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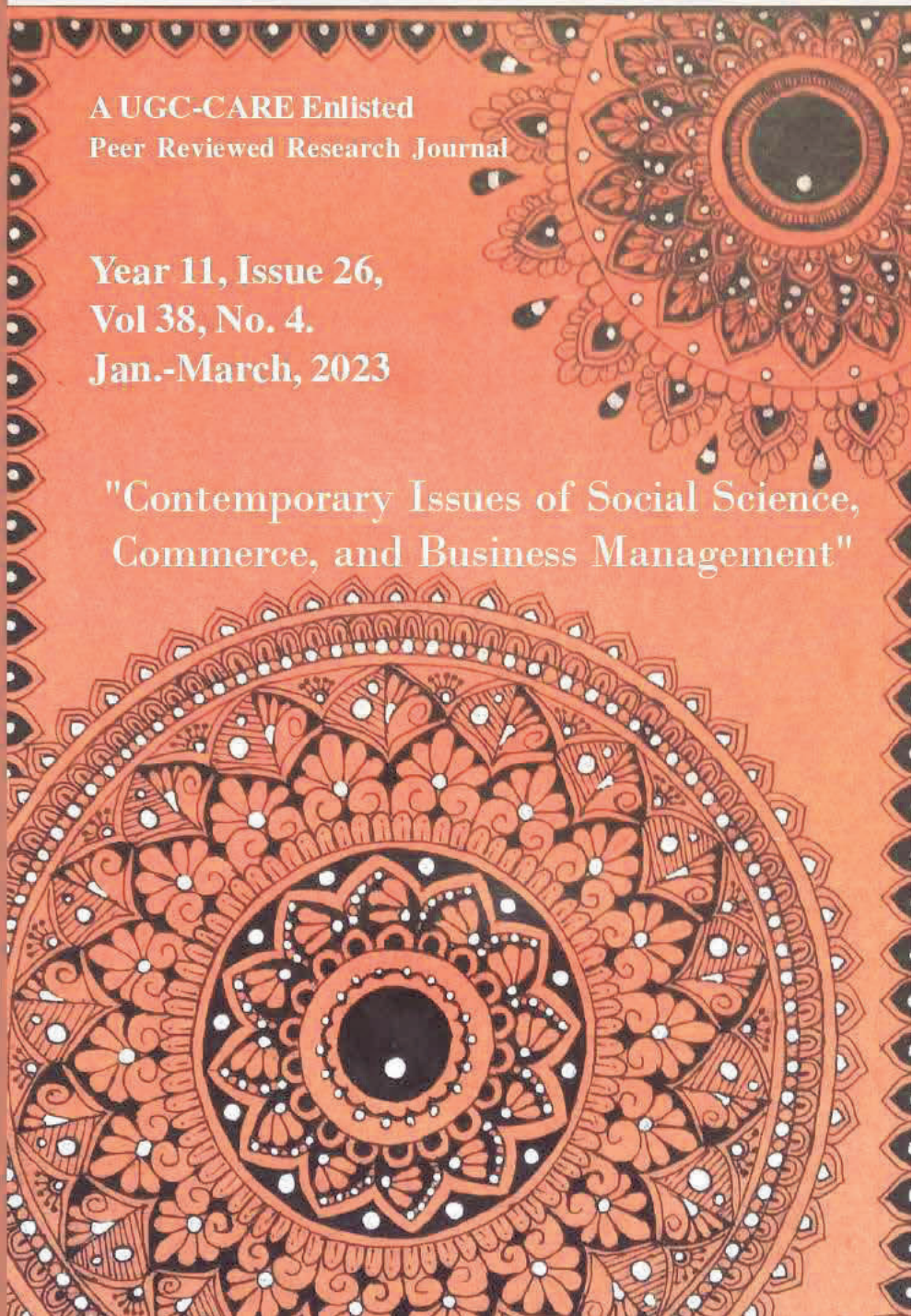
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“The best research you can do is talk to people”

- Terry Pratchett

[Pratchett is an award-winning British science fiction and fantasy author. He was knighted in 2009. He is known for The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy and the Discworld series.]

A MESSAGE FROM THE GUEST EDITOR

Today's era is rapidly growing and so many changes happen in the educational system, concepts, theories, technologies, etc. Hence, to understand various contemporary issues, many researchers focus on the latest social sciences, Commerce, and business management issues. Through **an Interdisciplinary National conference on contemporary issues of social science, commerce, and business management, organized by the Department of Commerce, Manoharbhai Patel College of Arts Commerce and Science, Sakoli Dist: Bhandara**. Affiliated to Rasshtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra India. The date of the conference was 20th March 2023. This Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Subhash Chaudhari Hon. Vice-Chancellor of Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. Chairman of the conference was Dr. C.J. Khune Officiating Principal, Chief Guest of the inaugural function was Dr. Sanjay Kavishwar Dean, Faculty of Commerce and Management, Rasshtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University. Many elite faculties deliver their sessions in the different technical sessions of the national conference like Dr. Sujit Metre, Dr. Ashish Linge, Dr. Tushar Chaudhari, Dr. Milind Gulhane, Dr. Rajiv Jadhav, Dr. Pandurang Dange, etc. also so many research scholars presented their paper in three different technical sessions. And draw the conclusion that all students, scholars, researchers, teachers, academicians, and industrialists should change according to the latest positive issues and implement the same at their workplace.

We have received tremendous responses from pan India and got the research paper from different states. many papers

we send back as a rejection and only 105 selected papers based on quality are sent for publication. Out of those 2 papers from ICSSR Delhi Post Doc fellows. Our internal review committee works hard for maintaining the quality of the paper, we check all the papers thoroughly by concept, research method, the relevance of title, etc., and also, we test the plagiarism by Turnitin software. The Similarity Index of all the papers is less than 15%

I am very thankful to **Satraachee Foundation** UGC CARE listed journal (ISSN: 2348-8425) for publishing our selected research paper in two different special issues of March 2023. I express my deep gratitude toward Chief Editor Mr. Kamlesh Verma and Editor Mr. Anand Bihari for allowing us to publish research papers for the National Conference in this special issue.

- Dr. Baldeo B. Kakde

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Swami Vivekananda's Nationalism: An Analytical Study

○ Prof. Shivcharan Namdeo Dhande *

Abstract :

Swami Vivekananda wanted Indians to become better human beings. They should be generous, kind, loving to others, ready to embrace and treat everyone with dignity. He chose Hinduism to inculcate these liberal and universal values among Indians. At that time, Hinduism had to contend with the colonial power along with the caste system and conservatism. It would seem that Vivekananda considered Hinduism superior to other religions. But his main message is one of inclusiveness. What he used to say about the basic unity of all religions, in today's situation, man has become the enemy of man. Can act as a healer. Their India and their nationalism do not spread hatred towards others. Their nationalism makes Indians better people. Vivekananda's voice sounds like a voice of wisdom in today's India filled with turmoil, bitterness and violence.

Key words: Vivekananda's Thought, Humanism, Nationalism, Chicago World Conference of Religions.

Introduction:

Vivekanandaji was a true legend. He had no critics. He raised the flag of Indian culture to the world. It is said about India that it is a country of unity in diversity, its food is different, dress is different, events like National Youth Festival transforms this diversity into unity. Prayagraj Kumbh was successfully organized by the government. More people than the population of Uttar Pradesh participated in it. Around 25 crore people from home and abroad had come for Sangam bath. Proud of our ancestors and cultural traditions, India was never in the process of becoming a nation. It is eternal creation. It is also mentioned in Rigveda, the world's oldest scripture. It was said that India is our mother. We are all his sons. The progress of the nation is the duty of every citizen. People who don't know India, try to push India into naxalism, extremism, terrorism by creating wrong things about India. According to the Puranas, Vishnu created the land.

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The nationalism envisioned by Vivekananda for the upliftment of our motherland is based on humanism, spiritual development and cultural renaissance. To achieve this he made Vedantic philosophy his tool. What Vivekananda talked about understanding was the role of the new man and the new society. He was instrumental in building a modern powerful India based on compassion, individual freedom, equality and universal brotherhood.

In 'Swami Vivekananda and the Modernization of Hinduism', Hiltud Rustav writes that Vivekananda wanted a society where the greatest truth could be revealed and every human being would have a sense of divinity. Vivekananda considered truth as his god and used to say that the whole world is my country. Nationalism and nationalism were not narrow-minded names for him. Just mentioning the name of Swami Vivekananda, such a virtuous and universal feeling comes to mind. I have a feeling of devotion towards him. The national thoughts of Swami Vivekananda ji, who spread the moral values of India to every corner of the world, are among us. Instills a sense of patriotism. We salute and salute Swami Vivekananda, who spread the fragrance of Indian culture abroad, we resolve to adopt his words, service to man is service to God, in life.

Swami Vivekananda and His Humanism:

In the India we live in today, religion and religious identity have assumed an important place in public life and continue to influence public and policy decisions. The Citizenship Amendment Bill gives preference to some religions over others. Crimes like rape, kidnapping are also being given a religious color. Overall, religious identity has taken center stage in the country's public life. If hatred was not spread in the name of religion, religious symbols and religious identity, it would not matter, the opposite is happening. Some religious communities are being ostracized and hate crimes are on the rise. Almost every social and political phenomenon is viewed through the prism of religion and caste. Nationalism has also been associated with religion.

The political ideology that is dominant in today's India. It treats a section of society as second-class citizens and makes a mockery of democracy. This ideology is based on the idea of superiority and supremacy. To make this ideology acceptable to the majority of Indians and to prove its superiority, the supremacists often cite historical figures, heroes and philosophers to suit their agenda. Swami Vivekananda is one such personality, at a time when our country is moving towards pluralism, it would be appropriate to recall the liberal views of Swami Vivekananda.

Swami Vivekananda was a great thinker and philosopher. Swami Vivekananda was a great thinker and philosopher. He was born in 1863 in Bengal. He is of Advaita philosophy. It was exponential. His ideas were complex and based on the socio-political conditions the society of that time was on the verge of decline and was mired in various superstitions. This made Vivekananda sad and upset. He was also not unaware of the ill effects of British colonial rule. Swami Vivekananda wanted to reform Hinduism and create pride and self-confidence among Hindus. Hinduism was suffering from conservatism on the one hand and on the other the British imposed western ideas on the country. Vivekananda's greatest contribution was that he gave spiritual support to the struggle for freedom from colonial rule and worked for the moral and social upliftment of Hindu society.

Swami Vivekananda and Swami's Nationalism:

Vivekananda's India

Vivekananda was a nationalist but his nationalism was inclusive and compassionate. When he traveled the country, he was saddened by poverty, ignorance and social inequality. He wanted to infuse new energy into the people of India. They wanted to make spirituality, sacrifice and service a part of nationalism. He had a spiritual mission for India. He wrote, Every nation has its destiny, whoever gets it. Every nation has a message. Every nation has a goal that it wants to achieve. We must understand the mission of our caste. We must understand what we want to achieve. We must understand our place among nations and our role in promoting harmony among different races." Vivekananda's nationalism was humanistic and universal. He was neither narrow-minded nor aggressive. He wanted to lead the country towards harmony and peace. India would not become independent merely by a resolution of the British Parliament, This is what he believed. If Indians do not value it, this freedom will be meaningless and will not prepare for the people of India should be ready for freedom. Vivekananda believed in the creation of man. Through this, he wanted to inculcate in students the belief in eternal values through education. These values should be strengthened. A citizen of character and a good man forms the foundation of such a person for himself and for his country He would have fought for liberation. Vivekananda believed that education should be a means of promoting self-reliance and universal brotherhood. Vivekananda, Hinduism is often accused of being superior to other religions. Vivekananda was a devout Hindu and believed in moving from spirituality to nationalism. Taking advantage of this, Hindu supremacists have made Vivekananda the poster boy of their disruptive ideology. They are trying to justify their agenda by taking some quotes from Vivekananda out of context. They are building a memorial to Vivekananda and an institution named after him. They are claiming to have been shown by Vivekananda. While walking on the path, they are doing service and nation building work. Hindu supremacist Vivekananda is called a strong exponent of Hindu nationalism, promoter of Hindu supremacy and defender of Hinduism from Islam and Christianity. These statements are completely false Vivekananda not only accepts that different religions co-exist in India but also says that it is desirable and right.

He said while addressing Swami Vivekananda at the World Parliament of Religions held in Chicago.

Much has been said about what should be the common basis of religious unity. I will not present my theory in this regard. But to any one present here who believes that this unity will be established by the triumph of one religion and the destruction of the other, I say to him, brother, you have an imperfect hope. "Christians do not have to become Hindus or Buddhists, nor Hindus and Buddhists to become Christians, but they all have to absorb the basic sentiments of other religions and, at the same time, preserve their individuality. If the world's parliament religions have shown the world anything, it is this: Holiness, chastity and charity are not the monopoly of any church in the world and the world has proven that every religion has produced men and women of noble character. In spite of this evidence, if one dreams that only his religion will survive and other religions will perish, then I have my His pity comes from the heart. I want to tell him that soon, regardless of opposition,

help each religion's flag, fight, absorb, destroy, 'trouble and peace are not discord and discord.

Thus, he believed that all religions have the same moral values. He also expressed the belief that all religions can learn from each other and progress together. He believed that the followers of all religions are good people of high character. In other words, every religion produces good people. This message is very important in our today's religiously polarized society. Today followers of a particular religion are being targeted. One religion is said to be inferior to another. The distinction between religious symbols and rituals is exaggerated. Vivekananda used to say that the symbols of different religions may be different but their essence is the same. He insisted that Hinduism in particular recognized this diversity and understood this reality.

Unity in diversity is the law of nature and Hindus have realized it. All other religions lay down certain practices and force society to adopt them. He has put before the society a coat that will fit all three of them, Jack, John and Henry. If the coat doesn't fit John or Henry, he has to live without the coat. Hindus realize that relativity requires reaching, thinking about, or talking about. And also that the images of the gods, the cross and the crescent, are only symbols, the pegs on which spiritual ideas are hung. For a Hindu, the world of religion is a place where men and women, from different circumstances, are moving towards the same goal. Every religion wants to develop God out of man and God is the inspiration of all religions. So why are there so many contradictions? For Hindus they are only virtual. These are contradictions because the same truth takes different forms under different circumstances." India's future, he says, lies in a harmonious relationship between Hinduism and Islam. He wants an India whose knowledge is based on Vedanta. And the body is Islam.

Vivekananda taught to serve. Serving the poor was the mission of his life. That is why he is called the first Hindu missionary. His basic message was to serve all without distinction of caste, class, gender. each

He believed that God resides in man. Humanitarianism is strengthened by serving others. He believed that nation building cannot happen without serving the poor. It was against the selfish and self-centered tendency of man. He was against all forms of exploitation.

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A Journey from Self-Empowerment to Empowerment in the Select Fictions of Sudha Murty

○ **Dr. Shekhar B. Vispute ***

Abstract

Women empowerment has always been an important issue not only in Indian English writing but also the literatures of other countries in the world. Most of the writers have tried to highlight the genuine problems of women and their struggles for creating identities. The present paper deals with the journey of especially women characters in the select fictions of Sudha Murty who undergo through the journey from self-empowerment to empowerment due to their potentials and the stupendous power within them that they liberate to accomplish their dreams. Their untold sufferings are minutely portrayed and discussed with the true concerns in the light of select novels. The fictions like *Mahashweta*, *Gently Falls the Bakula* and *House of Cards* have been selected to depict the journey of female protagonists like Anupama, Shrimati and Mridula who have to confront innumerable problems created by the patriarchal society and try to make their own ways through those ones. They break the shackles of the patriarchal dubiousness and empower themselves creating their identities in the society.

Key Words: Self-Empowerment, Empowerment, Hedonism, Self-Reliance, Trailblazing

Introduction

Empowerment is an important phenomenon for all human beings to grow up in their lives. It can be seen or experienced through different ways. One can be empowered by the motivations of others or one can empower himself or herself without relying on others. The present paper focuses on the journey of female protagonists from the self-empowerment to empowerment in the select fictions of Sudha Murty. Empowerment is not limited to a particular section of the society. It can be philanthropical, social, economical, professional, ethical, cultural, technical, and political. Empowerment has been defined as-

an intentional ongoing process centered in the local community, involving mutual respect, critical, reflection caring and group participation through which people lacking an equal share over their resources gain greater access to and control over those resources; or a process by which people gain control over their lives democratic

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participation in the life of their community and critical understanding of their environment.

(Perkins and Zimmerman 569).

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, "empowerment is the act of action of empowering someone or something the granting of power, rights or authority to perform various acts or duties" (Empowerment). Sudha Murty has tried to highlight the struggling spirits of female protagonists like Anupama, Shrimati and Mridula who empower themselves irrespective of innumerable problems in their lives.

A Journey from Self-Empowerment to Empowerment in Mahashweta, Gently Falls the Bakula and House of Cards

The journey of female protagonists from self-empowerment to empowerment in the select fictions like Mahashweta, Gently Falls the Bakula and House of Cards is shown through their strong determination and ability to overcome the difficulties. The circumstances make them stand against the society in which they are exploited and given subordinate place. They fearlessly confront the problems created by the society and prevail over the predicaments through their potentials. It can be seen through the textual and critical analysis which is as follow-

Mahashweta

Mahashweta is one of the best fictions written by Sudha Murty which is a story of an empowered woman, Anupama. She has to undergo through many problems and social stigma. Her fairy marriage with Anand falls apart when a white patch is found on her foot. She is diagnosed a Leukoderma. She is abandoned by husband and uncaring in-laws. She is compelled to come back to her parents in village. She suffers not only from Leukoderma but also from the social stigma of a married woman living with parents and her stepmother's continual barbs and the stracism. These things make her think to commit suicide. But she determines to prove herself before such hypocritical and patriarchal society by seeking her identity. Her self-empowerment can be seen through her following lines of the select novel- "Anupama climbed down the steps. Whatever the circumstances she found herself in, she would meet the world, determined to stand on her own feet and build a new life for herself" (Murty, Mahashweta 79).

Anupama has to struggle in Bombay. During her struggles, she faces the bad people too who try to establish illicit affair but she never falls victim to such bad things. She is a responsible and a woman of morality. She is very ambitious and hardworking. She is so hurt by her mother-in-law and husband, Anand. He could not understand her and stand by her when she badly needs him. Though it was a love marriage yet he failed to understand her true emotions. She is completely left alone to struggle in the world where she has no one to share her true feelings. But her determination to prove herself as an empowered woman creates a spirit in her which transforms her life completely. She works as a clerk at a company in Bombay. Later she becomes a Professor of Sanskrit in a college. Her journey from a housewife to being a professor is very challenging and inspiring one. She does not get true happiness and emotional attachment from husband, in-laws and parents. She always craves for true love of her husband. Despite of leaving alone in Bombay, she never gets

attracted to anyone due to her true love for her husband and moral character.

Anupama's empowerment can be seen through her dialogues when her husband comes to Bombay to take her back. But her reply to him shows her empowering nature in the novel-

How can you possibly expect a burnt seed to grow into a tree? Husband, children, affection, love...they are all irrelevant to me now. It is too late for us. I am no longer the naive Anupama whose world revolved around you. I know what my goals are and where I am heading, and I don't need anyone's help to reach my destination.

(Murty, Mahashweta 148)

The above dialogues clearly show the empowering perspectives of Anupama who does not need anyone help her to reach her destination. She is happy and capable to do anything her own. Circumstances have made her much strong to face and make her way through any calamity. Now she is completely empowered to show the world her potentials and as an independent woman.

Gently Falls the Bakula

It deals with the modern values and the work ethics. It is a story of a good natured and amiable girl, Shrimati who gets married with her school friend, Shrikant. They both studied in the same school and lived in the same area. Shrimati was better in study than Shrikant which used to make him jealous of her. Yet they get attracted to each other and fall in love. Later they get married irrespective of their familial enmity. Shrimati is shown a responsible and charming girl who performs her duties towards her husband and in-laws very well. After marriage, she has to live in Bombay with Shrikant where he works in an IT company on probation. She is from a small village. She does not like to stay in the crowded and busy life of Bombay. Yet she gets ready to reside there with her husband. Moreover she works in a corporate office to help to repay the debt of her husband which he had taken to complete his engineering. It shows her empowering perspectives. She selflessly does everything to make her husband happy and content. She is equally educated like Shrikant. But she looks after his career first.

Shrimati's journey from self-empowerment to empowerment starts with the success of Shrikant who neglects Shrimati after obtaining the big position in his company. Shrikant's success is at the cost of the loss of Shrimati's academic aspirations. He becomes very practical and remains busy in his work. He neither gives Shrimati time nor understands her emotions. She performs her duties towards him selflessly as an uncomplaining shadow. She gets disturbed due to the lack of emotional attachment of her husband with her. She feels very sad that Shrikant is completely transformed due to the corporate success. One day she realizes that what she has done with her life while talking to a professor. Her ambitions and self respect is lost due to her husband who always understands her sacrifices. She comes to know that she did the blunder sacrificing most important years of her life in making her husband's career. As a result of it, her own career is lost. But she determines to fulfill her lost aspirations and self-respect which could help to create her own identity. At last she decides to leave her husband and his house of artificial values to show herself as an

empowered woman. It can clearly be seen through the following lines of the select novel-

I can not live in this kind of an atmosphere with these artificial values. I require to breathe fresh air. I do not want to live as your shadow. I want to find my own happiness. Shri, if I had not been sensitive and bright, I wouldn't have had to suffer such loneliness. I could have enjoyed your wealth. When I was thinking about my life so far, what my goal has been, I have realized what I want.

(Murty, Gently Falls the Bakula 161)

Shrimati's decision of leaving her husband to fulfill her aspiration is the most important aspect of her empowerment. Shrikant realizes his mistakes after Shrimati left him. Shrikant's realization of his mistakes and Shrimati's sacrifices for his career shows the empowering perspective of Shrimati.

House of Cards

It is one of the best popular fictions of Sudha Murty that deals with the empowered female protagonist, Mridula. She is born in small village of Karnataka and grown up by her parents with good ethical values. Mridula is strongly portrayed by Sudha Murty as an Independent and self-respectable woman. Her character seems to very praiseworthy due to her empowering perspectives and positive attitude towards life. She works as a teacher in a government school of the same village where she resides with her parents. She is very kind and helpful to others. She serves the poor people in her village. Due to her such qualities, Sanjay, an impoverished doctor gets attracted to her and proposes for marriage. She too likes him due to his good nature and profession of serving the people. With the consent of her parents, she gets married with Sanjay despite of his physical deformity. Her parents believe in her that she is an empowered girl that she will fetch the good future to her husband too.

Sanjay does the practice in a government hospital, Bombay. After marriage, he leaves that job and joins the government hospital, Bangalore for practice. Mridula too gets transferred her job to Bangalore so that they can live together. Sanjay's economical condition is not much strong in compared to Mridula's family. But Mridula is very simple and caring woman. She helps Sanjay in everything. She manages all the expenditures very well. Moreover, she encourages him and provides money to complete his MS. After the completion of his MS, he tells Mridula to start his own nursing home for private practice with his friend, Alex. Initially she refuses him to do so. Because she has a fear that Sanjay may fall victim to the malpractices and illegal things of that professions too. But she agrees with him and allows him to start his own hospital. The notable trait in her character is that she warns Sanjay that she will be with him so long as he will do the practice legally and ethically. If he does not work ethically and legally, she will leave him. Here it shows her empowering perspective. She can never tolerate her husband cheating poor patients and doing bad practices.

Unfortunately Mridula concerns come to true when Sanjay gets corrupted. He is completely changed. He becomes practical and hedonist. He does the practice illegally and unethically to amass the money and enjoy the materialistic life. He ignores Mridula and forgets all her sacrifices for him. She feels very sad looking Sanjay's transformation. She

never expects money or materialistic assets from Sanjay except true love and emotional bonding. But Sanjay hurts her being a corrupted doctor. Being an empowered woman, she can not depend on her husband and live in his house of artificial house. Her empowering nature is shown in her decision to walk out on her husband in the following lines.

No, I've spent twenty-five of my most important years with you and yet, I never felt like I belonged to you or your family. I'm still an outsider.... My duty towards both of you is over. I've fulfilled all my duties as a wife, mother and daughter-in-law. Now, I want to live for myself. I have my job, my school and my village. You don't have to worry about me any longer. (Murty, House of Cards 218)

Mridula's decision of leaving her husband and his house clearly shows that she is not a common woman who will depend on her husband and enjoy his materialistic life. She is self-empowered woman and empowers other as well. Sanjay gets shocked when she walks out on him. In her absence, he realizes that he was wrong that he could not understand Mridula and her true concerns to him. Mridula makes him realize that money is not important in life rather than true relationship. The novel ends with the positive twist that Mridula is swinging under a tree in her village and Sanjay is holding the swing with his one good arm. It indicates that Sanjay has realized the truth of life due to the empowering nature of Mridula.

Conclusion

In this way, the journey of female protagonists in the select fictions from self-empowerment to empowerment is beautifully depicted through the textual and critical analysis. The female characters are strongly sketched with certain good qualities to encourage the other women in the society. They not only empower themselves but also the male characters which seem to be the most significant aspect of the select fictions. Despite of having many adversities, they boldly face the problems and overcome the predicaments. Moreover they prove themselves better than the male characters through their empowerment. They voice against the situations imposed on them and ultimately make their ways through those ones successfully. They break the shackles of the traditional bondage of patriarchal dubiousness in order to get equal opportunity and rights. Such journey of female protagonist from self-empowerment to empowerment seems to be very inspiring and praiseworthy which gives voice to silence of the suppressed women in the society to make them realize the potentials within them.

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Employment Issues of the Subaltern Workers in Vikas Swarup's Six Suspects : A Marxist Perspective

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Abstract:

Vikas Swarup, in his novel *Six Suspects*, portrayed contemporary employment issues of the subaltern workers in India. The Marxist theory supports a coherent and realistic explanation of capitalist exploitation as based on the control capitalists exercise in the production process. The low wages in many economic sectors, the unemployment, underemployment and precarious employment experienced by many workers, as well as the overwork that frequently characterises even the most privileged forms of employment, are among these issues. The capitalists or the Aristocratic or elite class exploits the labour or proletariat or subaltern class. The exploitation, discrimination and control or hegemony over production and employment may force the working class to rebel or break the law. This paper is an attempt to highlight the reasons and consequences of employment issues delineated through the subaltern characters and events of the novel.

Keywords: Employment, Marxist, Subaltern, Exploitation, Hegemony

Introduction:

Vikas Swarup is a renowned novelist and diplomat from India. The novels *Q & A* (2005), *Six Suspects* (2008) and *The Accidental Apprentice* (2013) are his well-known novels. *The Children's Hours: Tales of Childhood*, a collection of children's stories that was released in 2009 to assist "Save the Children" and spread awareness for its battle to prevent violence against children, contains *A Great Event* by Swarup.

In his novel *Six Suspects*, Swarup portrayed contemporary issues like discrimination of caste, class, gender, colour, race, power, position and employment. The protagonist and other subaltern characters of the novels face employment issues in today's India. Some are graduates who are ambitious while others are labours but they lack employment which results in breaking the law and committing crimes. This paper is an attempt to highlight the

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reasons and consequences of employment issues delineated through the subaltern characters and events of the novel. The events and subaltern labour class characters will be critically analysed from a Marxist perspective.

A Marxist Perspective of Employment

According to the Marx theory, the employment relationship is based on a transaction that establishes workers' subordination to capitalists and the subsumption of workers' productive capacities under capital, foreshadowing the modern theory of the employment contract as an institution determining an authority relationship. This theory supports a coherent and realistic explanation of capitalist exploitation as based on the control capitalists exercise in the production process and it is not susceptible to objections of essentialism and naturalism.

The issues with work today are not specific to the struggles of any one group; rather, they relate to both the amount and quality of labour. The low wages in many economic sectors, the unemployment, underemployment and precarious employment experienced by many workers, as well as the overwork that frequently characterises even the most privileged forms of employment, are among these issues. The capitalists or the Aristocratic or elite class exploits the labour or proletariat or subaltern class. The exploitation, discrimination and control or hegemony over production and employment may force the working class to rebel or break the law. In a welfare state, educated and skilled workers are unemployed or exploited physically and economically. The traces of issues of unemployment and employment of the subaltern workers are delineated through literature.

Subaltern

A "subaltern" is a person who holds a subordinate or inferior position. Antonio Gramsci introduced the term for the first time in his article Notes on Italian History which was published in Prison Notebook written between 1929 and 1935. He defined the "subaltern" as: 'Nonhegemonic groups or classes are also called by Gramsci "subordinate", "subaltern" or sometimes "instrumental".' (Gramsci xiv)

In postcolonial studies, the term "subaltern" is most frequently used. The term subaltern now comprises all the subordinate individuals of lower rank in various aspects like caste, class, gender, colour, religion, position or any other reference or context. In literature, all the subordinate characters can be represented as subalterns.

Critical Analysis

Vikas Swarup in his novel *Six Suspects* delineates issues related to employment, discrimination and exploitation of labourers. The workers or labourers are a barmaid who is murdered by the son of a minister, flood affected girl in search of food and shelter, a university graduate who is a mobile thief, a driver of a bureaucrat, a tribal in search of holy rock and a labour who is digging a trench. All these workers encounter discrimination and exploitation while working in their respective fields. All these subaltern worker characters and events are analysed through a Marxist perspective to highlight the various issues related to employment in the present Indian context.

"Given these antecedents, it was surely only a matter of time before he graduated to open murder. ... Fifteen days later, Vicky Rai was arrested in

Lucknow, brought before a magistrate, and managed yet again to obtain bail."
(Swarup, "Six" 5-6)

Vicky Rai is the son of a Home Minister. He killed Ruby Gill, a Ph.D student at Delhi University who worked part-time at Mango Bar to support her family. She declined to offer him a drink because the bar was closed. In front of his visitors, he felt humiliated. He roared and took a revolver out of his coat pocket, enraged by the insult and disobedience. After being jailed in Lucknow for fifteen days, he was brought before a judge and once more was granted bail. This is an example of how money, fame and power can oppress workers. Just for abiding by the laws and regulations of the small business, the female employee is shot dead by a customer. Powerful individuals appear to be assassinating justice for underprivileged workers. Because he is successful in coercing and manipulating the witness, the criminal is let go. Even though everyone is aware of the facts, the judiciary values testimony, proof and evidence. The subaltern female employee's family members are unable to grasp it. They did not receive justice, only pity.

