुई है, विमर्श का रूप नहीं ले पाया है। अतः जरूरत है कि पर्यावरणीय विमर्श पर अधिक से अधिक रचनाएँ आए ताकि सामाजिक क्रांति लाई जा सके।

हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श:

मानव जीवन एवं पर्यावरण एक दूसरे के पर्याय हैं। जहाँ मानव का अस्तित्व पर्यावरण से है वहीं मानव द्वारा निरंतर किए जा रहे पर्यावरण के विनाश से हमें भविष्य की चिंता सताने लगी है। हमारे प्राचीन वेदो ऋग्वेद सामवेद यजुर्वेद एवं अथर्ववेद में पर्यावरण के महत्व को दर्शाया गया है। हिंदी साहित्य में आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक प्रकृति को हमेशा विशिष्ट स्थान मिला है। पर्यावरण चेतना की समृद्ध परंपरा हमारे साहित्य में रही है, वह आज भी प्रासंगिक है।

साहित्य और समाज में गहरा सम्बंध है। अतः जीव और जगत की कोई भी समस्या या असंगति साहित्य के परिधि से बाहर नहीं है। एक सच्चा साहित्यकार अपने अनुभव से बाहर जाकर सामाजिक सरोकारों को अपने चिंतन का विषय बनाता है। एक साहित्यकार समाज विज्ञानी की तरह वर्तमान समाज की विभीषिकाओं से लड़ने के लिए वैचारिक आंदोलन शुरू करता है। गत दो-तीन दशकों में लिखे गए कुछ हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श को लिखा गया है। 1. मरंगगोड़ा नीलकंठ हुआ-2012 (महुआ माजी), 2. रह गई दिशाएँ इसी पार (संजीव) - 2011, 3. एक ब्रेक के बाद (अलका सरावगी) - 2008 तथा 4. कुईया जान - 2005, (नासिरा शर्मा)। आदि।

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15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले आणि भारत देश 26 जानेवारी 1950 रोजी खऱ्या अर्थाने स्वातंत्र्य होऊन प्रजासत्ताक झाला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी जी लोकशाहीची व्याख्या केली आहे, त्याप्रमाणे रक्ताचा थेंबही न सांडता लोकांचे जीवन सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकास घडवणे म्हणजे लोकशाही. त्या विचाराने प्रेरित होऊन जी घटना लिहिली त्याची अंमलबजावणी सुरू झाली. 1947 पासून अनेक पक्ष निवडणुकीच्या माध्यमातून सत्तेवर आले आणि त्यांनी आपापल्या पद्धतीने सत्तेच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा, स्वराज्याचा आणि समाजाचा विकास घडवून आणला. भारतीय राजकारण हे बहुप्रवाही राहिले आहे. राजकारणामध्ये विविध विचारांची पक्ष राहिले आहेत. ब्रिटिशांना विरोध म्हणून काँग्रेस पक्ष अस्तित्वात आला होता.

ब्रिटिशांनी भारतात जे काही धोरणे आखली होती त्यांना काँग्रेसने विरोध केलेला दिसून येतो. ब्रिटिश जाऊन भारतात काँग्रेसचे राज्य करावे अशी काँग्रेसची विचारसरणी राहिली होती. यासाठी लोकांचा सहभाग वाढवा त्यासाठी आंदोलने झाली. त्या आंदोलनातून लोकांना ब्रिटिशांच्या नीतीबद्दल लोकांना सांगण्यात येत असे. ब्रिटिश हे जुलमी राजवट आहे ती संपली पाहिजे. यातून भारतीय काँग्रेसने सत्ता प्राप्त केली त्याच प्रकारे भारतीय राजकारणामध्ये विविध प्रवाह निर्माण झाले. राजकारण म्हणजे काय हे स्पष्ट होणे गरजेचे आहे डॉ. भा. ल. भोळे म्हणतात,

“राजकारण ही अनेक व्यक्तींनी एकत्रित रित्या निर्णय घेण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे प्रत्येक राष्ट्रांमध्ये सत्ता मिळवण्यासाठी व देश चालवण्यासाठी अनेक नेते की निर्णय घेतात व जे श्रम करतात त्यास राजकारण म्हणतात”. राजकारण काही नुसतं निवडणुकीपुरतं मर्यादित नाही. राजकारण खूप व्यापक आहे. राजकारणाचा हेतू खूप मोठा आहे. दुर्दैवाने आपण तशा व्यापक अर्थाने राजकारणाकडे पाहत नाहीत. भारतात राजकारण हे फक्त निवडणुका संदर्भातच बघितले जाते. त्यामुळे संशोधन करताना अडचणी निर्माण होतात त्या होऊ नये म्हणून त्याचे वर्गीकरण केले जाते व विविध प्रकारचा अभ्यास करून त्यामध्ये झालेले बदल अभ्यासावे लागतात.

उद्देश:

1. भारतीय राजकारणातील विविध प्रवाहांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. जागतिकीकरणामुळे झालेल्या बदलांचा आढावा घेणे.

गृहीतके:

1. भारतीय राजकारण हे बहु प्रवाही राहिले आहे.
2. जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारतीय समाज, अर्थव्यवस्थेत व राजकारणात बदल झाला.

तथ्य संकलन:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्र, इंटरनेट इत्यादी साधनांचा वापर करून वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीने तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण केले आहे.

आधुनिक भारतीय राजकीय विचार हा अभ्यासाचा महत्त्वाचा विषय बनला आहे. राजकारणात अनेक प्रवाह व अंतर प्रवाह आहेत. या काळातील भारतीय विचारवंतांनी भारतीय समाजाचा राजकीय समस्या आणि गरजा यांच्या संदर्भात आपल्या विचारांची मांडणी केली. ही मांडणी उपयोगी पडत आहे. सध्याच्या महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणात आरक्षणाचे राजकारण खेळले जात आहे. भारतामध्ये आरक्षण हा...राजकीयकरण झालेला विषय आहे. या प्रश्नांमध्ये भावनिकता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर गुंतली

गेली आहे. तसेच आर्थिक हितसंबंध देखील खोलवर गुंतलेले आहेत. त्यामुळे विवेक बुद्धीच्या आधारे चर्चा केली जात नाही, ही एक मोठी मर्यादा आरक्षण विषयावरील चर्चाविश्वाची आहे.

सरकारचा आरक्षणासंदर्भातील पुढाकार:

आरक्षण प्रक्रियेला वेगवेगळ्या सरकारचा पाठिंबा उघड आणि गुप्त अशा दोन्ही पद्धतीने मिळत गेला आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने अवैध ठरवले असून मार्ग काढण्याचे चर्चा सुरू झाली. ही जबाबदारी सरकार या घटकांनी स्वतःवर घेतली. मतपेटीचा विचार मध्यवर्ती ठेवून वेगवेगळी सरकारी आणि पक्ष विविध जातींचे ओबीसीकरण, दलितिकरण आणि आदिवासीकरण या प्रक्रियेला पाठिंबा देतात. सुप्रीम कोर्टाने तामिळनाडू राज्यात सरकारने 69 टक्के आणि कर्नाटक सरकारने 73 टक्के आरक्षण ठेवले. याबद्दल उच्च न्यायालयातून समर्थन मिळत गेले. न्यायमूर्ती जीवन रेड्डी यांनी विशेष परिस्थितीमध्ये 50 टक्क्याची सीमारेषा ओलांडता येते असा निकाल दिला होता. त्यामुळे नंतर दोन न्यायाधीशांच्या खेरीज पाच न्यायाधीशांच्या पिठाकडे हा दावा गेला. सुप्रीम कोर्टाने तामिळनाडू आणि कर्नाटक सरकारला पन्नास टक्के पुढील आरक्षणाचा पूर्ण विचार करण्याचा सल्ला 2010 मध्ये दिला होता. ही पार्श्वभूमी असूनही तत्कालीन यूपीए सरकारने जाताना आरक्षण देण्याचा निर्णय घेतला या निर्णयामुळे प्रक्रियेमध्ये राष्ट्रीय मागासवर्ग आयोगाची शिफारस नव्हती. कारण हा प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय स्वरूपाचा होता, तसेच न्यायालयाने आकडेवारी पुरावा म्हणून सादर केल्याची समीक्षा आहे. याचा अर्थ माहिती ही योग्य आणि समकालीन अपेक्षित आहे मात्र त्यामध्ये सरकारने लपवाछपी करत आहे. आरक्षणाची मागणी करणारा समूह त्यांच्या वतीने सरकारने न्यायालयात भूमिका मांडली.

आरक्षण ही प्रक्रिया वितरणात्मक न्याय किंवा सकारात्मकतेच्या बरोबर विरोधी भूमिका घेणारी आहे. त्यास राज्य मागासवर्ग आयोग, राष्ट्रीय मागासवर्ग आयोग आणि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय रोखण्याचा राजकीय प्रक्रिया सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक अंतर्गत प्रयत्न करत आहे. मात्र आरक्षण करण्यास सरकारचा पाठिंबा दिसतो. त्यामुळे सरकारच्या या यंत्रणांच्या वरती राज्य मागासवर्ग आयोग राष्ट्रीय मागासवर्ग आयोग आणि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय यांच्याकडे केस गेल्यानंतर ती अवैध ठरते. या नियमानुसार मराठा, धनगर मुस्लिम यांच्या आरक्षणाची भूमिका अवैध ठरली. त्यामुळे सरकार विरुद्ध राज्य मागासवर्ग आयोग, राष्ट्रीय मागासवर्ग आयोग आणि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय असा नवा सय्यद तोफिक रब्बानी, प्रा. डॉ. फारुकी मोहम्मद खय्युम

संघर्ष उभा राहिला आहे. हा वाद सरकारी यंत्रणामध्ये गेल्यामुळे सरकारी यंत्रणेचे दोन गटात विभाजन झाले आहे.

आरक्षणाचा अंतराय:

आरक्षण प्रश्नाच्या आधारे नवीन वर्गवारी निर्माण करणे हा राजकारणाचा नवीन प्रवाह आहे. कारण नवीन वर्गामधून नवी राजकीय अस्मिता घडवली जाते. मराठा जातीत समूहाचा आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक मागास अशी नवीन अस्मिता देण्यात आली आहे. नवीन ओळख देणे हा राजकारण गतिशील करण्याचा एक भाग आहे. मराठा आयोजनाकडून आरक्षण मुद्द्याच्या आधारे राजकीय संघटन केली गेली ही आरक्षण प्रश्नाची उपयुक्तता बनत चालली आहे.

सारांश:

भारतीय राजकारणात खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल घडवून येत आहे. त्यामध्ये प्रत्येक जातीच्या अस्मितेला गोंजारले जात आहे. धर्माधर्मांमध्ये सलोखा निर्माण होत नाही. राजकारणामध्ये पक्ष बदलले जात आहे त्यामुळे राजकारणाचा प्रभाव बदलत आहेत. त्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी नवीन संकल्पना उभ्या कराव्या लागणार आहेत.

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आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन

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प्रस्तावना

आपत्तीचे वर्गीकरण करताना मानवनिर्मित व निसर्गनिर्मित आपत्ती असे दोन भाग करता येतात. नैसर्गिक आपत्तीत भूकंप, पूर, दुष्काळ व आग यांचा समावेश होतो. तर, मानवनिर्मित आपत्तीमध्ये अपघात, गर्दी व आग या आपत्तीचा समावेश होतो. आपत्ती प्रचंड प्रमाणात जीवित व वित्तहानी करण्यास कारणीभूत ठरतात. आपत्तीमुळे होणारे नुकसान टाळण्यासाठी नियोजनबद्ध रीतीने उपाययोजनांचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करणे आवश्यक ठरते. यालाच आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन असे म्हणतात. आपत्ती हा मूळ फ्रेंच भाषेतील शब्द Disaster या शब्दाचा अर्थ des meaning , 'bad and Aster meaning Star' म्हणजे अतर्कमय तारांकित घटना, प्रतिकूल किंवा दुर्दैवी घटनांमुळे प्राणी, वनस्पती व मानव जीवनाची होणारी हानी म्हणजे आपत्ती होय.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचे घटक:-

- शमन: आपत्तीचा धोका आणि प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी किंवा दूर करण्यासाठी केलेल्या कृती.
- तयारी: प्रशिक्षण, कवायती आणि समुदाय जागरूकता यासह प्रभावी प्रतिसाद आणि पुनर्प्राप्ती सुनिश्चित करण्यासाठी घेतलेल्या उपाययोजना.
- प्रतिसाद: जीव वाचवण्यासाठी, दुःख कमी करण्यासाठी आणि मालमत्तेचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी आपत्ती दरम्यान आणि नंतर केलेल्या तत्काळ कृती.
- पुनर्प्राप्ती: प्रभावित समुदाय, पायाभूत सुविधा आणि अर्थव्यवस्था पुनर्संचयित आणि पुनर्निर्माण करण्यासाठी दीर्घकालीन प्रयत्न.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचे प्रकार:- भौगोलिक क्षेत्रानुसार आपत्तीचा विचार करता साधारणतः समुद्रकिनारा, नदी किनारपट्टी, धरणाजवळील क्षेत्रात पूर, महापूर, अतिवृष्टी, चक्रीवादळाचा धोका अधिक संभवतो; तर भर गडद वस्ती, शाळा, पेट्रोल पंप अशा भागात आगीचा धोका आणि डोंगराळ भागात दरड असते असे प्रकार घडताना दिसतात.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचे प्रमुख प्रकार आहेत:

- पूर्वानुमानात्मक व्यवस्थापन (पूर्वानुमान): हे व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली आपल्या संगणका द्वारे संभाव्य आपत्तीच्या संकेतांचे मान घेऊन संभाव्यता आणि विचार करते.
- संघर्ष व्यवस्थापन (क्रिसिस मॅनेजमेंट): ही प्रक्रिया आपत्तीच्या संघर्षाचे व्यवस्थापन करते, अशा प्रकारे कि आपत्तीपेक्षा कमी परिणाम आणि हानी होत नाही.

3. संशोधन व्यवस्थापन (रिकव्हरी): आपत्तीनंतर संशोधन व्यवस्थापन काम करते आणि आपल्या संगणक प्रणालीच्या सामर्थ्याचे पुनर्प्राप्ती करते.

4. परिस्थिती व्यवस्थापन (बिजनेस कंटीन्यूटी): या प्रक्रियेत, संगणक प्रणालीची परिस्थिती चे व्यवस्थापन केले जाते आणि व्यावसायिक सेवा कामात राहायला मदत केली जाते.

पर्यावरण, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय परिस्थिती, प्रशासकीय व व्यवस्थापकीय कार्य वैद्यकीय क्षेत्र, उत्पादन व वितरण इत्यादी क्षेत्रावर आपत्तीचा परिणाम जाणवतो.

आपत्तीची तीव्रता मोजण्याची साधने

- भूकंपाची तीव्रता रिश्टर स्केलने.
- चक्रीवादळाची तीव्रता किमी मधील ताशी वेगाने.
- बॉम्बस्फोट गती मानतेनुसार सामान्यतः प्रतिसेकंदला २ किमी पासून ते ९ किमी पर्यंतचा कालावधी विचारात घेतला जातो तर रेल्वे हवाई अपघातात एल-० पासून ते एल-३ पर्यंतचा विचार होताना दिसतो.

आपत्तीची तीव्रता कमी करण्याचे टप्पे

- आपत्तीपूर्व टप्पा:- या टप्प्यात अंदाज, नियोजन आणि पुनरावृत्ती यांचा समावेश होतो.
- आपत्ती प्रतिबंधक:- या टप्प्यात बचाव व मदतकार्य यांचा विचार होतो.
- आपत्तीची तीव्रता कमी करणे:- या टप्प्यात पुनर्वसन, पुनर्निर्माण, सुधारणा इत्यादी घटक येतात.

आपत्ती काळात विविध खात्यांमधील समन्वय शासकीय खाते व खाजगी संस्थांमध्ये किंवा स्वयंसेवी संस्थां मधील समन्वय, विविध शासकीय खात्यांमधील माहितीचे प्रसारण इत्यादी प्रशासकीय घटकांच्या भूमिका आणि प्रत्येक कामाची निश्चिती करण्यात आल्यामुळे प्रत्येकाचे हे आपल्यावर सोपविण्यात आलेले कामे व्यवस्थित पार पाडत असते.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचे टप्पे:

1. आपत्तीपूर्व व्यवस्थापन:- यामध्ये प्रशिक्षण, जनजागृती, उपक्रम, यंत्रणांचा सराव व प्रात्यक्षिक, आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन आराखडा तयार करून यंत्रणा सुसज्ज ठेवणे, विविध आपत्ती प्रतिसाद दलांशी संपर्क व समन्वय ठेवणे याचा समावेश होतो.
2. आपत्ती प्रसंगी व्यवस्थापन:- प्रत्यक्ष आपत्कालीन प्रसंगी मदत कार्याचे नियोजन करणे व मदत यंत्रणा मध्ये समन्वय राखणे.
3. आपत्ती नंतरचे व्यवस्थापन:- आपत्ती नंतर करावे लागणारे मदत कार्य नियंत्रित करणे, मदत व पुनर्वसन योजनेची योग्य अंमलबजावणी करणे.

आपत्ती समस्यांची कारणमीमांसा:-

आपत्तीमुळे परिसराचा विध्वंस होतो. प्रगती जेवढी जास्त, तेवढी संकटाची तीव्रता जास्त असते. हीचिकीत्सा म्हणजे

आपत्ती विकास आणि आपत्ती प्रगती:-

- * आपत्तीमुळे परिसराचा संपूर्ण विध्वंस होतो.
- * आपत्ती नंतर परिसराची प्रगती अधिक वेगाने होते.
- * प्रगती जेवढे जास्त तेवढी संकटाची तीव्रता जास्त.
- * प्रगतीमुळे आपत्ती निर्माण होते.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायद्याची ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये:

भारतामध्ये आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाची व्याप्ती 2005 पर्यंत फक्त तात्काळ मदत व पुनर्वसन कार्यापर्यंतच मर्यादित होती. परंतु, आता कायद्यातील प्रकरण १, कलम २(इ)नुसार आपत्तीपूर्व काळा संबंधी आपत्ती प्रतिबंध यंत्रणा किंवा पूर्वतयारी या बाबीसुद्धा समाविष्ट करण्यात आल्या आहेत त्यामध्ये.

1. त्रिस्तरीय संस्थात्मक रचना:-

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनासाठी शासकीय पातळीवर स्वतंत्र संस्थात्मक रचना उभी करण्यात आली आहे. यामध्ये राष्ट्रीय, राज्य व जिल्हा या तीन पातळ्यांवर आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण तसेच राष्ट्रीय व राज्य स्तरावर कार्यकारी समिती स्थापन करण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाची जबाबदारी विविध शासकीय खात्यांमध्ये विभागण्यात आली आहे. या संस्थात्मक रचनेमुळे आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कार्यभारात आवश्यक असणारा आंतर विभागीय समन्वय राखण्यात मदत होणार आहे.

प्रो. डॉ. बी. एम. चव्हाण, डॉ. दिपाली दिलीप मस्के

2. राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण:-

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाविषयी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षणाची जबाबदारी पार पाडण्यासाठी 'राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण' या संस्थेची स्थापना करण्यात आली आहे. राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण ही केंद्र शासनाची अधिकृत संस्था असल्याने आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाच्या राष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील धोरणांमध्ये व कारभारामध्ये या संस्थेचा मोलाचा वाटा असणार आहे. कायदानुसार या प्राधिकरणाचे सर्वेसर्वा भारताचे पंतप्रधान असतील.

3. राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती प्रतिसाद दल:-

आपत्कालीन परिस्थितीत मदत, बचाव व इतर प्रतिसादात्मक कार्य सक्षमपणे हाती घेण्यासाठी 'राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती प्रतिसाद दल'ची (NDRF) ची स्थापना करण्याची तरतूद कायद्यात आहे व हे दल राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरणाच्या नियंत्रणाखाली काम करेल.

4. आपत्ती प्रतिसाद निधी व आपत्ती निवारण निधी:-

ह्या कलमाअंतर्गत आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनासाठी लागणारे निधीची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. ह्या निधीची विभागणी आपत्ती प्रतिसाद निधी व आपत्ती निवारण निधी अशा दोन प्रकारच्या निधींमध्ये करण्यात आली आहे. आपत्ती निवारण निधी हा आपत्ती होऊ नये किंवा आपत्तीची तीव्रता कमी व्हावी म्हणून करावयाच्या उपायांसाठी आहे, तर आपत्ती प्रतिसाद निधी हा आपत्तीचा सक्षमपणे सामना (बचाव, मदत, पुनर्वसन) करावयाच्या कार्यासाठी उपलब्ध करण्यात आला आहे.

- * राष्ट्रीय स्तरापासून ते गाव पातळीपर्यंत आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कसे चालते ते खालीच स्तरावरून स्पष्ट होते.
- * सावधगिरीची इशारे देणाऱ्या संस्था

1. राष्ट्रीय आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण अध्यक्ष: पंतप्रधान
2. राज्य आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण अध्यक्ष: मुख्यमंत्री
3. जिल्हा आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण अध्यक्ष: जिल्हाधिकारी.
4. तालुका आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण अध्यक्ष: तहसीलदार
5. आपदग्रस्त भागात प्रत्यक्ष सुटका बचाव आणि मदत कार्य करणारी संरचना

6. गाव पातळीवर समिती अध्यक्ष: सरपंच

आपत्ती दरम्यानची कार्यवाही यात खालील गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो.

- १) धोक्याचा इशारा देणे.
- २) दोन जीवितांचे रक्षण आणि बचाव कार्य करणे, लोकांना आणि जनावरांना सुरक्षित स्थानी पोहोचवणे.
- ३) मालमत्तेची सुरक्षा आणि तात्काळ वैद्यकीय आणि इतर मदत पोहोचवणे.

आपत्तीनंतरची कार्यवाही यात खालील गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो

१) विस्थापितांचे पुनर्वसन आणि त्यांचे जीवन पूर्ववत सुरळीत व्हावे म्हणून त्यांचे पुनरुत्थान करणे, नुकसान भरपाई देऊन त्यांना समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात सलग करून घेणे आणि त्यांच्या निर्वाहाची सोय करून देणे.

२). आपत्तीमुळे क्षती पोहोचलेल्या सर्व बांधकामांची/ इमारतींची पुनर्बांधणी आणि विकास करणे.

४) विकास कामे करीत असताना भविष्यातील धोक्यांमुळे परत हानी होऊ नये याची काळजी घेणे.

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचे कायदे:-

जगभरातील आपत्तीच्या घटना २० व्या शतकातील आठव्या दशकात खूप वाढल्या होत्या प्राणहानी आणि वित्तहानी शिगेला पोहोचली होती. २० व्या शतकातले शेवटचे दशक हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने आपत्तीचे धोके कमी करण्यासाठी 'डिझास्टर रिस्क रिडक्शन' चे दशक म्हणून घोषित केले होते. सगळ्या राष्ट्रांनी आपापल्या व्यवस्थापनानुसार दंडक स्थापन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. धोका कमी करण्यासाठी अनेक दंडक जगभरात स्थापन केले गेले. जगभरात एक गोष्ट निश्चित मानली गेली की, आपत्ती आल्यानंतर केल्या गेलेल्या कार्यवाहीपेक्षा धोका कमी करण्यासाठी केलेली कार्यवाही महत्त्वाची असते भारतात 1993 साली ओडिशाच्या चक्रीवादळानंतर केंद्र सरकारने एक समिती स्थापन करून धोक्याचा आणि त्यापासून उद्भवणाऱ्या आपत्तींचा सर्वंकष अभ्यास केला. तसेच भारताने आपत्ती दरम्यान मदतकार्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनातील सगळे विभाग, शास्त्रीय संशोधनातील संस्था, शिक्षण संस्था आणि सामान्य जनसमुदाय तसेच बचावकार्य करणाऱ्या संस्था यांच्यात सुसूत्रता आणण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरू केला. परंतु 2004 साली आलेल्या त्सुनामीमुळे आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायदा बनवण्याची निकड कळून चुकली भारत देशात आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायदा 2005 हा संसदेत 25 डिसेंबर 2005 रोजी पारित झाला. 2019 साली आलेल्या कोरोना साथीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्रा सह देशातील अनेक राज्यात हा कायदा लागू करण्यात आला.

निष्कर्ष:-

१) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनामुळे देशाच्या विविध क्षेत्रावर अनुकूल व प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाले आहेत.

२) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियेत शासनाची भूमिका बदललेली दिसून येते.

३) मानवप्राणी हा नैसर्गिक घटकांची निर्मिती करू शकत नाही. पण त्याच्यावर परिणाम करून अनेक वस्तूंची निर्मिती केली आहे. सध्या सर्व बाबींचा अगणित प्रमाणात उपयोग केला जात आहे.

४) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनामुळे विकासाला चालना मिळाली आहे.

५) शेवटी भारतातील आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन ही सार्वजनिक प्रशासन आणि प्रशासनाची एक महत्त्वाची बाब आहे.

यात सज्जता, शमन, प्रतिसाद आणि पुनर्प्राप्ती

यांसारख्या घटकांचा समावेश आहे. NDMA आणि SDMA यांसारख्या संस्थांसह राष्ट्रीय आणि राज्य स्तरावरील संस्थात्मक आराखडा, आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्रयत्नांचे समन्वय आणि अंमलबजावणी करण्यात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते. पुरेशी आर्थिक व्यवस्था, आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायदा २००५ सारखे कायदे आणि २ रा ARC च्या शिफारशी आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन फ्रेमवर्क अधिक मजबूत करतात.

सारांश:-

कायद्यातील प्रकरण 10 मधील कलम 51 ते 58 यामार्फत आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाशी निगडित विविध प्रकारचे गुन्हे व त्यावर करावयाच्या कार्यवाहीची तरतूद आहे. यामध्ये शासनप्रणित व्यक्तीस कायद्यानुसार ठरलेले कार्य पार पाडताना मज्जाव करणे किंवा कामात अडथळा आणणे, शासनामार्फत देण्यात येणाऱ्या आपत्कालीन मदतीचा वापर स्वतःच्या फायद्यासाठी करणे, आपत्ती किंवा तिच्या तीव्रतेबद्दल अवास्तव अफवा पसरवून भीतीगंड निर्माण करणे इत्यादी गुन्ह्यांचा व त्यावरच्या दंडाचा समावेश आहे. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन कायद्यात सामाजिक विषमतेला प्रतिबंध घालणारे धोरण अंतर्भूत आहे. कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला संसाधन उपलब्ध करून देण्याबाबतचे अधिकार राष्ट्रीय, राज्या किंवा जिल्हा कार्यकारी समितीला प्रदान करण्यात आले आहेत. प्रसार माध्यमांना धोक्याची सूचना देण्याच्या कार्यवाही बाबत या कायद्यात मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले आहे. दुर्दैवाने आपण आपत्ती युगात जगत आहोत. संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या एका अहवालानुसार सन 1963 ते 1992 पर्यंतच्या 30 वर्षांच्या कालमर्यादित ठार झालेल्या, आपत्तीमुळे विस्थापित झालेल्या, जखमी झालेल्या आपत्तीमुळे विस्थापित झालेल्या लोकांची संख्या प्रतिवर्षी सरासरी 6% क्वांनी वाढलेले आहे. म्हणून, यु. एन. ने 1990 च्या दशकाला 'नैसर्गिक आपत्ती कपाताचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय दशक' संबोधले होते तसेच, अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा वाईट परिणाम लक्षात घेऊन युनायटेड नेशन ने 1990 पासूनचे दशक नैसर्गिक आपत्ती दशक म्हणून जाहीर केले आहे.

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बालविवाहाचे कारणे आणि परिणाम एक अभ्यास

योगेश ज्ञानेश्वर शिंदे¹, प्रा. देवकर मनोज बी²

¹इतिहास विभाग, राजीव गांधी कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय करमाड.

²प्राध्यापक व इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, राजीव गांधी कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय करमाड.

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प्रस्तावना

प्राचीन काळात सर्वसाधारणपणे इ. स. 1 व्या शतकापासूनच लहान मुलींचे विवाह होत असत. मुलीचा विवाह हा रजोदर्शनापूर्वी केले नाही, तर पालकांना भ्रूणहत्येचे पाप लागते असे मनुस्मृतीच्या नंतरच्या काळात वर्णन केलेले आहे. त्यामुळे इसवी सनाच्या 4 व 5 शतकापासून मुलींचा विवाह हा वयाच्या 11 ते 12 व्या वर्षी केला जात असत. काही मुलींना तर नातेसंबंध देखील कळत नव्हते की, हा व्यक्ती आपला नवरा असेल किंवा आपण अशा व्यक्तीशी कसे वागावे हे देखील कळत नव्हते. अशा वयातच मुलींचा विवाह हा एखाद्या तिच्या पेक्षा अधिक वयाने मोठ्या असलेल्या पुरुषाशी लावून दिला जाई. जे वय त्या मुलींचे खेळण्याचे, बागडण्याचे, शिक्षण घेण्याचे आणि काही नवीन आत्मसात करण्याचे होते. अशा वयातच त्या मुलींचा विवाह हा करून दिला जात होता. इ. स. २ व्या शतकाच्या सुमारास लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथात 'याज्ञवल्क्य' याने रजोदर्शनापूर्वी पित्याने जर मुलीचे लग्न लावून दिले नाही तर प्रत्येक ऋतू काळी तिच्या पित्यास भरून हत्याचे पातक लागते असे तो वर्णन करतो.

इ. स. पूर्व 500 वर्षे पूर्वी गौतम नावाच्या स्मृतीकाराने असे म्हटले की रजोदर्शन होण्यापूर्वी विवाह करण्यात व याच काळात बालविवाह सर्व सर्वाधिक रोड झालेला दिसून येतो. बालविवाहामुळे पुरुष हा स्त्रियांवर आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करत. तो तिच्यापेक्षा वयाने मोठा होताच आणि पितृसत्ताक पद्धतीमुळे भारतीय संस्कृतीत पती हा सर्वस्व असल्यामुळे त्याच्या पुढे स्त्री ही दुय्यम दर्जाची होती. त्यामुळे तिला जास्त बोलण्याचा, वावरण्याचा अधिकारही नसे. याचाच परिणाम असा झाला की स्त्री ही संकुचित झाली आणि तीला सांगेल तेवढे काम करत किंवा चुल आणि मूल या पुरतीच मर्यादित राहिलेली पहावयास मिळते. या काळात मुलींना आपल्या आरोग्याची किंवा शरीराची काळजी कशी घ्यावी हे देखील कळत नसे. अशा वयात मुलींचा हा बालविवाह घडून येत. अशावेळी त्यांना समजावून सांगणारे देखील कोणीही नसत. एखाद्या मुलीस विवाह नंतर मासिक धर्म आल्यास तिला त्यांच्या समोर जाण्यास सांगणारे ही नव्हते. तिला सासू-सासरे, नवरा किंवा कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती हे दुय्यम वागणूक देत. तिला तिचे सर्व खाणे-पिणे, राहणे, झोपणे, बाजूला ठेवत त्यामुळे तिला दुय्यम वागणूक दिली जात असे.

बालविवाहाची कारणे

भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये मुलीला दुय्यम दर्जा देण्यात आलेला होता. हे विविध प्रकारे आपल्या लक्षात येते. मुलगा हा वंशाचा दिवा म्हणून त्याला अति महत्व देण्यात आलेले आहे. आजही तीच परिस्थिती भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत

पहावयास मिळते. मुलगी हे परक्या घरचे धन म्हणून तिला आई-वडिलांकडून दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. कारण मुलींचे जन्मदर हा अधिक असल्याने त्या काळात गरीबी ही सर्वात मोठी समस्या होती. घरात कमाईचे साधन नसल्यामुळे आणि शेतीवर अवलंबून असणारे कुटुंब होती. त्यातच शेतीही पावसावर अवलंबून असे. त्यामुळे घर चालविणे व मुलाबाळांचे संगोपन, आरोग्य, दैनंदिन गरजेच्या वस्तू पुरविणे शक्य नसल्यामुळे, प्रत्येक मुलीचे आई-वडील हाच विचार करत की, मुलीचा विवाह हा लवकर झाला तर तिच्या सर्व गोष्टी पूर्ण होत असत. परंतु त्यांचे परिणाम हे वेगळेच होत असतात पण त्या काळात सर्वत्र हीच प्रथा परंपरा असल्यामुळे बालविवाह केला जात असे.

बालविवाहाचे परिणाम

बालविवाह झाल्यामुळे समाजात अनेक प्रकारच्या समस्या व प्रथा परंपरा चालीरीती यासंबंधी वेगवेगळ्या संकल्पना आणि समज असल्यामुळे समाजात त झालेले वेगवेगळे परिणाम हे आपल्याला खालील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

1. लहान वयात बालविवाह झाल्यामुळे त्यांना मुलांना घरातील सर्वच समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत त्याच सामाजिक ज्ञान कमी असल्यामुळे बोलणे चालणे सामाजिक वागणूक कशी असावी याचा कुठलाही गंध

नसल्यामुळे अचानक संसारिक पडलेल्या बोजामुळे ती कोलमडून जात असत.

2. बालविवाह मुळे मुलींचा तिच्या आरोग्याची काळजी कशी घ्यावी हे देखील माहीत नसल्यामुळे ती जास्त प्रमाणात आजारी किंवा रोगांना बळी पडत.
3. बालविवाह मुळे त्यांच्या प्रतिकारक्षमता कमी असल्यामुळे त्यांना आजार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जडतात आणि ह्यात त्यांचा दुर्दैवी अकाली मृत्यू होतो.
4. बालविवाह पुरुषाचे वय जास्त असेल तर तो लवकरच मृत्यू पावल्यास त्याच्या मुलीला कमी वयात सती जावं लागत किंवा विधवा प्रथेतून जगावे लागत त्याचा परिणामी तिला सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता येत नव्हते.
5. बालविवाहामुळे कमी वयात मुले झाल्यामुळे त्यांचे पालन-पोषण तिच्याकडून होत नसल्यामुळे ती मुले अपंग किंवा कुपोषित जन्माला येत असत.
6. कमी वयात विधवा पण आल्यामुळे सण समारंभ धार्मिक विधी देव देवतांचे कार्य यापासून दूर राहावे लागत असे.
7. विधवेचा पुनर्विवाह झाला तर तिच्या अपत्यास समाजात दुय्यम स्थान किंवा हीन वागणूक दिली जात असे.
8. बालविवाह मुळे त्या मुलीस आपला जोडीदार हा निवडण्याचा अधिकार राहिला नव्हता. तो तिचा अधिकार हिरावून घेण्यात आला होता.

समारोप

अशा प्रकारे बालविवाह मुलींच्या संमतीशिवाय केला जात असला तरी तिला विवाहासाठी विचारले देखील जात नव्हते, त्यामुळे तिला तिच्या न आवडणाऱ्या आणि वृद्ध पुरुषाशी किंवा एखाद्या अनोळखी व्यक्तीसोबत लहान वयातच हा विवाह लावून देण्यात येत होता. अशा प्रकारे होत असलेल्या विवाह प्रथा असल्यामुळे तिला अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत होते. हे वरील विवेचनावरून आपल्या लक्षात येते.

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हिंदी कविता में पर्यावरण चेतना

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प्रस्तावना

मनुष्य और पर्यावरण का परस्पर संबंध है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण माना जाता है। प्रकृति चित्रण तो प्रत्येक साहित्य का मूलभूत अंग माना जाता है। आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक के साहित्य में प्रकृति का चित्रण दिखाई देता है। प्रकृति का आलंबन, उद्दीपन रूप में चित्रण छायावादी कवियों ने किया है। कहीं-कहीं प्रकृति संचारिणी की भांति भी सामने आती है। प्रसाद, पंत निराला, महादेवी छायावाद की चतुष्टई ने पर्याप्त रूप में प्रकृति के माध्यम से पर्यावरण का चित्रण किया है। प्रकृति के मोहक, मधुर रूप का चित्रण भी इन्होंने किया है। कहीं कहीं प्रकृति के भयंकर, विनाशकारी रूप की भी चर्चा की है या रूप को भी चित्रित किया है। भयंकर विनाशकारी तथा सर्वोदय विधायक रूपों को भी चित्रित किया है। प्रकृति मानव के सहचरी रही है तो कहीं और विकराल रूप लेकर मानव का विनाश भी कर रही है। आज पूरा विश्व पर्यावरण के असंतुलन के संकट से जूझ रहा है। इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए हमें ही आगे बढ़ना है, क्योंकि पूरे मनुष्य मात्र ने इस प्रकृति को संकट में लाया है और इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए हमें ही आगे बढ़ाना है क्योंकि पूरे मनुष्य मात्र में इस प्रकृति को संकट में लाया है और इसी संकट से हमें पूरी प्रकृति या पर्यावरण को बचाना है।

ध्वनि, जल, और वायु प्रदूषण ये तीन मुख्य पर्यावरण को दूषित कर रहे हैं। वायु प्रदूषण के कारण अनेक रोग निर्माण हो रहे हैं। जैसे -दमा, खांसी, कैंसर। औद्योगिक विकास के कारण जल प्रदूषण की समस्या गंभीर रूप धारण कर रही है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण जंगल नष्ट हो रहे हैं और वनों का विनाश होने के कारण सुखा एवं बाढ़ की समस्याएं आ रही हैं। जयशंकर प्रसाद ने अपनी कृति 'कामायनी' इस महाकाव्य में प्रकृति का चित्रण किया है। वह कहते हैं-

संध्या घनमाला का सुंदर
ओढ़े रंग -बिरंगी छीट !
गगन चुंबिनी शैल -श्रेणिया
पहने हुए तुषार किरीट!

छायावादी कवियों ने पर्यावरण के रूप में प्रकृति के कोमल मधुर चित्र अंकित किए हैं तो दूसरी ओर भीषण प्रलयकाली वातावरण का चित्रण भी किया है।

कवि पंत ने बादलों की भयानकता का चित्रण करते हुए प्रकृति का प्रकोप कैसे होता है इसका चित्रण किया है। बादल जब कड़कते हैं तो पूरे संसार में इस आवाज से भयानकता निर्माण होती है प्रकृति के हास, विलास, रुदन, शोक, आनंद, उल्लास आदि के चित्र अंकित किए हैं। कवि पंत को प्रकृति के सुकुमार कवि कहा जाता है उन्होंने प्रकृति के चित्रण के सामने नारी चित्रण का भी तिरस्कार किया है।

" छोड़ दूँ की मृदु छाया,
तोड़ प्रकृति से भी मृदु माया!"

यह पृथ्वी हमारी माता है हम अपने निजी स्वार्थ के लिए इस प्रकृति को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। लेकिन इसका छोटा सा उद्रेक भी हमारे इस पूरे संसार को नष्ट कर सकता है। 'कामायनी' के आशा सर्ग में जयशंकर प्रसाद लिखते हैं।

" करका क्रंदन करती, गिरती और कुचलना था सबका!
पंचभूत का यह तांडवमय, नृत्य हो रहा था कबका!"

भक्ति काल के प्रमुख कवि मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी ने प्रकृति के मनमोहिनी रूप को पद्मावत में चित्रित किया है। प्रकृति से हमारा अभिप्राय है मनुष्य मनुष्यता जगत से है। प्रकृति का हमारा अभिप्राय है, मनुष्यतर जगत से है। जिसमें- नदी, पर्वत, वन, आकाश, चंद्र, सूर्य, रंगबिरंगी छटाएँ, आदि है और जो हमें स्वयं अपनी छटाओं से आकर्षित करती है। हमारे हृदय का मुग्ध करती है। पद्मावत में प्रकृति सुंदरी अलंकृत है और अनंत सत्ता के सौंदर्य से भासमान है। जायसी ने प्रकृति का आलंबन के रूप में वर्णन किया है वे कहते हैं -सिंहल द्वीप का वर्णन करते हुए वहाँ की घनी अमराईयों, सरोवरों आदि का वर्णन किया है। इसमें वृक्ष, फूल, पक्षियों का लंबा चौड़ा वर्णन है वह नीरस लगता है।

प्रकृति का उद्दीपन रूप में भी वर्णन किया हुआ मिलता है। प्रकृति कभी संयोग के अवसर पर रति भाव को भी कभी

वियोग के क्षणों में विरह वेदना को भी उद्दीप्त करती हुई दिखाई देती है! प्रकृति के उद्दीपनकारी रूपों का भी चित्रण हमारे सामने आता है! रत्नसेन -नागमती विवाह के उपरांत नागमती की विरह अवस्था में बारहमास के रूप में प्रकृति के उद्दीपनकारी रूपों में चित्र मिलते हैं! प्रकृति का आध्यात्मिक रूप में भी चित्रण हमें दिखाई देता है "पुनि आईअ सिंघल गढ़ पासा!

का बरनों जस लाग आकासा,
तरहिं कुरूम वसुकी के पीठी!
ऊपर इंद्रलोक पर डिठी!"

प्रकृति के संवेदनात्मक रूप की झांकी भी मिलती है! नागमती वियोग वर्णन में नागमती को विरहाग्नि में झुलसता देख पलाश का वृक्ष पर्णहीन हो जाता है! नागमती के रक्त में डूब कर बिंबाफल भी लाल हो जाता है! उसकी सहानुभूति में परवल पककर पीला पड़ जाता है, और गेहूं का हृदय फट जाता है! रत्नसेन जब पद्मावती के चले जाने पर रोने लगता है, तो उसे उसके रुदन से सागर मर्यादा छोड़ बैठता है, पर्वत शिखर डूबने लगते हैं, पानी उबलने लगता है, चट्टानों के हृदय फटने लगते हैं और हवा भी पानी -पानी होकर आंसू बहाने लग जाती है! इस प्रकार प्रकृति शोक एवं विशाद में संवेदनशील होकर साथ देती है! कभी-कभी प्रकृति का उपदेशात्मक रूप में भी चित्रण दिखाई देता है वह लोकशिक्षा का रूप ग्रहण कर लेता है! जायसी ने मानवों को नैतिक उपदेश देने के लिए भी प्रकृति का उपयोग किया है! इसी कारण भौरे और धनु के माध्यम से लोगों को शिक्षा देते हैं कि जो व्यक्ति भौरे की तरह मानस में पहुंचने का संकल्प करता है निश्चय ही वह वहां पहुंचकर कमल के रस का आस्वाद चाखता है, किंतु जो धनु की तरह ही पड़ा रहता है और साहस नहीं करता, वह सुखा काठ ही खाया करता है! जैसे-

"भंवर जो मनसा मानसर, लिन्ह कँवल रस आई! धनु जो
हियाव न कैसका, झूर काठ तस खाई!"

जायसी ने प्रतीकात्मक रूप में भी प्रकृति का चित्रण किया है सिंहलद्विप को स्वर्ग का प्रतीक माना है! प्रतिकों के माध्यम से कवि गूढ़ भावों की अभिव्यंजना करता है! जिन्हें पाई वह छाह अनुपा बहुरीन आई सही यह धूपा!" इसमें कवि ने प्रतिकों का आध्यात्मिक अर्थ लिया है सिंहलगढ़ को मानव शरीर का और उसे तक पहुंचने वाले मार्ग को सूफी प्रेम साधना का प्रतीक माना है! कहीं-कहीं प्रकृति का वातावरण निर्मिती के रूप में भी चित्रण किया है! कवि किसी हर्षोल्लास का वर्णन करना चाहता है तो प्रथम वह प्रकृति में व्याप्त हर्षोल्लास को दिखाएगा और तब किसी व्यक्ति या समाज के हर्षोल्लास का संकेत करेगा! जायसी ने अलौकिक रूप सौंदर्यमयी पद्मावती का वर्णन करने के लिए पहले सिंहलद्वीप की अद्वितीय प्राकृतिक छटा का चित्रण किया है! मानवीकरण के रूप में भी प्रकृति का चित्रण किया है! मानसरोवर जैसा जड़ पदार्थ पद्मावती का स्पर्श पाते ही एक

चेतन प्राणी की तरह निर्मल हो जाता है उसके शरीर की सुगंधि पाकर शीतलता का अनुभव करता है!

नागमती सारी रात जंगल में रोती फिरती है, तभी उसके रोने की आवाज सुनकर एक पंछी आकर उसे मानव की तरह पूछता है- तै फिरी फिरी दाधै सब पाखी! केही दुख रैन न लावसि आंखी!" वह पंछी उसका दर्द सुनकर नागमती का संदेश ले जाता है इसी तरह हीरामन तोता भी राजा रत्नसेन और पद्मावती से मानव की तरह बातें करता है दूसरे और समुद्र भी समूह अभी मानव की तरह ब्रह्मणवेश में आकर समुद्र भी मानव की तरह ब्राह्मण वेश में आकर राजा रत्नसेन से वार्तालाप करता है और उसे मरने नहीं देता है! कहीं-कहीं अलंकार रूप में भी प्रकृति का वर्णन किया हुआ मिलता है दूती के रूप में भी प्रकृति का वर्णन मिलता है पक्षियों का प्रयोग तो अत्यंत प्राचीन काल से चलाया है जायसी ने तोता, भ्रमर का आदि का प्रयोग किया है इसी कारण हीरामन तोता राजा रत्न सेन को पद्मावती का संदेश देता है! षडऋतु वर्णन के अंतर्गत श्रृंगार रस की व्यंजना की है! नव परिणीता पद्मावती के हर्षोल्लास का चित्रण दिखाई देता है! यह षडऋतु वर्णन वसंत से आरंभ होकर ग्रीष्म पावस, शरद, शिशिर से होते हुए हेमंत का चित्रण उसमें हमें दिखाई देता है! पद्मावती के पास उसका प्रियतम है इसलिए उसके जीवन में वसंत ऋतु नया जीवन संदेश लेकर आता है! ग्रीष्म ऋतु की तपन भी सुखद महसूस होती है पावस की फुहारे पद्मावती को पुलकित करती है! शरद ऋतु प्रियतम के सुख विलास को बढ़ावा देता है! शिशिर ऋतु का वर्णन देखते ही बनता है! इस ऋतु में मन से मन, तन से तन और हृदय से हृदय ऐसे मिलते हैं कि तो हार रहा ना चंदन और न शीत ही! बारहमासा वर्णन में नागमती के विरह की तीव्रता दर्शाने के लिए किया गया है! प्रकृति के उद्दीपन विभाव के अंतर्गत अधिक उन्मुक्त वातावरण की योजना की है! इतना ही नहीं ऋतु परिवर्तन के विविध दृश्यों विरहिणी की मनोदशा के अनुसार उद्दीपक बनाया है! उसे सारी ऋतुएँ कष्ट देती हैं! इस प्रकार पद्मावत में प्रकृति का चित्रण कवि जायसी ने किया है!

सूरदास के भ्रमरगीत सार में भी कवि ने प्रकृति का चित्रण किया है! झूलम स्याम स्यामा संग! निरखि दंपति अंग सांभा, लजत कोटी अनंग!"

अंग -अंग को सुगंधित करने वाली मंद शीतल त्रिविध समीर चल रही है! साथ में सुगंधित पराग उड़ रहा है! जिस पर मन रूपी भ्रमर मुग्ध हो रहा है! यमुना तट पर हिंडोला झूलाने की क्रीड़ा रचाई गई है! दावानल के चित्र में सूरदास ने प्रकृति के उग्र रूप का चित्रण किया है!

" अब के राखि लेहु गोपाल,

दस हुं दिशा दसहुं दावागिनी उपजी है इहीकाल!"

गोवर्धन धारक शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकृति का भयानक रूप दर्शाया है! गोवर्धन की पूजा होती देख चंद्र कृद्ध हो गए और मेघों की सेना भेज दी! परिणाम यह हुआ की पर्वत पर बादल बरसने लगे!

निष्कर्ष:

इस प्रकार प्राचीन तथा मध्यकालीन काव्य में प्रकृति के मनोहारी रूप का चित्रण हुआ है! साहित्य और पर्यावरण का संबंध इस प्रकार है! साहित्य में प्रकृति के इन विविध रूपों का चित्रण किया गया है! प्रकृति का मनोहारी रूप, आलंबन उद्दीपन रूप, मानवीकरण रूप दुती के रूप में वातावरण निर्मिती के रूप में, षडऋतु वर्णन, बारहमासा वर्णन, प्रतीकात्मकता, अलंकारिक आदि रूपों में प्रकृति का वर्णन कवियों ने किया है इस प्रकार साहित्य और प्रकृति का संबंध है!

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:

- 1) कामायनी - आशा सर्ग -जयशंकर प्रसाद पृ.50
- 2) मोह - सुमित्रानंदन पंत
- 3) कामायनी -जयशंकर प्रसाद
- 4) पद्मावत - नागमती वियोग खंड मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी
- 5) भ्रमरगीत - सूरदास

संत साहित्य व पर्यावरण विचार

प्रा. डॉ. गोपीनाथ पांडुरंग बोडखे

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प्रस्तावना :

मराठी साहित्याला आणि समाजमनाला घडविण्याचे श्रेय संत साहित्याला देता येते. संतांचे साहित्य भावना आणि विचारांने समृद्ध आहे. इ. स. १३ व्या शतकापासून महाराष्ट्राला वारकरी संप्रदायाचा वारसा आहे. संत ज्ञानदेव, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम, समर्थ रामदासांनी संतांची परंपरा लाभली आहे. त्यामुळेच महाराष्ट्राला संतांची भूमी म्हटले जाते. संतानी आपल्या लेखणीने प्राचीन वैदिक धर्माचे पुनरुज्जीवन केले आहे. समाजाला भावनिक नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक प्रबोधन करून भक्तीमार्ग दाखविला. प्रपंच करणा-यांना सुख शांती समाधान कशात आहे ते सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला.

तत्कालीन समाजजीवनातील सभोवतालच्या निसर्गातील पशु, पक्षी, कीटक, वृक्ष इत्यादींच्या वैशिष्ट्यांचा सहज दाखला दिला. महानुभावपंथींच्या 'लिळा चरित्र' मधून निसर्गाचे चित्रण पहावयास मिळते. मराठी संत साहित्यातील पर्यावरण संवर्धनाच्या अंगाने प्रापंचिकांना उपदेश करताना संतांनी पशुपक्षांच्या, वनस्पतींच्या वैशिष्ट्यांचे दाखले दिले आहेत. अनेक अभंगांच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरण विषयक विचार मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायातील संत नामदेवांनी आपल्या अभंगवाणीतून निसर्गाचे वर्णन व विशेष करून वृक्षाचे महत्त्व सांगताना एका अभंगात त्यांनी म्हटले आहे. -

"वन वृक्ष वल्ली ईश्वरासमान ।
ऋषि मुनिजन राहाती जेथे ॥
होऊनिया पक्षी कामोद कोकीळा ॥
वेष्टि येले स्थळा ब्रह्मा बोधे ॥

नामदेवांच्या समकालीन असणाऱ्या संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी आपल्या काव्यातून निसर्गाचा विविध अंगाने वेध घेतलेला आहे. ज्ञानेश्वरांनी पारवा पक्षी, कासव यांचे दाखले दिलेले आहेत. ज्ञानेश्वरी ग्रंथाच्या १३ व्या अध्यायात त्यांनी म्हटले आहे. -

पै पारिवा जैसा किरीटी । चढला नभाचिये पाठी ।
पारवी देखोनिया लोटी । आंगचि सगळे ॥
अशाप्रकारे पारव्याचे सुरेख वर्णन केले आहे. तसेच,
आगा मुखमेळे विणा पिलियाचे पोषण ।
करी निरीक्षण । कुर्मी जेळी ॥

वरील ओळीतून कासवाची मादी किनाऱ्यावर मातीत अंडी घालते उन्हाणे रेती गरम होऊन अंडी उबतात

आणि पिले बाहेर येतात. ही पिले स्वतंत्रपणे वाढतात आणि जगतात. कासवी प्रत्यक्षपणे पिलांचे पोषण करित नाही. आत्मसंगती जडाला चेतना दशा कशी आणते, वस्तुस्थितीचा आधार या ठिकाणी घेतलेला दिसतो. वारूळ हा निसर्गातील एक चमत्कार समजला जातो. याविषयी ज्ञानेश्वरीतील ११ व्या अध्यायातील ओवी पुढीलप्रमाणे -

कां आकाशी गंधर्व नगर । भूतळीपिपी लिका बांधे घर ।
नाना मेरुवरी सपूर । परमाणु बैसले ॥

वारूळाची आकाशातील गंधर्व नगराशी तुलना केली आहे. पावसाच्या सुरुवातीला सरडे मादीला आकर्षित करण्यासाठी खडकांच्या टोकावर, झाडांच्या शेंड्यावर चढून गळा फुलवून प्रेमाचे प्रदर्शन करतात यावर भाष्य करताना संत ज्ञानदेव म्हणतात -

का मतलिया सरडा 'पुढती बुड पुढती शेंडा' ॥
हिंडणवारा कोरडा । तैसा जया ॥

एखादी व्यक्ती प्रेमाचे चाळे करते त्या वाऱ्याला 'हिंडणवारा' असा नवीन शब्द मराठी भाषेला दिला आहे. ज्ञानेश्वरीत अशी अनेक पर्यावरणाशी संबंधीत दाखले पहावयास मिळतात. ज्ञानेश्वरांचे विचार काळाच्या पुढे जाणारे आहेत. ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या १४ व्या अध्यायात भविष्यकाळात भेडसावणारी पाण्याची समस्या ओळखून जल आणि वृक्ष संवर्धनाचे महत्त्व तत्कालीन काळातच पटवून दिले आहे. तो उपदेश वर्तमानातसुद्धा लागू पडत आहे. -

"नगरेचि रचावी जलाशये निर्मावी ।
महावने लावावी 'नानाविधे' ॥

पाण्याचे व वृक्षांचे महत्त्व ज्ञानेश्वरांनी आपल्या काव्यातून विषद केले आहे. ढग, पाऊस, नदी, तळे, सरोवर, समुद्र, पक्षीसृष्टी, प्राणीसृष्टी, पृथ्वी, अग्नी, वायू, कृषी संस्कृती इ. निसर्गातील घटकांचा काव्याच्या माध्यमातून वेध घेतलेला आहे व त्यांचे महत्त्वही सांगितले आहे. संत सावता माळी हे ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या समकालीन असणारे संतकवी. सावता माळी यांनी आपल्या ओव्यातून पारंपरिक व्यवसायाला भक्तीची जोड दिली आहे.