"The following letter arrived today, marked 'Private':... Your younger sister Ram Dulari." (Swarup, "Six" 36-37)

Bollywood actress Shabnam Saxena receives a letter from a female fan and her lookalike, Ram Dulari, Maithil Brahmin, age nineteen, who resides in the hamlet of Gaurai in the Sonebarsa block of the Sitamarhi district. She continues by describing how good a cook she is. She knows how to cook traditional dishes. She accurately observes all fasts and festivals and is a strict vegetarian. She then requests Shabnam to offer her a job and a place to stay in her house. She ends the letter by addressing herself as "your younger sister" in the greeting. Many villages in India are terribly neglected and left at the mercy of nature. With the exception of amenities and assistance during natural disasters, the government simply makes commitments to them. The letter is only one instance of how careless the administration is. The villagers do not receive a good education, decent housing or even employment in their areas. Instead, the letter ought to be addressed to the relevant government officials. Yet the villager's refugee writes to a famous actress to ask for a place to stay and a job. The majority of the isolated villages lack employment.

"I WILL BE DEAD in approximately six minutes. ... At least it will be painless, though that watery brown liquid had a terrible taste; it was like swallowing mud." (Swarup, "Six" 51)

One of the six suspects in the murder of Vicky Rai is the graduate cellphone thief, Munna Mobile. Bhusiya, his employer, catches him in the act of having sex with his wife. He is given the choice of accepting death by gunshot or swallowing poison by Bhusiya. He agrees to the second. Despite living on a temple's property, he does not believe in God. He thinks, God is associated only with the wealthy. Mr. Dinesh Pratap Bhusiya is in front of him and is directly shooting at his abdomen with a revolver. When given the choice, he chooses to die by poison rather than a bullet because it will not pain him. The opportunity or right to use the law to establish their innocence is denied to the oppressed and poor servants. They could fall prey to traps and actively participate in the crime. If proven guilty, they will either be fired or killed by gunfire. Because He favours the affluent more

than the poor, even God, their greatest hope, is powerless to save them from their situation.

Servants are the most under-appreciated class of people in the world. ... So while Mr D. P. Bhusiya was at his brick kiln in Ghitorni, I would be in his bed with Asha, earning an extra hundred rupees. (Swarup, "Six" 54)

Munna expresses his distress at being a servant and a lowly person. The socioeconomic class of the servant is the most undervalued in the world. They donot seek the affection or pity of their employers. What they want is to be respected for their knowledge rather than their actions. Mr. D. P. Bhusiya's carelessness gives him the joy. His wife tells Munna that he is impotent, he has the appearance of a bulldog. He has been dating his wife for the last two months. What excites him the most is that she pays him hundred rupees for each "performance." While All of the servants serve a variety of duties for their owners because they are a member of the family but they have consistently been overlooked and undervalued. They are aware of all of the family's secrets. They have the option of rescuing their masters or exacting revenge on them. They can be trusted, but if mistreated or underpaid, they may jeopardise the reputation and confidence of their masters.

If truth be told, my exploits as a slipper thief were nothing to write home about. ... A girl will let you touch her breasts for a Motorola C650. She might even open her legs for a Nokia N93. (Swarup, "Six" 57)

Munna had previously been a slipper thief. He then turns into a travelling thief. In comparison to scuffed slippers, he receives ten times more. Sim cards and PIN numbers are something he is familiar with. As he realises that stealing mobile phones involves a lot more organisation and planning than stealing shoes, he subsequently partners up with his best friend Lallan. It allows him to maintain a moderate level of living, purchase a few decent pieces of clothes and get to know a few local ladies. A recent college graduate has turned into a slipper and a mobile thief. What other options do the educated have if they cannot find employment? They donot want to become thieves; instead, it happens because they are unable to obtain employment. Either a decent education may help the underprivileged and destitute find jobs or they can work as labourers. If none of these possibilities is available for them, they decide to become thieves.

"By the time he wakes up from his reverie, it is too late.... This is the end of his career as a driver, of his dream of getting Ranno married, of a government job for Rupesh." (Swarup, "Six" 91-92).

The driver of Mohan Kumar's car, Brijlal has his head resting on the steering wheel and it is parked up against a lamppost that has been bent at an unnatural angle. The collision severely damaged the front of the Hyundai car. In his twenty years of driving, he has never made a mistake like this. He worries that he may lose his job. This signals the end of his driving career, his desire to wed his daughter Ranno and his son Rupesh's opportunity to work for the government. Suddenly he notices Mohan Kumar, who appears to be dead or imminently so, sitting in the backseat with his eyes closed. The poor subaltern driver was so frightened of his mistake that he immediately decides to leave for his home hamlet hides for a few weeks till things calm down. Then he will move to a new city and establish a new job. When the employer is extremely rigorous and tough, the subaltern servants quake

whenever they make a mistake out of fear of losing their jobs. Employers who are wealthy and haughty overlook their employees' sincerity and dedicated service but they never forgive the mistakes their employees have done. Nonetheless, the employer never tries to take their errors into account.

As Mohan puts the phone down, there is a knock on the door. ... Oh! What is this knife doing here?' (Swarup, "Six" 110-113)

The entire conversation between the master and the servant demonstrates the rage and anger of a servant against a cruel and helpless employer. When the employer violates the bounds of decency, the servant is forced, against their choice, to violate all other bounds, barriers and boundaries, including those of class and rank, wealth and poverty, strength and weakness, employer and employee, higher and lower and order and chaos. If the master respects his servant's expectations, feelings and trust, the servant will continue his lifelong services with honesty and commitment.

"It has been a month since you quit working for the Bhusiyas. ... 'But won't she prefer a millionaire liar to an honest pauper?' I grin." (Swarup, "Six" 147-148)

The impoverished mother's constant concern is for her son's employment. If they do not work, they cannot subsist. They have no means of support; therefore, they are forced to live inactive lifestyles. If they do not work, they will not have anything to eat. Even a college education will not be of any use to them since they lack the necessary connections to find employment. Although the kids downplay their parents' concerns, it is a major subject for them.

Brijesh hands the pistol to the bald man and suddenly grips both my arms. I squirm, try to break free, but he is too strong. ... Natu grins and begins to work on my middle finger. (Swarup, "Six" 185)

A graduate youth starts stealing mobile while being impoverished and jobless and ultimately becomes a cash thief. He will undoubtedly be held responsible. All of his hopes for the future and the retrieval of the briefcase have crushed him. He is punished. The impoverished are never shrewd thieves to get away from the police.

Dolly knew the foreman, a man called Babban who had a permanent frown on his face. ... The girl quickly gave him one, and shooed him out. (Swarup, "Six" 319-320)

Workers have an extremely difficult life. They have many family members, yet fewer working hands. The chance to work is infrequent and wages are low. They toil away all day in dangerous situations, suffering from physical discomfort all over, so they can feed their family. They appear to be exploited animals rather than human beings. Their look and garb represent indicators of their destitution, marginalisation and separation. The working class is not intended to live like the affluent.

"Two days later, Eketi was feeding stones into a crusher when all of a sudden there was a loud explosion and a huge cloud of dust rose from a corner of the pit. ... Another worker turned him over, and Eketi cried out in anguish. It was Suraj." (Swarup, "Six" 322)

The workers risk their lives in order to earn daily wages to feed and support their families. The poor are required to labour in such risky situations. Their lives are worth exactly what they are paid each day. Although the family of a worker who passes away on the job site will likely get compensation, this will not end their troubles with access to clothing, food and housing.

The next day work resumed inside the pit, but it was no longer the same. ... This city was done with her. And he was done with this city. (Swarup, "Six" 322-323)

For the elite, the lives and deaths of disadvantaged workers are comparatively cheap. The lives of the impoverished might readily be taken for their own advantage. By forcing them to labour in hazardous conditions or penalising them for their insults, the elite makes their lives challenging. The root cause of the problems of the poor worker is to face problems with employment and earnings.

"I called Ram Dulari to my bedroom and told her of my plan. ... Then we'll begin tomorrow." (Swarup, "Six" 356)

The powerful elite has the right as an employer to impose their expectations and compel the employee to comply with them, either out of compulsion or out of goodwill. The subaltern worker is forced to follow the customer's order. They mindlessly obey their employer without ever considering the implications of what they are doing.

Conclusion:

Vikas Swarup's *Six Suspects* expresses the employment issues of the workers engaging at different places with different exploitation and discrimination. All these workers are treated as subalterns and victimized, insulted, humiliated, exploited and above all ruthlessly butchered. The novel is the best example and portrayal of the employment issues of the subaltern workers in contemporary India. As a welfare state, all citizens should be given equal rights and opportunities to maintain democratic values as mentioned in the constitution of India. There should not be any discrimination or exploitation of the workers. All the workers must have the right to express themselves and get justice and equal opportunities to survive with equality and self-respect.

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The Setting of History on Social and Subaltern Front in Select Fictions of Amitav Ghosh

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Abstract

From the decade of the eighties, the propensity of Indian English Novel of infusing facts from the past is specious as the two-dimensional presentation of the socio-political situation in India and creating the way for New Historicism. It has become an integral fragment of Postmodernism theories. It interrogates the defined departure between history and fiction. By the new historians, the past is manmade. As literary writings are the postmodern viewpoint of past happenings that confront, conventional historiography and its authority to depict historical happening tangibly and truthfully.

Keywords: History, subaltern, explore, past, influential

Introduction

The concept of "the textuality of history" depicts that the past happenings are explained in forms created by an idiosyncratic considerate writer, who is, a historian. So, historical observation is in no way unbiased and unprejudiced. Postmodernism is an honest endeavor to unshackle history from the chains of the edicts of absolutism and its prodigious thoughts. It complements an assortment of jargon in history. The New Historicism has drawn the squeaky contour separating history and fiction undetectably. It has made available to the writers the liberty to rebound into history and to re-assert its fact. Exploring the role of history in fiction, B.K. Nagarajan notes down:

History thus gives an occasion to philosophize as well as a situation to literary exploration for examining its values for our existence. It becomes a literary artifact to contemporize the past, and universalize its system of s across times and space. The lifeless past is all on the premise of history and perpetuated through the term philosophy of life. (33)

The setting of In an Antique Land brings together a subaltern history of the pre-colonial Indian Ocean-Mediterranean trade. The historical setting is formed through the history of the life of Bomma, who is an Indian slave, and Abraham Ben Yiju, his master, who is an Arab-Jew merchant. The theme is inferred from the epistles between merchants who carried

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out business, in the twelfth century, in regions connected by the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean. Amitav Ghosh, read articles of the letters of traders who were successful businessmen during the middle ages. In some of the transcriptions, he located a peripheral mention of the association of an Indian slave with intercontinental businessmen. The account of the book interlaces the experiences of a research scholar of anthropology in the Egyptian villages, with the process and outcome of his research on the twelfth-century Indian Ocean-Mediterranean trade.

Ghosh took a postmodernist historical tactic while creating settings for medieval history. In customary historical writing, the historians secrete their presence as Mondal says, "to achieve a reality-effect for their texts" (154). In his edifice of history, Ghosh presents himself as the narrator who is addressed by other Egyptian characters in the book as "ya Amitab" (IAAL 43). He provides a touch of imagination to his account of history in the very opening lines:

The slave of MS H.6 first stepped upon the stage of modern history in 1942. His was a brief debut, in the obscurest of theatres, and he was scarcely out of the wings before he was gone again ? more a prompter's whisper than a recognizable face in the cast. (3)

Amitav Ghosh had little clue about the name of the slave, so he applies the term "slave of MS H.6" for him. Getting precise, Amitav Ghosh got his hint in a writing published in a Hebrew journal, in 1942 in a Hebrew Journal, *Zion*. The article comprised transcriptions of written communication by medieval merchants. In one such letter, there was a mention of the Indian slave. This book was assigned the catalog number 'MS H.6'. Here, we find Ghosh getting comfortable with the syntactical of a conventional historian who strictly remains connected to the incident mentioned in the archive. By amalgamating the impartial tendency of a conventional historian with the inventive slant of a fiction writer in the book, Ghosh dents the claim of history with pure truth.

The history of Bomma and his connection with Abraham Ben Yiju is present in the archive as "barely discernable traces that ordinary people leave upon the world" (6). In the letters which were the source of communication that took place between Abraham Yiju and his trader friends, the mention of the slave is ignorable. It made Amitav conjecture that the presence of an unimportant person like the slave can find a place in the historical archive if "only people who had the power to inscribe themselves physically upon a time" were "the literate and consequential, the wazirs and the sultans, the chroniclers, and the priests" (6). It is this thought that made him inquisitive to learn about the slave, Bomma, his world, and times. Ghosh's fretfulness for the common individuals encouraged him to take the jump into the archive, to search the portions of individual experiences, and to construct a picture different from that what is shown by scripted history which has been strongly established.

The archive Ghosh investigates does not have enough to bring out the whole legend of Bomma. However, by applying imagination, Ghosh connects the available information which is in pieces, to frame a conceivable past. The past he explores confronts the concepts of sophisticated development of the past, as depicted by the colonial and postcolonial writers. Thus, it is a wholehearted attempt to project as a substitute to the traditionally presented human

world.

Ghosh recovers the legend of Ben Yiju Bomma and the world of Medieval Eastern business chiefly through the original documents, of the Jews of the medieval ages known as Geniza documents. The Synagogue of Ben Ezra that Ben Yiju joined in Aden had a Geniza like every synagogue in the Middle East. As per the popular way among the Jews, they dropped all their writing into a Geniza. The writings deposited in the Synagogue of Ben Ezra remained aloof from the world in the Geniza for centuries and were afterward taken to different research establishments including libraries of Europe. It is through those medieval communication related to Ben Yiju, that Ghosh creates the chronicle of a slave, Bomma, and his master Ben Yuju.

Bomma, the Indian slave who, chiefly, persuaded, the writer's travel through the setting into the twelfth century, takes a life-like reputation and possesses an impartial identity. Bomma despite being a slave was wholly trusted by his master and sent to Aden and Egypt with goods valuing hundreds of dinars. The slave's position in Ben Yiju's trade became more and more significant over the years. "In some of the letters received by Ben Yiju from his friend, Bomma is referred to as Shaikh" (218). Through a document written by Ben Yiju, probably, towards the last years of his life, the document which is now preserved in the Annenberg Research Institute, Philadelphia, Ghosh infers: "Bomma was with Ben Yiju when he went back to settle in Egypt in the years of his life" (292).

The understanding between Ben Yiju and Bomma propagates Amitav Ghosh's description of the perception of slavery in medieval times. He announces that the discernment of slavery in the twelfth century was diverse from the one that has been made evident in the books describing the period after 16th-century European colonialism. At one stage, the slaves were like apprentices and agents having the right to share profit in the trade of their masters. In the next stage, the relationship between the master and slave gained a religious and spiritual feature. In the twelfth century the period during which Bomma and Ben Yiju lived, the Vachanakara Saint-poets of South India and the Sufi saints in the East, had images in their poetry in which image of slave and master was symbolic of the relation between devotee and God. Bomma, though unknown about the Vachanakara poets of his time, would have been certainly "acquainted with the popular traditions and folk-beliefs of his native land which upturn and invert the categories of Sanskrit Hinduism" (215).

Similarly, Ben Yiju would have shared the beliefs and practices of Sufi saints subverted the orthodox religions of the Middle East. These inarticulate counter-beliefs, the author believes, were at the base of the relationship between "the matrilineally descended Bomma and the patriarchal Jew who would otherwise seem to stand on different sides of an unbridgeable chasm" (216). Thus, we find Ghosh, deifying the comprehensive and assorted propensity of the vernacular faiths and conventions as opposed to the orthodox religions representing consistency and elitism.

Thus, in the novel, Bomma is recovered from the brims of history, but on the other side, it concludes with other individuals disappearing into the pages of history. The majestic presentation of history frequently scoffs individual histories. It is against this that Amitav Ghosh presages his readers to be on guard. In *An Antique Land*, Ghosh creates a

subaltern history by rifling into the archive for the scarcely palpable midgens of an Indian slave of medieval times.

In the same way, in *The Calcutta Chromosome*, through the imaginative Murugan, the author, draws the personage from the corners of *Memories* and puts his focus on the history of malaria research. The *Memories* which contain the verified observations and views of various colonial doctors, linguists, and archaeologists, become the archival source through which the substitute history is drawn. The postmodernists consider history to be an idiosyncratic treatise that is designed and framed by the influential, of the influential, and for the influential, is inveterate in the fiction.

By deconstructing the accepted realities of malaria research undertaken by Ross, the fiction *The Calcutta Chromosome* demonstrates the facts which have not been formed by western science and rationality. Antar while working on his computer finds that the ID card is of L. Murugan, who in the decade of nineties, had worked with him in *Life Watch*. He, on August 21, 1995, had bafflingly vanished from Calcutta. Through Antar's reminiscence of discussions with Murugan, and with the help of a 21st-century computer-aided World Wide Web search, the account of the fiction is set into a substitute history of nineteenth-century malaria research. He had built up a hypothesis that the acclaim for the discovery of malaria is not only because of the lone virtuosity of Ronald Ross but "some person or persons had systematically interfered with Ronald Ross's experiments to push malaria research in certain directions while leading it away from others" (31).

Murugan acutely illustrates Ross's inscrutable silences about his assistant, Lutchman, from the *Memoirs*, who consistently had been accompanying the British scientist through the malaria research. The account of the fictions spreads out from those hushes and inadvertences in Ross's narration. As Claire Chambers says: "all the quotations directly attributed to Ross in the novel are exact citations from the *Memories*" (*Relationship between Knowledge and Power* 222). The work, through Murugan, depicts the biographical realities of the British scientist to devastate the impression of scientific luminosity around him. Ross as Murugan tells, "was more of a lover of poetry than a scholar of science. He was a 'human', fishing', shooting' Colonial type" and had no special aptitude for scientific research (CC 44). His only contribution to the world of science was his work on malaria.

Murugan emphasizes the point and is astonished that Ross was able to achieve a solution to the malaria enigma in such a short period whereas other better-competent scientists had spent decades on the subject:

The actual research . . . took just three years. . . . He kicked off in the summer of 1895, in a little hole-in-the-wall army camp in a place called Secunderabad, and ran the last few yards in Calcutta in the summer of 1898. And for only about half that time he was actually in the lab. The rest went into cleaning up epidemics, playing tennis and polo, going on holidays in the hills, that kind of stuff. (43)

Contrary to the achievements accepted as reality regarding Ross's scientific vocation, the work presents an option to what is certified in history about mysterious science veneration projecting, chiefly, real-life personage Lutchman, and the imaginative Mangala.

These two are depicted as common people who were chosen by Dr. D.D. Cunningham who was in charge of the Calcutta laboratory, which was a place "full of people looking for a job and a roof over their heads" (122). Lutchman and, especially Mangala immediately adjusted to the work and within a few years "she was way ahead of Cunningham in her intuitive understanding of the fundamental of the malaria problem" (122). She treated syphilitic patients with the blood of pigeons impinged with malaria. Murugan came across a letter written by Dr. Farley that explained what he furtively saw in the Darbar and rejected the treatment as "quackery" (126). Taking a clue from the letter, Murugan announces that even before western science, Mangala was aware of the source of malaria. She had created a specific rinsing of malaria that could be cured in pigeons and was then inoculated into patients.

The work, through Mangala, brings out a possible substitute for reconnoitering the fact of the physical world and nature. Mangala's pattern of 'seeing and knowing' eludes the decorous categorization of western science. About this Elleke Banibrata, comments:

Mangala is a genius . . . but what further empowers her potential is her being unhindered by the ties of the academic world. She is not required to classify everything. . . . unlike Ross, or any other western scientist, she does not need to read zoological treatises to see the difference between one kind of mosquito and another, honors she required to write any paper or produce any documented evidence. (70)

Having received inadequate informal education and professional training, Mangala, an immobilized individual, cannot be accepted to deserve a place in the domain of mainstream science. Dr. Elijah Farley rejects Mangala's action as "quackery". The influential western judiciousness cannot accept the fact that is different from the popularly agreed medians. So, the unprecedented inventors are considered by the western world as "a false prophetesses" (CC 126).

The work, like Amitav Ghosh's other fiction, throws light on the other views which have remained obscured in the world. The consultants of such views are destined to be subdued under the pages of textual history. So, any endeavor to refurbish facts buried by influential is next to impossible. The fiction counters the silences in recorded history with the deterrent of silence and secrecy. Mangala and her companions are projected through the words of Murugan as representatives of counter-science that works on the principle of 'silence secrecy' and has ideas and principles contrasting to that of mainstream science:

Maybe this other team started with the idea that knowledge is self-contradictory; maybe they believed that to know something is to change it, therefore in knowing something, you've already changed what you think so you don't know it at all you know only its history. Maybe they thought that knowledge couldn't begin without acknowledging the impossibility of knowledge. (88)

Murugan exploits the gaps and crevices in Ross's narration to reveal the hidden history of malaria. Ross started his research by assuming, "Doc Mason's mosquito-juice theory", the gist of which is "the malaria bug was transmitted from mosquito to man via drinking

water" (60). Though he offered a lot of money at the beginning of the juncture, nobody was prepared to take the role of guinea pig for his experiments. It was, "on May 25, 1895, at exactly 8 p.m. a guy called Lutchman walks into Ross's life" (62). Henceforth he became a regular companion in Ross's life till the history of malaria was made. Murugan's account of the hidden past hints that Ross understood the relation of female anopheles' and malaria only after Lutchman had given some ancillary indications about it.

Ultimately it was on 20 August 1897, Ross successfully uncovered that malaria is diffused by the bite of the anopheles', a female mosquito, and the great mystery is, Murugan says, "the scientist doesn't know a goddam thing about mosquitoes, he's never heard the word anopheles" (66).

Murugan throws light on the breaches and ambiguities in the accepted history of malaria research to authenticate his rendering of history. The central figure is made of insignificant, marginalized figures brought into the center, thus proving at the likelihood of the important role played by common people in history. The outcome of Mangala and Lutchman's pursuit of immortality is covered in suspense. The account does not obfuscate directly if they were able to achieve what they wanted in their experiments.

Conclusion

Ghosh has recognized the stimulus of the Subaltern Studies in evolving his attitude towards History. His works are about the happenstance of setting history in the frame of the lives of ordinary people. History happens to be an unwavering aspect of his work. His stories deviate from the conventional element of popular history. The attention is not so much on the ostentatious as it is on the effect of history on general people. Amitav Ghosh spotlights his devotion to the conflicts of common people whose lives are created and formed by the majestic events of history. His works depict a personal past that could not find a place in history scripted for the public. Along with this, his works also reveal affairs of history considered to be least important and so ignored.

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A Study of Interrelationship between Language and Power

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Abstract

A message is the exchange of thoughts, ideas, feelings, etc. We generally do it in our mother tongue. But now in modern times, the world has come closer, globalization continues and the era of computers, the internet, etc. has come and survival in the world competition has made us communicate in the most used language in the world apart from our mother tongue. English is considered the common language of the world. That is why it is very important to communicate in English. Mother tongue, regional languages, and English language are taught in India. English is the official language in many countries of the world. Various scientific researches, international trade, communication, etc. are done in English. Various materials available on the Internet are in English. The English language came with British rule in India. Since it was their mother tongue as well as the official language, they also started using English in office and business functions in India. Due to the importance of English since the time of British rule, English has its roots in India even today. This research paper studies the interrelationship between language and power.

Keywords: English Language, Interrelationship, Language, Power, Language Learning

Introduction

Power means strength. If seen in the social context this relationship is linked with the elite class. Power is the ability to control the actions of others. Power is the mainstay of social structure. Power in society is manifested in two forms - the form of power and the form of influence. In the modern world the power lies in money, muscles and politics. But there is one thing that can control, deviate, direct and guide these tools of power and that is language. In other words, language creates power. Let us find out the relation between these two - the language and the power. In order to establish this relation we have to understand the only and ultimate weapon in the armory, the language, and how this weapon

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can be skillfully wielded to acquire the power.

The language is an acquired skill and so is the acquisition of power. The child learns his initial language from the family and society. Family and society are his first school for language learning. After that, he goes to school and learns to read and write. This type of language teaching is defined as secondary skills. In general, language is the mainstay of the teaching-learning process. In the absence of linguistic knowledge, proper communication does not take place. After reading many books, students say that the language of this book is difficult. Commenting on the method of teaching and the proper use of language of a teacher, the students form the opinion that a particular teacher is good or bad. Many such arguments are found in human life, which we make by listening to the language of a person.

The teaching-learning process depends on effective presentation. Unless we present a fact to the students in the proper language, it will not be possible for the students to learn it. Students are generally less interested in learning the facts presented. When the same facts are presented in simple and understandable language and by the use of local words, the students show full diligence in assimilating them. Thus, language plays an important role in an effective presentation, communication and exerting influence. The third condition for the success of teaching-learning is the communication process. Unless the process of communication between teacher and students is proper, the process of teaching-learning will not be successful. Local language words can also be used by the teacher to bring the students closer to him. Later the literary nature of that word can be introduced. Many such activities are accomplished through language and their success is attributed to proper communication; again this is language.

Listening skill also plays an important role in the process of developing language skills. Listening skill also plays an important role in the development of language because students like to listen more than reading which requires a lot of concentration and no physical action. The students, through the gesture and posture, accent and emphasis, pitch and tone, the use of words and structure of sentences learn to acquire the effect that is produced by the language. Students show their interest in listening to different types of poems and songs because of diction, form, cadence, rhyme and rhythm. They are imaginative, creative, has condensed use of words especially chosen for their sound and meaning and provokes thoughts, touches heart evokes human feelings and emotions. Good poems and song create imagery with the appropriate and powerful use of proper words. The melody creates a kind of impact which not only appeals your heart but impacts the soul. On the contrary, no person likes to listen to bitter language. Thus, based on language, the first condition develops listening skills and the second condition discourages listening skills.

The realism, vigor and appeal to imagination are the key factors in making the writing appealing and the writer is appreciated or criticized for it. Powerful use of language in writing exerted a lot of influence on human beings in different era and many a revolutions took place. The acquisition of good speaking skill by the great leaders is the greatest weapon to rouse people for a cause. They use appropriate words, phrases, proverbs, idioms and anecdotes to create a powerful impact on the listeners. A memorable and impactful speech is the outcome of not just what you say but more often how you say it. The pace, pitch,

volume, intonation and pauses play the most important part in making a speech a great speech. The techniques of using a powerful language can be learnt through painstaking process. All these are learned through the linguistic process. Influential writing and speaking involves the careful use of language. It is famously said that 'power flows through the barrel of a gun', which I would like to show through this paper that actually the 'power flows through the barrel of a language'.

The Inter-Relationship between Language and Power

Language and power are closely related to each other. The more people who speak and understand the language, the more importance is given to it in political domain which help them to gain power. Majority of the linguists struggle to give importance to their language and make their identity based on linguistic power in the ruling party. Mostly those who have influential language are given special importance in political circles. Power is always institutional. They are considered to be legally important, based on the language they influence the authority. Language can make people come together and this togetherness is then directed towards a particular goal. Power thus can be wielded through the proper use of influential language. Therefore, it can be said that language and power are directly proportional to each other.

Let us check this fact with the help of the most influential political, social and military leaders of different countries. One can listen to the speeches of the social activists, like Martin Luther King, Robert Owen, Teesta Setalvad, Rahul Bose, Sunderlal Bahuguna, etc. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has great leadership qualities as well as good communication skills. He was often seen as a good orator. He stuns the audience with the clever use of language. He employs a lot of phrases, proverbs and idioms and uses figurative language to disarm the opponents. He wins many a wordy battles with his way of employing powerful words expressed in his unique style. He has a knack of using the common place story, idea or anecdotes to influence people. Many a political leaders have more academic qualification, but Modi outshines them and influence people with his speeches. Also, the audience gets tired of speakers' reading the speeches. It is also necessary to have proper posture and gestures, which is a kind of non-verbal communication, to grab the attention of the audience and to keep audience engaged. Once you have influenced people with your language and thoughts, it is easy to get their support which culminates into a political power. A speaker needs to be easygoing and accessible when communicating with a wide variety of people. His movements should not be clumsy. He must use appropriate language according to the age-group, profession, experiences, linguistic communities of the audience. It is better to use the language of the audience to make a connect. Although it is a deviation but it is necessary that the language should be spoken with proper accent, stresses at proper places, pauses wherever necessary, of course the proper use of words would be the basis, to exert influence. A speaker must follow certain rules of communication to make it effective. Speaker must take care that whatever he wants to say should be honest and truthful and not imaginary. He should base his statement on conviction, only then can he present his statements effectively. Any sayings and statements that are not related to the actual subject matter mar the effect of the language. So, the speaker must be honest in his statement, his

purpose must be genuine. The uses of high levels of formal language, unwanted speech, distasteful subjects, etc. do not have a proper effect on the listeners and they do not remain attentive. Also, the speaker should not have unattainable goals, unrealistic claims, and wasteful efforts. Every public speaker should keep his or her speech to the point. So, the speaker needs to plan the speech realistically and easily. Each speaker makes his speech easy and effective if he does not rush, in a playful environment, with natural control of his movements and the best use of language.

One of the main purposes of language presentation is to convince and bind people. e.g., The seller does the job of persuading and convincing the customer to buy a product. The speaker tries to build his reputation through language presentation. For this, he entertains the audience while performing. Keeps the audience engaged with topical anecdotes, parables, and jokes.

Language is also necessary to acquire knowledge and retain it in long-term memory. They make the base of our emotional self. One such maestro from Vidarbha region took up the task of teaching simple concepts in the Varhadi dialect and became very popular on social media. Nitesh Karale, a teacher from Wardha teaches in the Varhadi dialect, has created a perfect blend of language and education. He believes that the lessons learned through My-Boli (i.e. mother tongue) can lead to success. He has made full use of the authentic Varhadi dialect while teaching. He has also opened the way for a government job by teaching many people. This shows that language and power are closely related.

Amitabh Bachchan is an Indian actor, television host, film producer, former politician, and occasional playback singer known for his work in Hindi cinema. He is considered one of the most influential actors in the history of Indian cinema. Bachchan is known for his tremendous voice and language. He has been a speaker, playback singer, and presenter in many programs. Famous film director Satyajit Ray was so impressed by Bachchan's voice and language that he decided to use his voice and language for commentary in Chess Ke Khiladi as Satyajit Ray could not find a suitable role for him. Embellished with the rare title of superhero of the millennium, Amitabh Bachchan's unbroken ruling over Indian cinema for over four decades is his stellar voice and the power of language.

Conclusion

No communication can be complete without language. A person's ability to communicate and influence people depends on proficiency in language skills. The ability to understand the feelings and thoughts that one wants to express depends on the use of language. Language is not only a means of education but also is taught for exchange of thought, administration, trade, communication, tourism, employment, etc. Without the influential use of language there can be no wielding of power. There is definitely an immense relationship between language and power.