"कांदा मुळा भाजी 'अवघी विठाबाई माझी |

'लसूण मिरची कोथिंबिरी' अवघा झाला माझा हरी" ||

संत सावता माळी यांनी अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरणाचे अनोखे दर्शन घडविले आहे. वारकरी संप्रदायातीलच महत्वाचे संतकवी म्हणजे संतश्रेष्ठ तुकाराम महाराज होय. त्यांचे पर्यावरण विषयक उत्कट प्रेम त्यांच्या अभंगातून व्यक्त होताना दिसते. प्रापंचिक माणसाला नेहमी उद्याची चिंता असते परंतु पशुपक्षी कधीही खाद्याचा, चारा पाण्याचा साठवणूक करीत नाहीत परंतु मनुष्य मात्र उद्याची विवंचनेत असतो. यावर भाष्य करताना संत तुकाराम म्हणतात,

'हे चिंतिता काय खावे । म्हणऊनि । भले तुजहुनी
पक्षिराज ||

पावसाळ्यात सर्वत्र बेडूक ओरडतात, पावसाळा संपताच जमिनीमध्ये खोलवर जाऊन आठ महिने काहीही न खाता-पिता तेथेच विश्रांती घेतात. या आवस्थेला शीतनिद्रा असे म्हणतात. संत तुकाराम याविषयी दाखला देताना म्हणतात –

"पाषाणाचे पोटी बैसला दुर्दुर । तथा मुखी चारा
कोण घाली ||
पक्षी अजगर न करी संचित । तयासी अनंत
प्रतिपाळी" ||

समाजात अशा काही व्यक्ती असतात ज्यांना स्वतःचे जगणे म्हणजेच स्वतःचे विश्व वाटते. अशा लोकांविषयी संत तुकाराम म्हणतात –

उंबरातील कीटका । हे चि ब्रह्मांड ऐसे लेखा ।
ऐसी उंबरे किती झाडी । ऐशी झाडे किती नवखंडी" ||

उंबराच्या फळात असंख्य किडे असतात आणि उंबर हेच जणू त्याचे जग असते. बाहेरील विश्वाच्या पसाऱ्याची त्यांना कल्पनाही नसते. संताची शिकवण समाजात किती खोलवर रुजलेली आहे यावरून आपणास दिसून येते. निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यात मनाला कोणतेही विकार जडत नाही. हे सांगताना संत तुकाराम म्हणतात –

"वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरी । वनचरे । पक्षीही सुखरे
आळविती ||

तेंणे सुखे रुचे 'एकांताचा वास 'नाही गुण दोष अंगा येत ||
आकाश मंडप पृथ्वी आसन । रमे तेथे मन क्रीडा करी ||
कथा कमंडलू देह उपचारा 'जाणवितो वारा अवसरू ||
हरि कथा भोजन परवडी विस्तार । करोनी प्रकार सेवू
रुची||

तुका म्हणे होय मनासी संवाद । आपुलाची वाद आपणांसी ||

संत तुकारामांनी निसर्गाशी एकरूप होताना निसर्गाशी जवळीक साधताना दिसून येतात. त्याचबरोबर ते स्वतःशी अंतर्मुख होताना दिसतात. निसर्ग कुठलीही अपेक्षा न करता माणसाला भरभरून देतो त्याप्रमाणे निस्वार्थी वृत्ती प्रत्येक मानवाने अंगीकारली तर पर्यावरणाचा -हास होणार नाही ही शिकवण संत तुकारामांच्या अभंगातून आपणास मिळते. निसर्गाच्या सहवासात मानवी मन प्रसन्न राहते. वृक्षसंवर्धनाचे महत्त्व संत तुकारामांनी सतराव्या शतकात आपणास पटवून दिलेले आहे. दुष्काळ पडल्यावर पर्यावरणावर होणारे वाईट परिणाम याचे देखील वर्णन संत तुकाराम करताना म्हणतात.

"दुष्काळे आटिले द्रव्ये नेला मान । स्त्री एकी अन्न
अन्न करिता मेली ||

लज्जा वाटे जीव त्रासलो या दुःखे 'व्यवसाय देखे
तुटी येतां || "

दुष्काळामुळे मानवी जीवनावर विपरीत परिणाम होतात. याचे चित्रण तुकारामांनी आपल्या अभंगवाणीतून केले आहे. तुकारामांच्या काव्यातून प्राण्याबद्दलचे प्रेम, अहिंसावृत्ती, दुष्काळाचे चित्रण, वृक्षसंवर्धन इ. पर्यावरणासंबंधी विचार पहावयास मिळतात.

संत एकनाथ हे वारकरी संप्रदायातील महत्वाचे संतकवी आहेत. त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगवाणीतून प्राणीमात्रावर दया करावी असा संदेश दिला आहे. निसर्गातील विविध प्रतिमांचा वापर संत एकनाथांनी काव्यात केला आहे. कुटूंबवत्सल माणसाने प्रपंच करावा पण त्यात गुंतून पडू नये हा उपदेश करताना संत एकनाथांनी पक्ष्यांचा दृष्टांत दिला आहे.

पक्षी अंगणी उतरली । ते का गुंतोनी राहती ।
तैसे असावे संसारी । जोवरी प्राचीनाची दोरी ||

पक्षांच्या प्रतिमेमधून मानवी जीवात्म्याला संसार किती निरर्थक आहे हे सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला आहे. पक्षी ज्याप्रमाणे अंगणामध्ये उतरला की दाणे खाते व पटकन उडून जातो त्याप्रमाणे माणसाचे संसारात लक्ष असावे असा महत्वाचा उपदेश संत एकनाथांनी केलेला दिसून येतो.

संत चोखामेळांनी आपली भगवंतावरील एकनिष्ठ भक्ती व्यक्त करताना म्हटले आहे –

'ऊस डोंगा परी । रस नोहे डोंगा ।
काय भुललासी वरलिया रंगा' ॥

वरील अभंगामधून ऊसाचे उदाहरण त्यांची निसर्गाविषयीची जवळीकता व्यक्त करते.

समर्थ रामदासांनाही निसर्गाची चांगली महती सांगितली आहे. समर्थांनी तीर्थयात्रेमध्ये आपल्या आयुष्यातील बराच काळ खर्ची केला आहे. सह्याद्रीच्या दुर्गम भागात रानावनांतील भ्रमंतीत घालविला आहे. "दास डोंगरी राहतो" असे त्यांनी स्वतःचे वर्णन ही केलेले आहे.

"गिरीचे मस्तकी गंगाळ । तेथुनि चालली बळे ।
धवाबा लोटल्या धारा । धवाबा तोय सगळे" ॥

समर्थांचे स्फुट काव्य सृष्टीसौंदर्याने नटलेले दिसून येते. समर्थांना पशु, पक्षी, वृक्ष, वेली, कीटक यांची जाण होती. समर्थ पर्यावरणात रममाण होत असल्याने महावृक्ष, फळझाडे, पालेभाज्या, तृण, वेली, कंदमुळे, फुलझाडे इत्यादी जवळपास सर्वच झाडांची नावे समर्थांनी आपल्या काव्यरचनेतून सहजपणे आलेली आहेत.

वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या संतमेळ्यामध्ये संत मुक्ताबाई, संत जनाबाई, संत सोयराबाई, संत सखुबाई, संत बहिणाबाई, संत चोखामेळा, संत नरहरी सोनार, संत गोरा कुंभार, संत बंका आदी संतकवींचा काव्याचा पर्यावरणाशी महत्वाचा संबंध दिसून येतो. संतांच्या निसर्ग वचनाची प्रचिती ज्यात दिसून येते अशी अनेक उदाहरणे संत साहित्यात पदोपदी पहावयास मिळतात. संतांची पर्यावरणाशी असलेली जवळीक दिसून येते. निसर्गाच्या साध्या गोष्टीतही संतांनी पांडुरंगाला पाहिले. त्यामुळे कावळा काव काव करायला लागतो तेव्हा ज्ञानेश्वरांना तो शुभ शकूनच वाटतो, साक्षात पंढरीचा राणाच पाहुणा म्हणून येणार हे त्याचे सूचक असते. सर्व प्राणी मात्रांमध्ये मैत्री निर्माण व्हावी यासाठी भगवंताकडे पसायदानातून विश्व कल्याणाची मनोभावना व्यक्त केली आहे.

सारांश :

वारकरी संप्रदायातील संतमेळ्याने पर्यावरणाशी संबंधीत दाखले दिले आहेत. मनुष्याला निसर्गावर प्रेम करायला शिकवतात. संतांच्या काव्यातून जगा आणि जगु द्या हा मुलभूत संदेशाची आजच्या वर्तमान काळाला नितांत गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. संतानी आपल्या पर्यावरण विषयक काव्यातून भक्ती मार्गाचेच महत्त्व सांगितले नाही तर पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्वही पटवून दिले. मनुष्य पर्यावरणाचा एक भाग असल्याने पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन आणि संरक्षण करणे काळाची गरज आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१. संत ज्ञानेश्वर ज्ञानेश्वरी गीता प्रेस गोरखपूर, प्रथम आवृत्ती

२. डॉ . केजकर प्रकाश – संत कविता एक दृष्टीकोन, स्वरूप प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद २००६
३. संत तुकाराम – श्री तुकाराम महाराजांची गाथा, शारदा साहित्य, पुणे, १९९९
४. संत एकनाथ - संत एकनाथांची स्फुट कविता
५. संत रामदास - संत रामदासांची स्फुट काव्ये

पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति जागरूकता: हिन्दी साहित्य

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¹प्राध्यापक तथा शोध निर्देशक, कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पाटोदा

²शोधछात्रा, डॉ बाबासाहब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय औरंगाबाद (छत्रपती संभाजी नगर)

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सारांश:

पर्यावरण शब्द एवं उसका अर्थ अत्यंत व्यापक है जिसमें सारा ब्रह्मांड ही समा जाता है। परि अर्थात् हमारे चारों ओर का आवरण अर्थात् ढकना ही पर्यावरण है। हम सभी तथा हमारा यह संसार - आकाश, वायु, जल, पृथ्वी, अग्नि तथा वन, वृक्ष, नदी पहाड़, समुद्र एवं पशु - पक्षी आदि से आवृत है। इन सब पदार्थों तथा तत्वों का समग्र रूप ही पर्यावरण है : उसी में सब सब पैदा होते हैं, जीवित रहते हैं, साँस लेते हैं। उसी में सब पैदा होते हैं, जीवित रहते हैं, साँस लेते हैं फलते - फूलते हैं और अपने समस्त कार्यकलाप करते हैं। प्रकृति के इन पाँच तत्वों से मिलकर ही मनव शरीर की रचना हुई है।

प्राचीन काल से ही साहित्य में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से पर्यावरण, प्राकृतिक दृश्य का चित्रण दिखाया गया है। आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक प्रकृति का भिन्न-भिन्न रूप साहित्य में दृष्टिगोचर होता है। विद्यापति की पदावली में प्रकृति वर्णन है तो। संत साहित्य के प्रवर्तक कबीर तथा जायसी की रचनाओं में प्रकृति का कई स्थलों पर रहस्यात्मक वर्णन हुआ है। तुलसीदास जी ने रामचरितमानस में राम सीता को दर्शाता है इस संबंध में एक पंक्ति है - "तुलसी तरुण विविध सुहाए, कहूं, कहूं, सीया कहूं लखन लगाएं।"

आधुनिक काल में हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने अपने निबंध 'कुटज' में लिखा है - "यह धरती मेरी माता है और मैं उसका पुत्र हूँ। इसीलिए मैं सदैव इसका सम्मान करता हूँ और मेरी धरती माता के प्रति नतमस्तक हूँ।" इस तरह आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक में पर्यावरण दृश्य हमें कविता और कहानियों में दिखाई पड़ते हैं। समकालीन दौर में आए पर्यावरण विचार से यह अलग हैं। अलग इस मायने में है कि आधुनिक काल तक जो पर्यावरण के संबंध में हमारे साहित्य में लिखा गया वह पर्यावरण- विमर्श में हमारे साहित्य में लिखा गया वह पर्यावरण विमर्श के तहत नहीं लिखा गया वहाँ मात्र उद्दीपन या आलम्बन रूप में प्रकृति चित्रण हुआ है। समकालीन दौर में जो साहित्य लिखा जा रहा है, उसमें पर्यावरण विमर्श सम्मिलित है। पर्यावरण में आए असंतुलन ने पर्यावरण - विमर्श को जन्म दिया ऐसा कहना गलत नहीं होगा।

नयी सदी के दौर में पर्यावरण विमर्श एक महत्वपूर्ण विमर्श के रूप में हमारे समक्ष आता है। पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए ही हम प्रत्येक वर्ष ५ जून को विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाते हैं। वन विभाग के सभी

पदाधिकारी, कर्मचारी सहित शिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा अन्य विभिन्न संस्थाएं इस दिवस को हर्षोल्लास के साथ मनाते हैं। कुछ लोग इस दिन पर्यावरण दिवस के सुअवसर पर पौधारोपण का कार्य करते हैं। ये सभी कार्य हमारे पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित व संरक्षित करने में किया गया एक कार्य हैं। यह प्रकृति के प्रति हमारे दायित्व को बताता है।

इस संकट काल में हिंदी के अनेक कवियों ने चिंता व्यक्त की है। आज के बढ़ते तकनीकी एवं औद्योगीकरण के जीवन में त्रिलोचन, केदारनाथ सिंह, रामदरश मिश्र, अरुण कमल, ज्ञानेंद्रपति, अशोक वाजपेयी जैसे कवियों ने अपनी कविताओं में इस तथ्य को बखूबी उभारने की कोशिश की है। ये कवि पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की समस्या को एक गंभीर विषय के रूप में अपनाकर आज की ज्वलंत समस्या पर्यावरण-प्रदूषण का चित्रण अपनी रचनाओं में करके हमारे बीच जागरूकता फैलाते हैं। हिंदी के वरिष्ठ कवि ज्ञानेन्द्रपति ने भी अपनी अनेक कविताओं में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के बढ़ते आतंक का चित्रण किया है। इन की कविता विशेष अर्थ में सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विमर्श की कविता है। पर्यावरण

विमर्श से सम्बन्धित उनकी कई कविताएँ हैं। 'गंगास्नान' 'गंगातट' काव्यसंग्रह की एक कविता है। इसमें कवि ने एक बूढ़ी, जर्जर स्त्री की गंगास्नान की आखिरी इच्छा को चित्रित किया है। इस जर्जर स्त्री के मन में गंगा आस्था की ज्योति है। लेकिन कविता मन मानने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि आज गंगा मलिन है।

" गंगा में स्नान कर रही
वह बूढ़ी मैया...

अपने प्रणों तक को प्रक्षालित कर रही है, पवित्र कर रही है
महाप्रस्थान- प्रस्तुत, डग मग पांवों वाली वह बूढ़ी

मैया तुम क्या जानों, क्योंकि तुम्हारे लिए नहीं बची है
कोई पवित्र नदी

तुम्हारी सारी नदियाँ अपवित्र हो गई हैं -
तुम्हारे हृत्पिंड की गंगोत्री सूख ही गई है
पीछे और पीछे खिसकती आखिरकार "

इसके अलावा पर्यावरण विमर्श के संदर्भ में एक महत्वपूर्ण कविता है - 'नदी और साबुन' जो 'गंगातट' काव्य संग्रह की ही महत्वपूर्ण कविता है। नदियों को प्रदूषित होता देख जानेन्द्रपती ने इस कविता में नदी को लेकर चिंता जाताई है। वे इस कविता में नदी से पुछते हुए कहते हैं -

" नदी।

तू इतनी दुबली क्यों है ?

और मैली कुचली...

मरी हुई इच्छाओं की तरह मछलियाँ क्यों उतराई हैं ?

तुम्हारे दुम्हारे दुर्दिन के दुर्जल में,

किसने तुम्हारा नीर भरा।

बाघों के जुठारने से तो

कभी दूषित नहीं हुआ तुम्हारा जल...

आह। लेकिन

स्वार्थी कारखानों का तेजी पेशाब झेलते

बैंगनी हो गई तुम्हारी शुभ्र त्वचा

हिमालय के होते भी तुम्हारे सिरहाने

हथेली भर की एक साबुन की टिकिया से हार गई तुम युद्ध "

कवि ने इस कविता के माध्यम से दिखाया है कि नदियों की स्वच्छता एवं पवित्रता नष्ट हो गई है। नदी जो पहले स्वच्छ हुआ करती थी अब वह मैली कुचली एवं क्षीण हो गई है। नदी के बुरे दिनों के गंदे जल में मरी मछलियाँ उतर रही हैं। कवि की रुष्टता भी इस कविता में दिखाई देती है। वह नाराज होकर पूछता है कि किसने नदी के पवित्र जल को मलिन किया? बाघों के पानी पीने से नदी का जल कभी

दूषित नहीं हुआ। कुछओं के दृढ़ पीठों से उलीचा जाने पर भी नदी का जल कम नहीं हुआ। स्वार्थी लोगोंने अपने क्षुद्र स्वार्थी एवं आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से कारखानों का भरमार कर दी है। इन कारखानों से रिसते तेजाब से नदी का शुभ्र जल अपनी शुभ्रता खोलकर बैंगनी हो गया है। हिमालय नदी के सिरहाने में हैं। वह पर्वताधिराज हिमालय की पुत्री है। किन्तु वह आज एक साबुन के टेक टिकिया से अपने अस्तित्व का युद्ध हारने में अभिशप्त है। पॉलिथिन जिसका प्रयोग हम आज सभी प्रचुर मात्रा में करते हैं चाहे बाजार से सब्जियाँ लानी हो या फिर कोई अन्य घरेलू सामग्री। इसके प्रयोग ने जल, वायु और भूमि सभी को दूषित कर दिया है। जल, वायु और भूमि के दूषित होने से अनेक रोगों तथा विकारों का जन्म होता है। निरंतर बढ़ते जा रहे पोलिथिन का उपयोग मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए अत्यंत हानिकारक सिद्ध हो रहा है। पोलिथिन के बेहद उपयोग व उनसे होने वाली समस्याओं को लीलाधर मांडलोई ने 'पोलिथिन की थैलियाँ' शीर्षक कविता में कवि ने पोलिथिन से उत्पन्न भयावह त्रासदी की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस समस्या का चित्रण कुछ इस तरह किया है -

" करोड़ों या अरबों

कितनी हो सकती हैं

पालिथिन की थैलियाँ

कितनी नदियों का दम घुट सकता है

इन थैलियों में

पालिथिन। पालिथिन।

तग हूँ मैं इस पालिथिन से। "

कथा साहित्य की बात करें तो मेहता नगेंद्र सिंह समकालीन हिंदी कथा के प्रमुख हस्ताक्षरों में से एक हैं। वे समकालीन हिंदी कविता के एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण कवि हैं जिन्होंने हिंदी कविता को नयी दिशा एवं नूतन दृष्टि प्रदान की है। उनकी कहानियाँ अंतर्मन को कुरेदने को विवश करती हैं। पर्यावरण चेतना और जागरूकता से संबंधित इनकी एक लघु कथा है - 'वृक्ष ने कहा' जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि एक बरगट के वृक्ष ने किस प्रकार लोगों को यह सीख दी कि हरे-भरे कोमल वृक्षों को काटा जाना किसी भी प्रकार उचित नहीं है चाहे उसकी लकड़ियाँ पूजा-अर्चना के कार्य में ही क्यों लाई गई हो। बंजर जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाकर किस प्रकार हम उसमें वृक्षारोपण कर अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को अच्छी कर सकते हैं इसको भी इस लघु कथा में बताया गया है। परोपकार की भावना के साथ एक वृक्ष किस प्रकार दधीचि वृक्ष बन गया इसका शीर्षक है 'वृक्ष- दधीचि' में किया गया है। जिसमें दिखाया गया है कि कैसे एक बालक रोजाना एक विशाल काय वृक्ष के नीचे अपने सहपाठी के

साथ खेलने के लिए आता है अचानक एक दिन उस बालक का आना, खेलना बंद हो गया। वृक्ष को उसका इंतजार था वह बच्चा वृक्ष के पास आया वृक्ष कारण जानना चाह रहा था वह बच्चा भी उसकी भाषा समझ कर कहा " मैं बीमार था मेरे पिता भी बीमार हैं बैलून खरीदने के लिए मुझे पैसा चाहिए था। उसकी बात को सुनकर वृक्ष ने कहा -" प्यारे बच्चे मैं पैसा तो नहीं दे सकता पर अपना फूल अवश्य दे सकता हूँ। तुम उन्हें बेचकर पैसा पा सकते हो। इतना कह कर वृक्ष ने अपना सिर हिला दिया उसके फूल फल धरती पर बिछ गए वह बच्चा उस वृक्ष के फूल - फल लेकर चला गया फिर उसका आना बंद हो गया।

इसी बीच बच्चा बड़ा हो गया, तरुण हो गया अब उसका विवाह भी हो गया था कुछ सालों बाद वह पुनः उसी वृक्ष के पास आया और बोला- " हे वृक्ष बाबा मुझे अपने परिवार के लिए एक घर चाहिए।" वृक्ष ने प्यार जताते हुए कहा - "मैं तुझे घर तो नहीं दे सकता यदि चाहो तो मेरी शाखाएँ काट कर अपना घर बना लो।" बालक उसकी शाखाएँ लेकर चला गया उससे अपना घर बनवाया और घर बनाने के कुछ दिन बाद वह पुनः वृक्ष के पास आया और बोला "वृक्ष बाबा मुझे व्यापार के लिए एक नाव चाहिए।" इस पर वृक्ष बोला -"मेरे धड़के ऊपर वाला तना ले लो नाव बन जाएगी।" उस जवान नवयुवक ने वैसा ही किया। फिर वह नवयुवक धीरे धीरे प्रौढ़ हो गया। एक दिन वह अपनी प्रौढावस्था में वृक्ष के पास आया शायद धन्यवाद देने के लिए। अबकी बार उसके कुछ मांगने के पहले ही वृक्ष अपनी काँपती स्वर में बोला -" अब तो मैं टूट बन गया हूँ। मेरे पास देने को कुछ बचा नहीं है यदि चाहो तो यह टूट भी ले जा सकते हो।" इस पर वह लालची पौढ़ घर एवं व्यापार के लिए उस टूट पेड़ को भी लेता गया।" इस तरह इस कथा के माध्यम से हमें वृक्ष की परोपकारिता के बारे में बताया गया है कि किस तरह से वृक्ष निस्वार्थ व निःशुल्क परार्थ की भावना से हमें अपना सब सब कुछ समर्पित कर देते हैं। शीर्षक की दृष्टि से इस कथा को 'वृक्ष दधीचि' नाम उचित ही दिया गया है। जिस प्रकार महर्षि दधीचि ने बिना अपनी प्रवाह के देवताओं को अपनी हड्डी समर्पित कर दी थी उसी प्रकार वृक्ष भी हमें अपना सब कुछ देते हैं। हमारे लिए ऑक्सीजन से लेकर लकड़ियाँ, घर फल फूल सभी दान करते हैं।

मेहता, नरेंद्र सिंह ने अपने लघु कथाओं में वृक्ष को कहीं दधीचि के समान महादानी बताया है तो कहीं किसी व्यक्ति के सुखी संपन्न होने में वृक्ष कितना महत्व रखता है इसका विवेचन किया है कहीं पानी की महत्ता, उसके विस्तार पर चर्चा है तो कहीं पानी के बढ़ते संकट पर, तो

कहीं स्वयं हमारी धरती माँ पत्र लिखकर सामान्य जन से अपनी पीड़ा को बताती हैं एक पत्र लिखकर सामान्य जन से अपनी पीड़ा को बताती हैं एक पत्र में धरती माँ कहती हैं-" तुम लोग खुश हो या नहीं, चैन से हो या बैचैन हो पता नहीं। मैं तो वैश्विक ताप से तप रही हूँ। असह्य वेदना से तड़प रही हूँ, अपने बच्चों को कष्ट नहीं दे सकती। कष्ट देना तो दूर, मैं तुम्हें कष्ट में देख भी नहीं सकती। तुम तुम सभी ने मुझे अपने अपने ढंग से कष्ट दिए, तपिश दी। मुझसे मरी हरीतिमा छीनी। मेरे सुहाग-श्रृंगार को नष्ट किया।"

नयी सदी के दौर का पर्यावरण साहित्य बताता है कि किस प्रकार प्रकृति के अतीत गाथा गौरवमई रही और धीरे-धीरे गगन, मलजय पवन, पावन निर्मल जल और हरियाली से युक्त प्रकृति किस प्रकार मानवी अत्याचार से क्षत-विक्षत हो गयी। कुल्हाड़ियों के भय से जंगल कराहने लगा। हमारी अन्नपूर्णा मिट्टी जहरीली हो गई। जैव विविधता चरमरा गयी, देखते-देखते सुंदर श्रृंगारित पृथ्वी विधवा हो गई।

सारांश:

समकालीन लेखक अपनी रचनाओं द्वारा हमें जागरूक कर रहे हैं, हमें बता रहे हैं कि पर्यावरण को असंतुलित कर हम विकास की ओर उन्मुख नहीं हो सकते। प्रद्योगिकी के विकास से प्रकृति असंतुलित हो गयी है। मनव जीवन अपने चारों ओर के पंचभूत तत्वों पर आश्रित है। मिट्टी, जल, अग्नि, गगन और वायु इन पांच तत्वों का अस्तित्व में रहना नितांत आवश्यक है पर आज के दुस्समय में मानव अपने भौतिकता और विलासिता की चकाचौंध में मानव अपने भौतिकता और विलासिता की चकाचौंध में स्वार्थी होकर प्राकृतिक सम्पदाओं का दोहन कर रहा है। इन सभी के बढ़ते संकट पर समकालीन साहित्यकारों ने अपनी अपनी दृष्टि से अपने रचनाओं में वर्णन किया है। समकालीन दौर में कविता और कहानियों में प्रकृति का मात्र चित्रन नहीं हुआ बल्कि प्रकृति स्वयं उपस्थित है।

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संत साहित्य व पर्यावरण विचार

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प्रास्ताविक:

पर्यावरण संतुलनासाठी वृक्षारोपण आणि वृक्ष संवर्धन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होणे किती आवश्यक आहे याची जाणीव आता मानवाला होऊ लागली आहे. सुधारण्याच्या हव्यासापाई निसर्गावर विजय मिळविण्याच्या उन्मादात मानवाने प्रचंड स्वरूपात वृक्षतोड करून पृथ्वीवरच्या पर्यावरणाची धूळधाण उडविली आहे. आज वाढत्या औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे जगातील सर्व शहरातील वातावरण दूषित होत चालले आहे. विविध कारखान्यातून व वाहनांतून बाहेर पडणारा धूर व वाढत्या एअर कंडिशनस मुळे वायू प्रदर्शनाबरोबरच पृथ्वीभोवतीच्या ओझोनचा थर कमी होत चाललेला आहे. त्यामुळे स्किन कॅन्सर सारखे भयानक रोग होण्याची भीतीही पर्यावरण तज्ञांनी व्यक्त केली आहे. या सर्वांमुळे पृथ्वीचे तापमान वाढले आहे. आणि जून महिन्यातही उघडा जाणू लागला आहे. प्रचंड प्रमाणावर वृक्षतोड होऊन जंगलांची संख्या १/४ झाली आहे. त्यामुळे जमिनीची धूप होऊन ऑक्सिजनचे प्रमाण कमी होईल की काय अशी भीती व्यक्त करण्यात येत आहे. नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यातील व धरणाच्या पाणलोट क्षेत्रातील भाग बेसुमार जंगलतोडीने उजाड बनला आहे. त्यामुळे पाऊसही लहरी बनला आहे. नजीकच्या भविष्यकाळात पाणी आणि वीज पुरवठ्याची समस्या आहे. सर्वांसमोर उभी राहणार आहे. नजीकच्या काळात उभ्या राहणाऱ्या या नैसर्गिक आपत्तीला तोंड देऊन ही सर्व परिस्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वृक्षारोपणाची आणि वृक्षसंवर्धनाचीच आवश्यकता आहे. याचा विचार पुढील संशोधन पेपर मधून करण्यात आलेला आहे.

संत साहित्य आणि पर्यावरण विचार:

शहराच्या भोवती हिरव्या भिंती उभ्या करून प्रदूषणाचे परिणाम कमी करण्याची गरज आज गरज आहे. प्रतिवर्षी अब्जावादी रोपे वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रमातून लावली जातात. ही सर्व झाडे जर जगली असती तर आज संपूर्ण भारत हिरवागार व जंगलांनी भरलेला झाला असता. पण असे न घडता लावण्यात आलेली बहुतांशी झाडे त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्यामुळे पाण्याची कमतरता गुरांनी खाणे किंवा कीड पडणे अशा कारणांमुळे नाश पावतात. म्हणजेच वृक्ष लागवडीकडे आणि वृक्ष संवर्धनाकडे पुरेसे लक्ष दिले जात नाही. पर्यावरणाचा प्रमुख घटक म्हणून वृक्ष संवर्धनाचे महत्त्व सांगताना संतांनी वृक्षाला कधी सतपुरुष, कधी योगी, कधी कर्मयोगी, कधी महात्मा म्हणूनच उभे केले आहे.

मानवी जीवनामध्ये पर्यावरणाचा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे वृक्ष आणि वेली होय. श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतेचा दहावा अध्याय हा विभूती योग म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे. त्यावर

भाष्य करताना ज्ञानेश्वर माऊलींनी परमेश्वराचे विभूती महत्त्व वृक्षाच्या माध्यमातून सांगितले आहे. ते म्हणतात

पाहे पा आरंभी बीज ऐकले |

मग तेंचि विरूढलिया बुड जाहलें |

बुडी कोंब निघाले |

खांदियांपासूनि अनेका |

पसरलिया शाखोपशाखा |

शाखास्तव देखा |

पल्लवपानें || १०/९९

प्रथम फक्त एकच बी असते. मग त्याला अंकुर फुटल्यावर त्या अंकुरातून अनेक शाखा बाहेर निघतात. त्या शाखांना कोवळी पालवी आणि पाणे फुटतात. त्या पालवीतून फुल आणि फळ तयार होते. आणि मग संपूर्ण झाड तयार होते. वास्तविक विचार करून पाहिले तर ते झाड म्हणजे केवळ बीजाच आहे. परंतु एकाच बीजाचा विस्तार होऊन जसा महानु वृक्ष डवरला जावा, तसा एका

परमात्म- तत्त्व -बीजाचा विस्तार होऊन संपूर्ण विश्व उभे राहते. म्हणूनच परमेश्वराच्या विश्वविस्ताराच्या अध्यात्मिक संकल्पनेला वृक्ष विस्ताराची उपमाच ज्ञानेश्वर माऊलीनी दिली आहे.तर बीज आणि तरु याचा संबंध संताना जीव आणि शिव याचे विवेचन केले आहे. तुकाराम महाराजांचा एक अभंग प्रसिद्ध आहे.

तरुवर बीजापोटी |

बीज तरुवरासेवटी ||

तैसे तुम्हा आम्हा जाले |

ऐकी एक सामावले || (तु.गा.१७१८)

वृक्षाच्या पोटात बीज असावे आणि बीजाच्या पोटात वृक्ष असावा म्हणजेच बीज आणि वृक्ष हे जरी वस्तूतः भिन्न असले तरी तत्त्वतः एकच. तसे जीव आणि शिव हे भिन्न वाटत असले तरी तेही एकरूप आहेत.

भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये अतिप्राचीन काळापासून वृक्ष व वने यांचे महत्त्व सांगितलेले आहे. निसर्ग सौंदर्याचे अलौकिक दर्शन अशा आरण्यांमधून किंवा वनातूनच पहावयास मिळते.

मराठी संतांनी पर्यावरणाचे हे महत्त्व फार पूर्वीच ओळखले होते. माणसाला निर्भळ जीवन जगण्यासाठी शुद्ध निसर्गाची साथ असायलाच हवी, अशी संतांची धारणाच होती. मानवी जीवन सुखसमृद्ध व्हावे यासाठी काय करावे हे सांगताना ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज म्हणतात,

नगरेची रचावी | जळाशये निर्मावी |

महावने लावावी | नानाविधे |

माणसाला राहण्यासाठी सुंदर, आकर्षक नगरे वसविली पाहिजेत. पाण्याचा साठा करणारी जलाशये निर्माण करायला हवीत. आणि निसर्गाचा आनंद देणारी महावने, बागबगीचेही फुलवायला हवेत. नैसर्गिकता जेथे संपते. तेथे प्रदूषण जन्माला येते.

म्हणून तर संतश्रेष्ठ तुकाराम महाराजांनी ह्या निसर्गाला, ह्या वृक्षवेलींना सगेसोयरे मानले आहे. तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात-

वृक्ष वल्ली आम्हा सोयरी वनचरे |

पक्षी ही सुस्वरे आळविती ||१ ||

येणे सुखे रुचे एकांताचा वास |

नाही कळो येत दुःख अंगा || २ ||

आकाश मंडप पृथ्वी आसन |

रमे तेथे मन क्रीडा करी ||३ ||

कथाकमंडलू देहउपचारा |

जाणवितो वारा अवसरू || ४ ||

हरिकथा भोजन परवडी विस्तार |

ककनि प्रकार सेव रूची || ५ ||

तुका म्हणे होय मनासी संवाद |

आपुलाचि वाद आपणासी|| ६ || तु.गा.३०७

‘वृक्षवल्ली वनात चरणारे-तसेच सुस्वर कंठाने आळवणारे पक्षी हे सर्व आमचे सोयरे आहेत. त्यांच्याबरोबर एकांतात राहणे मला आवडते. तेथे कोणताही गुणदोष अंगाला लागत नाही. आकाशाचा मंडप आणि पृथ्वीचे आसन असते. अशा ठिकाणी जिथे मन रमते तेथे क्रीडा करते. देह उपचारासाठी गोधडी व कमंडलू माझ्या जवळ आहेत. प्रसंगी वारा जाणवतो. हरीकथेचे भोजन आहे. त्याचा विस्तार करून निरनिराळ्या प्रकारची रूची त्या भोजनात सेवन करतो. तुकाराम महाराज म्हणतात तेथे मनाशी संवाद होतो. त्यात आपला आपणाशी वादविवाद होतो. वृक्षवल्लीच्या सानिध्यात मन रमून गेले की आपणच आपल्या मनाशी संवाद करू लागतो. वृत्ती अंतर्मुख होते. बाह्यदोष नाहीसे होतात. म्हणूनच ही वसुंधरा, हा निसर्ग, याला जाणणे हे माणसाचे आद्य कर्तव्य आहे.

वृक्षवल्ली, जंगल आणि पशुपक्षी, झाडे नदी, डोंगर, निसर्ग यांचे महत्त्व ऋषीमुनींनी साधुसंतांनी ओळखले होते. निसर्गात वावरणारे पशुपक्षी झाडे हे देवांचे अवतार किंवा देवांची वाहने आहेत अशी त्यांची श्रद्धा होती. झाडे तोडल्यामुळे किंवा प्राण्यांची हत्या केल्यामुळे देवदेवतांचा कोप होईल ही त्यांना भीती वाटत होती. त्यामुळे त्याकाळी भारताच्या एकूण जमिनीपैकी ४७% टक्के जमीन जंगलांनी व्यापली होती. अगणित पशुधन, सुख नांदत होते. पण भारतात इंग्रजांची सत्ता सुरू झाल्यापासून त्यांनी आपल्या श्रद्धेवर आक्रमण केले. देवीचे वाहन म्हणून ज्याच्याकडे श्रद्धायुक्त भीतीने पाहिले जायचे. अशा हजारांनी वाघांचे शिकार केली. गेल्या शतकात तर मानवाने सुधारण्याच्या व निसर्गावर विजय मिळविण्याच्या अभ्यासापायी जंगलाचा आणि वन्य प्राण्यांचा प्रचंड प्रमाणावर विनाश केला. निसर्ग हेच परमेश्वराचे दुसरे नाव आहे. आणि वन्य प्राणी जीवन या परमेश्वराच्याच विभूती आहेत. ही भूमिकाच नाहीशी झाली. एकूण भूमी पैकी भारतामध्ये आठ टक्के भागावर जंगल शिल्लक राहिले. शिकार, भक्ष, युद्ध, अनुस्पोट वायू गळती सारख्या मानवनिर्मित दुर्घटना यामुळे काही वन्य प्राणी पशु पक्षी झाडांच्या व सरपटणाऱ्या प्राण्यांच्या जाती ही नष्ट

होऊ लागल्या. पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन बिघडले. एकेकाळी समृद्ध असलेले अरण्य जीवन संपुष्टात येऊ लागले. त्याचा परिणाम पाऊस पाण्यावर पडू लागला. नियमित पडणारा पाऊस पळून गेला. वृक्ष जीवन ओसाड झाले. झाडांची सावली, झऱ्यांचे पाणी गेले. विहिरी आटल्या, गावे सुकली, दुष्काळ पडू लागले. गाव गावच्या पानवठ्यातील पाणी संपले. गावच्या गावे ओस पडली. गावाजवळचा डोंगरदर्याचा परिसर ओसाड झाला, भकास झाला. सृष्टीचे सौंदर्य हरवले आणि सदाहरित अशी सृष्टी काही वर्षांतच वृद्ध वस्ती सारखी सुकलेली दिसू लागली. मानवी जीवनावर त्याचा मोठा परिणाम होऊ लागला. वसुंधरेचे हे नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य पुन्हा अबाधित राखण्यासाठी पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व पटवून सांगावे लागले. निसर्ग व डोंगर, पशुपक्षी, झाडे, फुले यातच चैतन्य दडले आहे. याची पुन्हा पुन्हा जाणीव आजच्या काळामध्ये माणसाला होऊ लागलेली आहे. यासाठी मानवाने झाडे लावणे गरजेचे आहे.

पाणीनीच्या अष्टाध्यायीत कृषी कर्माचे अनेक उल्लेख असून नदीचे पाणी कालव्याच्या द्वारे शेतात नेणे व विहिरीचे पाणी मोठेणे वर खेचून शेतात सोडणे असे उल्लेख अष्टाध्यायीत सापडतात.

ग्रीक लोक भारतात आले त्यावेळीही इथे शेती चांगल्या प्रमाणावर विकसित झाली होती. अनेक राजे राजवाड्यांनी शेतीच्या उन्नतीसाठी खूप खूप प्रयत्न केले होते. विस्तीर्ण तलाव, लांब लांब कालवे, पाटबंधारे बांधून त्यांनी शेतीसाठी पाणीपुरवठ्याची व्यवस्था केली होती. भारतीय कृषी बलाचे कौशल्या चर्चित होते. इसवी सणाच्या चौथ्या शतकातील मेगास्थिनिजने भारतातल्या कृषी कर्माचा गौरवाने उल्लेख केला आहे. “राजाने आपला देश नदी मातृक बनवावा म्हणजे विहिरीतलाव व नद्यांचे पाठ निर्माण करून राज्यातल्या शेतीला पाणीपुरवठा करावा असे कौटिल्याने अर्थशास्त्रातही सांगितले आहे बियाणांचे संरक्षण कसे करावे, निरनिराळ्या पिकांना कोणती खते द्यावी धान्य संग्रह करण्यासाठी काय व्यवस्था असावी यासंबंधीचे विवेचनही कौटिल्याने केले आहे. त्याच्या काळात गोशकृत म्हणजे शेणखत, गोस्थि म्हणजे ‘हाडखत’ व अशुष्क कटुमस्य म्हणजे ‘मासळीखत’ अशा प्रकारची खतेही वापरली जात असत.” त्यामुळे शेती चांगली पिकते.

ज्ञानेश्वरांनी वृक्षाला स्थितप्रज्ञ म्हणून गौरविलेले आहे. ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या १२ व्या अध्यायात प्रिय भक्तांची लक्षणे सांगितली आहेत. याच अध्यायात गीतेच्या “समः रात्रौ च मित्रे च |...” या श्लोकावर भाष्य करताना सर्वाभूती समदृष्टी

ठेवणारा भक्त किंवा संत आणि वृक्ष यांची तुलना ज्ञानेश्वर महाराजांनी केली आहे.

जो खांडावया घावो घाली |

कां लावणी जयाने केली |

सिधा एकचि साऊली |

वृक्ष दे जैसा ज्ञाने || ज्ञाने. १२/१९९

असे वृक्षाचे महत्त्व ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज सांगतात. त्यांनी वृक्ष हे मानवांना व अन्य प्राणीमात्रांना छाया, निवारा, इंधन, औषधी, इत्यादी देऊन विविध प्रकारे उपयोगी पडतात. वेगवेगळ्या वृक्षांच्या पानांचा, फळांचा, फुलांचा, पानाचा किंवा त्यांच्या इतर रंगांचा मनुष्य प्राण्याला आसऱ्यासाठी, सुवाससाठी उपयोग होऊ लागला. तेव्हापासून मानवाची वृक्षाकडे कृतज्ञतेने पाहण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढू लागली. आणि उपकार करता याविषयी आदर भावना बळावून वृक्ष पूजेची प्रथा सुरू झाली. म्हणूनच वृक्षाला कर्मयोगी आणि कर्म संन्यासी म्हणून गौरविले आहे.

संत तुकोबारायांनी लहान रोपट्याला लहानपणीच भरपूर पाणी घालून त्याची निगा राखण्याचा सल्ला दिला आहे. तसे केले नाही तर त्या वाळलेल्या कटाला काय परत कोंब फुटणार आहे? असाही प्रश्न विचारला आहे. म्हणूनच वृक्षाच्या मुळाला भरपूर पाणी घातल्यावरच वृक्ष वाढणार आहे. त्या दृष्टीने पुढील अभंग महत्त्वाचा आहे.

उसिंचन करिता मूळ |

वृक्ष ओल्हावे सकळ |

तुका म्हणे धावा |

आहे पंढरी विसावा ||

निसर्ग हा ज्ञानमूर्ती आहे. निसर्गातील सारे घटक मानवाला काहीतरी देण्यासाठी सदैव तयार आहेत. निसर्गाचे ज्ञान हेच यथार्थ ज्ञान आहे. ज्याला निसर्ग ज्ञान झाले तोच पूर्ण ज्ञानी होतो. परंतु त्यासाठी निसर्गाकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी असावी लागते. पर्यावरण आणि निसर्ग यांचे मोठेपण अनंत काळापासून ऋषीमुनींनी गायले आहे. पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन आणि पवित्रा राखणाऱ्या निसर्गालाच परमेश्वर म्हणून गौरविले आहे. भौतिक आणि अध्यात्मिक जीवनाला निसर्ग घटकांची किती आवश्यकता आहे. याचे ठाई ठाई विवेचन केले आहे. ऋषीमुनींची ही पर्यावरणाची दृष्टी संत महंतांनी आपल्या अभंगांमधून मांडली आहे.

अलीकडच्या काळात औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे निसर्ग संतुलनाला फार मोठी बाधा आली आहे. जल, हवा आणि आवाजाचे प्रदूषण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर डोके वर काढू लागले

आहे. पर्यावरणाची दृष्टी लोपली आहे. एकीकडे वाढणारी कारखानदारी त्यातून निर्माण होणारे प्रदूषण दुसरीकडे जंगलतोड वृक्ष आणि पशु संपत्तीचा ऱ्हास त्याचा पर्जन्यमानावर होणारा गंभीर परिणाम लक्षात घेता आता मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पर्यावरणासाठी लोकशिक्षणाची गरज भासत आहे.

संतांची भूमिका ही लोकशिक्षणाचीच आहे. मानवाचे अध्यात्मिक जीवन समृद्ध होण्यासाठी संतांनी भक्तीतत्त्व अध्यात्म चिंतन आणि तात्विक मूल्यांची शिकवण दिली तसेच ज्या देहाच्या आधारे परमात्म्याच्या स्वरूपाकडे जायचे आहे व त्याच्या स्वरूप ज्ञानाची प्राप्ती करून घ्यायची आहे तो देह हा निरोगी सुदृढ प्रसन्न आनंदी राहावा यासाठी पर्यावरणाची दृष्टी दिली आहे. ज्याच्या सानिध्यात मानवी देह वावरणार आहे. ते निसर्ग सानिध्य विपुल, व्यापक आणि शुद्ध असायला हवे. अशी संतांची धारणा होती. म्हणूनच निसर्गातील वृक्षवल्ली, पर्जन्य, मेघ, अरण्या, वने, पशु, डोंगर, पर्वत, नद्या, नाले या सर्व घटकांना आपल्या वाङ्मयातून उभे करून त्यांचे मोठेपण गायले आहे.

आजच्या काळात पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन ढासळले असताना पर्यावरणाची शिकवण देण्यास सुरुवात होते. परंतु ज्या काळात संतांचे हे वाङ्मय निर्माण झाले. त्या काळात तसे पाहिले तर प्रदूषणाची कोणतीही शक्यता नसताना पर्यावरण घटकांवर आजच्यासारखी आक्रमणे होत नसताना पर्यावरणाचे संतुलन राखले जात असतानाही पुन्हा पर्यावरणाची दृष्टी करून संतांची भूमिका किती दूरगामी होती याची जाणीव होते. मानवाच्या जीवनात भौतिक आणि अध्यात्मिक प्रगतीसाठी त्याला निसर्गाने पर्यावरण यांचे मोठेपण समजणे आवश्यक आहे. याच भूमिकेतून निसर्ग घटकांना कधी सिद्धांत, कधी दृष्टांत, कधी उपमा तर कधी रूपक स्वरूपात उभे करून संतांनी पर्यावरणाची दिलेली दृष्टी हा एक लोक शिक्षणाचाच महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. आत्मचिंतनात निमग्न झालेले संत होऊनी आपल्याबरोबरच इतरांनाही मिळवा म्हणून तळमळीने अभंगामधून वृक्षाचे महत्त्व सांगत आहेत.

येणे सुखे रुचे एकांताचा वास |

नाही गुणदोष अंगा येत ||

वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरी वनचरी |

पक्षीही सुस्वरे आळविति.....

समारोप:

आजच्या काळामध्ये वृक्ष लावणे आणि त्याची जपवणूक करणे हे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे. जर असे केले नाही तर पुढील काळ हा भयानक येण्याची शक्यता आहे. असे संशोधकाला शेवटी वाटते.

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संत एकनाथांचे सामाजिक विचार

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वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या भागवत धर्माचा जीर्णोद्धार करणारे संत एकनाथ युगप्रवर्तक मानले जातात. एकनाथांनी भारूड, अभंगाच्या माध्यमातून अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन, तसेच जातीयतेच्या विरोधात कार्य केले. त्यांनी कीर्तन, भारूडातून समाजाचे प्रबोधन केलेच, सोबत स्वतःच्या कृतीतून समतेचा विचार समाजाला दिला. म्हणून त्यांना महाराष्ट्रातील अस्पृश्यता निवारणाच्या सुरुवातीच्या प्रचारकांपैकी एक असल्याचे म्हटले जाते. त्यांनी खालच्या जातींना खुलेपणाने सभ्यता दिली. ज्ञानेश्वर रचित ग्रंथराज 'ज्ञानेश्वरी' च्या शुद्ध प्रतीचा शोध घेऊन या महाकाव्याचे पुनरुत्थान करण्यासाठी एकनाथांनी आपले जीवन समर्पित केले. इ.स. १५४८ ते १५९९ हा एकनाथांचा कालखंड समजला जातो. या कालखंडात त्यांनी मराठी वाङ्मयाला असाधारण अशी देण दिली आहे.

संत एकनाथांचा जन्म इ. स. १५३३ साली पैठण येथे झाला. सूर्याची उपासना करणारे संत भानुदास हे एकनाथांचे पणजोबा. तर त्यांच्या वडिलांचे नाव सूर्यनारायण आणि आईचे नाव रुक्मिणी होते. आई-वडिलांचा सहवास त्यांना फार काळ लाभला नाही. एकनाथांचे पालनपोषण आजोबांनी केले. चक्रपाणी आणि सरस्वती हे त्यांचे आजोबा व आजी होत एकनाथांचे गुरू सद्गुरू जनार्दनस्वामी हे देवगड (देवगिरी) येथे या दरबारी अधिपती होते. अध्यात्मिक आणि भक्तीचा वारसा त्यांना असा कुटुंबातून मिळाला. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या नंतर सुमारे २५० वर्षांनी एकनाथांचा जन्म झाला. 'बये दार उघड' असे म्हणत नाथांनी अभंगरचना, भारूड, जोगवा, गवळणी, गोंधळ यांच्या साहाय्याने जनजागृती केली. त्यांनी आपल्या साहित्याद्वारे जनतेचे रंजन व प्रबोधन केले. ते 'एका जनार्दन' म्हणून स्वतःचा उल्लेख करतात.

एकनाथांना साऱ्या आयुष्यभर जातीनिर्बंध आणि समाजातील भेदभाव याविरुद्ध झगडावे लागले. पितरांच्या श्रद्धाच्या दिवशी आपल्या घरी अंत्यजाना जेवू घालून, आपल्या अंथरुणावर वडाऱ्याला निजला ठेवून, राणू महाराकडे सर्वासमक्ष स्वतः जेवायला जाऊन, पाण्यावाचून उन्हात तडफडत असलेल्या गाढवास गंगेची कावड पाजवून एकनाथांनी रूढ जातीनिर्बंध झुगारून दिले. समकालीन अत्यंत कर्मठ समाजातही एकनाथांनी भर दुपारी वाळूवर

तडफडणाऱ्या अस्पृश्य बालकाला उचलून त्याच्या आईकडे सोपवताना स्वतःचे सोवळे त्यांना दिले. अस्पृश्य वस्ती असो वा वेश्येचे घर असो तेथील जेवणाच्या आमंत्रणाला कोणताही विटाळ न समजता अशी आमंत्रणे त्यांनी प्रेमाने स्विकारून जेवण केले. अशा कित्येक प्रसंगातून त्यांनी जातिभेदाला मूठमाती दिलेली दिसते.

श्रीमद्भागवताच्या आधारे चारही वर्णांची कर्तव्ये सांगून शम, दम, शांती, आर्जव हे ब्राह्मणांना आवश्यक गुण असल्याचे ते सांगतात आणि या गुणांनी पूर्ण असलेला कोणत्याही वर्णाचा जातीचा मनुष्य ब्राह्मणापेक्षा कमी नसून तोच खरा ब्राम्हण आहे असे नाथ सांगतात. तत्कालीन सामाजिक रचनेतील सनातनी मानसिकता याअर्थाने त्यांनी झिडकारली आहे. विनोबा भावे यांनी 'एकनाथांची भजने' या आपल्या ग्रंथात नाथांची भारूडे म्हणजे धर्मठांनी रूढ केलेल्या मिथ्याचारावर कोरडे उडणारे साधन आहेत असे म्हटले आहे. यातून काळाच्या पुढे जाऊन लिखाण करणारे नाथ आपल्याला दिसतात.

जातीभेदाविरुद्ध फार मोठे बंड संत एकनाथांनी उभे केले होते. हे बंड उभे करणे तत्कालीन कर्मठ समाजात मोठे कठीण काम होते. त्यासाठी सनातनी विचारसरणीचा देखील वेळोवेळी गौरव करीत समतोल राखत आपले प्रबोधनाचे कार्य त्यांनी साधले. एकनाथांच्या काळाची सामाजिक स्थिती पाहिल्यास असे समतोल राखल्यावाचून अंधश्रद्धेच्या आणि जातीभेदाच्या विरुद्ध लढणे अशक्य होते हे एकनाथ

जाणून असावेत. त्यांनी विश्व मानवतेचा आणि समानतेचा संदेश आपल्या अभंग-भारुडातून दिला आहे.

"तेथे ब्रह्मवेत्ते ब्राह्मण।
का अंत्यजादी हिन जन।
त्यांच्या ठायी लोटांगण।
सारखे जाण सदभावे।।
गाय गाढव सुकर श्वान।
त्यांच्याही ठायी आपण लोटांगण।
सदभावे संपूर्ण घालावे।।"

अशारितीने एकनाथांनी विश्वातील सर्व प्राणीमात्रा विषयीचा पूज्यभाव स्पष्ट केलेला आहे.

एकनाथांनी वारकरी संप्रदायाचे पुनरुज्जीवन आणि पुनर्घटन केले. मध्यंतरीच्या काळात वारकरी संप्रदायाची लाट मंदावल्यासारखी भासत होती. वारकरी पंथ ज्ञानकोशात म्हटले आहे, "श्रीनाथांच्या वेळेस पंढरपूरचे महात्म्य फारच वाढले. आपल्या भागवतात तीन चार ठिकाणी त्याचा उल्लेख त्यांनी केला आहे.