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An Analytical Study of Absenteeism of Students from Higher Education Institutions of Nagpur City

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Abstract:

The paper deals with the issue of absenteeism of students from the HEIs of Nagpur City and the factors affecting the issue. It will focus on the collection of data from students shortlisted after the preliminary investigation. The study will deal with students coming from financially distressed families and will consider the gender variable component to reach to conclusion. The data for the said study was collected through the online as well as offline mode with the help of a questionnaire involving the role of the family of the students studying in Nagpur City. The study will also deal with the effect of the introduction of and the role of the online education system on the students coming from all classes.

Key words: *Absenteeism, Higher Education Institutions, Students, Nagpur City, Financial issues, Pandemic*

Introduction:

One of the issues plaguing the HEIs and the policy makers connected with HEIs is the absence of students from the traditional classrooms. The issue assumes a grave dimension specially when the said category of students, are into their formative years, ready to become the responsible citizens of our country. It has been proved through various studies that the effect of traditional classrooms on the students bear a great impact on their overall well-being. The teachers in their roles as guides and mentors and the peer learning environment transforms the individual student into an empowered being capable of dealing with the challenges falling on his way ahead in life. And yet it has been seen that the moment a student enters adolescence, 25% of them only continue with formal education through HEIs. The present study is an attempt to understand the situation of the other 75% of students and conclude as the first step towards finding a probable solution. The study will also focus upon whether the gender variables and the deadly pandemic faced by the entire world has any significant role to play in this.

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The consensus is that some of the youths stay away from classrooms for no reason at all. And some have financial issues at home compelling them to discontinue studies or not attend classes on a regular basis. They take admission in HEIs but do not attend College regularly. The difference is seen in the approach of the youth towards professional courses and traditional courses too. The professional courses guarantee a job, involve a lot of fees, promise a bright future. Whereas traditional courses are looked upon as only adding a tag behind the student; as a kind of corollary to the education taken earlier. Students opting for BA, B. Com, B. Sc courses only want the degree certificate to qualify. So, the rate of absenteeism in case of traditional courses is seen more.

The students seeking scholarship benefits are required to have a minimum of 75% attendance. The effect of the College environment develops the personality of the youths like nothing else does. It is imperative for those involved in the process of Teaching-Learning (TL) to be concerned with the issue. With this intention in mind, the researchers prepared a questionnaire with questions on regular classroom attendance, attending assessment sessions including the mandatory internal assessment of the affiliating University, and other co-curricular / extra-curricular activities.

The book, 'Virtual Learning: Insights and Perspectives' by Prof Ravi Inder Singh and Prof Pooja Sikka states:

..... transitioning to an 'online mode', is faced with many challenges. These include inadequate access to the Internet, a lack of uninterrupted power supply, inadequately trained teachers, the absence of a rigorous system of monitoring, barriers to replicating the relationship between teachers and students in the online environment, a rise in screen time and the absence of regional language content development resources. – (pg V of Preface)

The above challenges pose hurdles in the way of students in the online teaching mode. A need was felt to study the condition of the students and their response to classroom teaching in the traditional way.

Survey:

An Offline and Online Survey was conducted of 442 College students pursuing degree in 5 Colleges of Nagpur City.

Link of the details of students' response: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1UOjhks99AI7Ziyn8FGcABDsUyFseDgNExOQmK0NxSAk/edit#gid=2108104376>

The survey shows the following findings:

S. No	Questions	% of students
01	Percentage of Girls filling the online forms	92%
02	18 to 20 years of age	61.3%
	21 to 22 years of age	23.3%
	23 & above	15.4%
03	Students who belong to the Arts Faculty	71.7%
	Students who belong to the Commerce Faculty	20.1%
	Students who belong to the Science Faculty	3.6%
	Others	4.5%

04	Students attending college regularly Students attending college sometimes Students not attending college	69.7% 23.5% 6.8%
05	Students who have attended college in the online mode Students who have sometimes attended college in the online mode Students who have not attended college in the online mode	62.2% 20.6% 17.25
06	Reasons for not attending: <i>(Students could click multiple options)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of mobile phone • Lack of connectivity • Job or Business • Not comfortable with online mode • Busy with household work • Lack of interest in education • Financial issue • Lack of support from family • Absence of parents • Post-pandemic absence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27.1% • 13.6% • 16.7% • 4.8% • 7.2% • 1.8% • 14% • 3.2% • 2.3% • 14%
07	Reasons for not attending after the pandemic: <i>(Students could click multiple options)</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transportation • Lack of hostel facility • Due to low financial situation • Lack of interest in studies • Lack of support from family • College is discouraging • Responsibility of younger siblings • No interest in studies • Does not like the teacher • Does not understand the subject • Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.4% • 5.2% • 21.5% • 3.2% • 5.7% • 4.1% • 4.1% • 6.3% • 2.5% • 12% • 23.3%
08	In families, where only father works In families, where only mother works In families, where both parents work In families, parents and siblings work In families, where nobody works	44.8% 12.7% 24% 10.9% 1.4%
09	Annual Income of families Below Rs. 50,000/- Between Rs 50,000/- to Rs 1,00,000/- Between Rs 1,00,000/- to Rs 2,00,000/- Between Rs 2,00,000/- to Rs 5,00,000/- More than Rs 5,00,000/-	53.2% 26.7% 12% 3.8% 4.3%

Findings / Conclusion:

- 92% girls responded. Out of the 5 Colleges, 4 colleges were girls College. So, this data cannot be considered from the gender variable perspective.
- 30% of the students did not attend the college. Out of which, the lack of mobile phones is considered as the main reason.
- 'Lack of transportation' is termed as the reason behind students' absence from the classrooms.
- It is clearly seen that most of the houses face financial issues. Their annual income is less than Rs. 50,000/- putting them in the most vulnerable class. For them meeting the immediate expenses is more important than gaining knowledge from formal institutions.
- 67.2% of students' guardians are laborers and the general awareness regarding higher education and career prospects is less.

- 52.5% of families suffered the loss of jobs of the earning member during the pandemic period and so the onus was on the students to support themselves. They accepted financial help from some or the other external agencies or relatives.

Suggestions:

1. Considering the above findings, the HEIs should have more agencies funding them to create Incubation Centers for startups and skill development cells.
2. The HEIs should have a strong monitoring system at the entry level to connect with each student and know their condition. A regular mentoring system should be in place to check with the ratio 20: 1.
3. 'Earn while you learn' scheme should be a regular feature of every HEI. The students can contribute in the Library, Sports Department, Laboratories and Guidance Centers
4. A mechanism to know about the inclinations of the students at the entry level should be devised by every institute.
5. A self-help group of students of third year can be created to help the FY students. Peer learning can also be encouraged. Students can concentrate more on the start ups if the studies are also taken care of.

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The Meme is the Message: Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic Analysis of Social Media Memes

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○ Dr. Mahesh Kumar Meena**

Abstract

Humour and sarcasm are potent tools against oppression and have been a great medium of expression. Digital technology gave birth to political satire on the internet. Social media is free, consumed by a large population, and has emerged as a platform for expression for the Indian public. Social media memes are becoming popular as an expression of political opinion. That makes memes a medium for communicating information through humour and sarcasm. The study is a qualitative enquiry into the structure of political memes. Political memes were analyzed from semiotic and structural points of view. The study applied syntagmatic and paradigmatic analysis of political memes on Instagram. The study focused on the Indian political spheres. The study concludes that subjective humour is an essential part of a meme. The study also identifies that meme templates are generally texted with images used to generate multiple memes, and a single type of meme can produce multiple meanings using various types of paradigms. Social media memes have different layers of humour and sarcasm, criticizing or promoting a particular political ideology, party, or person. Social media memes are a great medium of political expression. Social media memes demonstrate a greater level of Indian democracy and political freedom in the digital era.

Keywords: Social Media, Meme, Political Meme, Semiotics, Democracy

Introduction

At the end of September 2021, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) reported 336.60 million rural internet subscribers and 497.69 million urban internet subscribers (TRAI, 2022). Web 2.0 has enabled a participatory communication system in which media users actively understand and evaluate content. Internet memes are a new kind of communication.

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Due to technological affordances, "the mainstream media" no longer produces news and entertainment media alone (Dijk, 2013). Media is democratized today. Digital media and social networks allow ordinary people to contribute to the media environment. Those inputs may assist many. In a society where "going viral" is a sign of value, anonymously made content can go viral (Stein et al., 2014). However, little is known about how user-generated media material affects viewers. Political memes are essential to the internet society. Political meme's structure, language, and meaning research are few in number. Studying Indian political memes is crucial for the political discourse in India.

Politics depend on memes because they can influence public opinion. Memes are usually funny, reference pop culture, and are created and shared anonymously online (Patrick, 2012). Memes' meaning shapes internet users' thoughts. Memes affect what people pay attention to, how they search for and consume information, how they view the world, and, finally, national politics. Given the connections between consumers' media consumption and their political judgement, it is simple for memes to be disregarded because they may not seem to contain substantial information. Memes are cultural elements that propagate through imitation (Blackmore, 2000). This study will utilize the word to define user-generated digital content that generally mixes humour and visual text and is distributed to a broad audience through unofficial networks.

Internet memes often make fun of political figures and causes. Memes are mocking, witty, clever, irate, or moving (Davison, 2012). Visual memes have multiple images. The phrase usually refers to a group of distinct texts that share tropes or themes, such as the "sabkanahihotaLaxman" (not everyone has this Laxman) concept in Figure 1.



The meme in Figure 1 is based on the scene from the very popular Hindi film "main hoonna". The second meme humorously criticizes the government's covid vaccination drive, while first meme criticizes Rahul Gandhi.

A "single" meme is the variety of ways an image is combined with text, not a specific recipe. Even if a person never sees all the memes, they are created with their companions in mind (Shifman, 2013). Memes surpass annotated images.

Memes are often used in politics, but historians have ignored their persuasive power. Milner (2012) characterizes meme discourse as political involvement, with two exceptions to this rule. Yet internet memes have not been fully understood from a semiotic perspective (Ross & Rivers, 2019). There is a significant gap in understanding the meme language and the meaning-making process of memes. The structure of political memes, the meaning they make, and the idea behind a meme have not been studied in India.

1.1 Aims of the study

Qualitative research examines internet meme structure. This study identifies meme syntax and how it is used in different paradigms to generate meaning. Image and text meanings are studied. Memes speak. The study seeks to understand meme language and its political implications. Social media now speaks in pictures. The study examines memes semiotically.

2. Methodology

The study keeps a qualitative approach to understanding the phenomena of the language of memes in depth. The goal is to understand the signs and symbols that create meaning in a meme; for such purpose, syntagmatic and paradigmatic analysis of political memes on social media is found suitable (Micki, 2015). The methods were used to create a thorough understanding of the syntax of political memes and how the same syntax is used in various political memes to create various paradigms. Content analysis is a scientific method to analyze visual text on social media (Chagas et al., 2019).

A sample of 100 memes was analyzed. The platform used was Instagram, a popular image-sharing social media platform. Moreover, Instagram is the most popular social media platform among young Indian youth. To select the sample, purposive sampling was used. The criteria for sampling were as follows: (a) memes should be political, and (b) memes should be in the Indian context. (c) memes should be in Indian languages. Several hashtags were searched on Instagram. The list of most popular political hashtags in the table-1 that was used to select the samples.

Table I Hashtag Queries Run on Instagram

Sr. No.	Hashtag queries on Instagram
1.	#IndianPolitics
2.	#Indiapolitics
3.	#Indianpoliticalmemes
4.	#Bjpmeme
5.	#Congressmemes
6.	#Aapmemes,
7.	#Politicalmemesindia

3. Results

3.1 Syntax of memes: Internet memes combine images and text. Internet memes use a file image of a person it targets and then add text to create various meanings. The sample studied shows that a specific syntax type is used in social media memes.

- 1 Image and Text: It was found that social media memes are made up of both pictures and words. Image is significant to a meme because it helps set the scene and define the meme. The text comes, usually below or above the image works as a subtitle for the image. It gives the impression that two people are talking. There can also be more than one image with text to show a conversation.
- 1 Face-changer: Social media memes take popular images that have established popular meanings and replace the faces of those characters with famous politicians. This creates different meanings.
- 1 Language: The language used in memes is popularly English and Hinglish (Hindi in Roman script). India has twenty-two languages that are recognized by the constitution. Two significant languages that Indians speak are English and Hindi. It is a cause for people mainly express their political opinion in Hindi or English.

3.2 Context of Memes: Memes cannot work without the assumed background information. People consuming memes intelligent, educated, and up-to-date on politics is assumed. Thus, memes do not provide any background information. It is thought that the audience already knows everything. Nirmala Sitharaman, the finance minister of India, stated that the Rupee is not going down; the dollar is being influential in the debate over the Rupee's decline over U.S. Dollar's prices. Netizens started trolling the finance minister using various memes. Contextual information is absent in social media memes; thus audience needs to be politically aware to fully interpret the meme. For example, in figure 2, the meme criticizes Aam Aadmi Party for its liquor policy, but the context is completely missing. It is a sum of six images, where the education minister of the Delhi government, Manish Sisodia is talking to a schoolgirl and is assumed to teach new English alphabets. The meme establishes the notion that students are being taught "A for Acchi Daaru (good liquor)" and "B for Badhiya Daaru (fine liquor)" in schools under the Delhi government. The context that the Delhi government of Aam Aadmi Party is promoting liquor consumption in their policy is not given. It is assumed that the audience already knows it, and then Sisodia is trolled over it.

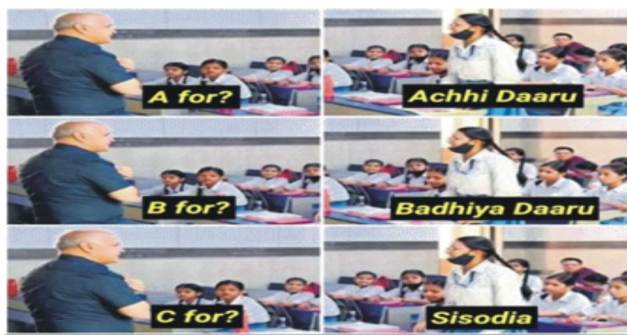


Figure 2 Meme Trolling Aam Aadmi Party's Liquor Policy in Delhi

3.3 Single Message Multiple Memes: Various types of social media memes got circulated during Punjab's liquor policy. Aam Aadmi Party was trolled in memes for a policy price decline in liquor prices in Punjab, assuming that it would make the state's people drunk. The assumption is that the chief minister himself is drunk and using the template in various memes. This is trolling the newly formed Aam Aadmi Party government in Punjab. Various memes carry a single message and troll a politician or a political party. The same case happens, demonstrating an opinion that politicians who belong to Indian National Congress are dumb. The idea is shared using images on social media and comparing congress politicians to monkeys and other animals. The cases suggest that multiple social media memes can carry single messages. The following images were trolling Nirmala Sitharaman for her statement. The images, while being different, carry the same interpretation. The first image assumes if the finance minister was a doctor, then she would have denied that her patient is dead but she would have said that he is not breathing. It is the same thing but said in different ways that it does not hurt someone. Similar trolling is found in the following meme that also assumes that the finance minister is saying that their team did not lose the match; the opposite team won. Again, she denies the fact that their team has lost. In the third meme, it becomes a bit harsh that she again denies the inflation problem in India by claiming that people are poor. These memes carry a single meaning that Nirmala Sitharaman just denies the alleged poor conditions of the economy. In all three memes, we have the face of Nirmala Sitharaman and text above and below the main image as the subtitle.



Figure 2 Various Memes Trolling Union Finance Minister

3.4 Trolling vs Glorifying: Memes are not always used for criticizing or trolling someone. Memes can be used to glorify a political person, ideology or party. Memes are found praising people in humorous ways. Figure 3 demonstrates the conspiracy over Babri Mosque and Ram Mandir and praises Lal Krishna Advani's role in demolishing the Babri Mosque and Narendra Modi in building the Ram temple. The meme is glorifying the ideology

of the Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). For several decades, Ram Temple has been a major political issue for Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). This is core to the political ideology of the Hindu nation. The issue of the Ram temple in Ayodhya has enough political influence to bring BJP into power and made union government in 2014. The hegemonistic messages that BJP supporters have communicated are that BJP did what they promised in the 2014 elections. Memes work as agents glorifying the philosophy of the BJP.



Figure 3 Meme Praising BJP

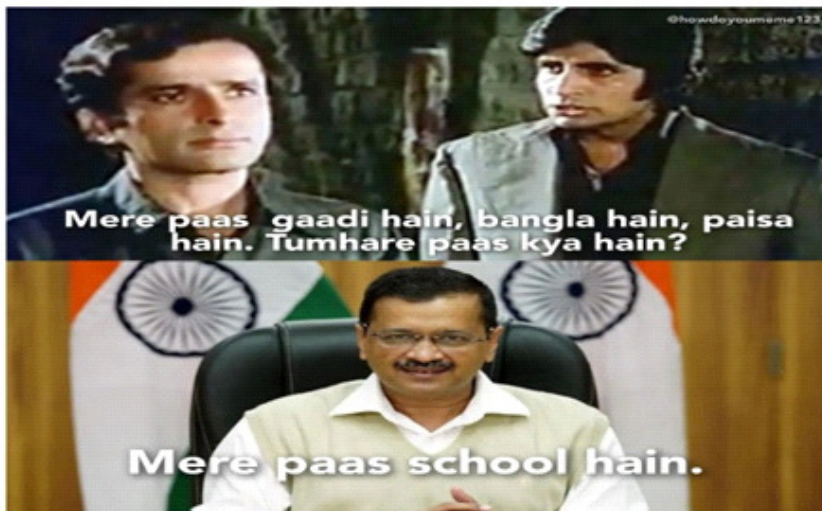


Figure 4 Meme Promoting school infrastructure of Kejriwal

A similar case occurs where memes praise the work of the Aam Aadmi Party's government of Delhi for its policies on school education. The meme in figure 4 takes an image from the famous film *Deewar* (Yash Chopra, 1975) and a cult dialogue between two movie protagonists. The very intense scene between two brothers when one wealthy and criminal brother asks his honest policeman brother how he has a car, mansion, property and wealth; what is his honest brother's got? The next image is Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal with the subtitle "mere pas school hai (I have schools)". The whole idea is that corrupt politicians have wealth, but Kejriwal has made good public schools under his government. The meme is humorous and promotes his governance.

4. Conclusion

The cheap internet in India has increased online communication. Every Indian citizen now expresses on social media. Internet memes have taken street humour online. Memes are images and text. Meme text appears above and below the popular image. The subtitle gives the image meaning. Humorous and multi-meaning. Memes contain multiple images as well. Memes create illusion of dialogue. Memes take on new meanings when political figures replace popular faces.

Moreover, the context is always absent in social media memes. Social media memes presume the audience is politically aware, educated and knowledgeable. The absence of context is crucial to the meme language as it assumes that the audience knows everything. A single meme can create multiple meanings, but many memes are also created to emphasize a single idea. A single joke can be disseminated by various memes sharing the same idea and structure used for trolling a particular person. This means that meme campaigns can be helpful in popularizing a political idea.

Moreover, memes are not used for trolling always. Memes are also used to glorify a political ideology, person, or party. Memes can be used both ways, for promotion and trolling.

Memes are found as a medium for political expression with humour and sarcasm. Memes are politically crafted messages to share political ideas among the masses. Social media memes are messages that democratize media production and consumption. Social media memes are important for political freedom, and it is enriching the political discourse in India.

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Historical Significance of Shankarpat in Bhandara District

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Abstract

Through Shankarpata, rural life, their livestock, farm labour, agriculture-based supplementary businesses in the village are sustained. In the 21st century, the means of entertainment have changed, rural life has been destroyed and cities have blossomed, problems of urbanization have arisen. RashtasantTukdojiMaharaj says, "No business in the world can stop unemployment, unemployment. Agriculture is the only occupation in which maximum number of people are given employment. The power to convince the unemployed and give them work is only in agriculture/agribusiness." While doing agriculture business in Bhandara district, Shankarpat is played as entertainment and entertainment. Farmers and rural people are brought together and agricultural culture is cultivated. Communal harmony, social unity, cultural heritage are preserved. Thus, rural culture gets a revival.

Key Words: Agribusiness, Sankarpat, entertainment, folk festivals, customs, culture, social unity.

Introduction:

"Man's life begins with celebration and ends with celebration."

India, which is full of diversity, has different rivers, mountains, land surrounded by sea on three sides, there is no other country in the world that has such diversity. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Andaman and from Gujarat to Bengal, each region has a different language, religion, dress, food, festivals and culture. All the provinces have preserved their culture. All these have created a profoundly rich Indian culture.

Agriculture and animal husbandry are two major occupations in India. Starting from the Harappan civilization. Excavations have yielded physical means of entertainment in the Harappan culture. Humans have sung, played music and danced on occasions of joy as entertainment. It is from this that the need and necessity of various means of entertainment

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has arisen.

Folk culture, ethos, sports, various arts and entertainment in India changed over time. Marathi people are celebratory. Padwa, GaneshaChaturthi, Dussehra, Diwali, Eid, Natal Asha along with various festivals also get to see various sports. In the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, in fact, during the harvest season, one can see dandar, mandai, wrestling riots, animal fights, bullock cart rides i.e. Shankarapat, drama, tamasha, chaos and other means of entertainment and folk festival.

The tradition of Shankarapats is ancient in Bhandara district. E.g. Rural farmers pay attention to animal husbandry along with farming and use animals for entertainment through these Sankarpats such as Masal Cha Pat, PachgaonPalependhari Pat, Pimpalgaon (Road) Pat etc. Chariot races in Aryan period, animal fights in Harappan culture, cock fights, bull races were popular in rural areas and even today in the 21st century in the age of internet in Bhandara district, second day Shankarpat is held to celebrate Sanam during the harvest season.

Objective

The main objective of this study is to study Shankarpata in Bhandara district and explain its historical importance.

Apart from this there are other objectives

- Entertainment is an important human need.
- Many devices are used for entertainment.
- Entertainment gives rise to various addictions.

Importance of study :

These Shankarpats have social, cultural, economic, political and historical importance. Shankarapatas are also used as a means of preserving folk culture. Traditional history, folk songs, folk culture are preserved through dramas, dandars, gondhall, tamasha, qawwali, kustidangal. Therefore, it is necessary to study the real picture of rural life by understanding their historical significance. Agricultural labourers, rural professionals, artists, women etc. participate. Also, their participation in maintaining rural and agricultural culture is very valuable.

Importance of Shankarpatas

"Another one got the idea. He made the pair cool all around.

A second pair of bulls was planted. to run

Attracted public attention. It was fun.

Later Shankar pata started. Village by village.

It would have been better to have some purpose in it. Bullocks are fed by Devoni.

The competition increased the strength of the bulls. For agriculture. ..

But it also has side effects. Keep up the good work.

Bull driving season. It comes next. .

Agricultural work remained. Shankarpat's venture.

People do Kasab Karma. Nanapari.. (Gram Gita)

Social Significance

Human is a social animal. Along with food, clothing, shelter, entertainment is also a

human need. Social unity in rural life, burning of social customs and socialization process etc. were maintained through Shankarapata. For hundreds of years, the culture is being preserved by filling the Shankarpat every year. Shankarapata has a lot to contribute in family life and marriage institution. Shankarapat is an important means of marriage, marriage and marriage in rural areas through watching and hospitality. On this occasion, important tasks such as seeing girls, choosing boys and coming together of two families become successful due to Shankarpatra.

Economic Importance

Entertainment and entertainment are not as important as Shankar pata, but entertainment is done through night plays, tamasha, chaos, qawwali etc. The expenditure on this is in lakhs. Also in Shankarpata money is poured on gambling, sattapatti, zendi-mundi, hod etc. Race is important in Shankarapat. Apart from that, there is a turnover of lakhs of rupees, many kinds of rewards and prizes. Shankarapat is not complete without racing.

Markets, toys, observing the sky, getting innovative products. Business is done as a means of rural employment. Many rich farmers have become deshodhadi due to the hobby of Shankarpata, due to this financial turnover, politics, social causes and family system in the rural areas have also had bad effects.

Historical Significance

In the 21st century (the age of LPG and internet) where agricultural systems are being destroyed by sez; Bullocks, cows, goats, horses, buffaloes are decreasing. Humans have started eating these animals. Mechanized agriculture has come. But even in this case Shankarapat is filled on the occasion of a special festival. The contribution of rural culture is important in maintaining this tradition. The agrarian culture that changed during the British era and lost its form in the 21st century. Protecting agriculture, preserving agricultural culture means protecting the country. Rural culture is disappearing in the process of urbanization. Villages dried up, cities swelled and no one was ready to do farm work.

Increasing Addiction

Addictions like drugs, alcohol, gambling, smoking, etc. for entertainment are initially done as entertainment, then after getting used to it, it becomes a physical and mental need. The last person becomes addicted to addictions and becomes a home for various diseases. The remedies of doctors, physicians, hakims do not work. Getting used to any good or bad habit is addiction, now the whole world is concentrated in mobile due to internet, today mobile addiction has become a global problem. Many problems are arising affecting childhood, family life, social sphere, rural life, sports, etc.

Communal Significance

Shankarpats are held for celebration and entertainment, in which people of different castes, religions, sects and parties in the rural areas forget all differences and enjoy it together, thus creating an atmosphere of unity in rural life through art, entertainment, sports, Shankarpat, animal fights, folk art, drama, , Tamasha, Gondhals, Dandaretc occasions create communal harmony.

Conclusion

Due to the global pandemic corona, the people of India started to understand the

importance of their villages, agriculture, the passivity of urban life was proved.

RashtrasantTukdojiMaharaj while preaching through bhajans says that,-

*"Let's go to the small village, don't stay in the city,
Not food, but MarsheelUpashi.
All the land is like gold, but no one has Rabena.
He got up and became a servant, greedy for money.
Who will do the work of agriculture? Speak up brother Majsi..."
Oh, the empty wheel spins
Isn't the shrine of your village?
A poor person living in a village, fasting,
Food-SatraLavitosiKashi.....
..... who serves the poor village
He is honored with fame. (RashtrasantTukdojiMaharaj)*

Tukdoji Maharaj has emphasized the importance of rural life through the above hymns. The Maharashtra government had banned Shankarpats by law in the interim, but in 2021-22 the ban on Shankarpats was lifted once again and approved. From this, the government has realized the necessity of Shankarpata.

Thus, the social, cultural, religious, economic and political importance of Shankarpata as animal husbandry, agriculture, rural life and entertainment needs to be preserved even today.

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Analytical Study of the Practical Status of Fin Tech in India

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Abstract

In the last decade, financial technology has changed the face of Indian cash economy by transforming it into a cashless economy. Today the concept of virtual currency has also been launched. This changing environment of the Indian economy can be considered responsible for the creation of new employment as well as for radical changes in the life style of Indian citizens. Integrated concept of Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar and mobile, and schemes like Digital India have brought revolutionary changes in the structure of urban and rural economy. Although it is true that Fin Tech has taken the financial transactions within the national boundaries to the cross borders but the success of this system will depend to a great extent on the awareness, technical skills of the citizens and the availability of basic facilities in the technical field.

Key Words: Financial culture, Digital Technology, Digital Literacy, Digital Transaction, Financial Services, Virtual Currency.

Introduction

Fin tech is the short form of financial technology. In general, the use of technology in financial transaction is called Fin Tech. Through this modern technology, quick and transparent facilities are being provided in the field of banking, insurance, business and financial services. India is believed to be the fastest growing fin tech market in the world. In fact, the main basis of the economic development of any country is depend on the infrastructure of that country..Similarly, under financial inclusion, it is also very important to ensure that the person standing at the last end of the society can also get the benefit of economic development. That is, no person should be deprived of economic reforms. According to Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal-"India is poised to become one of the largest digital markets with rapid expansion of mobile and internet. At present, more than 21 hundred fin tech companies have been established in India" ..All though it is true that for the initial 5 decades of independence it was not possible to make purchase in the market

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without currency. Gradually the place of currency was taken by ATM cards. But due to the use of financial technology since last one and half decades, through ATM, Debit Card, Credit card and mobile banking, digital payment is easily possible from small shops to big shopping malls. Overall a comprehensive change is being reflected in the country's economic structure and economic culture.

Objectives of Research Papers:

At present, almost all the nations of the world are going through a radical change in the financial sector due to fin tech in the field of goods and services. It has affected the old banking process, transaction pattern and consumer behavior to a great extent. In view of these facts, the following 2 objectives have been set for the analysis of this research paper- 1) To analyze the practical situation arising out of fin tech in the context of the Indian economy. 2) To evaluate the effects, pitfalls and challenges of fin tech. Research Methodology -This research paper is entirely based on secondary data and sources. Historical, observational and comparative method has been used to analyze the facts related to this study. Articles published in Google Scholar and various journals have also been studied as per the requirement. Similarly, on the basis of available literature and facts, an attempt has been made to portray the positive and negative aspects of the emerging innovative trends related to Fin Tech.

Review of literature :

The field of Fin Tech is full of immense possibilities and we can also say that in this era of technology, FinTech is also necessary for the economic and social progress of the citizens. Although enough research has been done on this subject at the Global level, but in the context of Indian economy, the number of research on this topic is very less. Many areas related to the Indian economy, especially the rural Indian economy, are still outside the purview of FinTech. If we discuss about global research, it is believed that "FinTech has the potential to completely transform the financial market and set competitive prices for products and services"⁽¹⁾ (Soumen & Amit, 2022). On the other hand, the fact was also accepted that in the last 5 years "FinTech has changed the nature of the traditional market"⁽²⁾ (Silky, Shalini & Anubhuti, 2022). Some thinkers have also concluded that "the FinTech industry in India has been affected to a great extent due to the impact of COVID-19"⁽³⁾ (Dakshata, Mounika, Priya & Sumit, 2021). Similarly, it is also believed that through this technology, digital payment has become possible while saving time and new direction is being given to the behavior, habits and possibilities of Financial industries"⁽⁴⁾. (Isha & Vidyayana, 2020). Similarly, some thinkers also believe that "An ecosystem related to financial products and services is developing through FinTech, which is having a direct impact on the consumers"⁽⁵⁾ (Priyadarshini, Barney, Daniel, & Leben, 2020). In fact, in this research paper, An attempt has been made to identify such areas related to the Indian economy, which are far away from the influence of FinTech and in the same perspective and trying to identify the positive and negative effects of FinTech.