'पुढे चंद्रभागा वाहे अमृतमय।
आषाढी कार्तिकी वैष्णवांची दाटी होय।।'

असे त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगात पंढरीचे वर्णन केले आहे. खंडोबा, भवानी, भैरव, मुंजोबा, मेझाई यांच्या त्यावेळेस यात्रा भरत असत. या बाह्य गोष्टींवर भर देणाऱ्या व क्लेशानी भरलेल्या मार्गापासून लोकांस श्रीनाथांनी परावृत्त करून पंढरपुरास आणले". गावागावात मोठ्याप्रमाणात भरणाऱ्या यात्रा आणि त्यानिमित्ताने होणारी व्रतवैकल्ये ही समाजाला हानिकारक आहेत असे समजून संत एकनाथांनी त्याला विरोध केलेला दिसतो. ते विरोध करून थांबले नाहीत तर व्रतवैकल्ये कृती विरहित, अंधश्रद्धेला अजिबात थारा नसलेल्या आणि सर्व जाती-पंथाला सामावून घेणाऱ्या वारकरी संप्रदायाचे महात्म्य लोकांना समजावून देऊन लोकांपुढे एक चांगला पर्याय त्यांनी दिला.

एकनाथांनी ज्ञानेश्वरीचा जिर्णोद्धार करून तिची शुद्ध प्रत तयार केली. तसेच त्यांनी स्वतः भागवताच्या एकादशस्कंधावर ओवीबद्ध टीका लिहिली. हे 'एकनाथी भागवत' वारकरी संप्रदायाच्या प्रमाणग्रंथांपैकी एक आहे. हे सारे त्यांनी प्राकृत म्हणजेच मराठी भाषेत लिहिले आहेत. त्यांना मराठी भाषेचे प्रसारक म्हटले तरी वावगे होणार नाही. संस्कृत भाषेची मत्तेदारी मोडीत काढून सर्वसामान्यांची भाषा म्हणून प्राकृत भाषेचा वापर त्यांनी केला. म्हणून

"संस्कृत वाणी देवें केली।
तरी प्राकृत काय चोरापासोनि झाली?
कपिलेचे म्हणावे क्षीर

प्रा. अशोक अलगोंडी

मा इतरांचे काय नीर?
संस्कृत ग्रंथकर्ते ते महाकवि
मा प्राकृत काय उणीवी?" (एकनाथी भागवत
१/१२२)

असा रोखठोक सवाल त्यांनी केला. एकनाथांनी आणखी एक महत्वाची गोष्ट केली, ती म्हणजे कीर्तनभक्ती विशेष वाढवली. त्यांच्या काळापासून वारकरी संप्रदायात हरिकीर्तनाला फार महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. कीर्तनाला त्यांनी घालून दिलेल्या मर्यादा वारकरी संप्रदायात आजही पाळल्या जातात.

एकूणच एकनाथांनी ज्ञानेश्वरांचे खंडित झालेले कार्य अधिक उठावदार व व्यापक स्वरूपात पुढे चालू केले. पैठण सारख्या सनातन्यांच्या बालेकिल्ल्यात त्यांनी भागवत धर्माची विजयपताका फडकाविली. कर्मठांच्या राजधानीत स्त्रीशूद्रांचा- व्यवहार घेऊन त्यांनी देश भाषेचा आवर्जून पुरस्कार केला. त्यांनी महाराष्ट्राच्या विचार संपदेत अमोलीक भर घातली. म्हणून एकनाथ हे महाराष्ट्रातील उदारमतवादाचे व नेमस्त संप्रदायाचे कुल पुरुष ठरतात. त्यांचा जीवनक्रम म्हणजे समन्वयवादाचा एक उत्कृष्ट आदर्श होय.

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा जन्म मध्य प्रदेशात म्हू या गावी 14 एप्रिल 1891 साली झाला त्यांचे वडील भारतीय सैन्यात सुभेदार होते आंबेडकरांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण काही काळ दापोली व त्यानंतर साताऱ्यातील एग्रीकल्चर स्कूलमध्ये झाले या शाळेतील कृष्णाजी केशव आंबेडकर या प्रेमळ गुरुजींनी बाबासाहेबांना आपले 'आंबेडकर' हे नाव स्वीकारण्यास सांगितले आंबेडकर 1912 साली मुंबईतील एलिफीस्टन कॉलेजमधून पदवीधर झाले.बाबासाहेब लहानपणापासूनच हुशार व बुद्धिमान होते त्यामुळे ते प्रत्येक परीक्षेत नेहमी चांगल्या गुणांनी उत्तीर्ण होत असत. महाराज सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांनी दिलेल्या शिष्यवृत्तीच्या आधारे उच्च शिक्षणासाठी अमेरिकेतील कोलंबीया या विद्यापीठात प्रवेश घेतला. समाजशास्त्र, इतिहास, दर्शनशास्त्र, मानव विज्ञान व अर्थशास्त्रातून एम.ए. मास्टर डिग्री प्राप्त केली. त्यानंतर ऍडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अँड फायनान्स ऑफ ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी हा प्रबंध कोलंबीया विद्यापीठात सादर केला व एम. ए. ची पदवी संपादन केली कोलंबीया विद्यापीठाची पी. एच. डी. मिळाल्यानंतर बाबासाहेबांनी नॅशनल डिव्हिडंट ऑफ इंडिया व हिस्टॉरिकल अँड अँटी टिपिकल स्टडी भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय नफ्याचा वाटा एक ऐतिहासिक प्रकरण आत्मपरीक्षण हा प्रबंध लिहिला 1917 साली वरील वरील प्रबंध ब्रिटिश भारतातील प्रांतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेची उत्क्रांती या नावाने प्रसिद्ध झाल्यावर त्यांना कोलंबीया विद्यापीठाची पी.एच.डी. पदवी मिळाली.

1916 मध्ये लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्स मध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी प्रवेश घेतला दरम्यान शिष्यवृत्तीची मुदत संपल्याने वर्षभरातच त्यांना भारतात परतणे लागले त्यानंतर त्यांनी काही काळ मुंबईत वर्स कॉलेज या खाजगी व्यापारी शिक्षण संस्थेत काही काळ अर्थशास्त्र बँकिंग व कायदा या विषयांचे अध्यापन केले, तसेच मुंबईच्या सीडने हॅम कॉमर्स कॉलेजमध्ये प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम केले 1920 ला राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांच्या आर्थिक सहाय्यामुळे पुढील अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करण्यासाठी इंग्लंडला रवाना झाले 1921 ला लंडन विद्यापीठात एम.एस.सी. पदवी प्राप्त करून डी.सी. ही पदवी "द प्रॉब्लेम ऑफ रुपी भारतीय रुपयाचा प्रश्न" हा विषय घेऊन पूर्ण केली. याच दरम्यान त्यांनी काही काळ जर्मनीतील बॉन विद्यापीठात कायद्याचा अभ्यास केला. 1923 साली ते बॅरिस्टरची परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झाले 1924 ला भारतात परतल्यानंतर काही काळ त्यांनी मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयात वकिली केली व मुंबईतील शासकीय विधी महाविद्यालयात अध्यापनाचे कार्य केले व नंतर त्याच विद्यापीठाचे प्राचार्य

झाले. भारतातील वर्ग लढायाचा आणि जातीय अंताच्या लढ्याला आकार आणि दिशा देण्याचे काम आंबेडकरांनी केली. जागतिक पातळीवर सोशल मुक्ती आणि समतेच्या लढ्यामध्ये ही आंबेडकर प्रेरणादायी ठरले. जगाच्या इतिहासात असे योगदान करणाऱ्या अतिउच्च पातळीवरच्या निवडक व्यक्तीमध्ये आंबेडकरांचे स्थान आहे. वर्ग,जात, धर्म, लिंग यांचा भेदभाव न करता सर्व नागरिकांना समान अधिकार यासाठी आंबेडकरांनी काम केले आंबेडकरांनी 1920 साली मुंबईत मूकनायक नावाचे पाक्षिक सुरू केले. यामधून त्यांनी बहिष्कृत अस्पृश्य समाजावर होत असलेल्या अन्यायाला वाच्या फोडली व हा अन्याय कमी करण्यासाठी सरकारला उपाययोजना सुजविल्या अस्पृश्यांचा उद्धार करण्यासाठी त्यांना सत्ता मिळणे गरजेचे आहे, हे लक्षात त्यांनी भारतमंत्री मॉटिंगु यांची भेट घेऊन अस्पृश्यांच्या हितासाठी चर्चा केली. अस्पृश्य व मागासवर्गीय समाजाच्या उत्थानासाठी 9 मार्च 1924 रोजी "बहिष्कृत हीतकारीणी सभा" नावाची संस्थापन केली. भारतीय समाजातील सामाजिक व राजकीय दृष्ट्या तळागाळातील लोकांना

बरोबरीने आणणे हे त्यांचे ध्येय होते. अस्पृश्यांना नसलेल्या नागरी धार्मिक व राजकीय हक्काबद्दल त्यांच्यामध्ये जागृती निर्माण प्राप्त करणे हा उद्देश होता. आंबेडकरांनी अस्पृश्यांना त्यांचे हक्क मिळवून देण्यासाठी महाडला 20 मार्च 1927 रोजी “चवदार तळे सत्याग्रह” केला महाड येथील सत्याग्रह परिषदेत अस्पृश्यतेची समर्थन करणाऱ्या मनुस्मृती या हिंदू धर्मग्रंथाचे दहन केले. 02 मार्च 1930 ला नाशिक येथे काळाराम मंदिर सत्याग्रह केला. हिंदू मंदिर हे प्रवेशाची चळवळ ही अस्पृश्य बांधवांच्या सामाजिक गुलामगिरीची बंधने तोडण्यासाठी केलेली चळवळ होती.

आंबेडकरांनी कृषी क्षेत्रात सुद्धा काम केले आहे. त्यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या दूर करण्यासाठी अनेक उपाययोजना सुचविल्या. शेतीसाठी जमीन व पाणी हे मुख्य घटक आहेत. पाण्याशिवाय शेतीचा विकास अशक्य आहे. पाण्याशिवाय उत्पादकता वाढणे आणि शेतकऱ्यांचा आर्थिक स्थिर उंचावणे शक्य नाही हे त्यांनी ब्रिटिश सरकारच्या निदर्शनास आणून दिले. पाण्यासंदर्भात केवळ विचार व्यक्त न करता त्यांनी ब्रिटिश सरकारला नदीच्या खोऱ्यातील पाण्याच्या नियोजनाची योजना सादर केली. ही योजना “दामोदर खोरे” परियोजना म्हणून ओळखली जाते. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सर्वात महत्वाची संकल्पना मांडली ती शेतीचे राष्ट्रीयकरण करण्याची शासनाने शेतजमिनी तळ्यात घेऊन त्या विकसित कराव्यात अशा विकसित शेत जमिनीत शेतकऱ्यांना काही अटीवर कसण्यासाठी द्याव्यात हा एका अर्थाने सामुदायिक शेतीचाच प्रयोग होता. आंबेडकरांनी त्यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली शेतकऱ्यांचा पहिला संप घडवून आणला होता. त्यामध्ये त्यांनी खोती पद्धत नष्ट करण्यासाठी संघर्ष केला आंबेडकर हे उच्चविद्याविभूषित शिक्षण तज्ञ होते, “शिक्षण हे वाघिणीचे दूध आहे आणि जो ते प्राशन करेल तो वाघासारखा गुरगुरल्या शिवाय राहणार नाही” असे त्यांनी लिहिले आहे. शिक्षणामुळेच कनिष्ठ जातीची स्थिती सुधारेल म्हणून त्यांनी शैक्षणिक कार्य केले त्यांनी आपल्या अनुयायांना “शिका, संघटित व्हा, आणि संघर्ष करा” असा संदेश दिला त्यांनी 1946 मध्ये मुंबई येथे पीपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटीची या संस्थेमार्फत मुंबई येथे सिद्धार्थ कॉलेज व औरंगाबादला मिलिंद कॉलेज ची स्थापना केली. सध्या देशभरात या संस्थेचे 30 पेक्षा जास्त महाविद्यालय आहेत.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ही स्त्री मुक्तीचे समर्थक होते त्यांच्यावर तथागत गौतम बुद्धाचा शिकवणीचा आणि महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांच्या कार्याचा प्रभाव होता त्यांच्यामध्ये समाजाचे मूल्यमापन हे समाजातल्या स्त्रियांच्या परिस्थितीवरून कळते. खाण कामगार, स्त्रिया प्रसूती भत्ता, कोळसा खाणीत काम करणाऱ्या स्त्री पौर्णिमा कल्याण अहिबळे, डॉ. प्रशांत साबळे

कामगारांना पुरुषांच्या इतकीच मजुरी, बहुपत्नीत्वाच्या प्रथेला पायबंद, मजूर व कष्टकरी स्त्रियांसाठी 21 दिवसांची किरकोळ रजा 20 वर्षांची सेवा झाल्यावर निवृत्तीवेतनाची तरतूद. यासारख्या महत्वाच्या निर्णयांचा उल्लेख करायला हवा. कामगार किंवा नोकरी करणाऱ्या स्त्रीला प्रसूती रजा मिळवून देणारे आंबेडकर हे जगातील पहिले व्यक्ती आहेत. आंबेडकर 1947 मध्ये कायदेमंत्री असताना त्यांनी हिंदू कोड बिलाच्या प्रस्ताव लोकसभेत मांडला व महिलांच्या हक्कासाठी मागणी केली. असे अनेक कार्य त्यांनी स्त्रियांच्या सशक्तीकरण साठी केले. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारताची राज्यघटना लिहून भारताला स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, धर्म निरपेक्षता ही मुल्ये दिली. 60 देशांच्या राज्यघटनांचा अभ्यास करून त्यांनी संविधान निर्मिती केली. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर थोर न्यायशास्त्रज्ञ, अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ, राजकारणी, तत्वज्ञ, समाज सुधारक होते त्यांनी समाजातील प्रत्येक घटकाच्या उद्दारासाठी आपले आयुष्य वेचले. म्हणून त्यांना “आधुनिक भारताचे शिल्पकार” असे म्हणतात.

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प्रस्तावना :-

विश्वाच्या निर्मितीनंतर विविध प्राणी जन्माला आले. मानव त्यातील एक प्राणी होय. म्हणूनच सृष्टी, निसर्गाला पर्यावरण म्हणतात. त्यात तो जन्माला येतो, तो वाढतो, त्याचे जीवनही घडत असते म्हणून सृष्टी रचना आणि मानवी जीवन याचा पुरातनकालापासून शोध चालू आहे. निसर्गाला मानवाने देव मानले, त्याची पूजा केली. ब्रह्मा, विष्णू, महेश ह्या देवतांची निर्मिती मानवाने केली. मानव भक्तिभावाने देवांची पूजा करू लागला. त्या भक्तीतून मानव व देव ह्यांच्यात दुआ निर्माण झाला. भक्ती मार्गातून एकात्मता व जागृती साधण्याचे कार्य ह्या भारत भूमीतील विविध संत परंपरांनी केले. त्यांच्या साहित्य संपदेतून समाजाला संस्कृती संवर्धन, सद्विचार व सुविचार ही देणगी मिळाली.

निसर्गातील सूर्य, चंद्र, वृक्ष व प्राणी यांना देवता मानून त्यांची पूजा केली जात. सूर्याला आर्यापासून देवता मानून त्याची पूजा केली जात असे. पृथ्वीवरील चैतन्य व सर्वांच्या कर्म करण्याची शक्ती म्हणजे सूर्य. श्रीराम हे सूर्य कुळातील. मानवाने निसर्गाशी जवळीकता साधून आपले जीवन सुखमय केले. ऋषी मुनींचे आश्रम गुरुकुल ही ठिकाणे निसर्गाच्या कुशीत असत. गुरुकुलातच पर्यावरण संवर्धनाचा संदेश मुलांना बाल वयापासूनच मिळत होता. रामायण महाभारतात या ग्रंथाचे ज्ञान याच काळात अवगत होई. वृक्ष लावणे, वाढवणे त्याचे जतन व संवर्धन करणे याची शिकवण दिली जाई. शंकराचार्य व त्यांचे शिष्यांनी सामान्य जनतेला सन्मार्ग दाखवणे व भक्ती रसातून उपदेश केला. विविध संप्रदायामध्ये महान संत होऊन गेले. त्यांचे विचार, कार्य व लेखन अध्यात्माबरोबरच समाज व संस्कृती ह्यांना पोषक होते. संतांची दिलेला उपदेश व विचार समाजोपयोगी होता.

हिंदू संस्कृतीत संस्कृती जतन व संवर्धन करण्यासाठी नाथ संप्रदाय, महानुभाव संप्रदाय, दत्त संप्रदाय, व वारकरी संप्रदाय यामध्ये अनेक संत होऊन गेले. त्यांची ग्रंथसंपदा पुढीलप्रमाणे संत येईल. महानुभाव पंथात गोविंद प्रभू, चक्रधर स्वामी यांनी लिळा चरित्र लिहिले. या पंथात महादंवा या स्त्री संत होऊन गेल्या. त्यांनी धवले गीत प्रकार लिहिला. ह्यात श्रीकृष्ण भक्तिपर गीते आहेत. श्रीकृष्ण म्हणजे निसर्ग सुंदर व रम्य वातावरण. दत्त संप्रदायात ही जनार्दन स्वामी दासोपंत असे संत होऊन गेले. त्यांची नृसिंहवाडी, औदुंबर, कर्दळी बन, गिरनार ही क्षेत्रे निसर्ग रम्य ठिकाणी आहेत. ती भक्तजनाना प्रेरणा देणारी व मनःस्वास्थ्य आणि आनंद देणारी आहेत. ह्याच संप्रदायातील पुढे वारकरी सांप्रदाय महाराष्ट्रात अधिक प्रसारित झाला.

त्यात निवृत्तीनाथ नाथ संप्रदायातील. त्यांचे शिष्य ज्ञानदेव तर संत एकनाथ हे दत्त सांप्रदायिक जनार्दन स्वामींचे शिष्य. असे विविध पंथ प्रवाह एकत्र येऊन वारकरी सांप्रदाय घडला. ह्या सर्व संतांनी उपदेशात्मक अभंग रचना व ग्रंथ लेखन केले. ज्ञानेश्वरी ह्या ग्रंथात गीतेवरील मराठी भाष्य असून हा ग्रंथ वाचताना पर्यावरण विषयक जागृतीचे संदेश मिळतात. त्यांचे दृष्टांत पर्यावरणाची जाणीव देतात. त्यात चंद्र, चांदण्या, चकोर पक्षी ह्यांचा अंतर्भाव आहे. त्यांचे अभंगही हीच जागृती व प्रेरणा देणारे आहेत.

इसवी सनाच्या तेराव्या शतकापासून महाराष्ट्राला ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेव, एकनाथ, तुकाराम, रामदास अशा अनेक थोर संतांची परंपरा लाभली आहे. म्हणूनच महाराष्ट्राला संतांची भूमी असे म्हटले जाते. या संतांचा महाराष्ट्रात उगम झाला नसता तर महाराष्ट्र संस्कृतीचा सर्वनाश अटळ होता. या संतांनी आपल्या वाणीने, लेखणीने आणि कृतीने आपल्या प्राचीन वैदिक धर्माचे आणि गीताधर्माचे पुनरुज्जीवन केले. समाजाला भावनिक, नैतिक आणि आत्मिक आधार देऊन समाजाचे रक्षण केले. आत्मोन्नतीचा भक्तिमार्ग दाखविला.

१३ व्या शतकात संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी मूळ भागवत गीतेवरील रसाळ गीताभाष्य 'ज्ञानेश्वरी' च्या रूपाने रेखाटले. आपली गीताटीका सर्वसामान्यांना समजावी म्हणून ज्ञानदेवांनी मूळ संस्कृत गीतेतील श्लोक स्पष्टीकरणासाठी मराठीतून दृष्टांत दिले. त्यांच्या या दृष्टांतात पर्यावरणीय जाणिवा पानोपानी विखुरलेल्या आहेत. अनुभवाची इंद्रियगोचर अनुभूती किंवा प्रचिती व्यक्त करताना संत ज्ञानेश्वर ज्ञानेश्वरीच्या १८ व्या अध्यायात म्हणतात,

"तरी शब्दु स्पर्श । रुप, गंध रसु । हा पंचविध
आभासु । झेयाचा जो ॥
जैसे एके चि चूतफळ । इंद्रियां वेगवेगळे । रसे वर्णे
परिमळे । भेटिजे स्पर्शे ॥
तैसे ज्ञेय तरि एकसरे । परि ज्ञान इंद्रियव्दारें । घे
म्हणौनी प्रकारे । पांचें जाले ॥"

आंब्याचे फळ एकच असते, परंतु या फळाचे ऐंद्रिय संवेदन इंद्रियानुरूप वेगवेगळे ठरते. डोळ्यांना त्याचे रंगरूप प्रतीत होते, जिभेला चव जाणवते, नाकाला गंध प्रतीत होतो; मूळ आंबा हा एकच असतो. तद्वतच शब्द म्हणजे ज्ञानविषय एकच असला तरी त्याचा इंद्रियगोचर अनुभव विविध प्रकारचा असतो. आंबा हे फळ निसर्गाचा उत्तम आविष्कार आहे. म्हणून ज्ञानदेवांचा आंब्याचा दृष्टांत पर्यावरणानुकूल आहे. 'ज्ञानेश्वरीचा' रसास्वाद कसा घ्यावा? हे सांगताना ज्ञानेश्वर म्हणतात,

जैसे शारदियेचे चंद्रकळे । माजी अमृतकण कोवळे ।
ते वेचिती मने मवाळे । चकोर तलगे ॥
तिया परी श्रोता । अनुभवावी हे कथा ।
अतिहळूवारपण । चित्ता आणोनीया ॥

शरद ऋतुतील शीतल चांदणे ज्या तन्मयतेने चकोर पक्षाची पिले सेवन करतात त्या तन्मयतेने श्रोत्यांनी ज्ञानेश्वरीचा रसास्वाद घ्यावा, असे सांगत असतांना ज्ञानदेवांनी शरद ऋतू, शीतल चांदणे, चकोर पक्षी या निसर्ग प्रतिमांचा यशस्वी वापर केला आहे. याशिवाय, 'पैल तो गे काऊ कोकताये', 'रूणाणू रूणुणुणे रे भ्रमरा', 'उड उड रे काऊ, तुझे सोन्याने मढविन पाऊ', 'जैसे भ्रमर परागू नेती । परी कमळदळे नेणती', 'परिमळांमध्ये कस्तुरी', 'पुष्पांमध्ये कमळ', अशा कितीतरी ठिकाणी निसर्ग प्रतिमांच्या आधारे संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी गीतेतील तत्त्वज्ञान श्रोत्यांपर्यंत पोहोचविले आहे. संपूर्ण ज्ञानेश्वरीत पर्यावरणीय संवेदनांची मांदियाळी प्रगटली आहे.

संत नामदेव ह्यांनी 'नाचू कीर्तनाचे रंगी, ज्ञानदीप लावू जगी' असे म्हणत भक्तिरस सर्वांना दिला. कीर्तनाचे माध्यमातून सामान्य जनांना उपदेश करताना निसर्गाचे जतन आपले जीवन ह्याचे ज्ञान देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. 'भूतदया हे भांडवल संता' त्यांच्या जीवनातील कथेतून कुत्र्यामागे तूप घेऊन धावणारे नामदेव भूतदयेची शिकवण देतात. भारत भ्रमण करताना स्त्री पुरुष हे भेद ही विषमता, हे सामाजिक प्रदूषण दूर करण्यासाठी त्यांनी स्वतः व कुटुंबातही प्रयत्न केले.

वारकरी संप्रदायात सावता माळी, नरहरी सोनार, संत चोखामेळा, गोरा कुंभार असे नामवंत संत होऊन गेले. प्रत्येक जण आपल्या कामातच देव पाहत होता. त्याची पूजाअर्चा करत. सावतामाळी म्हणतात, 'कांदा मुळा भाजी, वसंत लक्ष्मण पुंड

अवधी विठाई माझी' याचा अर्थ आपण निसर्गातच देव पाहून श्रद्धेने त्याची सेवा करावी. असे केल्यास जीवनाचे सार्थक होईल.

वारकरी संप्रदायात महान स्त्री संतानीही लेखन केले. त्यात प्रामुख्याने संत मुक्ताबाई, सोयराबाई, जनाबाई व कान्होपात्रायांची नावे संत येतील. मुक्ताबाई वयाने लहान पण योग्यतेने श्रेष्ठ आणि ज्येष्ठ होत्या. मुक्ताबाईचे ताटीचे अभंग मानवी जीवनाचे महान तत्त्वज्ञान सांगणारे आहेत. त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगातून निसर्गाचे दृष्टांत दिले. 'मुंगी उडाली आकाशी तिने गेलेले सूर्यासी' या अभंगात गूढरम्य असून निसर्गाचे दर्शन घडते. मुक्ताबाई या निसर्गातच विजेच्या रूपात लुप्त झाल्या. संत कान्होपात्रा या यांनी लिहिलेला अभंग 'नको देवराया' यात असलेला भक्तिमय दृष्टांत, 'हरिणीचे पाडस व्याघ्रे धरीयेले मजलागी जाहले तैसे देवा.' यात निसर्गाची जवळीक दिसून येते. या संत मंडळीचे जीवन निसर्गाशी एकरूप होते, म्हणून संत अधिक समाधानी होते. वारकरी संप्रदायाचा कळस ठरलेले संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी 'अभंगगाथा' या ग्रंथात भक्ति बरोबरच मानवी जीवनाचे अनेक पैलू उलगडून दाखवतात. त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगात निसर्गाला व पर्यावरणाला महत्वाचे स्थान दिले आहे. निसर्ग आणि पर्यावरणाचे वर्णन करणारे अभंग ते लिहतात. संत तुकाराम सांगतात,

'वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरे वनचरे'

पक्षीही सुस्वरे आळविती।

आपल्या नातेवाईकाबरोबरच वृक्ष वल्ली, प्राणी पक्षी हेही आपले सगेसोयरे आहेत, हे आपण ओळखले पाहिजे. हा महत्वाचा संदेश त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगातून दिला आहे. तुकारामांनी आपल्या अभंगगाथेतून सुंदर व चांगल्या विचारांचा संग्रह मानवापर्यंत पोहोचविला आहे. जगद्गुरु श्री संत तुकाराम महाराजांनीही आपल्या अभंगगाथेत निसर्ग प्रतिमांची पखरण करून पर्यावरण संवर्धनाचा मोलाचा संदेश दिला आहे.

वृक्ष वल्ली आम्हां सोयरी वनचरे । पक्षी ही सुस्वरे
आळविती॥

येणे सुखे रुचे एकांताचा वास । नाही गुण दोष अंगा येत ॥
आकाश मंडप पृथिवी आसन । रमे तेथे मन क्रीडा करी ॥

देह जवळील भंडारा व भामनाथ डोंगरावरील वर्णन करतांना पर्यावरण संतुलनाने अखिल मानवी जीवनास स्थैर्य प्राप्त होऊन या शांत व एकांत वातावरणात आमचे मन सृजनशील होते असे स्वानुभव कथन केले आहे. वृक्षाच्या विकासाच्या विविध अवस्था तुकाराम लक्षात घेतात. 'बीज' ही सुद्धा वृक्षाची व सृजनाची प्रारंभिक अवस्था ते मानतात. शुद्ध बीज हे केव्हाही चांगले असे सांगताना ते म्हणतात, "शुद्ध बीजा पोटी । फळे रसाळ

गोमटी ॥" बीजात अंकुर सामावलेला असतो तद्वतच ब्रह्मात विश्व सामावलेले असते. तसेच बिजात तरुवर (वृक्ष) सामावलेला असतो, व तरुवरापासून पुन्हा बीजाची प्राप्ती होते. "तरुवर बीजापोटी / बीज तरुवरा शेवटी । तैसे तुम्हा आम्हा जाले । एकी एक सामावले ॥" भक्त देवामुळेच मान्यता पावतो. येथे देव-भक्ताचे मिलन सांगताना तुकाराम वारकरी संप्रदायाचे अद्वैत तत्वज्ञान मांडतात. अशा प्रकारे "तुकाराम पर्यावरणाशी तद्रूप होतात. वृक्ष, फुले, फळे, पक्षी, प्राणी, पंचमहाभुते, आकाशातील ग्रह, उपग्रह, नक्षत्र अशी विविध प्रकारची निसर्ग प्रतिमाने त्यांच्या प्रतिभेने पर्यावरणाच्या व्यापक क्षेत्रातून टिपून घेतली असून आपला आशय ह्या नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाद्वारे त्यांनी मोठ्या समर्पकपणे व स्वाभाविकपणे प्रगट केला आहे."

महाराष्ट्रातील संत पंचक मधील एक आहेत संत एकनाथ महाराज. संत एकनाथ महाराज युगप्रवर्तक होते, असे म्हटले जाते. त्यांनी भारुडे, अंभंगाच्या माध्यमातून अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन, जातीयतेच्या विरोधात त्यांनी कार्य केले. त्यांनी केवळ उपदेश केला नाही, तर आपल्या कृतीतून दाखवूनही दिले. डोळस आणि कृतीशील समाज निर्मितीसाठी प्रयत्न केले. गोदावरीच्या तीरावर पैठण क्षेत्री हे शांतिब्रह्म संत होऊन गेले. यांच्या चरित्रातील कथांमधून 'भूतदया हे भांडवल संता' हे खऱ्या अर्थाने पटते. त्यांनी अध्यात्म ज्ञान, भक्ती याबरोबरच समाजाला अंधश्रद्धेपासून दूर केले. सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक प्रदूषण त्यांनी दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. प्राणीमात्रांवर दया करा, समाजात समता राखा हा संदेश त्यांनी वेळोवेळी दिला. त्यांचा ग्रंथ लेखनात एकनाथी भागवत, भावार्थरामायण हे पौराणिक सुंदर लेखन आहेत. याशिवाय त्यांनी लिहिलेली भारुडे हा सामाजिक प्रबोधनाचा उत्तम प्रकार व मनोरंजनातून प्रबोधन करणारा साहित्यप्रकार आहे. त्यातून त्यांनी समाजाला बोध व संदेशही दिला आहे.

सतराव्या शतकातील संत म्हणजे समर्थ रामदास. त्यांनी समर्थ संप्रदायाची स्थापना केली. त्यांचा संप्रदाय समाज जागृतीसाठी आणि नेटका प्रपंच करण्याचा संदेश देणारा होता. अध्यात्मिक उपदेशापेक्षा त्यांनी सामान्य जनांना समाधानाचे जीवन जगण्याचा गुरुमंत्र दिला. मुघल सत्तेला न घाबरता आपली शेती व प्रपंच सांभाळण्याचा संदेश दिला. भक्ती, राजकारण, सावधपण व प्रयत्न व्हावा हाच समर्थांचा उपदेश होता. त्यांनी स्वराज्य स्थापनेत शिवरायांनाही गुरुमंत्र दिला. शिवरायांचे गर्वहरण करण्यासाठी त्यांनी 'निसर्गाची किमया' दाखवून दिली. खडकातून बाहेर पडलेल्या बेडकीची गोष्ट सर्वश्रुत आहेत. निसर्ग हाच प्राणीमात्रांचा पालनकर्ता आहे हे आपण ध्यानात घेतले पाहिजे, हाच संदेश त्यांनी जागोजागी दिला आहे. 'बुडाला औरंग्या पापी म्लेंछ संहार जाहला| उदंड जाहले

पाणी स्नानसंध्या करावया |' असे वर्णन त्यांच्या 'आनंद वन भुवनी' या काव्यात केलेले आहे.

समर्थ रामदासांनी 'दासबोध' या ग्रंथाचे लेखन केले ते ठिकाण म्हणजे शिवथरघळ. अतिशय निसर्गरम्य व सुंदर असे स्थळ. त्याला 'सुंदर मठ' हे नाव अगदी सार्थ आहे. समर्थांची सर्व ठिकाणांची निवड निसर्गाच्या कुशीत व सुरक्षित अशी ठिकाणे होती. या सुंदर पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन करण्याचा संदेश त्यांनी आपल्या शिष्यां मार्फत दिला. त्यांनी स्थापन केलेल्या मठात महंत नेमले होते. 'जे आपणासी ठावे, ते इतरांसी शिकवावे| शहाणे करून सोडावे सकळ जना|' या समर्थांच्या सांगण्यानुसार सामान्यजनांना जागृत करून विचार पोहोचवत असत. शिवरायांचे 'आज्ञापत्र' हा तर समर्थ कालीन पर्यावरण संवर्धन व वृक्षसंवर्धनाचा ठोस नमुना आजही सांगितला जातो.

यानंतरच्या काळात संत गाडगे महाराज होऊन गेले. त्यांनी तर स्वच्छतेचे महत्व 'आधी केले मग सांगितले'. समाजातील वाईट गोष्टी दूर करून चांगल्या वाढवाव्यात यासाठी त्यांनी गावागावात कीर्तने केली. संत तुकडोजी महाराज यांनीही भजनातून समाजाला जागृत केले, संदेश दिले व सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. 'ग्रामगीता' लिहून त्यांनी जनांना उपदेश केला. संतांचे अनेक अवतार होऊन गेले. संत समाजाचे मार्गदर्शक होते, इतकेच नव्हे तर समाज सुधारक होते. म्हणूनच त्यांनी व्यक्ती कुटुंबापासून अगदी राष्ट्र उद्धारापर्यंत महान कार्य केले आहे. त्यात पर्यावरण संवर्धन हा विचार निश्चितच महत्त्वपूर्ण समाविष्ट होता. म्हणूनच या सर्व संतांना आदरपूर्वक शतशः वंदन! ईशभक्ती बरोबरच समाजाला महत्त्वाचे संदेश देणारे साहित्य लेखन करून आपल्यावर त्यांचे अनंत उपकार आहेत म्हणूनच आजही संतांचे साहित्य वाचले जाते व ते आपण सामान्य जनांनी वाचले पाहिजे ही समाजाची गरज आहे संत ज्ञानदेवांची पसायदानातील प्रार्थना करू.

'दुरितांचे तिमिर जावो| विश्व स्वधर्म सूर्य पाहो| जो जे वांछील तो ते लाहो| प्राणीजात|'

शेवटी हा संतांच्या काव्यातील आणि साहित्यातील निसर्ग शोधताना एक गोष्ट ठळकपणे जाणवली ती म्हणजे 'जगा आणि जगू द्या' हा मूलभूत संदेश. आजच्या परिस्थितीत त्याचीच नितांत गरज आहे एवढेच म्हणावेसे वाटते.

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संत साहित्य व अर्थ विचार

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प्रस्तावना :-

"जो नर उत्तम प्रकृति का, का कर सकत भुजंग।

चंदन विष व्यापत नहीं, लिपटे रहत भुजंग।"

मानव का बौद्धिक विकास तो हुआ है मगर उसका हृदय संकुचित होता जा रहा है। आज पूरे संसार में अशांति, हिंसा, भ्रष्टाचार, अत्याचार समस्या आदि का वातावरण है, ऐसे भयावह वातावरण में संवेदनशील व्यक्ति का हृदय व्यतीत होता है तथा भविष्य के प्रति आशंकित हो उठता है। हमारे संतो सज्जनों ने जीवन मूल्यों के संस्कार हम पर किए थे मगर 19वीं शताब्दी के उपभोक्तावादी प्रवृत्ति की ऐसी आंधी आई जिसने हमारे जीवन मूल्यों को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया। इन उखड़े जीवन मूल्यों को हमें हृदय में फिर से गढ़ना चाहिए जिससे वह पुनर्जीवित हो उठेंगे। समूल उखड़ा हुआ वृक्ष कुछ दिनों में नष्ट हो जाता है परंतु उसकी जड़े धरती में जम जाती है, उसे नया वृक्ष फिर से लहराने लगता है। सृष्टि का यह नियम है।

लोकनायक तुलसीदास ने राम में शील शक्ति और सौंदर्य का समन्वय किया। सूरदास ने कृष्ण के लोकरंजनकारी रूप द्वारा प्रेम और विश्वास का संदेश दिया। कबीर तथा निर्गुण संतों ने ईश्वर प्रेम को प्राणी मात्र के प्रति उन्मुक्त कर प्रेम का दायरा विश्व व्यापी बनाया। संत साहित्य स्वान्नःसुखाय के दायरे से निकलकर यह सबके लिए कल्याणकारी सिद्ध हुआ है

संत- साहित्य

संत शब्द से अभिप्राय, नालंदा शब्दकोश में संत शब्द का अर्थ है-

1) साधु, सन्यासी या महात्मा

2) ईश्वर भक्तभक्त

हिंदी साहित्य में संत से अभिप्राय तथा संत परंपरा मराठी साहित्य में संत से अभिप्राय तथा संत परंपरा संत साहित्य का महत्व

साहित्य और समाज

साहित्य और समाज का अटूट संबंध है। समाज की उन्नति तथा संबंध है जब हमारा हृदय विकसित और बुद्धि परिष्कृत होती है। इन दोनों के लिए साहित्य प्रभावशाली साधन है।

संत साहित्य के आधार पर निर्धारित किए गए जीवन मूल्य

- 1) सत्य
- 2) अहिंसा
- 3) परोपकार
- 4) देश प्रेम
- 5) शील
- 6) सत्संग
- 7) समय का महत्व
- 8) वाणी का महत्व
- 9) श्रम प्रतिष्ठा
- 10) समता

मनुष्य में गुण दोष का मिश्रण होता है। गुणों का संवर्धन और दोषों का निर्मूलन होना आवश्यक है। रास्ते पर पड़ा संस्कारहीन पत्थर लोगों की ठोकर खाता फिरता रहता है उसे पत्थर पर संस्कार कर जब उसे मूर्ति का रूप दिया जाता है तब लोग उसके सामने श्रद्धा से नतमस्तक होते हैं। संस्कारों से पत्थर का भविष्य बदल जाता है तो मानव जीवन निश्चित ही बदल सकता है।

सत्संग

संत साहित्य में सत्संग का महत्व अनेक उदाहरण द्वारा व्यक्त हुआ है। सत्संगी जीवन के लिए वरदान तो कुसंगति अभिशाप की तरह होती है। साधु संतों की संगति में

जीवन के सारे दुख, दर्द, चिंता व्याधियाँ नष्ट होती है।
दर्जनों का साथ कदम कदम पर संकटों का निर्माण करता है।

**"कबीर संगति साधु की, हरे और की व्याधि।
संगति बुरी साधु की, आठों प्रहर उपाधि ॥"**

परोपकार:

परोपकार की विश्व व्यापी भावना का अनुपम
चित्रण कबीर के निम्न दोहों में हुआ है-

**वृक्ष कब हूँ नहिं फल भखै, नदी न संचै नीर।
परमार्थ के कारणे, साधुन धरा शरीर ॥"**

रहीम ने परोपकार से मुंह मोड़ने वालों को जीते
जी मृतक कहा है। परोपकार में हमारा शरीर चंदन की
तरह गीत जाना चाहिए।

समय का महत्व

मानव जीवन में समय का बड़ा महत्व है। समय
गंवाने पर हाथ कुछ नहीं आता महात्मा कबीर हमें समय के
प्रति सचेत करते हैं -

कल करे सो आज कर आज करे सो अब।
पल में परलय होइ, बहुरि करोगे कब।

समय की पूजा ईश्वर की पूजा है। समय के
सदुपयोग से मनुष्य का शारीरिक, मानसिक तथा बौद्धिक
विकास होता है।

समता

समता समाज के सौंदर्य का प्राण तत्व है। विषमता
समाज पर कोढ़ है। इस कोढ़ ने समाज को जर्जर बना दिया
है। संत कवियों ने जाति-पाति, उच्च नीच भेदभाव मिटाने का
प्रयत्न किया। छुआछूत के भ्रम को वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से
परोपकार में शरीर मोमबती की तरह गल जाना चाहिए।
गल जाने पर मोम शेष रहता है। चंदन घिस- घिस से समाप्त
होता है पर दूसरों को शीतलता, सुगंध देता है, दूसरों की
व्याधि हर लेता है। सचमुच तुलसीदास का यह कथन
अक्षरशः सत्य है।

वाणी का महत्व

संत साहित्य में वाणी का सामर्थ्य स्पष्ट हुआ है।
खाते समय में जब पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा तो वह अनेक
रोगों को आमंत्रित करती है। भाषा के क्षेत्र में नियंत्रण नहीं
रखा तो मानवीय संदर्भ में दरार निर्माण करती है। वाणी
सुई का काम करके दिलों को प्रेम के धागों में बांधती है, तो
वह तलवार का काम कर दिलों को तोड़ भी सकती है।
हमारी वाणी मीठी होनी चाहिए जो हृदय से निकलती हो।
कबीर कहते हैं

"ऐसी वाणी बोलिए मन का आपा खोए।

औरत को सीतल करें, आप सीतल होय॥"

सागर जिवराज थोरात, डॉ. हाशमबेग मिर्झा

निष्कर्ष

किसी भी धर्म जाति, वर्ग, देश का मनुष्य आज जी
शांति की तलाश में है, वह इन्हीं संतसाहित्य पर आधारित
है। इन्हीं मूल्यों से विश्व बंधुत्व की भावना निर्माण होगी और
विश्व सच्चे अर्थ में एक देहात नहीं तो परिवार में परिवर्तित
होगा।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. संत साहित्य -रामचंद्र शुक्ल
2. मध्यकालीन संत साहित्य -रामचंद्र शुक्ल
3. हिंदी संत साहित्य -त्रिलोकी नारायण दीक्षित
4. संत साहित्य -भुवनेश्वरनाथ मिश्र
5. संत साहित्य के लौकिक पृष्ठभूमि- डॉक्टर ओम प्रकाश शर्मा

भारताचे बदलते परराष्ट्र धोरण: अलीसतावादाकडून वास्तववादाकडे वाटचाल

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प्रस्तावना:

स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारताने अलिप्ततावादी धोरणाचा अवलंब केला. ज्यावेळेस संपूर्ण जग दोन बाजूंमध्ये विभागले जात होते. त्यावेळेस कोणतीही बाजू न निवडण्याचे भारताने ठरवले. दोन शतके भारत परकीय सत्तेच्या अधिपत्याखाली होता. परिणामी जागतिक स्तरावर महासत्तांच्या संघर्षात आपले स्वातंत्र्य कोणाच्यातरी अधीन राहून गमावणे भारतीय नेत्यांना पटणारे नव्हते. भारताने ज्याप्रकारे राष्ट्रीय हितासाठी शीतयुद्धातील दोन्ही बाजूंशी जुळवून घेण्याची भूमिका घेतली, त्याचप्रमाणे वेळ आल्यावर कोणत्याही एका बाजूला समर्थन देण्यापासून भारत मागे राहिला नाही. अमेरिका आणि चीन यांच्या युतीने बिघडलेला प्रादेशिक सुरक्षा समतोल राखण्यासाठी नंतरच्या काळात भारताने रशियाची मदत घेतली. अलिप्ततावाद, वसाहतवाद आणि साम्राज्यवादाला विरोध, वर्णद्वेष विरोध, जागतिक शांतता, प्रादेशिक सहकार्य, निःशस्त्रीकरणाला पाठिंबा ही भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणाची तत्त्वे आहेत. या तत्त्वानुसार भारताने अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रात आपले वर्तन सुरु ठेवले. त्यातील सध्यस्थितीत परिवर्तन तसेच भारताची अलीसतावादाकडून वास्तववादाकडे वाटचाल कशाप्रकारे होत आहे त्याचा आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनीबंधाद्वारे घेण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश:

1. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची वाटचाल अभ्यासणे.
2. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.
3. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची अलीसतावादाकडून वास्तववादाकडे वाटचाल व परिवर्तनाची मीमांसा करणे.

भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची पार्श्वभूमी

भारताचे प्राचीन काळापासून जगातील इतर देशांशी सौहार्दाचे संबंध होते. पण ब्रिटिश राजवटीमध्ये त्यांच्या वसाहतवादी हेतूने प्रेरित परराष्ट्र धोरणामुळे भारताच्या इतर देशांशी असणाऱ्या संबंधामध्ये बदल झाला. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची पायाभरणी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातच झाली. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीपासून ते आजपर्यंत देशाच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणनिर्मितीवर पंतप्रधानांचा विशेष प्रभाव दिसून येतो. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर पहिले पंतप्रधान व परराष्ट्र धोरणाचे शिल्पकार नेहरू यांनी ब्रिटिशांच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणातील कटू अनुभवापासून बोध घेत देशाचे परराष्ट्र धोरण आखले. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर सलग 17 वर्षे जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी

पंतप्रधानपद आणि परराष्ट्र व्यवहार सांभाळले. एकीकडे स्वतंत्र भारतात पायाभूत सोयी-सुविधा आणि संस्था निर्माण करून त्या बळकट करण्याचे श्रेय नेहरूंना जाते. पण परराष्ट्र व्यवहाराच्या बाबतीत हा काळ विरोधाभासांचा होता. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीवर महात्मा गांधी यांचा बराचसा पगडा असल्याने त्यावेळी आणि त्यानंतरच्या काळात भारतीय नेतृत्वावर शांतता, सहिष्णुता, अहिंसा, नीतीमत्ता या आदर्शवादी कल्पनांचा अधिक प्रभाव होता. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर जग अमेरिका आणि सोव्हिएत युनियन यांच्या गटांत विभागले जाऊन शीतयुद्ध सुरु झाले. मात्र भारताला यातील एकाही गटात सामील न करता आपले स्वतंत्र धोरण राबवण्याचा नेहरूंनी प्रयत्न केला. त्यासाठी युगोस्लाव्हियाचे मार्शल टिटो आणि इजिप्तचे गमाल अब्देल नासेर यांच्या मदतीने अलिप्त देशांच्या चळवळीची स्थापना केली. पण भारत कधीही हा अलिप्तवाद प्रत्यक्ष अंमलात आणू शकलेला नाही. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरची काही वर्षे भारत ब्रिटनवर शस्त्रास्त्रांसाठी अवलंबून होता. त्यानंतरच्या काळात चीनने आक्रमण केल्यावर भारताने अमेरिकेकडे

लष्करी मदतीची याचना केली. पण अमेरिकेकडून तितकासा प्रतिसाद मिळाला नाही. अमेरिकेकडून भारताला जी काही तुटपुंजी लष्करी मदत होती ती 1965 च्या भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्धानंतर थांबली. चिनी आक्रमणानंतर देश खडबडून जागा झाला. त्यानंतर पंतप्रधान लालबहादूर शास्त्री यांची कारकीर्द अल्पजीवी ठरली. मात्र त्यांनी 1965 च्या युद्धात पाकिस्तानचा खंबीरपणे मुकाबला केला. त्यानंतर पंतप्रधान झालेल्या इंदिरा गांधी यांनी परराष्ट्र धोरणातील आशावाद आणि आदर्शवाद सोडून सोव्हिएत युनियनशी 20 वर्षांचा मैत्री करार केला. येथूंचा भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची दिशा बदलण्यास सुरुवात झाली.

नंतरच्या काळात सोव्हिएत युनियनचे विघटन झाले. भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणापुढे पेचप्रसंग निर्माण झाला. भारताने 1971 साली रशियाच्या गटात जाणे अमेरिकेला रुचले नव्हते. अमेरिकेने भारतावर लादलेले निर्बंध अद्याप पुरते हटले नव्हते. अशातच रशियासारखा मित्र कोसळला होता. देशाची परकीय गंगाजळी संपत आल्याने नाईलाजास्तव 1991 साली मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था सोडून मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था स्वीकारावी लागली होती. अशा परिस्थितीत भारताला आधार वाटला तो आग्नेय आशियाई देशांचा. इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, सिंगापूर आदी देश वेगाने प्रगती करत 'एशियन टायगर्स' म्हणून नाव कमावत होते. भारताने आपला रोख या देशांच्या 'आसिआन' या संघटनेकडे वळवला आणि 'लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी' राबवण्यास सुरुवात केली.

अलीकडच्या काळातील भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण

अलीकडच्या काळातील भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण बदलत चालले आहे. अलीकडच्या काळात भारतात परराष्ट्र व्यवहारांत थोडे नवचैतन्य आल्याचे दिसते. या मागची चीनच्या प्राबल्याची पार्श्वभूमी पाहता, बांगलादेश, म्यानमार, श्रीलंका, मालदीव या देशांत चीनचा प्रभाव वाढत आहे. नेहरूंच्या काळात परराष्ट्र व्यवहारांत जसा त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक करिष्म्याचा वाटा होता तसाच मोदीही निर्माण करू पाहत आहेत. परंतु त्यात मोठी आव्हाने आहेत. चीनच्या विस्तारवादा मुळे हिमालयात भारताला त्रास होत आहे. जरी भारत चीनशी सामान्य संबंध ठेवू इच्छित असला तरी, सुरक्षा आव्हाने मवाळ दृष्टिकोनाची हमी देऊ शकत नाहीत. अशावेळी नवीन मार्ग स्वीकारणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरताना दिसून येते.

भारताच्या बदलत्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची कारणे चीनचा उदय:

BRI सारख्या प्रकल्पांद्वारे चीनने आपला ठसा वाढवून एक गंभीर जागतिक खेळाडू म्हणून स्वतःला पटकन स्थापित केले आहे.

बदलते भौगोलिक राजकारण:

जागतिक भू-राजकारण झपाट्याने बदलत आहे. चीन अमेरिकेचा गंभीर प्रतिस्पर्धी म्हणून उदयास येत आहे. रशियाबरोबरच, चीन पश्चिम ब्लॉकला आव्हान देण्यासाठी एक मजबूत पूर्व गट तयार करत आहे.

सार्वभौम हक्क:

भारताला मागील वर्षांच्या तुलनेत अलीकडच्या काळात त्याच्या सार्वभौम अधिकारांची अधिक काळजी वाटत आहे. यामुळे परराष्ट्र धोरणात बदल होणे गरजेचे आहे.

युक्रेन युद्ध:

युक्रेन युद्धाला जागतिक राजकारणात एक पाणलोट क्षण म्हणून संबोधले जाते कारण त्याने जगाला आण्विक युद्धाच्या उंबरठ्यावर आणले.

कोविड-19:

साथीच्या आजारानंतर चीन आणि त्याच्या धोरणांविरुद्ध नकारात्मक भावना निर्माण झाली आहे. यामुळे समान भावना सामायिक करणारे देश एकत्र आले आहेत.

राजकीय स्थिरता:

2014 पासून, भारताने देशांतर्गत पातळीवर राजकीय स्थिरता अनुभवली आहे. यामुळे तडजोड न करता मजबूत धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेणे शक्य झाले आहे.

भारताचे बदलते परराष्ट्र धोरण: अलीप्ततावादाकडून वास्तववादाकडे वाटचाल

स्वतंत्र भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरणाची स्थूल जडणघडण स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातच झाली. अखिल भारतीय काँग्रेसने आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नांसंबंधी वेळोवेळी स्वीकारलेल्या धोरणातूनच ते उत्क्रांत झाल्याचे दिसून येते. हे बऱ्याच अंशी त्याच्या राजकीय अनुभवातून साकारले आहे. स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीच काँग्रेसने आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नांसंबंधी अनेक ठराव संमत केलेले होते. त्यानुसार स्वतंत्र भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरणाची जडणघडण झाली. विशेषत्वाने दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर जग अमेरिका आणि सोव्हिएत युनियन

यांच्या गटांत विभागले जाऊन शीतयुद्ध सुरू झाले. मात्र भारताला यातील एकाही गटात सामील न करता आपले स्वतंत्र धोरण राबवण्याचा नेहरूंनी प्रयत्न केला. त्यासाठी युगोस्लाव्हियाचे मार्शल टिटो आणि इजिप्तचे गमाल अब्देल नासेर यांच्या मदतीने अलिप्त देशांच्या चळवळीची स्थापना केली. पण भारत कधीही हा अलिप्तवाद प्रत्यक्ष अंमलात आणू शकलेला नाही. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरची काही वर्षे भारत ब्रिटनवर शस्त्रास्त्रांसाठी अवलंबून होता. चीनने 1962 साली आक्रमण केल्यावर भारताने अमेरिकेकडे लष्करी मदतीची याचना केली. पण अमेरिकेकडून तितकासा प्रतिसाद मिळाला नाही. त्याचा भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणावर मोठा परिणाम झाला.

वास्तववादी धोरणास सुरुवात

पाकिस्तान व चीनशी झालेल्या युद्धानंतर व भारताच्या पाश्चिमात्य देशांशी असणाऱ्या असमान संबंधांमधून नेहरूंप्रणीत आदर्शवादी परराष्ट्र धोरणाच्या मर्यादा दिसून आल्या. इंदिरा गांधींच्या काळामध्ये सुरुवातीस परराष्ट्र धोरणामध्ये आदर्शवाद ते वास्तववाद असा बदल झाला. वाढती सैन्यशक्ती व वेगाने आकार घेत असलेला आण्विक कार्यक्रम, बांग्लादेशाच्या निर्मितीतील भूमिका, शांततामय आण्विक चाचणी, अण्वस्त्रप्रसार बंदी करारावर सही करण्यास नकार व भारत व सोव्हिएत रशिया यांच्यातील करार हा बदल दर्शवतो.