Explanation, Discussion and Findings of Research paper:

For many years after independence, our country was globally recognized as a nation

where a large part of the population was far away from banking and financial services. But in the last few years, the increasing speed of digital economy in our country has drawn the attention of the entire global economy towards us and completely changed all our traditional practices. We can say that till the year 2010 digital payment in our country used to be through RTGS, Debit Card, Credit Card etc. The RTGS System was introduced in our banking sector in 2003-04. Mobile and internet facilities were also in their initial stage in this decade. In our country 3G and 4G Mobile technology has been expended after 2011 and 5G technologies was introduced in 2022. Due to these facilities, the trend of consumers gradually increased towards digital payment,. Later, due to demonetization in 2016, about 86% of India's cash went out of circulation. By this process we not only promoted the trend of digital transactions but also gave strength to this system. It is often accepted that the year 2020 has been a turning point in terms of digital transformation and consumer behavior. due to the impact of COVID-19, touchless payments and businesses have encouraged the digital economy. During this pandemic, gradually, digital applications and services had to be introduced under all the business. In November 2020, financial transactions of about Rs 411 crore took place through digital payments. Similarly, by December 2021, more than 17 fin tech startups had achieved "UNICORN" Status.

Some researchers believe that "fin tech is expending in urban areas as well as rural areas in India. It is increasingly being accepted by the youth, especially among the techno savvy". ⁽⁶⁾ (Anita & Debabrata). All though the veracity of these findings must be accepted but we should not ignore the fact that due to lack of technical skills and knowledge, some class-specifically, elderly people seem to be deprived of its benefits. It is believed that the number and reach of digital payments has increased significantly post COVID-19. The figure for 2020 tell us that 25.5 billion real-time payments have been recorded in India this year, which is the highest in term of aggregated online payments in the USA, UK and China during this period. It is estimated that India's digital economy is likely to reach the level of USD 1 trillion by 2025.

Some studies have concluded that "At present, all the nations are undergoing a radical change in the financial sector, goods and service sector due to finTech. This has completely changed the entire banking process, consumer behavior and financial culture"⁽⁷⁾ (Sumit & Jian). In this context, if we look at the Indian economy, we find that schemes like "Make in India", "Digital India" and due to arrangements like aggregation of Jan, Dhan, Aadhar and mobile, positive changes can be seen in terms of financial transactions in urban and rural part of India. UPI was launched by NPCI in the year 2016 With the objective of implementation and smooth operation of digital payment system in India. The effect of the expansion of this system is that according to the data released by NPCI, financial transaction of Rs 6.39 lakh crores has been possible in the year 2021 under this system. Despite these huge figures, we have to accept that rural India is still far behind from urban India in this matter.

Similarly, it has also been accepted that "As the markets are getting globalised, the banking sector is getting digitized, cashless payment systems achieving newer heights and the financial culture is changing smoothly". ⁽⁸⁾ (Vinay & Rajat, 2019). While these findings

are indicative of a change in financial behavior, we must also bear in mind that the change in financial culture in our country has yielded mixed results. It is true that it has a wider impact on the markets of urban India as compared to the weekly markets of rural India. Rural India will be able to take full advantage of it only then, when people have developed technical skills and they have confidence that the transaction done by them is completely safe.

In the context of Fin Tech, it is also acknowledged that "The technology offers an opportunity to impact the business environment in India, albeit with some challenges"⁽⁹⁾ (Krushna&K. Anushree, 2019). In fact, India is an emerging market in the field of financial technology. At present, the efforts to give the latest form to the traditional Indian market is going to continuously through timely changes in the financial system. While the average adoption rate of Fin Tech globally is 64%, but the average adoption rate in India is close to 87%, which is the highest in the world. India's contribution to the Fin Tech market alone in FY 2020-21 was US \$ 50 to 60 billion. According to the survey and study conducted by Ostone Consultancy Group, "by 2025, this market is expected to grow even more and reach 150 billion Dollars". In our country, under the Digital Public Research (DPR), it is being ensured that it can be used by anyone and anywhere by including open source software, open AI model and open standard etc.

In fact, "Fin Tech business provides a software application and digital platform for commerce and consumers & for financial products and services., to use these services, facilities like laptop, desktop, smartphone, tablet and internet are required"⁽¹⁰⁾ (Peter.J.Margan). In the context of this conclusion, we can say that due to financial technology in India too, our cash economy, is being converted into a cashless economy and is becoming easier and more efficient. Our digital economy is gradually strengthening its roots in the urban and rural masses. Today the number of internet users in our country has reached 83.4 crore and the amount of monthly transaction through UPI has reached Rs 461.7 crore. It is believed that since the beginning of the 21st century, the rate of digital payments has increased almost 10 times in our country. It is also estimated that 26 lakh new jobs will be created by 2025. Over 3.2 billion financial transaction have taken place through BHIM UPI in July 2021 in India, this can be considered a symbol of our digital speed. In this episode, about 19.2 crore rupees have been paid through Fast Tag, which has been made mandatory for toll collection and more than 1.7 billion transaction have been done through Umang App.

It is also believed that "The introduction of digital currency can prove to be helpful for the Indian economy in many ways and it will eliminate the need for cash in large transactions"⁽¹¹⁾ (Yojna, 2022). We are well aware that the Reserve Bank has to spend a lot on the printing of currency, its distribution, maintenance and management. It is roughly estimated that the Reserve Bank will save about Rs 4000 crore per year due to the issue of digital currency. Here, this fact is also very important that the loss due to counterfeit printing of currency can also be avoided. Significantly, it is also very difficult to prepare digital currency in counterfeit form.

Some researchers also believe that "fin tech is the innovative development of new

technology-based business models. It is a technical process of financial facilities. The success or failure of this process depends on the mutual co-ordination between the Bank and the Fin Tech player⁽¹²⁾ (Brijraj & Varun Upadhyay). In this regard, we can say that today the era of wallet and ATM is on the verge of ending and the amount of online payment is increasing day by day than cash payment.

At present, "Fin tech is the fastest growing sector globally and India is counted among top 3 countries in this sector".⁽¹³⁾ (Sudhir Pant, 2020). It may be noted that globally such facilities were started in 1967 by Barclays Bank. At present, cross border transactions are also being encouraged by the International Monetary Fund. In this series, international transactions are being promoted recently by establishing connectivity between Singapore's 'Pay Now' and India's UPI payment system. This has definitely started a new chapter in the mutual relation between these two countries. Along with this, there are immense possibilities of getting its benefits to the overseas Indian, experts, professionals, students and their families. We can also say that the increasing popularity of UPI payment system based on indigenous technology is proving that gradually this system is becoming more preferred than cash payment.

Today, the aspect related to the Indian economy that is being discussed the most at the global level is 'the Indian steps towards a cashless economy'. In fact, after the decision of demonetization, the method of digital payment spread rapidly and the Indian consumers gave a quick response to this process⁽¹⁴⁾ (Naveen, Suraya, Muskan-2021). In accordance with the Indian economy of the present era, we are making ourselves a part of virtual economic behavior. Today all big and small transactions are being done through virtual payment. Both customers and shopkeepers are transacting easily using Pay tm and QR code. Overall, faceless, cashless and paperless economy is developing in our country. Today many fin tech companies are seen developing rapidly like Pay tm, Bill Desk, Phone Pay, Policy Bazaar, Razor-Pay etc.

It is also often accepted that due to FinTech, the Indian financial economy is constantly getting innovative directions. "This technology not only provide us some opportunities for expansion of business sector but also create some technical and practical challenges before us"⁽¹⁵⁾ (C.Vaijai,2019). In fact, it is a financial technology related to banking and non-banking services, this is a new trend or we can say that it is a vigorous effort to make financial facilities accessible to the masses but hundred percent success of all these efforts depends on the financial & digital literacy of all the citizens. According to the report of the National Survey of India where in 2011 the rate of general literacy in our country was 73% and now it has increased to 77.7% in Sept.2022. That means about one fourth of the population of this country is still deprived of general literacy. It is believed that if the infrastructure of any country is weak than no matter how much effort is made, the system cannot be strengthened. Basically, under financial inclusion, it is necessary to ensure that the person standing at the last end of the society is also associated with the new technological economy. Although it is true that our FinTech market is still facing the problem of Urban and Rural digital gap, data security and cyber security issues, lack of adequate digital literacy in remote areas, slow internet speed, cyber fraud, lack of trust and confidence in online

transaction etc. but the positive side of FinTech is that it has helped in controlling corruption, increasing financial transparency, developing cashless economy expanding insurance and banking facilities, realizing the dream of self-reliant India, make in India and scheme like vocal for local has played an influential role in the funding of such schemes.

In the report jointly released by BCG and Face book, it has been described that "The first 100 million digital Indians were, people who live in cities or metro cities. These people were not only connected to each other through social networking but this class is also actively involved in activities like online shopping, online banking and online payment". The practical status of the Indian markets with respect to FinTech tells us that although FinTech has started with a bang but there are still many areas where FinTech adoption has yet to be seen. Many areas of Urban and rural India steel seem untouched by the influence of FinTech like small shopkeepers, weekly market, rural transport services, sale of fruits and vegetables on a small scale, service of porters on railway platform, milk sales center in rural areas etc. We can expect that as digital literacy and financial literacy increase, the Indian economy will go on becoming a fully digitized economy.

Conclusion -Ancient India is now rapidly moving toward Digital India. Like other areas of governance and administration, the importance of internet and smart phone is increasing in the context of financial payments in the economic sector. It is true that technology like FinTech not only contributes to India's GDP, per capita income, sustainable and inclusive development etc. But it is also playing an effective role in providing new direction and redesign to the multifaceted development of the country. We can expect that due to FinTech, the cost of goods will be reduced and the quality of financial services will also be improved. In fact, by enabling technology and managing risks, We can develop a financial system that is more inclusive, cost-effective and flexible. In the current environment, we should also not forget that the massive growth in FinTech is an urban reality but uninterrupted access to it in rural India is still a problem. Today, it is also very important to pay attention to the fact that after issuing e-currency, the limits of cash payment should also be set so that a situation of complete financial transparency can be created through digital transactions. At last, we can say that the purity and transparency of the Indian economy through Fin Tech is largely dependent on the digital literacy as well as digital skills of the Indian citizens.

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Self-Help Groups in India an Effective Tool for Women Economic Empowerment and Poverty Eradication

○ Dr. Mahendra B. Wasker *

Abstract

People experiencing challenging conditions are found to be stronger when organized as a group and more empowered when given the chance to engage in an environment that is free, open, and non-threatening. Due to unequal access to governmental, social, and economic resources in India, which has led to high infant mortality rates, low nutritional standards, and low rates of female literacy, women are regarded as the "unsung heroines" of the country. In order to overcome these challenges, rural women needed to be grouped in order to develop their skills and increase their capacity for interaction, thought, inspiration, and action with a self-sufficient mindset. Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have established self-help groups (SHGs) to inform women about their constitutional rights, dietary requirements, and political participation.

Keyword:- SHG, members, women groups, women, self.

Introduction

People facing challenging circumstances are found to be stronger when organized collectively and more empowered when certain the chance to participate in unrestricted, open, and non-threatening environment, according to community groups. It is predicated on the idea that it is malleable.

Empowering women

In India, the term "women's empowerment" is popular. India as a nation is dedicated to promoting women. Even ignorant and undeserving men felt superior to women who did not earn them, despite the fact that women are viewed as "unsung heroines who work from dawn to dusk." Since then, the government has worked diligently to eradicate different biases.

In India, women play a variety of responsibilities both within the family and in society at large. Innovations that cater to women's practical requirements as well as their strategic

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interests are essential in response to these roles and responsibilities. To guarantee their success, enabling mechanisms must go along with innovations. This is the path to a change in society that will strengthen women.

Coming together

It was urgently necessary to group these rural women in order to showcase their skills. This group initially lacked initiative because of low self-confidence, a dearth of capital to launch new businesses, and poor credit worthiness. Due to their unequal access to political, social, and economic means, women had suffered. Low female reading rates, high infant mortality rates, and subpar nutritional standards were the direct results of this. It was discovered that working with specific women did not result in any beneficial changes to their standard of living. In order to improve the women's capacity to communicate, think critically, motivate others, and act in a self-sufficient way, we thought it was essential to encourage the women to establish self-help groups.

Ways with self-help

The key to empowering women is educating them about their legal rights, health and nutrition, gender equity, and the legislative process. There was a real need for the groups to lead training classes so that they could acquire skills and boost their confidence. By organizing different skill-based, income-oriented training programmers in agricultural operations, significant efforts were made to instill entrepreneurial essence and information among the rural farm women. Members were encouraged to cut back on unnecessary expenses and save between 100 and 200 rupees each month, depositing the funds in a joint account run by the elected group leaders.

In all these mechanism about the empowerment of women, Government and NGOs are unanimously established Self Help Group (SHG) to strengthen the women. If the women becomes independent in financial aspect, she will independently start her business and build up her career. Keeping this in views, it is essential to understand what Self Help Group is and it's functioning.

Self-Help Groups

Self-Help Groups are a small, volunteer group of underprivileged individuals, ideally from the same socioeconomic bracket. They become entrepreneurial thanks to the microcredit provided. It may consist of only males, only women, or even a mix of both. However, it has been observed that CA's groups perform better in all of the crucial SHGS Concept of Self Helps Group tasks.

The concept of SHG was established by Mohd.Yunus in Bangladesh. Later on, this conceptbrought sea change in the social and financial fields. In India, during 1970-80, in the states like Kamataka and Andra Pradesh, there were small saving groups of women and they convinced the impartance of savings to them. Thus, they created the group norms and guidelines. In India, self-help groups started out in this way. From dependency towards independency, and from independency towards interdependency, is the definition of Self Help Group. SHG is not any kind of scheme nor any project. But it is a group which

imparts progressive education to women. To bring sea change in the psychological, argumentative and financial condition of the members is the motive behind the establishment of these groups. To make its members financially independent is the thought behind the SHG. To bring about improvement in financial condition of the family through the saving, to think about the crisis in the society, to maintain amount for the business-all these can be possible with the help of SHG.

Self Help Groups is a collection of pastoral poor people who offered to form clubs in an effort to end poverty among their members. They make a commitment to save consistently and combine their funds into the Group Corpus, a collective fund. Members of the organization consent to using these common funds as well as any additional funds they might obtain through collective management. When forming groups, the following basic principles are taken into account:

A self-help club typically has between 10 and 20 members. However, this number may range from 5 to 20 in challenging parts like deserts, mounts, and areas with dispersed and sparse populations, as well as in cases of minimal irrigation and people with disabilities.

However, if necessary, up to 20% and, in exceptional circumstances, up to 30% of the individuals in a group may be drawn from families just above the poverty line who live continuously with BPL families and if they are acceptable to the BPL. Participants in the gathering. Multiple people from the same household cannot be included in the same group. An individual shouldn't belong to more than one group at a time. The managing and decision-making, which normally shouldn't be left entirely in the hands of APL families, must involve the BPL families actively. Additionally, members of the Self-Help Group who earn more than the federal poverty level are not allowed to serve as office holders (Group Leader, Assistant Group Leader).

In order to adhere to it, groups should create a code of conduct (a code of group leadership). Regular meetings that function democratically and allow for the open exchange of ideas and members' participation in the decision-making process should be held on a regular basis (either weekly or biweekly). Every meeting should be able to have an agenda that the group can use to make choices.

Members should consistently save money to develop their bodies. At routine group meetings, the group should be able to receive any required minimum savings amount from each participant. The Group's company funds are the savings that are thus gathered.

Loans to the member should be advanced using the group corpus that was identified. The organization should create financial management guidelines that cover the process for approving loans as well as the interest rates and repayment schedule.

All lending decisions should be made by the participants in the group meetings using a participatory decision-making method.

The group ought to be able to prioritize loan applications, establish repayment plans, determine the appropriate rate of interest for loans given, and carefully watch over the loanee's repayment of loan installments.

It is preferable for the Group to have a Group Account at a bank branch in the service region where Members can deposit any outstanding amounts after a payment has been made.

Simple basic records like a minute's book, attendance register, loan ledger, general ledger, cash book, bank passbook, and individual passbook should be kept by the organization. What do women's self-help groups do?

Facilitate members to participate in government schemes.

Encourage children, especially girls, to go to school.

Celebrate important days.

Attend Gram Sabha (village group) meetings

Assist in the health campaigns and veterinary camps

Develop unity and self-confidence among the group members

Form a platform where groups can interact to accumulate and share new knowledge and techniques

Inculcate the habit of savings and initiate income-generating activities

Create a space for women's participation in socio-economic development

Social awareness

As the capacities and capabilities of the self-help group members grow, these communities feel for the first time able to address social issues to the pertinent government agencies. These issues include:

• The need for safe drinking water, street lights, public sanitation and roads

• The scrubbing of public spaces

• Receiving land patta (deeds) for houses

• Finding inexpensive lodgings or restrooms

Gaining strength

Rural women's lifestyles, attitudes, and approaches have undergone radical change as a result of the establishment of women's self-help organizations.

- They are managing their own insurances. They take part in making decisions for the home.
- They have the ability to participate in societal issue decisions,
- They are able to assist other members of their community and are more responsible to their needs and those of their society.
- They can communicate with representatives of government agencies, NGOs, and banks to get their wants and rights met.
- In accumulation to generating income for themselves as a group, their strength and unity have opened up new opportunities for improvements in society.

- They have learned novel techniques in farming and other fields.
- The importance of a child's schooling is recognized (especially girls). By giving their children more nutrient-rich food and the appropriate vaccinations, women are protecting both their own and their children's health.
- The women are ambassadors for the development message, raising awareness throughout their complete family and community.

Suggestions & Recommendations

1. Is necessary to try to encourage bachelor women to involve in SHG
2. Government, social organizations, NGOs should try to encourage the participation more and most women from all strata of society in SHG
3. It is necessary to conduct a special drive for women to encourage them to save at least 40% of their earnings every month.
4. Innovative methods should be implemented while conducting the meetings of SHG during the peak period of agricultural work.
5. Member should be trained and informed about, book keeping and accounting, time to time transactions and audit.
6. Government should issue consolation grants every year for SHG
7. Government should provide special grants to SHG for Emergency Conditions.
8. SHG should conduct straight literacy drive for the literate women in the village. As such, Adult Literacy Classes should be conducted for the adult illiterate members in the village.
9. There should be strict supervision as whether the members are utilizing the amount of loan for their genuine need. As such, there should be watch as the timely repayment of loan. In case of any fault, the repayment of the loan should be done in one stroke.
10. Special awards should be given to members and office bearers of SHG for their exemplary work in the field.
11. Women members should produce seasonable goods. The product should be sold on the center established by District Rural development mechanism.

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Political Exposure of Tribal Women in Nandurbar District of Maharashtra

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Abstract

The thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar are "Be educate, be organised, and be agitate". According to Babasaheb Ambedkar, education is the only means to give self-confidence and self-enlightenment to every woman. The Indian Constitution also ensures that quality education is available to all. The objective of the present study is to examine the political participation of tribal women in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra. The study is based on primary data collected for a research project funded by ICSSR.

The study shows that the education and socio-economic conditions of tribal women are not satisfactory. Political participation and direct involvement in politics is an important area for women's development and empowerment. Only thirty-three percent of women are aware of political reservation, whereas only 10 percent of the tribal women are members of any political parties. As far as direct leadership, only 4.3 (17) women have ever participated in a chess election any time. The overall political situation of tribal women needs to be improved by giving women skills and opportunities to participate politics and develop leadership in the district.

Key words: Tribal, Women, political participation Empowerment

Introduction :

All over the world, literacy is increasing and is directly related to women's development and empowerment. In India, there are many leaks in the funding and implementation of the programs. The empowerment of women have various dimensions. Many other research studies show that household division of labour, attitudes towards girls, access to household property, control over resources, political participation, leadership, ownership of property, etc. are some important indicators of women's empowerment. Physical health is one of the important domain of women empowerment due to nutritional deficiency majority of the tribal women may faces reproductive and maternal health problems. The causes and

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consequences of illiteracy have a negative impact on the overall empowerment of women. When women is physically and mentally unhealthy, she cannot focus on their studies or work with satisfactory manner. Therefore, the conditions of poverty are considered as one of the main obstacles of women empowerment. There is big gap of status of women in India like SC/ST/OBC and other caste. The Indian government framed various policies and program to improve status of all women including tribal women. Also government has implementing numerous laws to protect women in the areas of education, social welfare, politics, and criminal law. But still the status of tribal women is not satisfactory in various domains like education, health, politics, economics, etc. So the present study aims to understand the political participation of women in Nandurabar district of Maharashtra.

The political empowerment of women

The Indian Constitution grants various rights to both women and men. One of the most important rights enshrined in our Constitution is the political right for all women

Article 14 - Equality before the Law - All human beings are equal before the law and there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, race, sex or place of birth.

Article 16(2) - Equal opportunity in employment for all

Article 23- Prohibition of trafficking in persons and forced labor.

Article 39 (a) Men and women have the same right to an adequate livelihood.

Article 40 (73 amendment) - 1/3 of the seats in the Panchayat shall be reserved for women

Article 42- Provision of working conditions and maternity protection.

Article 51 A (e) One of the duties of every citizen is to refrain from practices that violate the dignity of women.

Government initiatives and various laws to protect the rights of women in society and improve the lives of women. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005, which states that women shall get equal share of ancestral property, or the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, have contributed to better stability in the society. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 1929, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which prevent polygamy and bigamy, and their strict enforcement have greatly contributed to reducing the exploitation of women.

Aims and/or Objectives of the Study

The objective of the present study is to examine the political participation of tribal women in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra.

Methodology and data source

Nandurbar district in Maharashtra has witnessed positive growth in female literacy over the last three decades. In 2011, Nandurbar had a population of 1,648,295, of which 833,170 were men and 815,125 were women. In Nandurbar district, 69.28% of the population is tribal. Only 53 percent of tribal women are literate, far behind the state and national averages. Bhill and Pawara are the two main tribes living in the district. The majority of the tribal population belongs to the Hindu religion, with Christianity being the second most common religion. Bhili is the most popular and widely used language, Ahirani, Marathi, Hindi, Bhilori, Pawari and Gujar are also spoken by the tribal people. The Bhil and Pawara

tribal groups practice both love marriages and arranged marriages (Census2011). Various programs and educational development are bringing many changes in the lives of women. Promoting women's political participation is critical to achieving the SDGs. Therefore, one of the targets for Goal 5 is "Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities in leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life."

For the present study primary data collected for the ICSSR funded project has been used and the data was collected in March -April 2022. In the first phase three villages from each taluka has been selected using Population Proportion to Size (PPS) method using Census 2001 PCA file. Total 18 tribal dominated villages has been selected from six talukas. From each selected village 22 tribal currently married women has been selected using simple random method. The total 396 tribal women has been selected as sample size for the said research project.

Table 1 : Background characteristics of women		
Background Characteristic	Percentage (%)	Number of Women (N)
Age of the women		
Less than 25 Years	11.9	47
26-30 Years	21.2	84
31-35 Years	22.0	87
36-40 Years	23.7	94
More than 41years	21.2	84
Education of women		
Literate	40.9	162
Non-literate	59.1	234
Occupation of the women		
Salary worker	0.3	01
Business	0.8	03
Daily wages	23.5	93
Work in farm	72.2	286
House make	4.4	13
Type of House		
Kachha	52.5	208
Semi-Pucca	42.7	169
Pucca	4.8	19
Type of Ration Card		
Blue	0.5	02
Orange	30.6	121
Yellow	61.1	242
Other	7.8	31
BPL		
Yes	63.6	252
No	36.4	144
Income of the Family		
Up to 20000 Rupees	68.2	270
20000 to 50000	29.8	118
More than 50 thousand	2.3	08
Total	100.0	396

Discussion

Table 1 shows that the age of tribal women of the study population. Mean age of the women is 35.7 years. 24 percent of the women in the age of 36-40 years. And 21.2 percent of the women having more than 41 years of age. Mean age of women is 35.73. Forty one percent of the women are literate in Nandurbar district. As far as profession majority of the women 72 percent are working in farm, and around 24 percent of the women working as daily wages worker and only few that is 0.3 percent of the women are Salary workers. Further the study provides information about the socioeconomic background of women. Since housing is very important in human life, the question was asked what kind of house we should live in. About 53% of the women live in a mud house (Kaccha house) , 43% in a Semi pucca- house, and only 4.8% of the women live in a solid cement concrete house (pucca). Around 61 percent of the women have have a yellow ration card, followed by 31 percent women who said they have an orange ration card. When asked if their family fell below the poverty line, 64 percent of women answered yes. Thirty-six percent of women answered that their family did not below the poverty line. When asked what the combined annual income of their family members is, 68 percent of the women said that their annual family income is near about twenty thousand rupees only. Then, 30% of women said that their family members' annual income is between 20000 and 50000 rupees, and only 2.3 percent of the womens family income is more than 50 thousand rupees.

Table 2 - Women Aware About Political Researvision of women		
Background Characteristic	Aware of Political Reservation	Number of Women
Education of women		
No Schooling	15.4	234
1-5 years	25.0	24
6-10 years	46.4	56
11-12 years	75.4	57
> 12 years	80.0	25
Husband Education		
Literate	47.1	240
Non-literate	11.5	156
Family type		
Nuclear family	39.5	152
Joint family	29.1	244
Family Income		
Up to 20000 Rupees	27.8	270
20000 to 50 000	41.5	118
50 000 to 100000	83.3	06
More than 100000	100.0	02
Total	33.1 (131)	396

Table 2 shows that the age of tribal women in the study population. Thirty-three percent

of women are aware of political reversion. Women's political awareness increased with their level of education. Illiterate 15.4 percent, women with education level of 1-5 years 25.0 percent, women with education level of 6-10 years 46.4 percent, women with education level of 11-12 years 75.4 percent and women with education level of 12 years or more 80.0 percent of tribal women are aware of political reservation. Husband's education and women's knowledge of political reservation also show a positive relationship, i.e., educated husbands and wives 47.1 percent are aware of political reservation. Family type of family also raises political awareness compared to the nuclear family. Family income plays an important role in the socioeconomic and educational development of the family. The study shows that poor or less informed about political reservation than rich families.

Table 3: Political Exposure of women			
Background Characteristic	Member of any Political Party	Have you chessed election any time	Number of Women
Age of the women			
<25 Years	6.4	0.0	47
26-30 Years	13.1	4.8	84
31-35 Years	11.5	5.7	87
36-40 Years	8.5	3.2	94
41-45 Years	9.0	6.0	67
> 45 Years	5.9	5.9	17
Education of women			
No Schooling	4.3	1.3	234
1-5 years	12.5	8.3	24
6-10 years	12.5	1.8	56
11-12 years	22.8	15.8	57
> 12 years	24.0	8.0	25
Husband Education			
Literate	15.0	7.1	240
Non-literate	1.9	0.0	156
Total	9.8(39)	4.3(17)	396

Table 3 shows that women's political participation benefits society in several ways. The majority of women are involved in unpaid work in the family, such as cooking, hygiene, working in their own farm or business, rearing and caring for children, etc. Women in the 26-30 age group and the 31-35 age group are 13.1 and 11.5 percent members of a political party, respectively. Women's education and political party membership increase in a positive direction with women's education level. Only 4.3 illiterate women are members of a political

party. Among women with an education level of 1 to 5, about 13 percent are members of a political party, and among women with an education level of 12 or more, 24 percent are members of a political party. Out of 396 women, only 17 women, i.e. 4.3 percent, were chess election in their lifetime. This indicates that though the political reservation is there most of the women are aware about the reservation but as far as direct participation in politics of tribal women is very low.

Conclusion

Strengthening the role of tribal women is a continuous process associated with different areas. The Nandurbar District is a hilly area and physically very difficult to reach. Forty-one percent of tribal women are literate and only 0.3 percent of tribal women are wage earners. seventy-two percent are engaged in agriculture, and 24 percent work as day laborers. The majority of tribal women's families live below the poverty line (BPL). There is a need to create jobs as many tribal women live in poor socioeconomic conditions. Only 39 women, or 9.8 percent of the women, are members of a political party. The political participation of tribal women is very low, so there is an urgent need to develop political leadership among tribal women to promote social development of the neglected areas.

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Contemporary issues in Social Sciences: Social work Education & Practices

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- Vikas P P Jadhav **

Abstract:

Contemporary issues in Social Science is an interdisciplinary, international series, which provides a forum for disseminating and enhancing theoretical, empirical and pragmatic research across the social sciences and related disciplines. Reflecting the objectives of the academy of Social Sciences, it emphasises the publication of work that engages with issues of major public interest and concern across the world, and highlights the implications of that work for policy and professional practice. Social science provides empirical data about what the problems are and encourages people to propose possible solutions, and you try them, and some of them work. The thinkers like Pierre Bourdieu, Karl Marx, Max Weber represent the social science with sociological context with the theories, ideas, and their concept of social science. Social work is an interdisciplinary and important branch of social sciences which involved training and praxis for social work educators to fulfil the objectives of for social change. Social work profession deals with the diversity of language, religion, caste, ethnicity, culture and different socio-economic groups. Social workers treat each person in a caring and respectful fashion, mindful of individual differences and cultural and ethnic diversity. Social workers promote clients' socially responsible self-determination. Social work falls under the social sciences, but some scholars disagree because the work does not have the scientific approach that the other branches of social sciences follow. Instead of conducting research on society, social work applies that research to solve problems. . The paper reflects on the contemporary issues of social sciences with discourse on social work education, profession and practices.

Keywords: interdisciplinary, education, training, praxis, profession, problems

Introduction:

Social science as a field of study is separate from the natural sciences, which cover topics such as Economics, Political science, Sociology and Anthropology Social science examines the relationships between individuals and societies as well as the development

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and operation of societies, rather than studying the physical world. Social Sciences interdisciplinary branches of Master's degree and Ph.D. programs at colleges and universities offer further opportunities for deeper specialization.

The subject matter of social science deals with human behaviour, relationships, attitudes, and how these things have changed over time is useful information for any successful business to possess. The concepts of social science, such as demography, political science, and sociology, are frequently applied in many different business contexts. Naturally, the social studies field of socio - economics is to intervene society and business sector. Social Science Schools gives knowledge about civilization and culture. It provides knowledge of social development. It develops social behaviour. It develops civil qualities and social change.

History of Social Science

The origins of social science can be traced back to the ancient Greeks. The lives they led, as well as their early studies into human nature, the state, and mortality, helped to shape Western civilization. Social science as an academic field of study developed out of the Age of Enlightenment (or the Age of Reason), which flourished through much of the 18th century in Europe. Adam Smith, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Denis Diderot, Immanuel Kant, and David Hume were among the major intellectuals at the time who laid the foundations for the study of social science in the Western world. Individuals began to take a more disciplined approach to quantifying their observations of society. Over time, similar aspects of society, such as linguistics and psychology, were separated into unique fields of study. Here's more on the five key branches.