भारताने नेहमी शेजारील देशांशी संबंधांना खूप महत्त्व दिले आहे. भारताच्या 'नेबरहूड फर्स्ट' या धोरणाने सध्या वेग घेतला आहे. कारण दक्षिण आशियातील श्रीलंका, बांगलादेश, भूतान आणि मालदीव या देशांमध्ये सध्या भारतीय राज्याला व धोरणाला अनुकूल असे राजकीय पक्ष व नेते सत्तेत आहेत. उदा. बांगलादेश जमीन हस्तांतरणाचा करार, सागरमाला, मौसम या परियोजनांवरून राष्ट्रीय सत्तेवर भर दिला जात असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. देशांतर्गत आणि परराष्ट्र धोरणांच्या व्यापक एकीकरणाचा दृष्टिकोन दिसत आहे. उदा. मेक इन इंडिया, पंतप्रधान परदेश दौऱ्यामध्ये योग, भारतात रुजलेली बौद्ध व इस्लामिक संस्कृतीची परंपरा यावर भर देतात. यावरून सॉफ्ट पॉवर वाढवण्याकडे कल दिसून येतो. पूर्वीच्या 'लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी'ऐवजी 'अॅक्ट ईस्ट' धोरण व 'लुक वेस्ट' धोरणाचे सूतोवाच केले आहे. भारत हा जगातील सर्वाधिक ऊर्जा

वापर करणाऱ्या देशांपकी आहे. परिणामी, 'ऊर्जा सुरक्षा' हा भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा सर्वोच्च बिंदू बनला आहे.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटना आणि भारत

सुरक्षेतून शांतता स्थापन करण्याऐवजी शांततामय सहजीवनातून सुरक्षितता साध्य करण्यावर त्यांचा भर होता. तीव्र शीतयुद्धाच्या काळात अनेक प्रसंगी भारताने दोन्ही पक्षांत समझोता घडवून आणण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेतला. म्हणून भारताची तटस्थता ही पारंपरिक तटस्थतेप्रमाणे नकारात्मक नाही, असे नेहरू म्हणत. हे धोरण अंमलात आणण्यासाठी अलिप्त राष्ट्रांच्या परिषदा घेऊन त्यांतून आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात व संयुक्त राष्ट्रांत एक तिसरी शक्ती निर्माण करण्यात भारताचा हातभार लागला. आपल्या धोरणासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचा वापर करण्यावर या राष्ट्रांनी भर दिला. नवजात राष्ट्रांना स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहता यावे, यासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रांने साह्य करावे, असा आग्रह भारताने धरला. अंकटॅंड, आशियाई विकास बँक यांसारख्या संस्था स्थापन करण्यात पुढाकार घेतला. या नवोदित राष्ट्रांच्या कारभारात बड्या राष्ट्रांच्या हस्तक्षेपास वाव असू नये, यासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रांचे शांतिसैन्य उभारण्यास भारताने इतर अलिप्त राष्ट्रांबरोबर मदत केली. तथापि संयुक्त राष्ट्रांसंबंधीचे भारताचे धोरण आदर्शवादी कल्पनांवर आधारलेले नसून राष्ट्रहिताच्या पायावरच उभारलेले असल्याचे दिसून येते.

इंडो-पॅसिफिक सागरी क्षेत्र आणि नव्याने उदयास आलेली नीती

इंडो-पॅसिफिक सागरी क्षेत्र आणि नव्याने उदयास येत असलेली ऑस्ट्रेलिया, भारत, जपान आणि अमेरिका यांची चतुर्भुज युती म्हणजेच क्वाड ही भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधातील मोठी विसंगती असल्याचे मानले जात आहे. इंडो पॅसिफिक प्रदेश आणि क्वाड यांचे विरोधक आणि समर्थक या दोघांचेही याबाबतीत एकमत झाले आहे. अलिप्ततावादी धोरण आणि लष्करी स्वायत्तता ही दोन तत्वे प्रदीर्घ काळ भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा अविभाज्य भाग होती. आता इंडो-पॅसिफिक आणि क्वाडच्या निमित्ताने भारत या तत्वांपासून काहीसा दूर जात चालला आहे. यावर काही प्रमाणात टीका होत असली तरी याचे स्वागतही केले जात आहे.

भारताच्या परराष्ट्र संबंधांमध्ये अलिप्ततावाद आणि लष्करी स्वायत्तता यांना अनुसरून नेहमीच निर्णय

घेतले गेले नाहीत, तर त्या त्या वेळी उद्धवलेल्या परिस्थितीचे गांभीर्य समजून घेत भारताने पावले उचलली आहेत. परंतु भारतातील शिक्षण आणि राजकीय क्षेत्रातील तज्ञांकडून नेहमीच भारत अलिप्ततावादी धोरण अनुसरणारा देश आहे असे चित्र निर्माण केले गेले आहे. परंतु 2000 मध्ये चीनच्या वाढत्या हालचाली आणि भारताच्या भूमी आणि सागरी सीमांवरील कारवाया लक्षात घेता संरक्षण आणि सुरक्षा सहकार्याच्या मुद्द्यांवर भारताने अमेरिकेची मदत घेतली. अमेरिकेपासून लष्करी स्वायत्तता मिळवण्यासाठी भारताचा रशिया आणि चीनकडे अधिक कल होता. पण चीनच्या वाढत्या प्रभावामुळे निर्माण झालेली परिस्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी भारत-अमेरिका यांच्यातील संबंध सुधारत गेले. भारताने तिच्या महत्त्वाच्या राष्ट्रीय हितसंबंधांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी जगातील सर्व देशांशी परस्पर फायदेशीर संबंधांचे जाळे प्रस्थापित करण्यात यश मिळवले आहे. पाकिस्तान वगळता भारताचे शेजारी देशांशी संबंध सुधारत आहेत. भारताने 2005 मध्ये नवीन नेबरहुड पॉलिसी लाँच केली, ज्याने या देशांशी संपर्क आणि लोकांशी संपर्क विकसित करण्यावर भर दिला. त्याआधी, गुजराल सिद्धांत, 1998 ने असे प्रतिपादन केले होते की भारताने तिच्या शेजारी देशांसोबतचे संबंध विकसित करण्यासाठी पारस्परिकतेचा आग्रह धरू नये. भारत -चीन संबंधही सामान्यीकरणाच्या टप्प्यातून जात आहेत.

समारोप

मागील काही वर्षांत भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण काहीसे वास्तववादी होताना दिसते. भारतासह प्रत्येक देश सर्व आघाड्यांवर सामर्थ्यवान बनण्याची आकांक्षा बाळगत आहे. त्यात राजकीय, आर्थिक, लष्करी आणि सांस्कृतिक अशा घटकांचा समावेश आहे. भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण सर्व आघाड्यांवर सुरक्षितता साधत असल्याचे दिसून येते. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि पर्यावरणीय गरजा पूर्ण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने आधुनिक भारताची रणनीती केवळ आर्थिक परिवर्तनांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करत नाही तर संरचनात्मक गोष्टींवर देखील लक्ष केंद्रित करते. भारत एक महान शक्ती बनू इच्छितो आणि ऊर्जा, पर्यावरण, व्यापार, मानवाधिकार, सुशासन आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा यासह विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये इतर राष्ट्रांसोबत जबाबदाऱ्या सामायिक करू इच्छितो. याचे महत्त्वाचे उदाहरण म्हणजे इतकी वर्षे इस्त्रायलशी चांगले संबंध असूनही तेलपुरवठादार अरब

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प्रस्तावना:

लोकप्रशासनामध्ये दिवसेंदिवस होत जाणारे बदल व या बदलानुरूप निर्माण होणाऱ्या नवीन संकल्पना यामुळे लोकप्रशासन शास्त्राला दिवसेंदिवस महत्त्व प्राप्त होत आहे. आधुनिक काळामध्ये लोकप्रशासनामध्ये उदयास आलेली नवीन संकल्पना म्हणजे 'सुशासन' होय. या संकल्पनेचा उदय विसाव्या शतकाच्या शेवटच्या काही वर्षांमध्ये झालेला आहे. कोणत्याही लोकशाही देशामध्ये शासन अस्तित्वात असते व या शासनाला तेथील नागरिकांच्या भल्यासाठी सतत कार्यरत रहावे लागत असते. परंपरागत प्रशासनाद्वारे विविध कार्य करत असताना अनेक अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागत असतो, व तेथील नागरिकांना म्हणावी तशी सेवा शासनामार्फत देण्यात येत नसते. परिणामी देशाचा विकास संधगतीने होत असतो. 1980 व 1990 च्या दशकामध्ये जागतिक स्तरावर अनेक स्थित्यंतरे घडून आली, प्रत्येक राष्ट्राला प्रगत होण्याचा ध्यास लागला. या काळामध्ये भारतामध्येही आर्थिक धोरणे सुधारण्यासाठी व देशातील नागरिकांना चांगल्या सेवा देण्यासाठी सुशासनाची सुरुवात करण्यात आली. जागतिक बँकेने 1990 मध्ये विकसनशील राष्ट्रांच्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी सुशासनाची आवश्यकता आहे असे सूचित केले. 1992 साली जागतिक बँकेने 'Good Governance and Development' हा आपला अहवाल प्रसिद्ध केला. या अहवालामध्ये सुशासनासंबंधी विस्तृत चर्चा केली व येथून पुढे खऱ्या अर्थाने विविध देशांनी सुशासन या संकल्पनेला स्वीकारायला सुरुवात केली, याला भारतही अपवाद राहिला नाही. याबरोबरच संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेनेही सुशासन या शब्दाचा प्रयोग केला व तेव्हापासून जगातील सर्वच राष्ट्रांनी राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि प्रशासकीय कार्यासाठी सुशासनाचा प्रयोग सुरू केला.

आधुनिक काळामध्ये विविध राष्ट्रे व त्यांची प्रशासकीय यंत्रणा सतत समाजातील सर्व घटकांचा विकास करण्यासाठी धडपडत असते. त्यासाठी नवीन संकल्पना स्वीकारण्यात येत असतात. या नवीन संकल्पनांतील एक संकल्पना सुशासनाची होय. सुशासन या संकल्पनेचा स्वीकार जरी आजच्या काळामध्ये केला असला तरी त्याची मूळे प्राचीन काळामध्ये असल्याचे दिसून येतात. प्लेटोने त्याचा 'Republic' या ग्रंथामध्ये आदर्श राज्याची संकल्पना सविस्तर मांडली आहे. कौटिल्याने त्याचा 'अर्थशास्त्र' या ग्रंथामध्ये राजा कसा असावा, त्याचे राज्य कसे असावे, राजाची जबाबदारी काय आहे यासंबंधी सविस्तर वर्णन केले आहे. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी त्यांचे राज्य रयतेचे राज्य म्हणून उल्लेख केला व महाराजांनी राज्य कसे चालवावे याचे उदाहरण घालून दिले म्हणूनच महाराजांना जाणता राजा म्हटले जाते. महात्मा गांधी यांनी ग्रामराज्य

किंवा रामराज्याची संकल्पना सांगितली तर जयप्रकाश नारायण यांनी संपूर्ण क्रांतीच्या माध्यमातून शासनाची संकल्पना मांडली, या वरील सर्वांचे उद्देश एकच होता की, कोणतेही राज्य चालवत असताना तेथील नागरिकांना महत्त्व दिले पाहिजे यालाच सुशासन आपण आज म्हणतो, म्हणून आधुनिक काळातील सुशासनाची बीजे ही प्राचीन काळामध्ये असल्याचे आपणास पाहावयास मिळतात.

❖ सुशासनाची वैशिष्ट्ये:

सुशासनाची काही महत्त्वपूर्ण वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत, ही वैशिष्ट्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था आणि संघटनांनी निश्चित केली आहेत ती पुढीलप्रमाणे.

1) सहभागिता:

या वैशिष्ट्याला सुशासनाचा आधार बिंदू मानले जाते. सरकार आपल्या नागरिकांना अपेक्षित स्वातंत्र्य प्रदान करते कारण विकासाच्या कार्यामध्ये नागरिकांचा व्यापक

आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण सहभाग असावा, जेणेकरून विकासाचे कार्य उत्तमपणे पार पडण्यास मदत होईल. शासनाच्या निर्णय क्षमतेमध्ये सर्व समाज घटकाचा सहभाग असावा लागतो त्या शिवाय सुशासनाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवल्या जाऊ शकत नाही. जनसहभाग हा सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक दृष्टीने असायला हवा तरच देशातील शासन हे सुशासन म्हणून कार्यरत राहू शकते.

2) कायद्याचे राज्य:

कोणत्याही शासन व्यवस्थेमध्ये कायद्याच्या राज्याला खूप महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. कारण राज्य जर कायदानुसार चालत नसेल तर ते सुशासनासाठी बाधक असते. अशा राज्यात तेथील नागरिकांप्रती दुजाभाव केला जातो, म्हणून कायद्याचे राज्य हे सुशासनाचे महत्त्वाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. शासनाचा अर्थ म्हणजे स्वच्छतेने कायद्याचा उपयोग करणे नव्हे. शासनाच्या प्रभावी कार्यान्वयनासाठी एका न्यायिक व्यवस्थेची रचना आसणे महत्त्वाचे असते, यामध्ये स्वतंत्र व निष्पक्ष न्यायपालिका असणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. न्यायपालिकेमध्ये शासनाचा हस्तक्षेप असेल तर अशा राष्ट्रांमध्ये कायद्याचे राज्य अस्तित्वात येऊ शकत नाही, व तेथील नागरिकांना स्वतंत्रपणे वावरता येत नाही, म्हणूनच कायद्याच्या राज्यासाठी निष्पक्ष व स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका असणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

3) पारदर्शकता:

शासनाच्या कार्यामध्ये पारदर्शकता असायला हवी तरच सुशासनाची निर्मिती होऊ शकते. शासनाचे कार्य पार पडत असताना सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांना त्याची माहिती असायला हवी. गोपनीयतेच्या नावाखाली कुठलीही माहिती लपवण्यात आलेली नसावी. प्रशासनामध्ये कुठल्याही प्रकारचा भ्रष्टाचार असायला नाही पाहिजे तसेच सामान्य नागरिकांपासून शासकीय माहिती लपवण्यात येऊ नये. प्रशासकीय निर्णय हे पारदर्शकपणे घेण्यात आले पाहिजेत तरच शासकीय कार्यामध्ये पारदर्शकता येऊ शकते, व जनतेत शासन आपले आहे ही भावना तयार होण्यास मदत होत असते.

4) उत्तरदायित्व:

पारंपारिक प्रशासनामध्ये उत्तरदायित्वाला विशेष महत्त्व दिले जात नाही. परंतु सुशासनामध्ये उत्तरदायित्वाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान देण्यात आले आहे. शासनाने जनतेसाठी कार्य करावे व जनतेच्या मागण्या व

गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी कार्यरत असावे लागते. तसेच नागरिकांच्या गरजेप्रती शासनाने जबाबदार असायला हवे.

5) समता:

शासकीय यंत्रणेने कार्य करताना निष्पक्षपातीपणे केले पाहिजे, सर्वसामान्य घटकांना समानतेने वागवले पाहिजे, जे घटक प्रवाहाबाहेर आहेत त्यांच्याकडे विशेष लक्ष देऊन त्यांना मुख्य प्रवाहामध्ये आणले पाहिजे, व राज्यामध्ये समता प्रस्थापित केली पाहिजे. कारण समता जर स्थापित झाली नाही तर शासनाला आपले कार्य करताना अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागत असते.

6) प्रभावशीलता:

सुशासन व्यवस्थेसाठी प्रभावशीलता हे अनिवार्य वैशिष्ट्य आहे, देशात उपलब्ध असलेल्या संसाधनांचा प्रभावीपणे उपयोग करून सुशासनाचे लक्ष्य प्राप्त केले पाहिजे. शासकीय स्तरावर धोरण निर्मिती केल्यानंतर त्याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी होणे महत्त्वाचे असते. जर धोरण, कार्यक्रम, योजना याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी झाली तर देशाचा विकास होतो व त्याचा फायदा लाभधारकांना मिळण्यास मदत होते.

7) एकात्मकता:

शासनाने निर्णय घेताना त्यामध्ये एकात्मकता असायला हवी, कारण एकात्मकता जर नसेल तर त्या शासन निर्णयाचा फायदा म्हणावा तेवढा नागरिकांना होत नसतो. याबरोबर राज्यातील नागरिकांच्या भावनांचा आदर शासनाने केला पाहिजे. निर्णय घेताना सर्वांना विश्वासात घेऊन निर्णय घेतला पाहिजे तरच सुशासनाची निर्मिती होऊ शकते.

8) लवचीकता:

सुशासनामध्ये लवचिकतेला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. शासनाने लवचिक असायला हवे, परिस्थितीनुसार नियम व कायद्यांमध्ये बदल करता आला पाहिजे. म्हणजेच नियमांमध्ये ताठरता असायला नाही पाहिजे. एखादे संकट आले तर नियम व कायद्यांमध्ये बदल करता आला पाहिजे.

9) कार्यकुशलता:

शासनाने घेतलेले निर्णय प्रभावीपणे व मर्यादित वेळेमध्ये पूर्णत्वास नेण्यासाठी कार्यकुशलतेला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. प्रशासनामध्ये कार्यकुशलता असली तरच कोणतेही कार्य सहजपणे पार पडण्यास मदत होत असते.

आणि शासकीय उद्दिष्ट साध्य होत असतात, म्हणून सुशासनामध्ये कार्यकुशलतेला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे.

सुशासनाचे लक्ष्य:

शासकीय स्तरावर कार्य करत असताना सुशासनाचे काही लक्ष्य असतात व हे लक्ष्य राज्यातील नागरिकांना सेवा सुविधा पुरविण्यासाठी महत्वाचे असतात. सुशासनाची लक्ष्य पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

- 1) नागरिकांचे जीवनमान उंचावणे व त्यासाठी आवश्यक कार्य करणे.
- 2) शासनाचा कार्याप्रति दक्षता व प्रभाव वर्धित करणे.
- 3) संघटनेची वैधानिकता व विश्वसनीयता स्थापित करणे.
- 4) सूचना व अभिव्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य अखंड ठेवणे.
- 5) नागरिकांसाठी अनुकूल व नागरिकांना सहयोग करणारी शासन व्यवस्था निर्माण करणे.
- 6) उत्तरदायित्व निश्चित करणे.
- 7) नागरिकांच्या सहकार्याला व सहयोगाला महत्त्व देण्यासाठी माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सेवेचा उपयोग करणे.

8) कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या उपयोगतेला चालना देणे.

9) अर्थव्यवस्थेचे प्रभावी व्यवस्थापन करून वित्तीय संस्थाधन प्राप्त करणे.

10) खासगी क्षेत्र, नागरी समाज, लोकतांत्रिक संस्थांच्या बळकटीकरणासाठी कार्य करणे.

जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांक:

1996 पासून ते 2020 पर्यंत विविध मानदंडावर आधारित जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांक जागतिक बँकेने प्रसिद्ध केला आहे. जागतिक बँकेद्वारे जगातील एकूण 215 देशांना विविध सहा मापदंडावर आधारित श्रेणी दिली आहे. या सहा मापदंडांमध्ये जनतेचा आवाज आणि उत्तरदायित्व, राजकीय स्थिरता आणि हिंसाचार व दहशतवाद, सरकारची प्रभावशीलता, नियामक गुणवत्ता, कायद्याचे राज्य आणि भ्रष्टाचार नियंत्रण यांचा समावेश होतो. पुढील तक्त्यामध्ये जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांक दर्शविण्यात आला आहे.

जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांक

अ.क्र.	देशाचे नाव	जागतिक स्थान	स्कोर
1	चेक गणराज्य	1	69.36
2	आयरलँड	2	68.84
3	स्लोवेनिया	3	68.12
4	एस्टोनिया	4	68.02
5	स्लोवाकिया	5	66.65
6	जर्मनी	6	66.57
7	ब्रिटेन	26	59.58
8	चीन	38	56.97
9	फ्रांस	41	56.72
10	जपान	51	55.45
11	रशिया	55	55.12
12	अमेरिका	73	52.60
13	भारत	79	52.41

वरील तक्त्यावरून आपणास असे निदर्शनास येते की, जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांकांमध्ये चेक गणराज्य पहिल्या स्थानावर असून त्याचा स्कोर 69.36 आहे. आयरलँड या देशाचा क्रमांक जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांकांमध्ये दोन नंबर आहे व स्कोर 68.84 आहे. भारताच्या बाबतीत विचार केला तर भारताचा जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांकांमध्ये 79 वा क्रमांक आहे व स्कोर 52.41 आहे. वरील त्यावरून असे डॉ. एस. आर. मगर

निदर्शनास येते की ब्रिटेन, चीन, फ्रांस, जपान, रशिया आणि अमेरिका यांचा जागतिक सुशासन निर्देशांकांमध्ये क्रमांक खूप खालच्या स्तरावर आहे.

सारांश:

सुशासन ही संकल्पना विसाव्या शतकात उदयास आलेली असली तरी, जागतिक स्तरावर या संकल्पनेचा प्रसार आणि प्रचार खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाला आहे. या

संकल्पनेचा स्वीकार जगातील जवळपास सर्वच देशांनी केला आहे. शासन स्तरावर कार्य करत असताना देशातील नागरिकांना चांगल्या सेवा व सुविधा देण्यासाठी सुशासनाचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला आहे. परिणामी आज जगातील सर्वच राष्ट्रे सुशासनाच्या माध्यमातून आपापल्या देशाचा सर्वांगीण विकास करण्यावर भर देत आहेत. सुशासनामध्ये सर्व नागरिकांना समानतेने पाहिले जाते व राज्यकारभार पारदर्शकपणे पार पाडला जातो आणि नागरिकांना अनुकूल व सहयोग करणारी शासन व्यवस्था निर्माण केले जाते. म्हणूनच आजच्या काळामध्ये सुशासनाला खूप महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

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भारताचे बदलते परराष्ट्र धोरण

डॉ. फारुकी मोहम्मद खाय्युम मो. यूनस

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प्रस्तावना:-

स्वतंत्र भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरणाची स्थूल जडणघडण स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातच झाली. अखिल भारतीय काँग्रेसने आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नांसंबंधी वेळोवेळी स्वीकारलेल्या धोरणातूनच ते उत्क्रांत झाल्याचे दिसून येते. हे बऱ्याच अंशी त्याच्या राजकीय अनुभवातून साकारले आहे. स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीच काँग्रेसने आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नांसंबंधी अनेक ठराव संमत केलेले होते. ब्रह्मदेश इंग्रजांनी जिंकल्याबद्दल असंतोष व्यक्त करण्यात आला. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर देशाची अखंडता, एकात्मता, सुरक्षितता सुनिश्चित करणे हे कोणत्याही केंद्रीय शासनव्यवस्थेचे आद्य कर्तव्य. त्यानंतर नागरिकांच्या मूलभूत भौतिक गरजा भागवून त्यांना सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी सुयोग्य भवतालाची निर्मिती करणे गरजेचे ठरते. परराष्ट्रीय धोरणासंबंधी भारताने सतत अलिप्ततावादाचा पुरस्कार केला आहे. १९७७ नंतर सत्तारूढ झालेल्या जनता पक्षानेही खरी खुरी अलिप्तता हेच आपले धोरण राहील, असे जाहीर केले आहे. ढोबळमानाने अलिप्तता याचा अर्थ कोणत्याही सैनिकी गटात सामील न होता, प्रत्येक आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रश्नावर स्वतंत्रपणे निर्णय घेणे, असा केला जातो. १)

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर सलग १७ वर्षे जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी पंतप्रधानपद आणि परराष्ट्र व्यवहार सांभाळले. एकीकडे स्वतंत्र भारतात पायाभूत सोयी-सुविधा आणि संस्था निर्माण करून त्या बळकट करण्याचे श्रेय नेहरूंना जाते. पण परराष्ट्र व्यवहाराच्या बाबतीत हा काळ विरोधाभासांचा होता. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीवर महात्मा गांधी यांचा बराचसा पगडा असल्याने त्यावेळी आणि त्यानंतरच्या काळात भारतीय नेतृत्वावर शांतता, सहिष्णुता, अहिंसा, नीतीमत्ता या आदर्शवादी कल्पनांचा अतिरेकी प्रभाव होता. त्यामुळे नेहरूंनीही शांतता आणि नीतीमत्ता या तत्वांचा परराष्ट्र धोरणात अनाठायी वापर केला. त्याने वास्तवाकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले. सोव्हिएत युनियनचे १९९१ च्या दरम्यान अचानक विघटन झाले आणि भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणकर्त्यापुढे पेचप्रसंग निर्माण झाला. भारताने १९७१ साली रशियाच्या गटात जाणे आणि १९७४ साली अणुचाचणी घेणे अमेरिकेला रुचले नव्हते आणि त्यांनी लादलेले निर्बंध अद्याप पुरते हटले होते. रशियासारखा मित्र कोसळला होता. देशाची परकीय गंगाजळी संपत आल्याने नाईलाजास्तव १९९१ साली मित्र अर्थव्यवस्था सोडून मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था स्वीकारावी लागली होती. खनिज तेलासाठी अवलंबून असलेल्या आखाती देशांत इराक-कुवेत युद्धामुळे अस्थिरता निर्माण झाली होती. अशा परिस्थितीत भारताला आधार वाटला तो आग्नेय आशियाई देशांचा. इंडोनेशिया, मलेशिया, सिंगापूर आदी देश वेगाने प्रगती करत 'एशियन टायगर्स' म्हणून नाव कमावत होते. भारताने आपला रोख या देशांच्या 'आसिआन' या संघटनेकडे वळवला आणि 'लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी' (पूर्वाभिमुख धोरण) राबवण्यास सुरुवात केली. २)

सुचनक शब्द:- प्रस्तावना, उद्दिष्टे, महत्व, संबंध सुधारण्याच्या मर्यादा, दहशतवादला फटका बसला, भारत एक प्रभावी सत्ता, आर्थिक बाबीकडे वाटचाल, केंद्रातील भाजपप्रणीत सरकारचा परराष्ट्र धोरणावर भर, परिणाम, निष्कर्ष.

उद्दिष्टे:-

- ✓ मध्य आशियात भारताने अरब देशांस अनुकूल धोरण स्वीकारणे.
- ✓ शांततापूर्ण सहअस्तित्व या तत्वांवर आधारित परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा पुरस्कार करणे.
- ✓ आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिस्थितीप्रमाणे व देशाच्या शक्तीप्रमाणेही हे धोरण ठरविणे.
- ✓ अतिशय सावधपणे भारत-पाक परराष्ट्र धोरण आखणे.

महत्व:-

भारताचे प्राचीन काळापासून जगातील इतर देशांशी सौहार्दाचे संबंध होते. पण ब्रिटिश राजवटीमध्ये त्यांच्या वसाहतवादी हेतूने प्रेरित परराष्ट्र धोरणामुळे भारताच्या इतर देशांशी असणाऱ्या संबंधामध्ये बदल झाला. भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाची स्थूल जडणघडण स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातच झाली. ब्रिटिशांच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणावर टीका करून राष्ट्रीय चळवळीतील धुरिणांनी सार्वभौमत्व, प्रादेशिक अखंडता आणि शांततापूर्ण सहअस्तित्व या तत्वांवर आधारित परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा पुरस्कार केला. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीपासून ते आजपर्यंत

देशाच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणनिर्मितीवर पंतप्रधानांचा विशेष प्रभाव दिसून येतो कोणत्याही देशाचे परराष्ट्र धोरण त्या देशाचे हितसंबंध काय आहेत व उद्दिष्टे काय आहेत यावर ठरत असते. याखेरीज आंतरराष्ट्रीय परिस्थितीप्रमाणे व देशाच्या शक्तीप्रमाणेही हे धोरण ठरते. भूराजकीय व सामरिक बाबी कायम राहत असल्यामुळे काही हितसंबंध व उद्दिष्टे फारशी बदलत नाहीत. पण धोरण निश्चिती करणारे नेतृत्व त्याच्या विचारांप्रमाणे उद्दिष्टे व ती गाठण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत बदल करू शकत असल्याने परराष्ट्र धोरणात कमीअधिक बदल होऊ शकतो.

➤ संबंध सुधारण्याच्या मर्यादा:-

अमेरिकेबरोबरचे भारताचे संबंध गेल्या दहा वर्षांपासून सुधारत आहेत. त्यापूर्वी ते कायम खालीवर होत असत. परंतु हे संबंध सुधारण्याच्या मर्यादाही गेल्या काही वर्षांत स्पष्ट झाल्या आहेत. भारताने अमेरिकेबरोबर आण्विक करार करून आणि दोन्ही देशांमधील सैनिकी सहकार्य वाढवून हिंदी महासागर आणि पॅसिफिक या क्षेत्रात चीनला रोखण्यासाठी एकत्र येऊन हे संबंध बरेच सुधारले आहेत. पण भारताला चीनबरोबर स्पर्धेबरोबरच सहकार्यही हवे आहे. अमेरिका-चीन संबंधातील व्यापारयुद्धाचा फटका भारत-चीन संबंधांना बसण्याचे लक्षण आहे. चीनमधून आपण मोठ्या प्रमाणात आयात करतो तसेच निर्यातही वाढवण्याचे आपले प्रयत्न आहेत. पण अमेरिकेबरोबरचे संबंध राखताना चीनबरोबरच्या सहकार्याला मर्यादा येऊ शकतात. 3)

➤ दहशतवादला फटका बसला:

अमेरिकेने आपले तेलासंबंधीचे मध्यपूर्वेतील राष्ट्रांवरील अवलंबन कमी करत आणल्यामुळे तेथील राजकारणातून माघार घेणे व दीर्घकाळ तिथे गुंतून पडलेल्या अमेरिकी सैनिकांना परत आणणे हे ट्रम्प यांनी निवडणूक प्रचारातही आश्वासन दिले होते. हे करत असताना या भागातील इसिस (इस्लामिक स्टेट ऑफ इराक अँड सिरिया) या अतिरेकी संघटनेचा जोर काही प्रमाणात संपला असला तरी अफगाणिस्तानातील तालिबानबाबत असे म्हणता येत नाही.

अमेरिकेने तालिबानांबरोबर एकदा चर्चा केली. पण अफगाणिस्तानातील सरकारला अमेरिकेच्या मदतीशिवाय तालिबानांना आवरणे कितपत शक्य आहे, याबाबत तज्ज्ञांमध्ये साशंकता आहे. अमेरिकेची ही सैन्य माघार अशा परिस्थितीत भारतासाठी डोकेदुखी ठरू शकते. कारण त्यामुळे अमेरिका पाकिस्तानलाच परत शस्त्रास्त्रे देऊन दहशतवादाला पायबंद घालायला सांगेल व भारताच्या पाकिस्तानसंबंधी परराष्ट्र धोरणालाही धक्का बसू शकेल. दहशतवादाचा धोका आणखी वाढेल हेही शक्य आहे. या परिस्थितीत भारताला अतिशय सावधपणे आपले परराष्ट्र धोरण आखावे लागेल. एकाच वेळी अनेक बाबींकडे लक्ष ठेवावे लागेल व ही तारेवरची कसरत ठरेल. 4)

➤ भारत एक प्रभावी सत्ता बनत आहे:-

भारताच्या 'नेबरहूड फ्रंट' या धोरणाने सध्या वेग घेतला आहे. कारण दक्षिण आशियातील श्रीलंका, बांगलादेश,

भूतान आणि मालदीव या देशांमध्ये सध्या भारतीय राज्याला व धोरणाला अनुकूल असे राजकीय पक्ष व नेते सत्तेत आहेत. उदा. बांगलादेश जमीन हस्तांतरणाचा करार, 'सागरमाला', 'मौसम' या परियोजनांवरून राष्ट्रीय सत्तेवर भर दिला जात असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. देशांतर्गत आणि परराष्ट्र धोरणांच्या व्यापक एकीकरणाचा दृष्टिकोन दिसत आहे. उदा. मेक इन इंडिया, पंतप्रधान परदेश दौऱ्यांमध्ये योग, भारतात रुजलेली बौद्ध व इस्लामिक संस्कृतीची परंपरा यावर भर देतात. यावरून 'सॉफ्ट पॉवर' वाढवण्याकडे कल दिसून येतो. पूर्वीच्या 'लुक ईस्ट पॉलिसी' ऐवजी 'एक्ट ईस्ट' धोरण व 'लुक वेस्ट' धोरणाचे सूतोवाच केले आहे. भारत हा जगातील सर्वाधिक ऊर्जा वापरणाऱ्या देशांपैकी आहे. परिणामी 'ऊर्जा सुरक्षा' हा भारताच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणाचा सर्वोच्च बिंदू बनला आहे. सध्याच्या परराष्ट्र धोरणामध्ये सातत्याबरोबर बदलांची काही लक्षणे दिसत आहेत. यामध्ये व्यापाराबरोबर सुरक्षा, संस्कृती, भू-राजकीय व भू-सामरिक स्वरूपाचे विषय फार महत्त्वाचे आहेत. 5)

➤ आर्थिक बाबींकडे वाटचाल:-

१९९० च्या दशकामध्ये सोव्हिएत रशियाचे पतन, शीतयुद्धाची समाप्ती झाली. याचवेळी भारत आर्थिक संकटातून वाटचाल करत होता. परिणामी जागतिक बँक व आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीच्या माध्यमातून अमेरिकेच्या संपर्कात यावे लागले. यानंतर भारताने एलपीजी मॉडेलचा अंगीकार करून अर्थव्यवस्था खुली केली. या घटनेमुळे भारताचे परराष्ट्र धोरण व्यावहारिक बाबींकडून भू-आर्थिक बाबींकडे झुकले. या संरचनात्मक बदलामुळे भारताची 'परकीय मदतीकडून थेट परकीय गुंतवणुकीकडे वाटचाल' सुरू झाली. याचवेळी भारताने 'पूर्वेकडे पहा' धोरणाचा (Look East Policy) अंगीकार केला. यावेळी पूर्व आशियायी देशांमध्ये वेगाने आर्थिक विकास घडून येत होता. यामुळे पर्यटन, व्यापार आणि आर्थिक सहकार्य यांना चालना देण्याचा प्रयत्न होता. यानंतर 'गुजराल सिद्धांता'च्या साहाय्याने शेजारील देशांशी देवाण-घेवाणीची अपेक्षा न करता संबंध प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न होता. 6)

➤ केंद्रातील भाजपप्रणीत सरकारचा परराष्ट्र धोरणावर भर:-

नरेंद्र मोदींच्या नव्या मंत्रिमंडळामध्ये परराष्ट्र धोरण व राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा या विषयांशी निगडित पदांचा भार या क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ नोकरशहांकडे दिला आहे. याचाच अर्थ सरकारच्या दृष्टीने आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध, परराष्ट्र धोरण व राजनय हे महत्वपूर्ण विषय आहेत. मात्र या सरकारने यूपीए सरकारची धोरणे तशीच पुढे चालू ठेवली आहेत. त्यांचा कल पाश्चिमात्य राष्ट्रांकडे झुकलेला दिसतो. तसेच शेजारील देशांशी संबंधांना खूप महत्त्व दिले आहे. भारताच्या 'नेबरहूड

फर्स्ट' या धोरणाने सध्या वेग घेतला आहे. कारण दक्षिण आशियातील श्रीलंका, बांगलादेश, भूतान आणि मालदीव या देशांमध्ये सध्या भारतीय राज्याला व धोरणाला अनुकूल असे राजकीय पक्ष व नेते सत्तेत आहेत. उदा. बांगलादेश जमीन हस्तांतरणाचा करार, सागरमाला, मौसम या परियोजनांवरून राष्ट्रीय सत्तेवर भर दिला जात असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. देशांतर्गत आणि परराष्ट्र धोरणांच्या व्यापक एकीकरणाचा दृष्टिकोन दिसत आहे. उदा. मेक इन इंडिया, पंतप्रधान परदेश दौऱ्यामध्ये योग, भारतात रुजलेली बौद्ध व इस्लामिक संस्कृतीची परंपरा यावर भर देतात. यावरून सॉफ्ट पॉवर वाढवण्याकडे कल दिसून येतो. 7)

✓ 2014 नंतर भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरण:-

2014 मध्ये नेतृत्वातील बदलामुळे, जागतिक व्यवस्थेवर भारताच्या प्रभावाच्या अनुषंगाने परराष्ट्र धोरणात बदल घडवून आणला. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी आणि त्यांचे भारतीय जनता पक्षाचे समर्थक वारंवार भारताच्या वाढत्या प्रतिष्ठेचे श्रेय अधिक सशक्त परराष्ट्र धोरणाला देतात जे आदर नाकारतात आणि त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करतात, त्यांचा दावा आहे की, मागील सरकारांच्या धोरणाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. हे परिवर्तन श्री मोदी, एक करिष्माई हिंदू राष्ट्रवादी, ज्यांनी 'विश्वगुरु' होण्याची आपली इच्छा जाहीर केली आहे, मूर्त रूप धारण केले पाहिजे. ईएएम डॉ. जयशंकर यांच्या मते- भारताच्या बाबतीत, राष्ट्रवादामुळे अधिक आंतरराष्ट्रीयता निर्माण झाली आहे. भारताचे सध्याचे परराष्ट्र धोरण प्रबुद्ध राष्ट्रीय हितावर आधारित आहे, जे प्रभावी "नॅशनल इंटरेस्ट प्लस" आहे. हे ऑरिस्टॉलच्या प्रबुद्ध स्वहिताच्या कल्पनेवर आधारित आहे आणि कौटिल्याच्या अर्थशास्त्राने प्रभावित आहे, ज्यामध्ये असे म्हटले आहे की ज्या व्यक्ती इतरांच्या हितसंबंधांना (किंवा संस्थेचे किंवा गटांचे हितसंबंधित) हितसंबंध वाढवण्याच्या मार्गाने कार्य करतात ते खर्चावर करतात. त्यांच्या दीर्घकालीन हितसंबंधांसाठी. प्रबुद्ध राष्ट्रीय हित संकुचित राष्ट्रीय हितापेक्षा प्रत्येकासाठी सामायिक भविष्यातील दृष्टीकोन प्राधान्य देते. हर्ष व्ही. पंत यांनी वेगाने विकसित होत असलेली भारतीय मुत्सद्देगिरी शैली तसेच मोदींच्या पंतप्रधानपदाच्या काळात महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल आणि भारतीय मुत्सद्देगिरीच्या आचरणावर आणि येत्या काही वर्षांत जागतिक राजकारणात भारताच्या व्यापक भूमिकेवर त्याचा कसा महत्त्वपूर्ण परिणाम होण्याची शक्यता आहे याचे परीक्षण केले आहे. "भारत आता इंडो-पॅसिफिकमधील त्याच्या शेजारी एक विश्वासाह संतुलनकर्ता म्हणून ओळखला जात आहे कारण चीनची सागरी ठामपणा वाढली आहे, ज्यामुळे भारतीय मुत्सद्देगिरीसाठी जागा निर्माण झाली आहे. 8)

परिणाम:-

जागतिकीकरणाच्या व उदारीकरणाच्या रेट्यात परराष्ट्र धोरणात व त्याच्या अंमलबजावणीत भारताला

डॉ. फारुकी मोहम्मद खाय्युम मो. यूनस

महत्त्वाचे बदल करावे लागले. परराष्ट्र धोरणात आर्थिक व व्यापारी राजनय्याचे महत्त्व वाढले. देशांतर्गत आर्थिक बदल, विकास हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय बदल व धोरणांशी अधिक घट्ट जोडले गेले. देशातील बाजारपेठा आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठांशी जोडल्या गेल्यामुळे तिथे होणाऱ्या घडामोडींचा तत्काळ देशांतर्गत अर्थव्यवस्थेवर परिणाम होऊ लागला. द्विपक्षीय करारमदार तर होत राहिले. पण अनेक नव्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक संस्था व संघटनांमुळे बहुपक्षीय राजनय्याला अधिक महत्त्व आले. म्हणजेच परराष्ट्र धोरण हे अधिक गुंतागुंतीचे झाले.

निष्कर्ष:-

भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात परकीय भांडवलाला वाढते महत्त्व लक्षात घेता असे भांडवल आकर्षित करण्यासाठी परराष्ट्र धोरण वापरले जात आहे. त्या दृष्टिकोनातून पंतप्रधान व राष्ट्रपती आपल्या दौऱ्यांची आणखी करीत आहेत. हे केवळ भारतातच घडत आहे, असे नाही, तर जगातील बहुसंख्य विकसित आणि विकसनशील राष्ट्रे परराष्ट्र धोरणाच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करत आहेत. ज्याप्रमाणे पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदींचे सातत्याने परराष्ट्र दौरे चालू आहेत, त्याचप्रमाणे जपानचे शिंझो आबे, चीनचे शि जिनपिंग, रशियाचे पुतिन, अमेरिकेचे बराक ओबामा, इंग्लंडचे कॅमरून, जर्मनीच्या मार्केल सातत्याने परराष्ट्र दौरे आखत आहेत. भारतीय संघराज्याचा प्रवास सहकारात्मक संघराज्याकडून स्पर्धात्मक संघराज्याकडे होत आहे. भारतातील विविध घटकराज्यातील मुख्यमंत्री परकीय भांडवल आपल्या राज्यात आकर्षित करण्यासाठी विविध देशांचे दौरे करत आहेत. त्यासाठी संमेलने भरविली जात आहेत. गुंतवणूक आकर्षित करण्यासाठी एक प्रकारची स्पर्धा, चढाओढ राज्यांमध्ये आहे. या सर्व घडामोडींचा परिणाम भारतातील राजकारण, समाजकारण आणि सांस्कृतिक जीवनावर होत आहे. त्यामुळे परराष्ट्र धोरणाचे ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक आहे.

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प्रस्तावना:-

निसर्गातील इतर सजीव प्राण्यांपेक्षा मानवप्राणी बुद्धीने, ज्ञानाने सरस असल्यामुळे तो निसर्गातील एक महत्वाचा घटक झालेला आहे. निसर्ग या संकल्पनेत प्राणी, पशुपक्षी, मानव, झाडे, नदी, पर्वत, हवा, पाणी इत्यादी जैविक-अजैविक घटकांचा समावेश होतो. यातील प्रत्येक घटक एकमेकांवर अवलंबून आहेत. यातील मानवप्राणी निसर्गाची देण असला तरी त्याने आपल्या हुशारीने बाकीच्या सर्व घटकांवर कमी-जास्त प्रभाव टाकलेला आहे. मानवाने आपल्या रोजच्या जीवनातीलमधून निसर्ग घटकांना ओरबाडल्यामुळे सृष्टीचक्रात अडथळे निर्माण झालेले आहे. याचा भयंकर परिणाम मानव प्राण्यांना भोगावा लागत आहे. म्हणूनच मानवी प्राण्यात निसर्गाविषयक जाणीवा निर्माण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

तेराव्या शतकातील समाजजीवनात धर्म हे केंद्र होते. धर्माच्या नावाखाली कर्मकांडाचे अनावश्यक महत्त्व बोकळले होते. यावेळी परमेश्वर एकच आहे आणि तो सर्व सजीवसृष्टीत, प्राणीमात्रात भरलेला आहे. मानवी अध्यात्मिक जीवनासाठी संतांनी अध्यात्मचिंतन आणि तात्विक मूल्यांची शिकवण दिली. आपल्या ज्या देहाच्या आधारे परमेश्वराच्या परमस्वरूपाकडे जायचे आहे तो देह निरोगी, सदृढ आणि प्रसन्न राहण्यासाठी पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण महत्त्वाचे आहे. पर्यावरणात डोंगर, नदी, फुले, फळे, पशुपक्षी, वारा, सूर्य, चंद्र, तारे, गाईगुरे, वने, अरण्ये, पाणथळ, पाऊस हे घटक येतात. संतांनी रूपक, सिद्धांत, उपमा, दृष्टांत तर कधी त्यांचे महत्त्व आपल्या संतसाहित्यातून प्रतिपादन केलेले आहे. महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी आहे. या महाराष्ट्रात संत ज्ञानेश्वर, संत नामदेव, संत एकनाथ, संत तुकाराम, संत रामदास, संत सावतामाळी अशा अनेक थोर संतांची परंपरा लाभली. संतांनी आपल्या लेखणीतून आणि उपदेशात्मक वाणीतून प्राचीन वैदिक धर्माबरोबर तत्कालीन समाजाला भावनिक आणि नैतिक आधारही दिला. सामाजिक उपदेश करीत असताना त्यांनी आजच्या उपदेशाच्या अमृतातून पशु, पक्षी वनस्पती, डोंगरदऱ्या, नदी-नाले, आकाश-पाताळ, समुद्र-तलाव या रूपकांच्या सहज सुंदर वैशिष्ट्यांचा दाखला दिला. या दाखल्यामधूनच त्यांनी निसर्गाचे मानवी जीवनातील महत्त्व किती मोठे आहे हे सत्य समाजमनी बिंबवले.

निसर्गातील देवतांच्या प्रसन्नतेसाठी वैद्यकऋषींनी सुक्त रचले. महाभारताच्या शांतिपर्वात 'वृक्ष रक्षति रक्षतः' हा अमूल्य विचार मांडलेला आहे. वनस्पतींना पचेंद्रियांचे

ज्ञान असल्यामुळे वनस्पती सजीव असतात. वसुंधरेसाठी वृक्षांची जोपासना करणे आवश्यक आहे. वृक्षांचा पुत्रांबरोबर सांभाळ करावा. याचे महत्त्व महाभारतातील अनुशासन पर्वमध्ये वर्णन केलेले आहे.

‘तत्र पुत्र भवन्त्येते पादपा नात्र संशयः

परलोककगतः स्वर्ग लोकाशाप्नेति सोडव्ययान’

पृथ्वीतलातील वसुंधरेमध्ये वृक्षांची जोपासना खूप महत्त्वाची आहे. ज्यांना पुत्र नाही त्यांच्यासाठी वृक्ष पुत्रासमान मानावे. ‘वृक्षवल्ली वन, पशु, पक्षी, झाडे, जीव-जंतू या सर्वांची साखळी आहे आणि सृष्टीतील जीवनसाखळीतील चक्रे या सर्वांची जाण संतांना होती, म्हणून त्यांनी निसर्गातील सर्व घटकांना देव मानून पूजा करण्याचे आवाहन केले. श्री संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी नदीला जीवनाची उपमा दिली आहे.

‘परी जाणेया माते । ते पाहो विसले मागोते।

जैसे सागरा येऊनि सरिते । मुरडावे ठेवले ॥

पर्यावरणाचा प्रमुख घटक म्हणून नदीकडे प्राचीन काळापासून पूज्य भावनेने पाहिलं जात होते. आज ही नदी दूषित झाली आहे. संत ज्ञानेश्वर हे निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात रमून, मानवाचे निसर्गाशी असणारे घट्ट नाते पटवून देतात. ईश्वराच्या निसर्गात शोध घेऊन ईश्वराच्या स्वरूपाचे वर्णन करताना विजापासून वृक्षाचे उदाहरण ते देतात.

‘पाहे पा आरंभी बाज एकले । मग तेचि निरुढलिया बुड

जहाले ।

बुडी कोम निघाले । खांदियाचे ॥

पल्लवी फुल फळ । एवं वृक्षत्व जहाले सकळ ।

ते निर्धारिता केवळ । बीजाची आघवे ॥

या दृष्टांताच्या आधारे संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी ईश्वररूपी बीज आणि त्यातून विस्तार पावलेली सृष्टी याची मांडणी केली. सृष्टीतील चराचरातील ईश्वराचे स्वरूप दाखवून दिले.

संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी पर्यावरणविषयक निसर्गाची अभंगातून वर्णने केली आहेत. पर्यावरण आणि मानव यांचा संबंध परस्पर पूरक आहे. निसर्ग हा मानवी जीवनाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. हे त्यांनी आपल्या अभंगातून दाखवून दिले आहे.

‘वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरे वनचरे ।

पक्षीही सुखे आळविती ॥

येणे सुखे रुचे एकांताचा वास ।

नाही गुणदोष अंगा येता ॥

आकाश मंडप पृथ्वी आसन ।

रमे मन किरडा कर ॥

हरिकथा भोजन परवडी विस्तार ।

करून प्रकार रुचि तुका म्हणे होय मनासी संवाद
आपुलकीचा वाद आपणासी ॥

अशी संत तुकाराम महाराजांनी आपले नाते निसर्गासोबत आहे, असे सांगतात. वृक्ष, वेली, पक्षी, वन्यपशू हे आपलेच नातलग आहेत. ही वैश्विक प्रेमभावना मांडताना दिसतात.

संत नामदेवांनी आपल्या अभंगातून हरिण, गाय, पाडस अशा अनेक प्राण्यांचे तसेच तुळस, पिंपळ, निंब अशा अनेक वनस्पतींची रूपक योजना केलेली आहे. निसर्गातील भव्यता, उदारता आणि उदात्ताचे वर्णन करताना झाडाविषयीचे मत मांडताना ते म्हणतात की,

‘जैसा वृक्ष नेणे मान अपमान । जैसे सज्जन वर्तताती ॥

येऊनिया पूजा प्राणीजे करिती । त्यांचे सुख चित्ती तया
नाही ॥

झाडाला ज्याप्रमाणे मान अपमान रहात नाही त्यांची फक्त देण्याची वृत्ती राहते, ते मानवाला फळ, फूल, छाया, लाकूड देत राहते, त्या मोबदल्यात त्याला कोणतीच अपेक्षा नसते. तशी वृत्ती संतांची असते. याची मांडणी करून संत नामदेव जनतेला निष्काम सेवावृत्ती वाढविण्याचा उद्देश करतात. निसर्ग मानवाला नेहमी उपयोगी पडलेला आहे. निसर्गामधून मानवाला काहीना काही मिळालेले आहे. निसर्गामुळे मानवाला शुद्ध हवा, शुद्ध पाणी, अन्न, फळे, फुले मिळतात. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणीय निसर्गाला आपण जपलेच पाहिजे. अशी भूमिका संत नामदेवांची आहे.

संत एकनाथ यांनीही आपल्या अभंगामधून निसर्गाचे वर्णन केलेले आहे. निसर्गातील वृक्ष हा घटक मानवासाठी किती उपकारक आहे याचे वर्णन करताना ते म्हणतात –

‘परोपकारा लागी निश्चित । गुरु केला म्या पर्वत ॥

आता वृक्षापासोनी जे शिक्षित । तेही समस्त
परिसेसी ॥

पराधीत होआवे सर्वांशी । हे वृक्षपाशी शिकलो ।
वृक्ष जेणे प्रतिपाळीला । तो त्या आधीन झाला ॥

दुसऱ्यासाठी झिजणे किंवा सर्वस्व त्याग करणे ही वृत्ती झाडात असते याची जाणीव एकनाथ महाराज करून देतात आणि वृक्षसंवर्धनाची कास लोकांनी धरावी याची अपेक्षाही त्यातून व्यक्त करतात. आज प्रचंड वृक्षतोडीमुळे वातावरणात बदल होत आहेत आणि हे बदल मानवासाठी घातक आहेत. म्हणून संत एकनाथांनी वृक्षसंवर्धनाची जाणीव आजच्या युगात उपकारक आहे.

श्री समर्थ रामदासांनी आपल्या सततच्या भटकंतीमधून निसर्ग सानिध्य अनुभवले त्याच वेळेस त्यांनी त्या निसर्गाचे निरीक्षणही केले. निसर्गातील पशु, पक्षी, वृक्ष, वेली, कीटक यांच्या जीवनचक्रातील मांडणी त्यांनी आपल्या लेखणीमधून केली. समर्थ रामदास पर्यावरणीय निसर्गाचे वर्णन करताना म्हणतात की,

‘पसरले सरले गिरी साजरे । सरवटे धुकटे भरिते भरे।

बहु वात झाडांच झडाडितो । वर तरू बरताचि काडकितो ॥
झाडास झाड खतपाणी । घालून पाहिली प्रतिदिनी ॥

निसर्गातील डोंगर, द-या, झाडे, वेली यांची चांगलीच जाण समर्थ रामदासांना होती. म्हणूनच बागेत कोणती झाडे लावावीत या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराला त्यांनी तीनशे झाडांची नावे सांगितलेली आहे. स्फुटकाव्यात समर्थांनी अनेक प्राणी, पक्षी जलचरांची आणि किटकांची नावे गुंफलेली आहेत. समर्थांच्या काव्यातून जनमानसात निसर्ग जाणीव वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला दिसतो. अरण येथील संत सावतामाळी यांनी आपल्या शेतामध्येच विठ्ठलाला बोलावले. अशी आख्यायिका आहे. ते कांदा, मुळा, भाजीत विठ्ठलाचे रूप पाहत असत.

‘कांदा मुळा भाजी । अवधी विठाई माझी ।

लसूण मिरची कोथिंबरी । अवधी झाला माझा हरी।

विहीर मोट नाडा दोरी । अवधी व्यापीली पंढरी ।

सावता म्हणे केला मेळा । विठ्ठलापायी गोविला गळा ॥

संत सावतामाळी यांनी निसर्गातील कांदा, मुळा, भाजी, लसूण, मिरची, कोथिंबरी यामध्ये विठ्ठलाचे रूप पाहून निसर्गाचे रक्षण करण्यास सांगितले आहे.

मराठी संत प्रभावळीतील संत चोखामेळा, संत जनाबाई, संत गोरा कुंभार, संतनागरी सोनारे यांनी आपल्या अभंगातून मानवाला निसर्गावर प्रेम करायला शिकवले. भारतीय संस्कृतीत निसर्गाला देव मानण्याची परंपरा आहे. उदाहरणार्थ वडाच्या झाडाची पूजा, पर्वताची पूजा, तुळशीची पूजा, बैलाची, गाईची, नागाची पूजा करणे या देवत्व रूपी परंपरेमुळे संतांनी, मानवांनी निसर्गाचे संवर्धन केलेले आहे. विज्ञानाच्या शिरकाव्यामुळे निसर्गाला

वाचविणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. मानवाला 'जगा आणि जगु द्या' या न्यायाप्रमाणे निसर्गाशी व्यवहार ठेवणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणून संतांचा निसर्ग संवर्धनाचा संदेश आजच्या काळात खूप गरजेचा आहे.

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