In eighteenth century, Social scientist and philosopher Bourdieu reinterpreted the concept of social capital as a property of the individual, rather than the collective, derived primarily from one's social position and status. Social capital enables a person to exert power on the group or individual who mobilizes the resources. Bourdieu, however, distinguishes between three forms of capital that can determine peoples' social position: economic, social and cultural capital. Health research examining the effects of cultural capital is scarce.

Objectives of the research paper

1. To study an attempt to comprehend social sciences contribution towards the socio - economical changes among the society.
2. To understand the social work education and discourse on social work theories and practice
3. To highlights the contemporary challenges and issues in social work profession.

Hypothesis:

1. Social science study individual human behaviour as well as interaction with society.
2. The branches of social science include anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology.
3. Social scientists - social worker study how societies work, exploring everything

from the triggers of economic growth and the causes.

4. Social sciences research findings inform public policies, education programs, urban design, marketing strategies, and many other endeavours.
5. social work profession deals with the social issues
6. Social work educators and scientist reinterprets social theories and use strategic practices.

Method

This research article is discourse on Contemporary issues in Social Sciences as a Social work Education & Practices. This research paper is purely descriptive and explains the concept and notion of contemporary issues in social sciences and challenges face in social work education and practice. Research data has been collected from secondary sources of necessary reference materials, internet source and reference books. This paper philosophically discussed on the concept of social sciences and ideas of social work practice for social change with contemporary analysis.

Importance of Social Sciences

The social sciences are important because they help people understand how to analyze not only their own behaviour but also the behaviour and motivations of their peers. The social sciences also give us a better understanding of how to create more inclusive and effective institutions. Social science helps us understand ourselves, our relationships to others, and our relationships to the world. The insights that we provide change people's lives every day. For example, a wide range of public and private sector organizations are using our insights to take on a broad array of very big problems.

Thus, social sciences help people understand how to interact with the social world-how to influence policy, develop networks, increase government accountability, and promote democracy. in social work education deals with the Sociology which reproduced knowledge of the systematic study of society, individuals' relationship to their societies, the consequences of difference, and other aspects of human social action.

Issues of Social Sciences in India

Indian scenario Social Science education is ignored by the educational institutes and more focused on medical, engineering and skill based education. But the educational institutions of India require believing that the social sciences branch of Anthropology is the only discipline that seeks to understand all aspects of human life, including past and present social and cultural processes and biological adaptations. Social science helps to educate the public regarding social policy. It raises attention to a multiple of different perspectives on society and is supportive of the public when it comes to holding politicians and the media to account. In India Social science study plays an important role in the development of a country that has knowledgeable society and healthy society. Social science refers to any scientific study about human interaction and action that focus on the behaviour and thought which it is known as social.

In most of the educational institution in India the emphasis is on rote memorization.

The teaching is through a method where in the teacher talks and the students passively take notes and memorize to regurgitate in order to pass the exams without any practical. It is also important for social science to position itself as a discipline that contributes to successful careers. Though the perception is changing in some urban centres of the country, the popular perception however is that not many desirable. In conclusion, one can state with authority that it is becoming increasingly clear that the relevance of social science is only rising as it is intrinsically linked to the formation of the Knowledge Economy and Society and the recent emerging trend of evidence-based politics.

Governments are beginning to realize how social sciences can help in the management of societies and are increasingly depending on the social sciences to deal with particular problems they are now facing. For instance, modern governments run research projects and the findings of these studies influence the design of government programs for combating various issues such as social discrimination, unemployment, urban violence and so on. Today, even in the Indian context we can say that the trend is clearly towards elevating social science to a much higher level than what has been accorded till date. These changes are already visible in the urban centres and popular perceptions on the relevance of in the way it is sought. But the hope is that even this will change soon. Caveat being we do not lose sight of the corrections required.

Social work Education & Practices

In the social sciences branch of Social work produced theories are general explanations that are supported by evidence obtained through the scientific method. A theory may explain human behaviour, for example, by describing how humans interact or how humans react to certain stimuli. Social work practice models describe how social workers can implement theories. Social work practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counselling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social which includes the knowledge, myths and received ideas as well as language, circulating within the professional world of the social worker. There are a number of examples to illustrate these themes in social.

Challenges and issues in social work profession

The challenges social workers face are many, varied and serious. They range from the emotional impact of dealing with troubles like abuse, substance use, criminal activities and severe health issues to the challenges of working with marginalized client populations and the common experience of job burnout. Social worker deals with diversity of language, religion, caste, culture and different socio-economic status is not easy. The social worker comes in with pre-existing beliefs and values. They may be in conflict with values of social work and the values prevalent in the society.

Conclusion:

Social Science, broadly speaking, provides an understanding of how the world works using social and behavioural explanations. Social work has been called a helping profession, a problem solving profession or an enabling profession. Social work is often regarded as

"applied sociology". Social work draws its insights and skills from many fields of knowledge within the social sciences and sociology is one among them. Sociology deals with the social relationship, human behaviour in groups and the processes that shape these relationships.

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Elderly and Disability : Role of Innovation and Technology

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Abstract

Disability is a global phenomenon and most of the people experience it directly or have a family member who experience difficulties in their body functioning in life, especially when person attain the age of 60. In recent years, the percentage of elderly population in India has been increased and this trend will continue in coming few decades. The percentage of elderly above the age of 60 is expected to increase to 19% in the year 2050. It is estimated that by the end of 21st century, elderly population will constitute about 34% of the total population in India. Elderly with disability in India constitute 21% of the total disabled population as per census 2011. Elderly with disability face problems related to their physical and mental health, activities of daily living (ADL'S), housing, transport, information and communication, security etc.

Innovations such as ambient assisted living, sensing technologies, behaviour monitoring systems, information and communication technologies, personal digital assistants, smart homes help to improve the quality of life of elderly with disability. It will help to improve their physical and mental health, delay the onset of diseases and reduce the burden of family members and care givers.

Keywords: Elderly, Disability, Innovation, Technology

Introduction

In most of the high income countries, persons having minimum chronological age of 65 years are considered as elderly or old persons, however United Nations have not given any standard numerical criteria.^[34] In India, National Policy on Older Persons was passed in 1999 which defines "senior citizen" or "elderly" as the person whose age is 60 or above.^[4] The elderly population in India is 8.2% and it is estimated that the number of elderly will increase to 19% by the year 2050.¹³ The International Classification of Functioning,

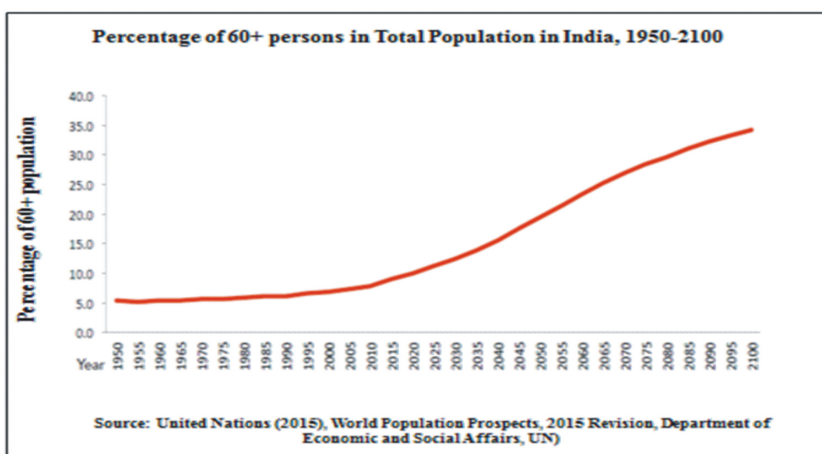
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Disability and Health (ICF) defines disability as "an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions."^[35] Persons who have developed long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment are considered as persons with disabilities (W.H.O. & World Bank 2011). The United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) acknowledges that "disability is an evolving concept" and stresses that "disability results from the interaction between persons with impairment and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Disability is a global phenomenon and most of the people experience it directly or have a family member who experience difficulties in their body functioning in their life, especially when person attain the age of 60. Disability is considered as a universal public health issue where people with disability are being denied their rights and face discrimination and injustice. Persons with disabilities face barriers in accessing services related to their health and rehabilitation. Disability is a human rights issue because people with disability are being discriminated and stigmatised on the basis of their disability. Persons with disabilities often become the victims of violence, sexual abuse, and prejudice.

Prevalence of disability differs from one age group to other and also varies from urban to rural areas. The prevalence of disability is high among elderly age group with 6401 and 5511 per lakh population in rural and urban areas respectively.^[10] A study conducted by Joshi K, Kumar R and Avasthi in 2003 revealed that 87.5% of elderly population have minimal to severe disability in the city of Chandigarh.^[15] A study conducted by Khan JA in 2001 reported that 74.1% of the elderly have developed visual impairment and is the most common cause of disability in elderly in Dehradun.^[18] In recent years, the percentage of elderly population in India has been increased and this trend will continue in coming few decades. The percentage of elderly above the age of 60 is expected to increase to 19% in the year 2050. It is estimated that by the end of 21st century, elderly population will constitute about 34% of the total population in India. In 1960's & 1980's, the growth rate of old persons dipped slightly, however the prevalence has been reported higher than general population and the difference can be seen over a period of time between the two.



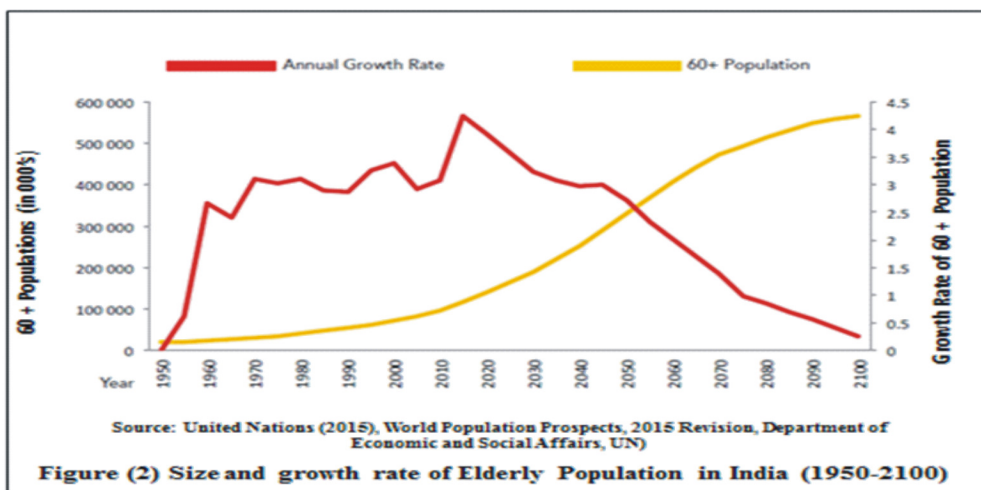
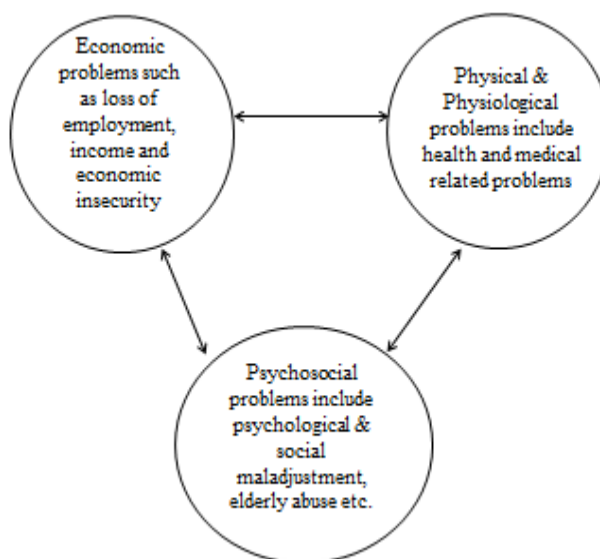


Fig (2) indicates size & growth of elderly population in India between 1950-2100. It shows that till the middle of 21st century, there will be 3% increase in annual growth rate of elderly population. This indicates that elderly population will be increasing rapidly as compared to other age categories.

Elderly population may face problems in following areas:

- Physical and mental health care
- Community & social support
- Housing facilities
- Access in Transportation
- Employment
- Income generation
- Education and leisure
- Safety & security
- Access to information
- Decision making



Elderly and disability

Usually people develop disability once they attain the age of 60. They may lose their physical, mental, intellectual and social functioning. Among elderly, only few may be having mild disability in any domain of functioning. Majority of the elderly population develop multiple disabilities and have difficulties in activities of daily living (ADL'S).^[14] Such people face difficulties in bathing, toileting, dressing, eating food, etc. and become dependent when placed in nursing homes.^[19] Such persons with disabilities need accommodation in communities itself. A study conducted by Heikkinen et al.^[11] (1997), Salive et al.^[28] (1997) reported that 20% of elderly aged 70 years or old and 50% of elderly whose age is 85 years have developed such difficulties in executing daily living activities. Elderly with disability also face difficulties in doing other daily activities such as using mobile phones, housekeeping, washing clothes, using public transport system and handling their financial affairs. With the increase in life expectancy and survival rate, there is possibility that the duration of chronic illness & disability may develop in old age. It is well documented that there is association among age, physical deterioration, chronic diseases, impairment and cognitive function.^[5] Shah and Prabhakar^[29] (1997) reported that 11 million Indians have visual impairment while persons having hearing impairment are 38 million. Among elderly living in urban areas, the prevalence rate of persons with hypertension was twice as that of persons living in rural areas. There are about 5% of elderly living in both rural and urban areas of India who have developed loco- motor disability.^[6] The study further reported that nearly 60% of those having loco-motor disability have attained the age of 70 years.

From the study conducted by Nanda^[21] (1997), it is observed that there is huge increment in the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among elderly people. It shows that as people become older, the prevalence increased between 71.5%, 125% and 155% among the age group of 60, 70 and 80 respectively. Further it is also observed that for every 1000 population, 612 participants were reported with mental morbidity. 61% have been diagnosed with mental illness among elderly population. Depression can be found in elderly with the prevalence of 60/1000 considering general population.^[32] Another study conducted by Nandi et al. (1997) reported that depression is common in elderly with the prevalence rate of 522/1000 population. Shah, Panchal and Goswami^[30] (1995) reported that 40% of their respondents have showed symptoms of depression and majority of respondents are men living in joint family system. Self-destructive behaviour can also be observed in elderly having depression with suicide rate of 12/100,000 (7/100,000 for general population).^[33]

There are other psychological factors that play a significant role in mental illness among elderly population. Elderly with chronic illness may develop hearing impairment or loco-motor disability that may affect his/her interaction with others. It may also affect his inner experiences related to sensory stimulation. Elderly population often become isolated and their social status get affected leading to psychopathology.^[24] Rajkumar^[25] (1995) reported that in urban areas, the prevalence rate of Dementia is 27/1000 and 35/1000 in rural areas. Persons with Alzheimer's disease constitute 35-40%. It is expected that increase in elderly population will lead to increase in the cases of dementia. In most of the cases, dementia occurs when the person attains the age of 65 years; however 5-10% of the population may

develop dementia in their middle age. These problems related to mental illness result in their financial and economic loss. There are other factors that may affect the functioning of persons with dementia. These factors may be related to external stress, secondary psychiatric symptoms, sensory impairments and other diseases.

The quality of life can be affected if a person develops chronic illnesses. It is evident that an increase in multiple comorbidities among elderly population will lead to disability.^[9] There are comorbid conditions that affect elderly in both urban and rural population. Problems may be related to pain and swellings in joints (arthritis), restricted body movement, indigestion, back pain, respiratory disease, visual impairment etc.^[31] Elderly population as a vulnerable group have more possibilities of developing chronic diseases, frequent infections and disabilities.^[36] As a result, they are at great risk of getting diseases than non-elderly persons.¹⁶ It has been reported that prevalence of chronic disease including diabetes and hypertension will go high with the increase in ageing population. By the year 2030, it is estimated that nearly one half of burden of disease in India will be borne by elderly.^[12]

Innovation and Technology for the Elderly with Disability

Technology has been recognised as a strong means to ensure that elderly with disability have equal opportunity for healthy and socially engaged life. Innovation and Technology in the field of disability helps to improve the quality of life of elderly with disability. A wide range of tools and devices are used for elderly with disability to help them in providing needed support and guidance in everyday life.

- 1) **Ambient assisted living:** This technology is being used in smart homes and helps to know the activities performed by elderly inside their homes. These devices help to make assessment of the functional status of health of elderly. This technology helps healthcare providers to supervise and monitor the activities of daily living like eating, dressing, mobility etc. Based on the monitored behaviour of elderly, this technology allows to detect diseases at early stages (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, dementia) and work for their rehabilitative services for their independent life.^[26]
- 2) **Sensing technologies:** Mainly there are two broad categories of sensors that are being used to monitor the behaviour of individuals. i.e., wearable and non-wearable sensors. [8] Wearable sensors are those that can be attached to our body parts and clothes. These sensors can also be attached to devices that a person uses in every day life (wrist watches, mobile phones etc.) The most common wearable sensor is "accelerometer". It can be used in a variety of settings to know the exact location of a person. It helps to detect the motion of a person and easily can be judged whether the person is running, walking or climbing stairs.^[17]

Smart phones as a wearable sensor are equipped with different sensors that give information using applications such as global positioning system (GPS), cameras, microphones, lighting and temperature and accelerometers. Magnetic sensors can be used to monitor activities and detect interactions with other objects present in smart homes. These sensors help to recognise activities such as cooking food, washing clothes, watching Television.^[3]

The monitoring of daily living activities can be also done by using non-wearable sensors. The most commonly used non-wearable sensors are infrared sensors (IR). These sensors help to detect a person's presence and location inside home.

- 3) **Behaviour monitoring system:** In behaviour monitoring system, different sensors are being fitted at different locations to monitor activities of elderly and their daily routine movements. The information collected from different sensors is being sent to a main gateway installed inside home. It processes the information and makes interpretation and records the normal routine of behaviour of persons. It also gives alarm sound if it detects some strange activities or any deviating behaviour of the person.^[26]
- 4) **Information and Communication Technologies:** Health and social care fields have been equipped with Information and Communication Technologies and are proving services with efficiency.^[2] These technologies help persons with disabilities to perform their activities without depending upon others.

Some of the Information and communication technology tools used by elderly with disability are:

- I. **Email:** It helps to make effective communication with family members and friends and provide opportunities of new friendships. It also facilitates links between the generations.
- II. **Internet:** This technology provides access to banking services, shopping, access to information and life long learning. It helps to access and manage health care facilities and provide entertainment services.
- III. **Discussions groups or chat rooms:** These groups help to provide various platforms of communication and interaction with large number of individuals by making new friend circle and a sense of belongingness.^[22]
- IV. **Voice technology, cameras, video tapes and video conference:** These ICT tools help to make effective communication between the sender and the receiver as both can see as well as listen during the process of communication. It helps to develop social relations through friend circle, parental support and support by other professional members.^[20]
- 5) **Personal digital assistants:** These devices help to reduce the level of dependence and thus focus on increasing productivity and quality of life of persons with intellectual disability.¹ Persons with intellectual disabilities can easily perform vocational activities and other independent living activities once the software related to education, vocational activities are being installed by the family members or caregivers.^[7]
- 6) **Smart homes:** Smart homes can be customised based on the needs of the individuals residing in it. Smart homes or rooms are equipped with advanced technology based on tracking and control system such as adjusting lights in house. Smart homes use wide range of high technology connected with computers, satellite communication and wireless technology. Microcontrollers can be used to monitor the function of ovens used in kitchen,

washing machines, lamps etc. smart homes can be used to provide safe and secure environment for elderly with disability. e.g. persons with hearing impairment may not be able to hear the bell of the door or elderly having Alzheimer's disease may forget to switch off the gas in kitchen. The technology used in smart homes can help to overcome such problems faced by elderly with disability.

Conclusion: In the present scenario, there is a huge increment in the prevalence of elderly with disability. Literature suggests that once the person attains the age of 60, they face difficulties in performing daily living activities. Several studies have reported that technology plays an important role in providing equal opportunity for healthy and socially engaged life. There are various innovative technologies available such as ambient assisted living, sensing technologies, behaviour monitoring systems, information and communication technologies, personal digital assistants, smart homes which helps to improve physical and mental health and daily life functioning which further leads to good quality of life among elderly with disability.

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The Economic Problem of Adivasi Women in India and The Role of Government Schemes

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Abstract :

Adivasi women have been dealing with serious economic issues, despite constitutional provisions that promise equality and protection of rights to all residents. By including them among the social groups that are most vulnerable and marginalised. They frequently experience economic exclusion and contend with serious difficulties. Discrimination, poverty, and social isolation are some of the main economic issues Adivasi women in India confront. The efficiency of the many programmes the Indian government has put in place to help Adivasi women is up for debate. This research paper will look at the economic hardships and problems faced on a socio-economical level by Adivasi women in India experience and how government programmes have played their role to alleviate these challenges or the challenges still persist and many loopholes were developed which deprived adivasi women in this modern world.

Keywords: Adivasi Women, Economic growth, Marginal gender discrimination, Government schemes.

Introduction:

The demographical structure of India represents as being home to 705 different tribes. It states 8.6% of India's overall population are tribal people (Census of India,2011). In tribal societies with a patriarchal structure, there is severe discrimination against women. In every area, they are powerless, and decisions about their life are made without their permission. The rigorous culture, ceremonial servitude, and severe norms of their group, which keep the women oppressed and uninformed of their rights, are common causes of gender discrimination (Rao,2005). It also showed that women's socioeconomic standing in tribal society was generally deprived comparatively non-tribal. In several situations, they experience oppression, sexual harassment, and dominance in one form or another. The tribal women of India, also known as Adivasi women, are among the most at-risk groups in

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society, since they deal with a variety of issues that have an impact on their financial situation. For instance, tribal women are mostly found in rural parts of India, where they are frequently employed in low-paying jobs like subsistence farming. Their lack of access to fundamental amenities like healthcare, education, and other services is only one of many difficulties they confront.

A National Commission for Women survey found that indigenous women confront a number of issues, including low literacy rates, limited access to healthcare services, and poor infrastructure. For instance, tribal women are mostly found in rural parts of India, where they are frequently employed in low-paying jobs like subsistence farming. Also, in their community, indigenous women are more likely to experience sexual harassment. In the same situation, Tribal women are viewed as black beauty sex symbols who may be exploited in every manner imaginable and forced to sell their bodies for a fewer amount. In tribal societies, sexual freedom can never be granted by the metropolitan culture(Awais,2009). For this reason, when indigenous women go to distant locations in search of jobs, they are vulnerable to sexual harassment, exploitation, and being compelled to work as sex workers. To support their families and children, some women perform hard labour in woods and agricultural areas. The sufferings of the defenceless and helpless indigenous women go unrecognised by civilisation, and no necessary steps are done to protect and support them(Khan& Hasan, 2020).The cautious nature of tribal women, who are always concerned about social ostracization and seldom report rights violations to the appropriate authorities or the police, may be one of the causes of this kind of dealing. The majority of tribes are economically unstable and live below the poverty line as a result of the tribal community's educational backwardness and illiteracy. Hence, women and indigenous populations still experience prejudice and are marginalised. Where it is difficult to achieve gender fairness(Naresh,2014).

ADIVASI WOMEN AND HINDRANCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic growth is a key component of development. In this regard, as compared to other social groups in India, Scheduled Tribes are the most susceptible. The study is now attempting to explore gender roles in the workplace or gender discrimination in the workplace, both of which are issues that tribal women frequently face in a variety of occupations. Working side by side with tribal men, tribal women have been contributing financially to the home economy. They frequently perform more physically demanding work in their agricultural fields and forests than the indigenous males do. The status of indigenous women mostly relies on the jobs they perform in the economy. In both the social and political sectors, tribal women in India essentially have no influence. By taking part in economic activities on an equal basis with men, they make a constructive contribution. Almost 90% of the tribes' economic activities are related to agriculture, with the remainder encompassing food collecting (such as hunting and fishing), pastoral work, handicrafts, trade and commerce, and industrial labour(Chatterjee,2014). They seldom work just in one profession. Tribal women enjoy great independence, including the ability to work outside the house when necessary to meet societal demands. But, women are prohibited from working and aren't permitted to do so in some places or situations. In general, tribal women

work in underdeveloped areas, such as agricultural labourers, in the care of animals, and in-home duties. They take care of their household affairs on their own. While gender discrimination and gender partiality are not at all evident in informal zones, they operate as co-partners in the farming industry. But apart from such contribution, several facts stand as a hindrance on the path of her economical progress(Dunn,1993).

1. **Ensuring Education:** On the part of ensuring educational opportunity the literacy percentage of tribal women is much lower than that of non-tribal women, according to research done by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The absence of schools in tribal regions, poor infrastructure, and deficient teaching staff are the main causes of this. In addition, there are a number of social and cultural obstacles to schooling for females in tribal communities, such as early marriage and societal expectations.
2. **Healthcare:** Tribal regions lack appropriate and modern healthcare services. Malnutrition, anaemia, and maternal mortality are just a few of the health problems that tribal women have to face. Additional difficulties resulting from indigenous women's lack of knowledge of health-related concerns mark one of the major problems.
3. **Employment Opportunities:** Indian tribal women confront enormous obstacles while seeking employment. This is caused by a number of things, including the dearth of opportunity in tribal communities, the low level of education, and social marginalisation. Tribal women also experience bias and discrimination at work, which makes it difficult for them to get employment.
4. **Equal payments:** In India, tribal women make much less money than non-tribal women. This limited access to options for jobs and education is the main cause of this. In addition, native women frequently work in low-wage positions with little job security becomes a major problem while ensuring employment.
5. **Social nonacceptance:** Indian tribal women experience severe social marginalisation, which has an impact on their economic condition. People frequently experience discrimination and aren't given equal opportunity in both school and job. Also, they deal with prejudice and discrimination in society, which makes it challenging for them to advance their economic standing.

Nevertheless, for some reason, the situation has altered at this time. First of all, there is little job security in the unorganised industries. Due to commercialisation, urbanisation, forced relocation, or arbitrary displacement, the majority of tribes are losing their lands and forests. Second, women do not receive less pay or compensation for equal effort as men. Hence, women favour the formal sector for their advancement, despite the fact that the marginalisation of illiterate, unskilled, and inexperienced women is fought even harder in this sector. Gender prejudices, a lack of community support, decreased accessibility, a lack of education, communication and language obstacles, sexual, physical, and financial exploitation, a lack of job prospects, and other problems are just a few of the problems that adivasi women and girls confront. These problematic challenges worsen their predicament. A cycle of poverty and underdevelopment is hard to stop as a result of such a detrimental

influence. Gender inequality is a global phenomenon that affects both men and women and has a negative impact on development. If tribal women take retaliatory action and stand up for themselves against societal injustice and gender stereotyping, they may develop into independent, career-focused individuals who even become leaders of society (Pappala, 2020).

GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND SCHEMES

The nodal ministry for general policy, planning, and coordination of the programmes for the development of STs is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MTA). The MTA is carrying out centrally supported programmes. Moreover, the MTA supports NGOs as they develop tribal welfare programmes in several states. To safeguard the interests of STs and other dwellers who have lived in forest regions for centuries but whose rights could not be registered, MTA is tasked with monitoring "The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act)". With the start of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a unique approach has been developed for the rapid socioeconomic development of tribal people by allocating funding under the tribal sub-plan (TSP). All of these programmes are anticipated to help indigenous agricultural women as well. Each ministry was instructed to designate monies for women's development under the tribal sub-plan. As per the recent developments and policy structure, we find several National level and regional-level policy framework which tries to bridge the gap between the above-mentioned economical problems.

Some schemes on the National level:

- 1. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** In order to combat poverty among rural families, especially those living in tribal tribes, the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was established in 2011. The initiative promotes self-help groups (SHGs) and associated federations in order to give rural women possibilities for sustainable livelihoods. SHGs and its members receive help financially, education, and capacity building from NRLM. With the formation and support of hundreds of SHGs nationwide, tribal women have benefited greatly from NRLM. The NRLM has given tribal women a forum for group action and decision-making, which has boosted their social standing while also improving their economic situation (Dasgupta, 2021).
- 2. Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY):** With this programme, tribal students can get soft loans to cover the costs of pursuing technical and professional education, including doctoral programmes. For qualified families, loans up to Rs. 10 lakh are offered at a special 6% annual interest rate. In accordance with this plan, which is funded by the Ministry of HRD of the Government of India, students are not required to pay interest while they are enrolled in classes or for the first year or six months following their employment, whichever comes first. (NSTFDC).
- 3. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yogna (AMSY):** This programme is specifically designed to help women from scheduled tribes strengthen their economies. Under the programme, NSTFDC offers loans up to 90% with a maximum unit cost of Rs. 2.00 Lakhs. Loans made under the programme have a very low-interest rate of 4% per year (NSTFDC).

4. **Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme:** The Mahila Shakti Kendra Program, which was introduced in 2017, aims to empower rural women via community involvement. The programme intends to offer an integrated strategy to empower rural women through a variety of interventions, including awareness-raising, capacity-building, scheme convergence, and community mobilisation.
5. **Income Generation Activities:** The term of such schemes operates among the term loan schemes whereas for feasible business units costing up to Rs 50.00 Lakhs, NSTFDC offers term loans. The strategy allows for soft loans up to 90% of the unit cost, with the promoter's contribution, subsidy, and margin money loans covering the remaining 10%. Depending on how much is borrowed, interest rates range from 6 to 10%. The loans have a moratorium term and must be paid back within 5 to 10 years, depending on the expected profits from the units.
6. **TDD'S(Tribal Development Department) NUCLEUS BUDGET SCHEME :** The Tribal Development Department has planned and put into action a number of schemes in the areas of education, health, infrastructure, livelihood, and so forth over the years in an effort to guarantee the general well-being of tribal groups throughout the state and even the nation. Tribal members who are below the poverty line have been able to apply for infrastructure and facilities to rekindle or even sustain their crops and other sources of income thanks to the assistance of these monies. This plan may also be used to organise skill-development training for tribal kids and job seekers in any project area, giving them access to jobs. These students from Scheduled Tribes may also receive financial assistance from the central budget to cover the cost of their admission and competitive tests. This plan enables the project officer to design novel activities that will benefit the majority of the tribal population in his or her region by making them sustainable over time by drawing on their in-depth knowledge of their project area(NSTFDC).

As far as these are some major national-level schemes that are serving the wider perspective initiated to meet several problems. Along with this, there were several schemes that are initiated on the State level which are offer focus on the development of adivasi women on an educational level such as Schemes for girls and boys hostels, Ashram schools in different tribal areas, Schemes that are dedicated for especially lower literacy district, special assistance to tribal sub-scheme.(Murray,2010).

Conclusion

In almost every area of life, prejudice is experienced by tribal women. In some tribal societies, there are a number of taboos that discriminate against tribal women by indicating impureness and low rank. In contrast to social behaviour, which is at its height, they are the least privileged groups and are quite adrift in a number of areas, including employment, education, healthcare, and political representation. The fact that they are restricted to their native forest habitats and practise agriculture and other related occupations is one of the main causes of their suffering. Even after a long time period the situations and conditions are not so different from the very initial Indian independence period. Several schemes are

formed and millions of capital got invested but on the ground level, the situation is still pertinent with those questions unanswered. But the challenges are still can be faced on the ground that just changes the perspective can be directed for special preference and special concern on a particular level for this women.

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Economic and Social Impact of Tourism Development

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Abstract :

Social and economic feasibility of tourism industry in Maharashtra is highlighted in this research paper. It is based on information taken from various national reports, journals, books, magazines and other relevant literature on the subject. The tourism industry acts as a powerful agent of both economic and social change. It stimulates employment, investment and improves the economic structure as well as contributes positively to the social structure. The main objective of this research paper is to shed light on the future of tourism industry in Maharashtra. The globalization of the tourism industry is much more than an economic activity. This paper attempts to identify the social and economic impact of the tourism industry in the current situation, without ignoring the problems in the tourism industry and its impact on the future growth of the tourism industry in Maharashtra.

Key words: tourism, social impact, economic impact, culture, child labor

Introduction

If we explore the social impact of tourism in Maharashtra, it can be seen that the host interaction has maximum impact on a specific section of the society, especially youngster and teenagers. They often come in contact with foreign tourists who stay here for a long time. They are mainly interested in originality. These tourists emulate the escapist ways of western life and society. It should be noted that interaction of foreign tourists with local hosts is very important. At present this communication is limited to social boundaries only. Compared to the upper class, peasant families and women (who have little contact with tourists) are less affected.

Social scientists (those who predict the shape of society in the future) suggest that all modern countries are progressing towards higher lifestyles that are conducive to greater growth and development of tourism. An increasing number of people and their teenagers

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tend to travel to places around the world. They also use means of transportation that older persons may not prefer. They prefer youth hostels or other low-cost accommodation. Rising living standards and technological improvements have resulted in increased productivity per worker, increased leisure time by shortening the work week, increased leisure time with a decline in the work week, longer vacations, changes in the age structure of the population, rising levels of educational attainment, better communication, etc. People have increased social consciousness for the welfare and activities of other people. As the world shrinks due to fast travel, there has been a great interest in travel. Domestic travel (tourism) among all countries is also increasing. Sociological, economic and technological changes favor this type of travel. The power of tourism is very important to increase understanding and appreciation among the people of the world. It has great educational value. People have realized the enormous social benefits of tourism.

Outline of Maharashtra

Maharashtra is the third largest state in India in terms of area. Geographical area of Maharashtra is 3,07,713 sq. km. Maharashtra has a coastline of 720 km. It is second in terms of population (96.75 million). It covers a wide area of the Deccan Plateau. The state has an attractive huge potential for tourism, with tourist attractions including beaches, forts, hill stations, heritage sites and sanctuaries. Famous attractions include Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Ajantha, Ellora, Elephanta, Murud-Janjira. Maharashtra also has a large forest area which promotes tourism. Chandrapur is a great tourist destination for wildlife tourism. Interestingly, Tadoba is world famous for tigers.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the impact of tourism on social aspects.

2. To study the impact of tourism on economic aspects.

Methods and Sources:

To analyze the sociological impact, the researcher adopts the following methodology:

Secondary data published analysis regarding sociological aspects by agencies involved in tourism promotion over the last decade. Information collected through secondary sources to fulfill the above purpose viz. Newspapers, Magazines, Internet, Reference Books, Research Articles, Journals, Tourism Reports etc. The present work is purely descriptive.

Social Aspects of Tourism:

Tourism is a socio-cultural event for travelers and hosts, which is a part of travel as well as an opportunity to see different areas of the world and observe foreign cultures and lifestyles. International travel brings residents of urban industrialized societies to less developed nations and cultures. Differences in language, cultural values, economic development and politics can lead to differences between residents and visitors in these situations. Domestic tourism also reflects these differences and brings together people from different backgrounds and lifestyles. This can lead to conflicts over land use and financial priorities. In this rapidly developing world, there is little doubt whether tourism is a cause or a symptom of change. Cohen challenges the popular notion that tourists are

key agents of sociocultural change. This scene is particularly prevalent in areas where tourists originate. Places where people are aware of tourism but are not aware of other factors of change in popular destination areas. Attitudes towards the effects of tourism in areas that have not been examined are often not shared by the people in those areas.

Impact of Tourism on Social Aspects:

Tourism brings many economic benefits to a state, but it can also have many environmental and social consequences if it is not done respectfully. Poorer states are most affected by the fragility of their economic infrastructure and social systems.

Tourism can have many different effects on the social and cultural aspects of life in a particular region or area, as well as depending on the cultural and religious forces of that region. Interactions between tourists and host communities can be a factor that can affect the community as tourists may not be sensitive to local customs, traditions and standards. The impact on the host community can be positive or negative (Matheson and Wall, 1982).

Loss of local identity and values:

Sometimes a destination (tourism destination) is marketed as a tourism product and it is entirely up to the local communities there to change their rituals, festivals and traditional caste rituals to meet the expectations of tourists. It has lost its authenticity as cultural expressions have been adapted to suit tourist tastes, presenting shows as if they were "real life".

Cultural Clash:

Tourism is the movement of people to tourist destinations for employment. Mixing between different cultures, religious groups, lifestyles and levels of prosperity can lead to cultural clashes and difficulties in adapting to this new life. The difficulty of adapting to this new life The locals' attitude towards tourism development can go through various stages. In Maharashtra, where visitors are very welcome, anti-tourist attitudes start to grow among locals, out of apathy, irritation and possible hostility. Different lifestyles and economic disparities in tourism lifestyles can lead to changes in the behavior of local people. When locals try to copy the tourist lifestyle in a similar way and find it impossible, they feel very disappointed.

Crime generation:

Crime rates generally increase with the increase in mass tourism. The presence of large numbers of tourists who spend a lot of money, often carrying valuables such as cameras and jewellery, increases the attraction for criminals and brings with it activities such as robbery and drug dealing.

Child Labour:

Studies by the International Labor Organization have shown that many jobs in the tourism sector have working and employment conditions that require long hours, unstable employment, low pay, little training and little opportunity for qualification.

Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan have the highest proportion of children (child

labour) in the age group of 5-14 years in India. About eight percent of India's 5-14-year-old child laborers are in Gujarat and Rajasthan and Maharashtra accounts for about five percent (NSSO,200910). Also following are the social impact of tourism: -

- Local life can be improved through better local amenities and infrastructure that can lead to better education, health care, employment opportunities and income.
- Conservation of local cultural heritage of an area and revival of its handicrafts, architectural traditions and ancestral heritage;
- Movement of people from rural to urban areas for employment may resume as jobs will be created in the tourism industry;
- Increase in youth exchange programmes, rural tourism, home swap programmes and volunteer work abroad.

Impact of tourism on economic aspects

Tourism has the ability to stir the economy of country so it is encompassed by almost all the countries of the world. Tourism add value as well as a platform for creating opportunities and aspiration. Tourism may be domestic or international. The international tourism has both incoming and outgoing consequences on a country's economy. In current scenario, tourism is act as major income source for several countries. Tourism impacts on the economy of both the source and destination countries. This makes tourism of vital importance.

The data pertaining to tourism in India is presented in following tables.

Table 1: Tourist in India (From 2011-2018)

Year	Foreign Tourist	
	No (Crore)	% Change
2011	6.31	9.2
2012	6.58	4.3
2013	6.97	5.9
2014	7.68	10.2
2015	8.03	4.5
2016	8.8	9.7
2017	10.04	4
2018	10.56	5.2

Table 2: Income from tourist in India (From 2011-2018)

Year	Foreign Currency	
	Rs. (Crore)	% Change
2011	77591	19.6
2012	94487	21.8
2013	107671	14
2014	123320	14.5
2015	135193	8.8
2016	154146	14.3
2017	177874	15.4
2018	194883	9.6

Table 3: Employment generated from tourism (From 2011-2018)

Source: Annual Report (1018-2019). Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

Maharashtra stands at second position in tourism by foreigners and fifth by domestic tourists in India. Maharashtra is most attractive Indian states and foreign countries for tourists. Aurangabad is termed as tourism capital of Maharashtra. For the vidarbha region of Maharashtra, Chandrapur is mostly preferred tourist place because of its natural forestry. Since Chandrapur district has dense forest, wild animals roamed freely in this forest. Therefore, tourism opportunities will be available in this district. Locals got employment from this tourism. This will help the natives to earn money and improve their standard of living.

Major tourist places in Chandrapur district are mentioned below.

1. Mahakali Temple
2. TadobaAndhari Tiger Project

3. Anandavan Ashram, Varora
4. Bhadravati Jain Temple
5. Forts (Chandrapur Fort, Manikgarh Fort, Ballalpur Fort)
6. Vinjasan Hill
7. Ponds (Junona, Ghodazari)
8. Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station (CSTPS)

This tourism will affect the social as well as the economy of the district. That is why this topic has been taken up for study in this research work.

Conclusion

Through this research work, an attempt has been made to study the social impact of tourism development in Maharashtra. The findings of this research led to the following conclusions.

- Tourism can contribute to social and cultural change in host communities; This includes changes in living conditions and their social life.
- Negative social impacts (child labor, criminality) that have been researched are difficult to quantify as they are mostly indirect impacts.
- These effects are capable of endangering the existence of tourist destinations if measures and policies are not developed to address these negative issues.
- For effective development of capacities in the tourism industry, the government should formulate policies and laws related to the development of travel industry as well as travel education in Maharashtra.
- The tourism impacts directly on economy of any country by impression on GDP, employment generation and local business opportunities.

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Study on Changes in Indian Economy and its Impacts

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Abstract :

Indian economy is a developing market economy. It is third largest economy by nominal by GDP. From independence in 1947 until 2022, various governments have promoted various economic policies with state intervention and regulations. Green Revolution, Emergency, LPG, Demonetization etc. had huge impact on Indian economy which resulted in current economic scenario. Currently India is facing sharp economic downturn after long period of continuous GDP growth. (ie.8.2% in 16-17, 7.2% in 17-18, 6.8% in 18-19 and 4.7% in Q3 19-20) Or is this temporary? Or is India facing recession? Also India is facing poverty, unemployment, inequality issues. For this it is important to know the changes in Indian economy and its impact on growth and development in India. This paper is an attempt to study the scenario of Indian economy since independence till current period for analyzing the future growth and development of Indian economy.

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to analyse and comprehend the interplay of factors that have shaped the growth performance of the Indian economy, including its protracted period of stagnation and surprising recent display of dynamism. The initial step in such a project is to choose the correct fact. Since gaining independence in 1947, India has received greater press in the past four to five years than at any other time. Does this positive press actually merit it? When did the take off happen if the economy is expanding more quickly? Investigating this is crucial not only to satiate idle curiosity but also to comprehend the various reasons that could have sparked the dynamism. This understanding will help policymakers create strategies to maintain growth and distribute its benefits more fairly.

Review of Literature

Ajit Ghose (2016) 'India Employment Report 2016: Challenges and the Imperative of Manufacturing-Led Growth'

This research introduces new techniques for a finer analysis of the changes in job conditions, presents a clearer picture of the situation of employment in India, and offers an

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in-depth evaluation of the evolving features of the country's labour force. Providing a complete review of the policy interventions that would be required for the creation of India's

growth strategy, the paper brings out that pursuing a manufacturing-led growth strategy can help the country overcome this tough obstacle.

Nayyar D in 2012 'The Service Sector in India's Development'

This essay illustrates how the expansion of the service industry has helped India thrive. It contributed 25% of the nation's total employment and 57% of the GDP in 2010. The outcomes do not match the growth trajectory of the present-day industrialised nations or other emerging economies. In terms of several economic traits that are crucial for development, these subsectors differ greatly.

Objective of the study

- To know the impact of economic decision on India economic growth.
- To analyses the trend of economic growth.
- To suggest measures which will improve economic growth rate and development?

Hypothesis of the study

- People are not aware of various economic decisions and trends of economic growth and development
- People are aware of various economic decisions and trends of economic growth and development

Sampling Design

I utilized the "Probability Random sampling" method to conduct this study. My sample size is tiny, and since a set of questions was asked to everyone, there is homogeneity in the data collected, which is why I chose the random sampling method. As a result, random sampling is used as there won't be any biased results from the data, which is its most crucial feature.

Interpretation of data

Age group: - The respondent from different age group who has responded to the questionnaire of the survey. It shows us the frequency of respondents from different age group. According to the data gathered, roughly 44% of respondents are in the age range of 18 to 20 years, 22% are in the age range of 20 to 30 years, 26% are in the age range of 30 to 50 years, and 8% are in the age range of 50 years and beyond.

Occupation: - The occupation type of respondents. here, 44% respondents are employed whereas other 56% students are unemployed.

Most Unfavorable Impact: - The most unfavorable impact in Indian economy according to the respondents answers. Here 40% respondents feel demonetization (2016) has the most unfavorable impact followed by emergency (1975-1977) having 24% Then GST (2017) having 22%. Also 8% respondents feel reservation in India has most unfavorable impact.

Most favorable Impact: - The most favorable impact on Indian economy according to the respondents answers. Here, 34% respondents feel GST has the most favorable impact followed by globalization having 20% then liberalization having 18%. Also 16% respondent's feel privatization and 12% respondents feel demonetization respectively has most favorable.

Best way to measure economic growth: - The best way to measure economic growth is according to the respondent's answers. Here, 40% respondents feel GDP growth rate, 44% respondents feel GDP per capita respectively are the best ways to measure economic growth. Also 10% respondents feel Nominal GDP and 6 % respondents feel Real GDP is the best way to measure economic growth.

Sector contribution for economic growth: - which sector should contribute more for economic growth according to the respondent's answers. Here, 44% respondents feel service sector should contribute more whereas 34% respondents feel manufacturing sector should contribute more. Only 22% respondents feel agriculture should contribute more for economic growth.

Best aspect for economic development and lifestyle: - which aspect should of living according to the respondent's answers. Here, 54% respondents feel unemployment should be tackled. Also 26% respondents feel poverty should be reduced. And 16% respondents feel corruption should be stopped and very few 4% respondents feel income inequality should be reduced for economic development and good standard of living.

Restrict trade policies with China:-India should restrict its trade with China according to the respondent's answers. Here, almost 86%agree, 10% are neutral whereas 4% disagree.

India's Future GDP:- India's future GDP would be according to respondents answer here, 52% respondents feel India's GDP would be between 7% - 8% whereas only 4% feels it would be more than 8%. 26% respondents feel it would be between 5% - 6% and 18% respondents feel India's GDP would be as low as 4%-5%.

Would India be next superpower:- India would be next superpower according to the respondent's answers here, 56% respondents feel India would be superpower whereas only 16% feel India would not be superpower. Rest 28% respondents are unsure are whether India would be superpower.

Finding

- It is found that 44% respondents belong to age group of 18-20 years old.
- As most of the respondents are student, 56% are not employed whereas rest 44% respondents are employed.
- It is found that 40% respondents think Demonetization had most unfavorable impact on Indian economy.
- It is found that 34% respondents think GST had most favorable impact on Indian economy.
- It is found that 44% respondents think GDP per capita is the best way to measure economic growth.
- It is found that 44% respondents think service sector should contribute more for

economic growth.

- It is found that 54% respondents think government should focus more on unemployment issue for economic development and good lifestyle of people .
- It is found that 86% respondents agree that India should restrict its trade policy with China to prevent dumping of Chinese goods in Indian markets.
- It is found that 52% respondents think India's future GDP would be between 7 % - 8%. The export of service is expanding.
- It is found that 56% respondents think India will be the next superpower in the world.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

- The shocks of demonetization in 2016 and the implementation of GST in 2017 caused the economy to slow down in 2017. Demonetization was started with a variety of goals in mind, including getting rid of black money from the Indian economy, getting people to pay taxes on large amounts of undeclared cash, reducing terrorism, advancing the digital India movement, and making India a cashless society. The biggest negative impact which demonetization had was economic slowdown. Note ban caused loss of earnings for many unorganized sector workers and retailers.
- GST was actually beneficial for Indian economy. GST removed cascading and thus reduced prices of most of goods which increased consumption and directly increased the GDP. Directly GST will increase the investment in FDIs and indirectly increase the employment opportunities.
- The main engine of India's economic expansion is the service sector. In 2018-19, the industry was responsible for 54.17% of India's GVA. The export of service is expanding. Also employment opportunities have increased. Also service sector in India is the largest recipient of FDI in India. Leisure and business travel and tourism, IT, healthcare companies are booming in India having positive impact on economic growth.
- India's GDP fell from 8.2% in 2016-17 to 7.2% in 2017-18 to 6.8% in 2018-19. Currently India's GDP has hit over six year low in July to September of 2019 whereas GDP in October to December of 2019-20 is 4.7%. India is facing economic slowdown. The downturn has affected the majority of industries, including manufacturing, construction, etc. It is concerning to see how quickly the financial, real estate, professional, and private final consumption sectors are slowing down. So the government should start initiatives to increase the demand in market by increasing government expenditure to increase cash available with people. Government should also increase its exports and create more opportunities for foreign investment. Simplified tax structure, supporting and promoting MSME would also help.
- To sum up, the fundamental economic constraints in India must be resolved if the country is to maintain and even accelerate its current pace. Infrastructure (roads,

high freight costs, power availability, ports, and airports), labor and bankruptcy laws, and a high level of bureaucratic corruption in the government are some of these.

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Contemporary issues in Indian Economy

○ Dr. Ravi R. Pathekar *

Abstract

The article discusses in various major issues on Indian economy. The Indian economy is currently facing a number of challenges. These include high levels of inflation, an unstable rupee, and a large current account deficit. In addition, the country faces significant infrastructure needs and a growing population that is increasingly young and educated. These factors present both opportunities and challenges for the country's economic growth in the years ahead. The article also discusses the prime causes for the growth and improvement in the standard of living, and the problems of unemployment, poverty, Population Density, payment Deterioration, poor Education etc. that also affect the quality of growth and provide ideas to solve them and make INDIA a preferred investment destination.

Keywords : Skill-development, Population Density, Unemployment, Poor education, Health care, Investment is the main key.

Introduction

Each and every citizen of the country has a right to lead a decent life. Everybody must be able to fulfil his minimum needs such as food, health, housing, basic education etc. However India is a un-developed country where a large section of the population cannot afford all this. The matter is made worse due to the fact that our economy does not provide adequate employment opportunities so that poor people can get jobs and earn income. Hence eradication of poverty and unemployment is a major challenge before the economy.

The Indian economy is the world's tenth largest economy by minor GDP and third largest by PPP (purchasing power parity) India is a member of the G20, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. According to the IMF, India is the 19th-largest exporter and the 10th - largest importer in the world. The Indian economy is projected to be the world's second large economy by 2050. The Indian economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. However, it faces a number of challenges that need to be addressed in order for it to continue to grow. One of the biggest challenges is population density. India has one of the highest population densities in the world, which puts a lot of pressure

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on resources like land and water. Another challenge is Indian infrastructure. The country's infrastructure is not up to par with other developed countries, which hurts economic growth. Additionally, India has a large poverty problem, which needs to be addressed if the country wants to see continued economic growth.

Challenges Faced By Indian Economy -: There are different challenges that the Indian economy faces. Here are they:

1) Population Density -: The population density of India is one of the highest in the world. The current population density of India in 2023 is 434.60 people per square kilometre, a 0.81 percent increase from 2022. The population density of India in 2022 was 431.11 people per square kilometre, a 0.68 increase from 2021. This population density, coupled with infrastructure which is not able to keep up with the population growth, is one of the main problems that the Indian economy faces.

2) Poverty Problems -: another challenge faced by Indian economy is poverty. According to planning commission of the government of India anybody how is not able to get 2400 kilo calories (kcl) from food intake in rural area and 2100 kcl from food intake in urban area is termed as poor. We call this poverty Line in India. Nearly 22 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. This means that a large portion of the population is not able to participate in the economy and this leads to vicious cycle of poverty.

3) Unemployment -: unemployment is another big challenge that the Indian economy face. According to the recent CMIE Report, the unemployment rate in urban areas increased to 10.09 percent in December from 8.96 percent the previous month while the rate in rural areas decreased to 7.44 percent. The unemployment rate in India is at a 45 -year high. On the employment front India is also not doing well. This means that there are a lot of people who are not able to find jobs. This leads to a lot of social problems as well.

4) Payment Deterioration -: One of the most recent challenges faced by the Indian economy is payment deterioration. This is caused by the delay in payments from the government to contractor and suppliers. This has led to a lot of financial problems for the contractor and suppliers.

5) Poor Education -: Another challenge that the Indian economy faces is poor education. India has an overall literacy rate of 77 percent with literacy rates of 84.40 percent census data. This means that a lot of people are not able to get good jobs and participate in the economy. This leads to a lot of social problems as well.

6) Private Debt -: Another challenge faced by the Indian economy is private debt. Government External Debt in India increased to 345819 USD Million in 2012 from 305931 USD Million in 2011 (Ministry of Finance, Govt. 2012) . The private debt to GDP ratio in India is one of the highest in the world. This means that a lot of people have taken out loans and are not able to repay them. This leads to a lot of financial problems for the economy.

7) Fixed Labour Laws -: another challenge faced by the Indian economy is fixed labour laws. These laws make it very difficult for companies to pay of workers. This leads to a lot of inefficiency in the economy and leads to a lot of financial problems for the companies.

8) Corruption -: Corruption is another big challenge faced by the Indian economy. In 2021 their Corruption Perception Index ranked the country in 85th place out of 180, on a scale where the lowest ranked countries are perceived to have the most honest public sector, various factors contribute to corruption, including official siphoning money from government social welfare schemes. Corruption leads to a lot of inefficiency and waste in the economy. It also leads to a lot of social problems as well.

9) Inflation and Indian Economy -: The inflation rate in India was recorded which is measured by the consumer price index (CPI), accelerated to 6.50 percent in Jan. 2023. Inflation data on the wholesale Price Index (WPI), which calculates the overall prices of goods before selling at retail prices, eased to 4.73 percent during the period. It also led to a lot of social problems as well.

10) Health Care -: Another major challenge before the country is to provide better health care facilities to its people. Due to lack of proper health care 254 females out of every 100,000 die while giving birth. This is called maternal mortality rate (MMR). 50 out of 1000 children die at the time of birth which is called infant mortality rate (IMR). 15 children out of 1000 die before completing 4 years of age which is known as child mortality rate (CMR) certainly these news are not encouraging. In 2010-11, the government spent only about 5 percent of total expenditure on health care which is only 1.27 percent of our national income. At the current scenario the Indian government intends to expand healthcare spending to 2.5 percent of GDP by 2025. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was given a budget of around Rs.86,000 crores in the Union Budget 2022-23.

Solutions

1) Skill development & education -: According to Mr Prime-minister of India there was need to focus on employability in education. "We have got the ability that means we can do great work by means of skill development and vocational training" he said development can be used to strengthen the country's economic structure. "For example, the world needs teachers, nurses, we can develop the human resources and export teachers and nurses, and we can add a new paradigm to economic development."

2) Investment is the main Key -: Investment is the main key to the economic growth of any country. It helps in business activities from establishment to development of business. Investment creates more opportunities for jobs, higher earnings, and higher spending.

3) Unemployment -: Unemployment is not a one-day problem. Since India won freedom, it has been a burning issue. The Government of India should widen the platform of the public and private sector for creating more jobs and promote new areas of the business to convert job seekers to job. The government should focus on the expenditure on education, skill training, research, and development.

4) Hike in Oil Price -: Petroleum products are one of the main contributors to the ailing economy and gives a clear growth rate. A hike in price affects the economy of India. This leads Government should make policies for alternative energy resources, green energy, nuclear energy, wind energy, solar energy, etc. These energies reduce air pollution and also create other opportunities to some extent.

5) Lack of Industrialization -: India is very backward in industry. A large portion of

the working people are engaged in agriculture. India import a large quantity of fighter planes and defence equipment. Many of the electrical equipment of daily use are imported from other countries. On these lead Both Indian and foreign investors should be encouraged to make products in India and Industries should be encouraged to manufacture defence equipment, fighter planes, etc. in India.

6) Lack of technical knowledge in comparison to other countries. -: India has to depend on foreign countries for the supply of machinery, capital goods and technical knowledge. He export raw-materials and imports manufactured goods. The import of capital goods involves heavy cost due to higher prices. On these lead Indian industries should either set-up their own research and development centres. They can also enter in to technical collaboration with foreign partner and manufacture the finished products in India.

7) Low per-capita purchasing power -: In India, the per-capita real income is very low resulting into low per capital purchasing power. This is due to the poor income to the people. For this the purchasing power of the people is extremely low. On these lead the purchasing power of the people can be increased increasing the income opportunities for them. And the other side a check on the increasing trend of inflation may help to tackle the situation.

8) Tax Cuts and Tax Rebates -: Tax cuts and tax rebates are designed to put more money back into the pockets of consumers. Ideally, these consumers spend portion of that money at various businesses, which increases the businesses revenues, cash flows, and profits. Having more cash means companies have the resources to procure capital, improve technology, grow, and expand. All of these action increase productivity, which grows the economy. Tax cuts and rebates, proponents argue, allow consumers to stimulate the economy themselves by imbuing it with more money.

9) Making use of demographic advantage -: According to Prime-Minister of India, India is more powerful than China on two scores: demographic dividend and democracy. "India is young country. If we take advantages of the demographic dividend, we can change the face of the world," he said. " If we pay attention to skill development, then we can provide opportunities to our youth to become productive and creative... then we can do a lot of things,"

10) The power of P4 -: "If we want to implement good governance, we must look to p4 - people private public partnership, Prime-Minister has said, "We need to move from PPP to PPPP, people public private partnership," he opined. According to Mr Prime-Minister, people should be kept in the loop by the government. "People should get a chance to speak before a government decision is taken. This will make people feel like they have had a role to play. Wherever possible we should take the consent of people. This will speed up the pace of development."

Conclusion -: The economy of India is a fast-growing economy. This scenario India needs to carry out the crucial internal reforms that will allow it to be a productive international player and to take on the leadership roles that so many people across the world hope that it will. Reorganization of the health system with much greater emphasis on primary medical centres or PMCS. The present economic scene after Covide-19 in India is more or less

encouraging. Still, we are far from economist's expectations of achieving employment, poverty eradication, education for all, and industrialization. Government can come out from the present situation of an ailing economy. With focused targets and remedial measures to resolve the economic problems, India will surely become a developed economy.

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IT Sector In India - A Tool of Economic Development

○ Dr. Renu A. Tiwari *

Abstract

The overall performance of the Indian IT sector has been a success story all over the world. In India, software export had been commenced round 1974, when TCS was once established. Now days, India is referred as the back office of the world owing frequently to IT and IT sector. The revenue growth of the IT sector has been very impressive.

IT sector has multiplied its contribution to India's GDP from 5.8% in F.Y. 2009 to 7.4% in 2022. The most important goal of this paper has to determine the feasible function of IT in broad-based economic development of India. This paper discusses the concept and meaning of IT and IT associated industry, Evolution of IT sector in India, motives for increase of IT sector in India, and contribution of IT sector in GDP of India and future development of this sector in India.

Key Words: IT sector, economic development, GDP, Growth.

Introduction

IT has made the control and delivery of government services like health care services, education information, consumer rights, and services, and so on. Seamless with improved transparency. The IT industry is essential for our financial system to prosper exponentially and to generate millions of job opportunities.

IT allows the development, processing, evaluation, interchange, storage, and protection of data. The following are the few business practices that use IT and data processing, displaying how important it is. The Information Technology (IT) industry is an important factor of the technology -driven knowledge economy of the 21st century.

Internationally India has been identified as a knowledge economy due to its impressive IT Industry. The position of IT in India's economic development has been vital. The IT industry specifically involves IT services, IT-enabled services (ITES), e-commerce (on line business), and software and hardware merchandise. This industry is also instrumental in growing infrastructure to store, process, and exchange information for important business

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operations and different agencies. Moreover, IT-based products and services have end up quintessential for booming any enterprise corporation and accomplishing achievement

This industry has a major effect on improving the efficiency of almost every sector of Indian economy. Additionally, the function of IT in India's economic development has a huge capacity for further accelerating growth. Information technology not only contributed to the economic development of the country but has also made governance greater responsive and efficient. Information technology in India has also made the management and delivery of government (including consumer rights, health services, and so forth.) more effective by enhancing transparency.

The position of IT in India's economic improvement is remarkable throughout the economies of the world. All the sub-segments of this industry (hardware products have exceptionally seen less progress) have made developments in revenue growth within the closing two decades. Additionally, it fueled the growth of the Indian economy. The rapid development inside the IT industry and liberalization regulations such as reducing change obstacles and getting rid of import obligations on technology products by the authorities of India are instrumental within the improvement of this industry. Also, several different government initiatives like setting up softwareTechnology Parks (STP), special economic Zones (SEZ), Export orientated gadgets (EOU), and overseas Direct investment (FDI) have facilitated this industry in achieving a dominant role within the global IT industry.

COVID-19 pandemic has grappled the whole world and economies had been hard hit. The Indian IT industry continues to be turning in positive signs. Also, it has the capacity to overcome this catastrophe. Furthermore, it has arisen as a global economic power and a major contributor to the Indian economy.

IT Industry and growth of India

The role of IT in India's economic development has improved rapidly with an exponential growth rate after the economic reform of 1991. Indian IT groups have set up thousands of centers within India and round 80 international locations throughout the globe. The majority of worldwide groups are sourcing IT-ITES from the Indian IT sector.

Value of export revenue of the It sector across India from financial year 2016 to 2021

Financial Year	Revenue (In U.S. billion dollars)
2016	108
2017	117
2018	126
2019	136
2020	147
2021(estimated)	149.1

Source: Statista 2023

In fiscal year 2016, the total revenue generated by export from the IT industry was 108 U.S. billion dollar which was expected to be 150 billion U.S. dollars in fiscal year 2021. There was a constant increase in this value during the observed time frame. This sector was

growing due to strong global demand and the presence of local expertise. The revenue is in addition predicted to develop inside the next coming years with an accelerating growth rate and is projected to reach 350 billion US dollars by 2025.

Further, the extremely good feature of India's IT industry is that in conjunction with its growth in terms of market size, it is also incrementally adding a tremendous proportion to India's gross domestic product (GDP). Therefore, enhancing the growth and development of the country.

Share of Information /Business process management sector in the GDP of India from financial Year 2009 to 2022

Financial Year	Share of GDP
2009	5.8%
2010	6.1%
2011	6.4%
2012	7.5%
2013	8%
2014	8.1%
2015	9.5%
2016	9.3%
2017	7.7%
2018	7.9%
2019	7.8%
2020	7.7%
2021	8%
2022	7.4%

Source: Statista 2023

From a minuscule 5.8 percent in 2009, the IT enterprise contributed round 7.4percent in 2022 to the total GDP of India. This share is projected to increaseto 10% by 2025.

The IT sector was one of the biggest gainers during the pandemic. Stock prices of large and mid-tier IT companies doubled since April 2020. It was also one of the first sectors to see the demand recover, driven by the accelerated adoption of technology amid the pandemic.

A NASSCOM survey noted that the recent policy relaxations related to work from home would further help the sector grow in the coming years. The sector employs about 45 lakh people.

According to survey "Last year, the government undertook a major reform of liberalizing the Telecom regulations in the IT-BPO sector. This reform will provide a big stimulus for growth of the IT-BPM industry in India and help in creating more income and employment,"

This will also aid in gaining access to the skills pool such as retired people with area information, women and physically challenged people, who can work remotely for some hours.

Finally, India's digitally skill pool has increased over the length and accounted for around 75% of global digital skills. Moreover, India's four large IT corporations (TCS, Infosys, Wipro, and HCL Tech) have employed more than a million personnel. New IT-based technologies inclusive of remote monitoring, Telemedicine etc. is developing and growing the demand in digital economy. The rollout of fifth generation technology (5G) communication technology and the growing adoption of artificial intelligence, cloud computing, Big Data analytics, and the Internet of Things (IoT) will further make bigger the scale of the IT industry in India. As the dimensions of India's digital economy is improving, IT businesses are starting their centers in tier II and tier III cities which will further advance the growth.

Conclusion

The position of IT in India's economic development is essential. Future belongs to India with a tremendous proportion of work from different parts of the world and the position of Indian professionals internationally. The central government has commenced a transformation process in the education sector. In the coming days the last year of a degree course might be taken into consideration as Research and Development Year and the syllabus is being developed based on the latest technological advancements, knowledge, and skills. This will be good for graduates now not just as job seekers however may be as job creators.

The IT & BPM sector has come to be one of the largest growth catalysts for the Indian economy, contributing notably to the India's GDP and public welfare. The IT industry accounted for 7.4% of India's GDP in Financial year 2022, and it is anticipated to make contributions 10% to India's GDP through 2025.

As revolutionary virtual programs permeate sector after sector, India is now organized for the subsequent section of growth in its IT revolution. India is regarded via the rest of the sector as having one in every of the largest internet consumer bases and the cheapest net prices, with seventy-six crore citizens now getting access to the net.

India's ranking advanced six places to the fortieth position in the 2022 edition of the Global Innovation Index (GII).

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Impact of the Recommendations and Suggestions of the National and State Commissions & Committees on Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in India

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Abstract

When the first Indian Criminal Tribes Act-1871 was passed by the Britishers, they first time used the term 'Criminal Tribe' for them. The whole DTs/NTs were declared as a Criminal Tribe and treated them like cattle. The daily attendance at either police station or police patil was compulsory for them which denied their liberty. Being declared criminals they were denied their constitutional and human rights. In Independent India, on the recommendation of the Criminal Tribes Act Committee which was constituted in 1949, the Criminal Tribes became the Denotified Tribes in 1952, but they were insulted, degraded and exploited yet by others in the name of caste, culture and religion. In this study researcher discusses about the recommendations and suggestions of the commissions and committees constituted by the government pre and post independence of India. The author tries to know the impact of these commissions and committees on the human rights of Denotified and Nomadic tribes? The study is based on the literature review. The study suggests that, how these criminal tribes can be uplifted by the amendment in suggestions of these commissions and committees.

Keywords: Criminal Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Commissions & Committees, Human Rights, Constitutional safeguards.

Introduction

As of now, seven hundred castes were enlisted in DTs/NTs community in all over India. Approximately, 12% to 15% population of India has been wandering from one place to another in search for food, employment, education and many of them were compelled to practice criminality for their survival. This large number of population has been made homeless, landless, education less, jobless and skill less with stigma of criminality. The wrong economic organization and caste system played the important role to keep them

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away from the sustainable development. This is nothing but the inhuman discrimination and violation of justice. According to the constitution, Denotified and Nomadic tribes have a legal and moral right to demand socio-economic and political justice for their dignity and development.

The constitution of India in its preamble ensured and guaranteed the political, social, and economic justice with dignity. Since the independent India, the majority population of DTs/NTs has been living in worst condition. They were discriminated and exploited on social, political, economical, cultural and educational level. The history of the tribal people in India has been great damaged due to the evolution of the notions of Criminal Tribes and Depressed Class. In ancient history, aboriginal tribes formed their own dynasty. They were the ruler, traders and high cultured people and the concept of Untouchability was never related to them. The impact of national and state commissions or committees set up to study the problems affecting denotified, nomadic, and semi-nomadic tribes in India is presented in this paper. The study is based on the literature review. The author tries to know why these commissions and committees fail to provide constitutional protections to the DTs/NTs.

Methodology

The study is based on literature review and secondary sources like journal articles, newspaper articles and various reports of commissions and committees appointed by the government in British India and independent India. The report of these commissions and committees is analysed based on the following tests. a). Aim of the commissions and committees. b) Issues or problems studied by the Commissions and committees c) limitations, recommendations and suggestions of the Commissions and committees constituted by the government of India and Maharashtra.

Different Committees and Commissions of DTs/NTs

The British authorities appointed these commissions and committees to study the problems of DTs/NTs regarding the criminality. Various policies were recommended by these commissions and committees for their development. The commissions and committees were concerned with determining which tribes should be labelled as criminal and what standard should be used to declare them as criminals. The committees and commissions discussed each of these problems.

Committees/Commissions constitute before Independent India

Indian Jail Committee (1919)

The Jail Committee was established in 1919 to draw the rules and regulations necessary to reform the criminal justice system. Sir Alexander G. Cardew, a member of the Madras Executive Council, was the committee's head. The motive was the utilization of prisoners as cheap labours. On the recommendation of the committee, Criminal Tribes Act was amended in 1924 and made it very strict against them. More De-notified and nomadic tribes are included in the CTA. The power to identify the criminal tribes was given to the landlord communities, Jaminadars and other Upper Caste people on the name of Local Administration. These powers hampered the socio-economic life and daily income sources of these communities. The study was carried out by the committee without considering the

opinions of the prisoners.

Criminal Tribe Act Enquiry Committee (1924)

The British Government created the Criminal Tribe Act Inquiry Committee in 1924 to recommend concrete measures to regulate more effectively criminal activity. The committee suggested the very stringent rules, practices, methods and procedures against them. Due to these, the socio-economic and educational development of them seemed to be zero. The committee estimated that there were 34.87 lakh criminal tribes living in 127 communities in 1949-1950. The committee did not recommend for the rehabilitation and welfare of them.

Simon Commission-(1928-1930)

The Simon Commission was established in 1928 under the chairmanship of Sir John Allsebrook Simon to study the effects, results and functionality of constitutional reforms and make recommendations for additional reforms to the Government of British India. The Commission recommended that a representative government be established in the provinces.

It was necessary to mention here that, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was elected by Bombay Legislative Council in August 1928 to work with the commission. On 23rd October 1928, he argued before the Commission and gave the concrete evidence. He urged to the commission to make measures for the depressed classes including Dalit, Untouchable, Criminal Tribes, and Nomadic Tribes. He cleared that, the rights should be provided as compulsory primary education, entry in public services, adequate representation in legislature and universal adult franchise to men and women based on equality. The Commission therefore recommended measures for the Depressed Classes. The commission was opposed to maintaining discriminatory laws and in favour of promoting equality and eradicating prejudice among marginalised and low caste groups.

Franchise Committee - (1932)

Under the Lord Lothian's headship, the Indian Franchise Committee was established to determine the population of the Depressed Classes to provide them the right to vote. The committee divided the tribal groups and described only those groups as Depressed classes who were called low Hindu caste or Untouchables for awarding a voting right. The Committee submitted its reports in 1932 by offering the franchise rights to the untouchables, women and minorities of India on the condition of education and property. But it never recommended the franchise rights for the 'Criminal and Nomadic tribes'. The report was not in favour of the 'Depressed Classes', 'criminal and nomadic Tribes'. The report never discussed on social, economical, occupational, livelihood and overall development of these communities.

Poona Pact - (1932)

On 17 August 1932 the Prime Minister signed and announced the Communal Award giving separate electorates to the Depressed Classes. On 24th Sep. 1932, the Poona Pact was signed by Dr. Ambedkar. In this pact, the term "Depressed Classes" was used to refer them to Hindus who were considered Untouchables. The Indian Act of 1935 later classified them as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

By the struggle and efforts of Dr.B. R. Ambedkar, SCs and STs got representation in politics and public services. All these amendments were relevant only for 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' who were outside the orbit of CTA. It was the crucial period to the Criminal Tribes. Once again, they deprived from their rights because of their ignorance. They threw out from a developmental process and again they were remaining as a criminal. (ibid)

The Government of India Act - (1935)

The British parliament passed the Government of India act in 1935, including 321 sections and 10th scheduled. The Act removed diarchy structure and granted the self-rule to the British India by introducing direct election and increasing voting rights. The Act had great authority, responsibility, and safeguards. The act created safeguards and defensive measures for marginalised and minorities' people, but it ignored the problems of criminal tribes. The Criminal Tribes again excluded from legal and constitutional settlement.

Munshi Committee - (1937)

The Munshi Committee, headed by K. M. Munshi, was constituted by the government of British India in 1937 to make certain provisions for the welfare and improvement of the Criminal Tribes. The Committee observed that, the powers which were given to the local officials or administration like Patel, Jamindars, Landlord and other powerful Upper Caste people to identify the criminal tribes, register their name and monitor them as Criminal Tribes. These upper caste people used this power against the criminal tribes. By accepting bribes from the criminal tribes, the upper caste people permitted them to go from one place to another without registering their names. If they came back to the old place where they lived, the local officials marked them as present by taking robbery from them.

It was the technique and method of exploitation that the upper castes communities used against the nomadic tribes for free labour in their household agricultural and manufacturing work. Another dangerous and dishonest practice of the local officials was to kept them under terrific pressure, anxiety, and terror in order to promote bribes and illegal activities.

Committees/Commissions constitute after Independent India

Dr. Antrolikar Committee (1949)

After India's independence, The Bombay Presidency constituted a committee in 1949, led by Dr. Antrolikar, to investigate the rehabilitation and welfare problems of the 'Criminal Tribes'. The purpose of this committee was to remove the stigma of criminality on the criminal tribes. The Committee recommended various provisions such as i) Even after the British left India, the government should maintain the infrastructure and facilities created under the colonial settlement rule for criminal tribes. ii) The government should be provide basic infrastructure, health facilities and educational facilities to them. iii) They were no more or less criminal than other communities. iv) Due to the social stigma of criminality and a lack of livelihood resources, they were obliged to engage in illicit activities to survive.

The Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee (1949)

The Government of India again set up "The Criminal Tribes Act Inquiry Committee,"

in 1949. Mr. Ananth Sayanam Ayyangar was the head of the committee. The committee was also known as the Ayyangar Committee. The committee was appointed to investigate their crime methods and how the Criminal Tribes Act affected them. In 1950, the committee submitted its reports. The committee suggested a number of measures, including the necessity for adequate funding for welfare and rehabilitation, the repeal of the CTA, and giving 50% of the funds to the concerned states for their overall development.

On the recommendations of the Committee, the Government of India repealed the Criminal Tribes Act-1871, and the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952 was immediately enacted instead of it. But in this Act too, all the procedures, practices, punishments, treatment methods and all others aspects were remained same as Criminal Tribes Act. Moreover, the De-notified and Nomadic Tribes were not given welfare benefits under the Habitual Offenders Act. Therefore, they remained excluded, discriminated and stigmatised even today.

Backward Class Commission or Kaka Kalelkar Commission-(1955)

On 29th January 1953, the first 'Backward Class Commission' was constituted to identify any section of people other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were socially, economically and educationally backward and prepare a list of such community. The report was submitted by the commission on March 30, 1955. The commission has recommended not to mention to the de-notified and nomadic tribes as tribes. They have to be referred to as de-notified communities rather than criminal or ex-criminal tribes. The commission mentioned that, there were 837 communities called them De-notified tribes and 127 communities Nomadic and settled tribes. According to the commission, these communities reside near the villages and town. They can mix with other developed communities without any hurdles and they can change their life like other develops people. Further, some de-notified communities included in OBCs category list. The commission was unable to come up with a correct term regarding the issues of these communities. The commission recommended using the term 'Vimochit Jatiyan' instead of Tribe. It was the great failure of this commission which is misleading as its regards the communities' nature and way of life.

Lokur Committee-(1965)

In the year of 1965, the Lokur Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Lokur to revise the list of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs. The Committee noted that, De-notified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes were incorporated in the list of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class categories that were represent strange, sometime tribal, and other varied features. Therefore, it was a major anomaly to club them in these categories. The Committee in its report had mentioned a very important suggestion that, there was not a term of De-notified Tribes as Tribes instead they could be called De-notified Tribes communities. The Committee recommended to taken out them from the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and made a separate stat-wise list of them. The committee suggested to provide separate affirmative action plan to uplift them from their socially, economically, educationally and other backwardness. The committee cleared that, the tribes that mix with the general population are not eligible to be incorporated in the list of scheduled tribes.

National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes or Renke Commission- (2008)

In 2005, The National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic was constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India under the chairmanship of Balkrishnan Renke to study the social, economic and educational status and other development status of the denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. On July 2, 2008, the Commission submitted its report. The commission recorded the population of these communities approximately 15 crore. The Commission stated that separate reservation or affirmative action is necessary for the De-notified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes. By and large, the Commission tries to know their socio-economic condition as well as educational, employment, occupational, discrimination, exploitation, harassment, stigmatization and other status of DTs/NTs. For their sustainable growth and development, the Commission suggested a number of policies, programme, provisions, laws and regulations. But the recommendation was never implemented.

National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes or Idate Commission - (2016)

In the year of 2016, again The National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic was constituted under the chairmanship of Bhiku Ramji Idate. The commission suggested that, DTs and NTs are living in worse conditions than other communities. The Commission recommended that the government should be provide various facilities like education, housing, infrastructure, health facilities, microfinance and opportunities for skill development. The Commission also recommended that DTs/NTs treated as Scheduled Castes and Tribes and brought them under the Atrocities Act, 1989. Further, the Commission recommended that the Government give a minimum of 10% percent reservation, strong legal protection, and constitutional protection for their development, but the Government failed to adopt any one of the Commission's recommendations.

Conclusion

Number of commissions and committees was appointed by the government for the welfare and inclusive development of the DTs/NTs communities. But the each government failed to implement the concrete policies and provided them constitutional safeguards for their decent and dignified life. After independence, government included these communities in different social categories list like SCs, STs and OBCs. The government of Maharashtra classified them as Vimukt Jati and Bhatkya Jamati. Every government try to constitute the commission for their political gains and voting of these communities. As of now, the people of DTs/NTs are demanding the constitutional rights and safeguard including 5th and 6th scheduled. They are seeking the tribal status and culture for them.

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Externalities of International Trade and Economic Perspective in the Contemporary Period

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Abstract

This paper deals with the externalities of international trade and economic perspective in the contemporary period. Integration of the world economy from the national economy is only the greatest development. To achieve the research objective, the data of 173 countries was collected for the period 2009 to 2019. Disparities in international trade statistics are large and arise for a variety of reasons. These include conceptual inconsistencies in measurement standards, as well as inconsistencies in the way countries implement agreed protocols. There is a strong association between international trade and growth in the economic wellbeing of the country.

Keywords : International Trade, Economic development, Inflation, Growth trend

1 Introduction

One of the most important developments in the world economic system is the integration of the national economy in the global economy which is also called globalization. The blog has brought development to all the advanced countries of the world¹.

The value of exports in world trade during the period of 1800 to 2014. It is on the constant prices that are adjusted as per inflation rate and are indexed at 1913 values. The graph indicates the extraordinary growth in world trade in the past 200 years, that is, exports are 40 times greater than in 1913².

Large disparities exist in international trade statistics for a variety of reasons. These include conceptual inconsistencies in measurement standards as well as inconsistencies in the manner in which countries implement agreed-upon protocols. Here's a checklist of things to consider when comparing sources. Underlying record differences: Is trade measured using national accounting data rather than directly from customs or tax records?

- The difference between import and export values is as follows: Is the transaction valued at FOB or CIF terms?
- Inconsistent trading partner attribution: How are the origin and destination of trade

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determined?

- What is the distinction between 'goods' and 'traders'? How are re-imports, re-exports, and intermediary trade transactions recorded?
- Exchange rates: How are values converted from local currency units to a currency that can be compared internationally (usually US-\$)?
- Distinctions between 'normal' and 'special' trade systems: How is trade in customs-free zones recorded?
- Other concerns include time recording, privacy policies, product classification, and intentional misinvoicing for illegal purposes.

Many organizations that produce trade data have long recognized these factors. Indeed, international organizations often incorporate reforms along these lines in an effort to improve data quality.

For example, the OECD's Balanced International Merchandise Trade Statistics uses its own approach to correct and reconcile international merchandise trade statistics.

The corrections applied to the OECD's 'balanced' series make it the best source for cross-country comparisons. However, this dataset has poor coverage across countries, and only goes back to 2011. This is a significant obstacle, as we cannot easily improve coverage by adding data from other sources due to the complex adjustments introduced by the OECD. At Our World in Data we have chosen to rely on the CEPII as the main source for exploring long-term changes in international trade; But we also rely on World Bank and OECD data for up-to-date cross-country comparisons.

There are two important lessons from all this. The first lesson is that, for most users of trade data, there is no obvious way to choose between sources. And the second lesson is that, because of statistical errors, researchers and policymakers should always analyze trade data with a pinch of salt. For example, in a recent high-profile report, researchers attributed discrepancies in bilateral trade data to illicit financial flows through trade miss invoicing (or trade-based money laundering). As we show here, this interpretation of the data is not correct, as inconsistencies in the data may result from measurement inconsistencies rather than error.

2 Research Objectives

- To find the relationship between casual trade and economic output
- To find the evidence from cross-country differences in trade, growth and productivity

3 Research Methodology

For achieving our objective, the data of 173 countries was collected for the period 2009 to 2019. The World Bank's Doing Business index was used for capturing the performance of the business. The distance to the frontier score benchmarks economies for regulating the best practices in various indicators which covers topics on areas of doing business. A country's distance to the frontier scores illustrates the gap between the economy and the regulatory frontier at a given time. The countries which are away from the frontier may perform better than others. Our justification for this stems from the features of the topics on areas of doing business that are used to construct the frontier.

4 World Economy and Changing Sphere of International Business

- **Trade has grown more than proportionately with GDP**

During the past two centuries the world trade has shown sharp increases that have led to positive growth in the economy. Moreover, the share of trade and goods are also rising in the GDP⁴.

Until 1870, the total exports among different countries was below 10 percent of global output. And now this has reached to around 25%. This indicates the good amount of growth in global trade since the past century³.

- **Today trade is a fundamental part of economic activity everywhere**

The world economy has seen a rise in both final goods as well as intermediate goods exchange between the countries. This phenomenon has increased the network of trade relations among the western world.

- **Increased in gains due to international trade**

Studying the data as per country-level during the last 5 decades, reveals that there is strong association between international trade and growth in the economic wellbeing of the nation. There is a positive relationship between trade development and economic growth. Countries with a high rate of trading worldwide, showcase better economic development and vis-a-versa. Below graph shows the basic correlation by plotting the trade development and growth as against the increase in annual GDP of the nations⁶.

5 Nature of Relationship Between Casual Trade and Economic Output

Trade in the world basically grows with the integration of likely variables leading to global expansion of the business. These factors are mentioned below -

Competition- There is a chance that the firms which do not adopt the latest technologies and advances and are likely to go in for mechanisms which may indulge in overall cost cutting, tend to stand a very low chance in global competition⁷. The competing firms take the advantage of the same to dominate these firms.

Economies of scale- Organisation which are more involved in the export phenomenon are in the right conditions and can face huge demand. This helps the firm to operate by reducing the price per unit.

Learning and innovation- Adopting new technologies and innovations and learning from the past experience, helps the firms to adapt to the culture that leads to a global exposure regarding the recent trade movements.

6 Causality: Evidence From Cross-Country Differences in Trade, Growth and Productivity

In Frankel and Romer study, for assessing the impact of international trade on the development, they utilized geography as an intermediary for exchange. The geography of the nation is fixed, that influences the public income by profession. So by noticing the nation's separation from different nations is an amazing indicator of the development of the economy. Accordingly we can make the determination that exchange has affected the development of the economy. From this rationale they discovered a proof of a core effect of trade and exchange on financial development of the nation⁸.

Similar results were seen by the other papers also such as Alcalá and Ciccone (2004).

Therefore, trade is one of the determinants for rise in the national average incomes indicating increase in GDP of the nation.

Considering the linkage of economic growth with trade, then this liberalization of trade would lead the organization to become more productive in the short run and medium run period⁵.

Pavcnik (2002) has studied liberalized trade effects on productivity during the 1970s and 1980s in the case of Chile. From her studies it was revealed that there is a positive impact of a firm's overall productivity on the advantages it has in the competing market. Also it further revealed the improvement in the aggregate productivity managing the resources in a more sustainable manner.

Bloom, Draca and Van Reenen (2016) in their study have clarified about the import competition given by the Chinese trade on the firms from Europe during 1996 to 2007. From their studies it was revealed that the form which brings innovation and new technology has increased their aggregate productivity.

- **Trade does generate efficiency gains**

Overall from the various studies it is clearly seen that liberalization in trade improves economic efficiency. This is an important result as it brings trade gains. But the efficiency which is obtained by the trade is shared equally by all. The impact of trade on productivity of the organizations shows that: "reshuffling workers from less to more efficient producers" describes the closure of job opportunities at different times and places. The profit from the trade has to be re-distributed equally among the lower sectors, assuring safety and net profit to them. It will also consider the benefits in terms of employment and health care facilities.

7 Consequences In Distribution Channels of Trade

- **The conceptual link between trade and household welfare**

As a nation opens the trade for globalization there is considerable shift seen on both demand - supply side of international trade. The local market of the country responded to it and prices started changing. It has an impact on the consumer and wage earners. Together we can call it an impact on the household. In short this trade has an impact on everyone because markets are interlinked. The import and export changed the price level in the country of both goods which are traded and sometimes even those which cannot be traded in the global businesses 10,¹².

Financial specialists ordinarily recognize "general balance utilization impacts" (which implies a progressions in utilization in light of the impact on the cost of both exchanged and non-exchanged products) and "general equilibrium income effects" (which implies a progressions in compensation in view of the way that exchange affects interest for explicit sorts of laborers, who could be utilized in both the exchanged and non-exchanged areas)¹⁴.

Considering the linkages in international trade, we can say that everyone will not benefit from international trade in the same way. The benefit from international trade depends on the group of people on what day they consume and what they earn, where they earn.

- **Evidence from the expansion of trade in India and the impact on poverty reductions**

According to Topalova (2010): "Factor immobility and regional impacts of trade liberalization: Evidence on poverty from India"¹⁶.

This paper shows the effect of international trade liberalization on poverty in different areas in India because of progress in the economic strategy in India in the year 1991. The paper uncovered that country areas which were more presented to liberalization, saw a slower decrease in poverty, and had lower utilization development. The paper likewise expresses that liberalization adversely affects the least geologically versatile at the lower income groups of the masses, and in places where work laws deflected laborers from redistributing across areas¹¹.

The proof from India shows that (I) conversations those consider only the "winners" in less developed countries and "losers" in developed countries overlook what's really important that the gains from businesses are inconsistent circulated inside the two arrangements of nations; and (ii) setting explicit variables, similar to specialist versatility across areas and geographic districts, are essential to comprehend the effect of trade on productivity.

- **Evidence from other studies**

7.1 Donaldson (2018) "Archival data from colonial India is required to estimate the impact of India's vast railroad network. Railroads increased trade, and in doing so they increased real incomes (and reduced income volatility)".

7.2 Porto (2006) "Regional trade agreement led to benefits across the entire income distribution. The effect was progressive: poor households gained more than middle-income households, because prior to the reform, trade protection benefited the rich disproportionately".

7.3 Trefler (2004) "There was a group who bore adjustment costs in the Canada-US Trade Agreement (displaced workers and struggling plants) and a group who enjoyed long-run gains (consumers and efficient plants)"

8 Trade around the World Today

- **Trade openness around the world**

The trade openness index is an economic metric, which is measured as a ratio of a country's total trade (the total of both exports and imports) to a country's GDP.

This ratio helps to get an idea of the integration, as this captures the country's all outgoing and incoming transactions. If the index is high there would be a large influence of domestic trade¹⁷.

The below chart shows the world map which shows the trade openness index of every country. We can see too much variation in the countries. The weight of trade in the US economy, for example, is much lower than in other rich countries.

- **Exports and imports in real dollars**

The trade values in the GDP share helps to show the trade importance in relation to the economy activity size. The below chart tells the export value of both goods and services of every country in dollars that is expressed in constant 2010 dollars (all values are adjusted for correcting the inflation).

- **What do countries trade?**

8.1 Trade in goods vs. Trade in services

The country makes the trade of both good and service. The goods are shipped by a rail, road, waterway or airway and while service which is also called as intangible goods such as tourism, legal advice, consultancy, financial service, etc. The trade of service is much cheaper. In some countries there are more service drivers in terms of trade, while some countries are good drivers. For instance in the United Kingdom the services account for almost 45 percent of total exports; in the Bahamas 87 percent account for the service in total exports. While in some countries it is totally opposite, for instance services in Nigeria and Venezuela are about 2 percent and 3 percent respectively of total exports in the year 2014¹⁶.

Overall in the world trade the transaction and trade of goods is more than the trade of service transactions. The below chart shows that service share total world exports has risen to 24 percent from 17 percent for the period to 2017 from 1979.

8.2 Domestic vs. Foreign value added in exports

Various organizations all over the world imports the goods and services as inputs for the production of other goods and services which are further exported. Therefore the imported goods and services are remanufactured in a country's and again exploited ¹⁸.

The chart from UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2018 - Investment and New Industrial Policies, shows trends of gross exports, broken down into domestic and foreign value added. i.e. the share of exports value which came from the foreign inputs. As of now, around 30 percent of the world's exports are from imported inputs. It was 25 percent in 1990. After rising continuously since last decade, Foreign value added in trade peaked in 2010-2012²².

- **How are trade partnerships changing ?**

8.1 Bilateral trade is becoming increasingly common

While considering various pairs of countries which are engaged in trade all over the world, it was found that in many cases today, there is a bilateral relationship today: Various nations which export the goods and services to other countries also import the goods and services from that exported country.

This chart, shows all the possible country pairs which are divided into 3 categories: the top part shows the fraction of country pairs which doesn't trade with each other; while the middle part shows the trade of both the directions (here both the country exports the goods to each other) and the last part shows the one direction trade only (i.e. either only import or only export from one country). The middle portion is vast i.e. bilateral trade, but it is also correct that various countries don't trade with each other bilaterally. (For instance in 2014 around 25 percent of all country-pairs recorded no trade)²¹.

The below chart shows the share of world merchandise trade, which corresponds to exchanges between today's rich countries and the rest of the world. While the 'rich countries' in here in this chart are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.

'Non-rich countries' are all the other countries in the world²⁵.

As we can see, up until the Second World War the majority of trade transactions involved exchanges between these small groups of rich countries. But this has been changing fast for the past 2 decades, and at present the trade with the non-rich nations is as important as trade between the rich nations.

9 Conclusion

After seeing the different perspectives of International Trade, we hereby come to know that the development of the nations depends largely on their trade activities and which in turn depends on the relation of the nations with other countries of the world. Thus, showing peace and harmony ultimately helps to increase the positive attitude which helps in increasing the trade relation. The extremist activities destroy the bilateral trade relations, which creates a negative impact on the economy of the nation.

Except for multiple case research, we no longer view any of the modern macroeconomic research as offering convincing quantification of the financial effect of global trade changes. Future research wants to consist of home and transnational trade change incidents for a homogeneous panel, for which pattern nations are at analogous tiers of improvement and confront comparable types of terrorist campaigns. Domestic terrorist statistics should satisfy regular standards while pulled from one of a kind sources. We additionally guide the want for added case research, in particular of growing nations. We see the want to increase VAR evaluation to 3 nations confronting terrorist campaigns within the equal area to seize cross-border influences. Spatial econometric estimation can discover the dispersion of the financial effects. We view the microeconomic estimates of terrorism effects as being pretty successful and informative. The technique may be prolonged to different nations, in particular advanced nations, as case research and small panels. More attempts ought to be expended to discover sector-specific, cross-border spillovers - e.g., within the case of overseas direct investment. In addition, the techniques may be implemented to inclined sectors previously unexamined.

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Assessment of Estimating Rural Development Inequality: Special Reference to Adopted Villages by Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in Maharashtra

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[The scholar is the awardee of ICSSR Post- Doctoral Fellowship. This paper is largely an outcome of the Post-Doctoral Fellowship sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). However, the “responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed, and the conclusions drawn is entirely” of the author.]

Abstract

This essay examines both realist and idealist viewpoints about whether or not the poor need jobs, and suggests policy responses to poverty and education. It is important to recognise that some people do need knowledge, that social and economic users' education is related to policies that have restructured welfare, and that financial deprivation is a major contributing factor. This study defines poverty and inequality as the gap between rural and urban and lack of material income, and social and economic users' education is related to their ability to make decisions. Social inequality is the unequal access to the advantages of belonging to any society, where some people significantly outpace others in terms of wealth, opportunities, access to education, etc. Social inequality occurs when a group is intentionally treated unfairly, and can exist in both community and governmental settings.

Differential living costs in rural and urban India may be a contributing factor to the disparity in consumption levels between the two. Increased spending on urban housing, for instance, would indicate that, despite the appearance of more consumption, in reality there is a balance because Indians in rural areas pay lower rent. Based on changes for cost of living and its development through time, we looked into this relationship. The human development perspective on social exclusion in the digital age emphasizes options, choices, and opportunities associated with information access and usage.

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The Gandhi Yojana promotes national pride, patriotism, community service, self-confidence, and infrastructure development to preserve rural India. As part of the plan, the Adarsh village will be developed in a number of different areas, including agriculture, health, education, sanitation, the environment, and livelihoods. The scheme incorporates Antyodaya, people's participation, gender equality, women's dignity, social justice, the spirit of community service, cleanliness, eco-friendliness, maintaining ecological balance, peace and harmony, mutual cooperation, self-reliance, local self-government, transparency and accountability in public life, among other things.

Keywords: Rural Development, Literacy, Health, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Maharashtra.

Introduction

The socioeconomic and poor operating environments are described in this essay's section as being inequitable. About whether or not the poor need jobs, it examines both realist and idealist viewpoints. The suggested policy responses to poverty and education were created in cooperation with social service consumers and carers. As a result of exclusion from societal and economic standards, education and relative poverty are related. Although keeping in mind the policy ramifications for social services, this study will continue to define poverty and inequality as the gap between the rural and urban and lack of material income as a measure of both. Some people do need knowledge, according to a paper on literacy and inequality, and social and economic users' education is related to their ability to make decisions. In order to avoid social work being viewed as only being concerned with social control taking children into custody it is crucial to recognise that some people do need knowledge, that social and economic users' education is related to policies that have restructured welfare in rural areas, and that the complex reasons why people approach or are referred to social services often include financial deprivation as a major contributing factor.

The human development perspective on social exclusion in the digital age emphasises the options, choices, and opportunities associated with information access and usage rather than only emphasising distribution disparities in technical products and services.

"Both inclusion and exclusion are inventoried in the State of Inequality Report." The situation of unequal access to the advantages of belonging to any society is referred to as social inequality. Every member of a society that is purely equal is equally competent to contribute to the general well-being of that society and to gain from that society's membership. Direct social inequality happens when a group is intentionally treated unfairly and can exist in both community and governmental settings. A deliberate action that deprives some people of resources, opportunities, or rights does not affect others. Even when treating a group unfairly is not the explicit goal of a policy or action, it can nonetheless result in indirect social inequality. Research on inequality may also look at the differences between other socioeconomic categories in society, such as homes in the working class and the poor against those with a university degree, or men and women. The phrase describes the unequal social system in which some people significantly outpace others in terms of wealth, opportunities, access to education, etc.

The Gandhi Yojana, which emphasises national pride, patriotism, community service, self- confidence, and infrastructure development, was inspired by the goals and principles of Mahatma Gandhi. The SAGY aims to preserve the spirit of rural India by giving its residents access to possibilities and opportunity to shape their own futures.

Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

The Ministry of Rural Development conducts periodic reviews of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. These reviews include those conducted by the Honourable Minister of Rural Development, the Performance Review Committee, Common Review Missions, National Level Monitors, Concurrent Monitoring, and Impact Assessment studies. The success stories of Gram Panchayats can be found on the programme website, despite the fact that SAGY has so far had mixed results. The Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY were subjected to third- party evaluation, which revealed that the components covered by the scheme and the activities proposed were very much relevant in overall village development and that they were successful in enhancing access to basic institutions and amenities at the Gram Panchayat and village levels.

As a conclusion, it can be said that SAGY, with its bottom-up approach, is the demonstration of the power of convergence of schemes and initiatives in bringing about rural transformation under the leadership and guidance of Hon'ble MPs, and it has yet to fully develop to have an impact on our villages/rural areas.

Economic Inequality

India ranks among the countries with the highest percentages of poverty according to the global inequality report, as well as its ranking. The top 10% and 1% of earners in India, who hold 22% and 57% of the country's income correspondingly, are simply mentioned in the study. The economic variation of inequality is arguably the most measured and calculated. Income inequality and wealth inequality are the two types of inequality that are most frequently measured, even in this place. Income inequality is the difference between the top percent of the population and the bottom percent of the population in terms of income, while wealth inequality measures attempt to achieve the same goal but by estimating differences in wealth rather than income. The Institute for Competitiveness authored the State of Inequality in India Report, which provides a comprehensive analysis of the scope and character of inequality in India. The report combines data on disparities in the fields of health, education, household factors, and the labour market. According to the report, imbalances in these areas increase population vulnerability and cause a rise in multifaceted poverty.

In terms of income per capita, Maharashtra is one of the wealthiest states in India, yet the state's poverty rate is still very high compared to the rest of the country. Compared to the average for all of India, Maharashtra's population growth has been very strong, which is mostly attributable to the state's urban population boom. Maharashtra's urban population increased by about 20% more than Maharashtra's rural population during the course of a decade.

According to Dr. Bibek Debroy, "inequality is an emotional issue. Since definition and

measurement depend on the metric employed and the data provided, particularly its history, it is also an empirical problem. The paper adds to the discussion of policy by establishing an inventory of both inclusion and exclusion.

The report examines five significant factors that affect the nature and experience of inequality. It is divided into two parts economic facets and Socio-Economic manifestations. Health, education, household variables, and labour market dynamics are among them. each chapter is devoted to explaining the current state of affairs, areas of concern, successes and failures in terms of infrastructural capacity, and finally, the impact on inequality. The data used to create these chapters were derived from various rounds of the Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Family and Health Survey. This investigation shows how inequality impacts society and transcends the boundaries of class, gender, and area.

The research highlights income distribution estimates for the three-year period from 2017 to 2020, moving beyond wealth estimates that only provide a partial view. The report emphasises that wealth concentration as a measure of inequality does not disclose changes in the purchasing power of households and places a first-time emphasis on income distribution to understand the capital flow. According to extrapolation of the PLFS income statistics, a monthly wage of Rs 25,000 already falls inside the top 10% of all earned earnings, indicating some levels of income inequality. Six to seven percent of all incomes earned are attributable to the top one percent of earners, while thirty percent of all incomes are attributable to the top ten percent. Between various occupations. The majority of people in various occupational categories were self-employed (45.78%), followed by regular salaried employees (33.5%) and temporary employees (20.71%). In the lowest income categories, the percentage of independent contractors is also the largest. The country has a 4.8% unemployment rate and a 46.8% worker population ratio.

There has been a significant advancement in the capacity of the health infrastructure, with a particular focus on rural areas. India's total number of health facilities increased from 1,72,608 in 2005 to 1,85,505 in 2020. So the 58.6% of women had antenatal check-ups in the first trimester in 2015-16, according to the NFHS-5 (2019-21) results, although that number rose to 70% by that time. During two days after delivery, 79.1% of children and 78% of moms received postnatal care from a doctor or auxiliary nurse. Improvements have been made in both education and home life. Targeted efforts made through various social protection programmes, particularly in the areas of water accessibility and sanitary conditions, have significantly improved education and household circumstances and raised the standard of living. It is emphasised that a long-term solution to inequality is education and cognitive development beginning in the foundational years. Particularly in the areas of access to water and sanitation, they have significantly improved as a result of focused efforts through a number of social protection initiatives. It is underlined that a long-term solution to inequality is to ensure that children receive an education and develop their minds beginning in their early years.

The data on inequality that this report makes available will aid in developing reform plans, a road map for social advancement, and shared prosperity. A number of recommendations have been made, including the establishment of universal basic income,

the creation of jobs, particularly for those with higher levels of education, and an increase in funding for social protection programmes. Income slabs that indicate a person's class have also been suggested.

The Implications of Rising Inequality

It is particularly difficult for poor individuals to live in extreme conditions like pandemics, disasters, etc. because they have little to no savings or wealth. The ability of the impoverished to use the levers (like education) that permit upward mobility is hampered by a lack of access to wealth and income. Children born into low-income families are forever bound there. In contrast to the wealthy part, those with less means must work nonstop, day and night. Lower Investment Levels Higher income levels have a higher marginal inclination to save, and lower income levels have a higher marginal propensity to consume. There is a spending cap that must be adhered to. The surplus is converted into savings, which are then converted through financial intermediaries into higher economic investments.

The Challenges in Addressing Inequality

According to the report, India's FLFPR rose from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 31% in 2021-22. Women are forced to choose not to work, which lowers their income, due to a lack of education, early marriage, home duties, etc. Unhealthy 85.9% of rural residents and 80% of city dwellers do not have access to health insurance. Even in other social sector programmes, the coverage is insufficient. The ongoing COVID-19 and Russia-Ukraine conflict have increased inflation rates in the nation, which is worsening the situation for the poor. According to a recent World Bank estimate, a 1% increase in food prices would reduce 10 million people to living in extreme poverty. Overweight, underweight, and the incidence of anaemia are all indicators of nutritional deprivation and demand urgent attention. According to the research, nutritional deprivation continues to be a major concern in terms of overweight, underweight, and the incidence of anaemia. These issues demand immediate action. Furthermore, a lack of health insurance and high out-of-pocket costs have a direct impact on the prevalence of poverty.

Approach

This research project is interpretative. Sen's capability theory is referenced in this article in order to conceptualise social exclusion in contemporary society as a deprivation of capabilities, including those related to wellbeing and agency. To analyse two empirical investigations in a Maharashtra village, a framework of the capacity approach's fundamental principles is applied.

Findings

The relationship between social exclusion and various forms of ability deprivation in contemporary culture emphasises "unfavourable inclusion," which can be concealed by technology spread.

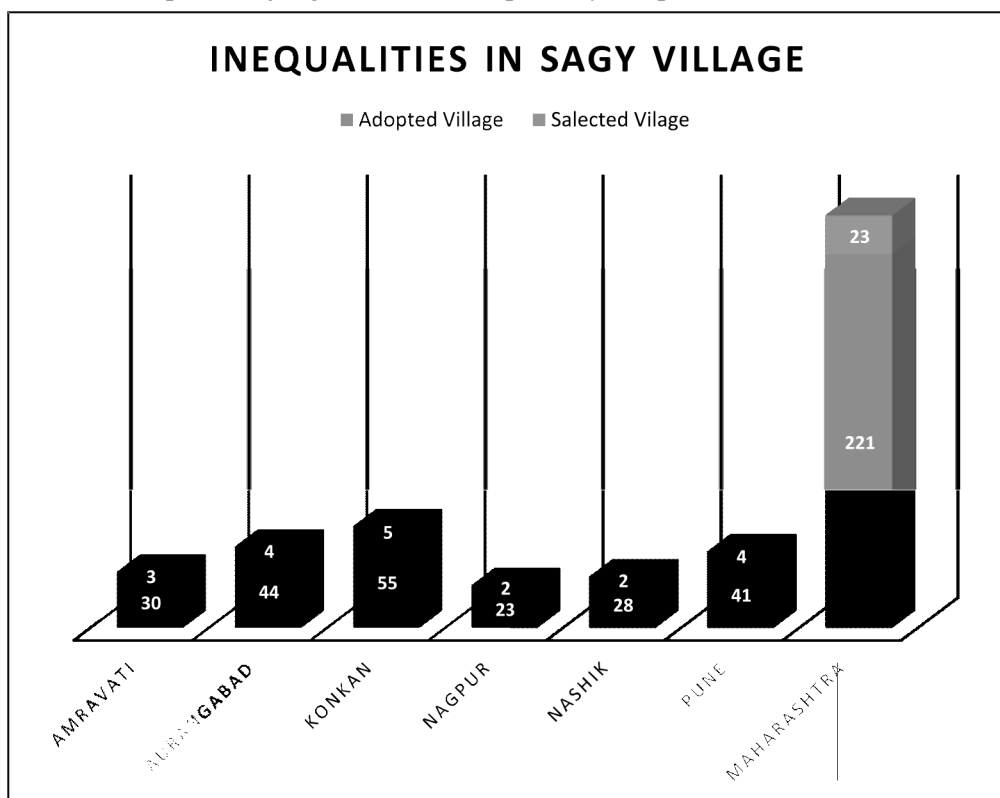
Research Implications

To study socioeconomic inequalities in a developing village in Maharashtra, try to

apply the capacity approach. The article offers recommendations for government programmes that should go beyond promoting literacy and focus on socioeconomic factors in order to ensure effective information use, which should improve people's opportunities to engage more fully in social, economic, and political life.

Administrative Divisions	Adopted Village	Selected Village	Percentage (%)	Literacy Rate
Amravati	30	03	10	87.38
Aurangabad	44	04	9.09	77.23
Konkan	55	05	9.09	83.35
Nagpur	23	02	8.69	83.37
Nashik	28	02	7.14	80.25
Pune	41	04	9.75	83.83
Maharashtra	221	23	10.40	82.56

Source: https://saanjhi.gov.in/Baseline_panchayat.aspx



Source: https://saanjihi.gov.in/Baseline_panchayat.aspx

The Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana villages have been examined in this table. In this, 23 villages from 6 administrative regions in Maharashtra were chosen to study problems affecting education, health, economics, and society. To determine the development and inequalities of villages in the trend of globalization, a comprehensive pilot survey has been done. Literacy and the uneven development of villages are used to organize the aforementioned content.

The percentage of adults over the age of seven who are literate is known as the literacy rate, depending on the period and place in history. If a person can read and write with comprehension in any one language, they are said to be literate. Increased population participation in economic growth may be a sign of high literacy rates. A society's social disparity is typically reduced when its literacy rate is higher. Mumbai, India's financial hub, is located in Maharashtra, the second-most populated state in the country. The state has high literacy rates, according to the census from 2011.

According to the Census of India, the average literacy rate was 73% in 2011, however according to the National Statistical Commission, it was 77.7% in 2017-18. Urban areas had a literacy rate of 87.7%, greater than rural areas' rate of 73.5%.

Conclusion

The main conclusion is that an economically urban people may generally anticipate living better than they would in rural India's middle class. An individual might not care about their relative class position and prefer the absolute advantages that would result from going down the class ladder because rural India offers significantly poorer living conditions on average. Urban India is more equal than rural India in terms of distribution, but it also has a higher degree of modal consumption and larger divergence from the mode. Most Indians living in rural areas will eventually consume less than those living in cities.

First and foremost, the government needs to increase the minimum wage, particularly in the unorganised sector, where benefits from social security are quite limited. By properly implementing MGNREGA and implementing a similar programme in rural areas, the minimum wage can be guaranteed. Second, the topic of Universal Basic Income has been under discussion for a while now. The government can now move into action mode and make preparations for a quick deployment that would provide enough cushion for the rural public. Finally, more funding for social and economic equality needs to be allocated. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Policy in Maharashtra has to advance rural development through literacy, health, and education in order to promote equal development.

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Contribution of Self-help Groups to the Economic Development of Women - A Study

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Abstract

The study examined 160 women from 76 saving groups in Aheri Tahsil under Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal. Women play a crucial role in the economy, and their economic empowerment is vital for the progress of society and the country. In the Gadchiroli district, there are 375 self-help groups under the Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, which provide loans and encourage women to start businesses. As a result, these women have seen an increase in their annual income, enabling them to spend more on food, home repairs, children's education, and household items. Joining a self-help group has also had a positive impact on the women's health, improving their way of life. Self-help groups are an effective means of reducing poverty and improving the economic status of women.

Keywords : Empowerment, women entrepreneurship, Mavim

Introduction

Since the post-independence era, and even after independence, the Indian government has made significant efforts to improve the status and situation of women in India. In 2001, the year of women's empowerment was declared, and several schemes have been launched since then to empower women. Additionally, numerous five-year plans have been initiated to promote women's development. These efforts continue even today.

Women's development refers to women's empowerment in various fields such as economics, social, political, and health. Economic empowerment is considered the most crucial because financial independence is necessary for women's autonomy. In reality, until a woman becomes financially independent, she cannot address her concerns. Women have made significant contributions in various areas today, and their empowerment is crucial to achieving gender parity. It is essential to reach out to women through tailored plans in

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areas where women have not traditionally been involved but where a few women have made progress. This will ensure that all women can become empowered and create a level playing field for them with men.

Review of Literature

Tigari, Dr. & Aishwarya, R. (2020). Self Help Groups: An Effective Approach towards Women Empowerment. The presented research article highlights the significant contribution of self-help groups towards rural and urban women's livelihoods and economic as well as social empowerment. These groups have played a crucial role in eliminating poverty among women in both rural and urban areas. There is a need for self-employment to reduce the economic disparity among rural and urban women. If the economy is strengthened, it will lead to an increase in employment opportunities for women and an increase in their savings through self-help groups.

Ahmed, Neaz. (2018). "Socio-economic Impact of Women Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh." In his research paper, positive impacts of women's entrepreneurship on their social and economic life in the Silhat district of Bangladesh were observed. Women faced many obstacles when starting their businesses, but by overcoming all those challenges and starting their businesses in a good way, their decision-making capacity increased. When they started earning money from their businesses, their families also improved financially. To eliminate gender-based inequality, it is necessary to reach women with government schemes related to entrepreneurship and involve them in it. Women's entrepreneurial development is necessary for economic empowerment and to create a poverty-free society.

Meaning of Empowerment

In the present study, the meaning of economic development is in respect to economic empowerment of women, and therefore it is necessary to understand the concept of empowerment.

Empowerment refers to the process of equipping individuals or groups with the resources, skills, and capabilities needed to take control of their lives and make informed decisions. In the context of economic development, empowerment typically involves promoting gender equality and creating opportunities for women to participate fully in economic, social, and political life.

Economic empowerment, specifically, refers to the process of enabling women to participate in the economy on equal terms with men, by providing them with access to education, training, credit, and other resources necessary for economic success. This may involve addressing discrimination, stereotyping, and other barriers that have historically excluded women from economic opportunities.

Definition of Savings Savings Group

- 1) A well-organized group that develops the capacity to cope with new challenges and responsibilities in life is called a self-help group.
- 2) A self-help savings group is a group of 10 to 20 women with similar aspirations, equal needs, and equal expectations for regional equality, who save money for consumption by taking loans and organizing themselves through entrepreneurship

and democratic means. This means that a group or community that is built from a single idea, single group, single industry, single economic and social level is called a self-help group.

Empowerment of Women's Economic through Savings Groups

Organizing women is essential for achieving economic empowerment for women. MahilaArthikVikasMahamandal forms groups of women under self help group scheme to make efforts towards women's economic empowerment. The organization was established on February 24, 1975, and was declared the apex institution for women's development in Maharashtra on January 30, 2003, by the state government. The objectives of the scheme are: 1) to promote women's economic empowerment, 2) to foster entrepreneurial development, and 3) to facilitate employment opportunities and market linkages.

MahilaArthikVikasMahamandal provides entrepreneurial and other training to women to support their economic development. Mavim aims to teach women the importance of savings, to encourage them to save, to start their own businesses, to provide loans, and to create financial literacy among women. The program is being implemented through the self helpgroup to help women achieve economic development.

In the present research, the economic development of women through self-help groups under Mavim has been studied.

Research Objectives

- 1) The aim of this study is to examine the impact of the Mavim self-help group on the annual income of women and determine whether it leads to an increase.
- 2) This study also aims to investigate how the living conditions of women have changed as a result of their participation in the Mavim self-help group.

Research Hypothesis

- 1) The implementation of self-help groups under Mavim has resulted in an increase in the income of women.
- 2) The participation of women in self-help groups under Mavim has led to a significant improvement in their living conditions.

Research Methodology

In the presented research, information was collected by preparing a standardized questionnaire and the hypotheses were tested with the help of percentages and graphs. The obtained information was analyzed in numerical and descriptive form.

Sampling Selection

In the present study, 160 women from 76 self-help groups in Aheritahsil of Gadchiroli district were selected using purposive sampling method.

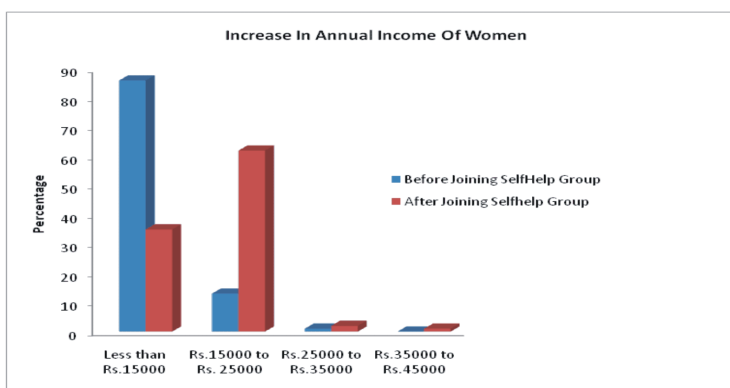
Data Collection

In present study Primary information was collected through a questionnaire on women's income, occupation, living standards, etc. Secondary information was collected through various sources such as Mavim office Gadchiroli, public facilities, , newspapers, internet, published literature, etc.

Limitations : The sample selection was limited to women participating in Mavimself help Groups.

Table No.1
Increase in annual income of women

Sr. No.	Annual Income	Before Joining selfhelp group	Percentage (%)	After Joining selfhelp group	percentage (%)
1	Less than Rs.15000	138	86	58	35
2	Rs.15001 to Rs. 25000	21	13	98	62
3	Rs.25000 to Rs. 35000	1	1	3	2
4	Rs.35000 to Rs. 45000	0	0	1	1
	Total	160	100	160	100



Based on the data presented in Table 1, it can be observed that among the 160 members of savings groups in Aheritaluka of Gadchiroli district, 86% of women had an income of less than Rs. 15000 prior to joining the self-help group. Before joining the group, only 13% of women had an income between Rs. 15,001 and Rs. 25,000, while 1% had an income between Rs. 25,001 and Rs. 35,000. No women had an income between Rs. 35,001 and Rs. 45,000, indicating a less than satisfactory financial situation. However, after joining the savings group, the representation of women in the income group of Rs. 15,001 to Rs. 25,000 has increased substantially from 13% to 62%, and the representation of women in the income group of Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 35,000 has increased slightly from 1% to 2%. Furthermore, the percentage of women in the income group of Rs. 35,001 to Rs. 45,000 has increased from 0% to 1%.

These findings suggest that joining the savings group has led to an improvement in the financial situation of women, with more of them moving from lower income groups to higher income groups. By accessing means of generating income through the self-help groups, women have been able to increase their earnings. In summary, the study provides

evidence that engaging in business activities through savings groups has had a positive impact on the income levels of women in the Aheritaluka of Gadchiroli district.

Change in living conditions of women self-help group members :

As income rises, their purchasing power increases, leading to greater expenditure on essentials such as food, healthcare, and shelter. This, in turn, leads to an improvement in their housing situation and overall living standards. In Aheritaluka, the impact of the Mavim savings group on the housing situation of its 100% women membership (out of a total of 160 members) was studied. The component table showing the change in their living situation is shown in Table No.2

Table no. 2
Change in Standard of living

Sr. No.	Componant	No.ofRespondant	Percentage (%)
1	Increase in healthy diet	55	34
2	Expenditure in education	10	7
3	Purchaes of household goods	40	24
4	Expenditure oh health	14	10
5	Home Repairs	41	25
	Total	160	100

Graph No.2

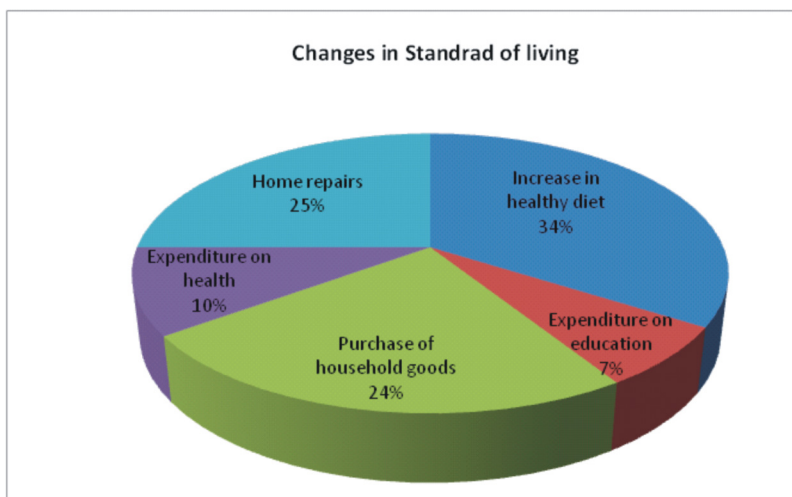


Table no. 2 illustrates that among the 160 female members in the self help group in Aheritaluka, the highest increase in productivity has been observed among 34% of women who have increased their food intake after giving birth. It is clear that there is a low amount

of iron among women, and there is a high prevalence of malnutrition among mothers and children in Gadchiroli district, which has led to an increase in productivity due to increased food intake. Around 25% of women have given importance to home repairs. Additionally, 24% of women have expressed their intention to purchase household items. Furthermore, 10% of the expenses are related to health, and 7% are related to education.

The study reveals that after joining the savings group, women are able to take loans and borrow from banks, which enables them to pursue self-employment and earn profits, leading to an increase in productivity. As a result, they are able to spend on food, clothing, household items, healthcare, and education.

Conclusion

- 1) Women have begun to save money.
- 2) The self-confidence of women has experienced a significant boost.
- 3) Women have witnessed growth in their entrepreneurial ventures.
- 4) The annual income of women has increased, leading to significant changes in their lifestyle as they now allocate funds towards necessities such as food, education, and healthcare.
- 5) The MahilaArthikVikasMahamandal offers financial literacy, savings plans, entrepreneurship training, and access to loans for self-help groups, providing a powerful tool for achieving economic empowerment for women.

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Size of Agricultural Land Holding in Gondia District : A Contemporary Issue in Agriculture Sector

○ Dr. Vikas Pralhadrao Sawant *

Abstract

Farm size is an important compensatory issue affecting agricultural production. Day by day the size of farmers' fields is getting smaller and smaller. If the size of the farm is small, the farmer cannot effectively use the modern implements and technology required in his farm, as a result, the production is less, so the financial profit of the farmer is less.

1. Introduction

In this study, the effect of farm size on agriculture is discussed. Farm size has a significant effect on yield and cropping patterns. There is a correlation between the size of the farm and the level of development of the farmers. Due to a lack of agricultural inputs, farmers with large farm sizes cannot produce the same number of crops. In small-scale farms, modern and mechanized agricultural implements or machinery cannot be used properly. Therefore, farming in small-scale farms must be done only through traditional methods and equipments, as a result, the product becomes effective. That is, the size of the farm is an instrument that determines the success of agriculture and the economic pattern of crops. It can be said that farm size influences social values, customs, traditions, and other functions related to agriculture.

In India, the agricultural land of a farmer or family is not in one plot but is scattered in many small pieces. The reason for this is that the heirs of that family have the right to move and buy land, etc. According to the rules, agricultural land is divided into different plots. The agricultural land owned by any farmer is his agricultural land.

Land Reform Acts, the burden of fed population on agricultural land, etc. due to this, large farms are being transformed into small farms. As the wealth inherited by the father is divided equally among his children, the land is constantly fragmented. This process is never-ending and continues continuously. Farm size is determined on function of increasing population, burden on land, dependence on agriculture, rules of succession, socio-economic conditions, physical conditions, and nature of crops, etc.

2. Hypothesis

"Size of Farm Land means Agricultural Land Holding Influences Crop Production and Yield"

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3. Objective

The main objective of this research is to study the effect of day by day shrinking size of agricultural land in the agricultural sector.

4. Methodology

In this study, the data from the year 2001 to 2011 in the Gondia district has been taken. They have been calculated using statistical methods and presented in a suitable manner. An analytical and objective approach has been used in this study.

5. Size wise distribution of agricultural land holding area in Gondia district.

The following table gives the size wise number of farms and farm area in Gondia district with respect to holding agricultural area by size. (Table No. 1) It is clear from the said table that total number of farms in 2001 is 80153. Out of which 57% farms include in the 0-2 hectare size group accounting for 50% of their total area. Whereas 31% farms include in the 2-5 hectare size group and their area is 32%. 11% of farms are in 5-20 hectares size group. While the above 20 hectares size group is 0.14% of the farms and covers 0.82% of the area.

In 2011, there is a special change. The number of farms and area in the small size group has increased significantly while in the large size group it has decreased. The highest number of farms (87.66%) is below 2 hectare, in the smaller size group while the area is 61%. In 10 years the amount of this farm increased almost 3 times, 2-5 hec. farms in the size group is 1.53% and the area is 28.80%, there are about 1.53 farms in 5-20 hec. size group and the proportion of area is 10%. The lowest number of farms is 0.01% and area ratio is 20 hec. 0.24% number of farms are found in the above size group. That is, in 10 years there has been a great change in the size of the farm and the amount of area covered by it. The number of farms in small size has increased significantly and there has been a significant decrease in large size farms. Interestingly, in 2001, the total area under agriculture is 3,93,193, in 10 years, decreased by 1,90,321 and the area under cultivation was 2,02,872 in 2011. Regional distribution of agricultural land size in Gondia district is as follows. (Figure No. 1)

Table no. 1

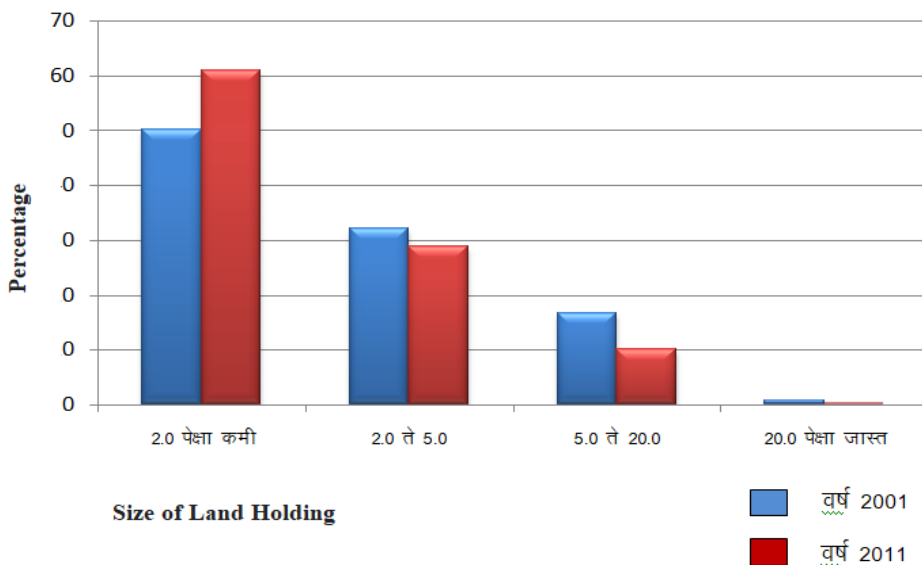
Size-wise Distribution of Subsistence Agricultural Area in Gondia District: 2001-2011

(Area in Hectares)

अ.क्र.	Area size of Agricultural Landholdings	2001				2011			
		Number of Farms	%	Area	%	Number of Farms	%	Area	%
1	Below 2.0	45796	57.14	197388	50.20	164085	87.66	123612	60.93
2	2.0 to 5.0	25197	31.44	126553	32.19	2869	1.53	58419	28.80
3	5.0 to 20.0	9045	11.28	66023	16.79	2869	1.53	20345	10.03
4	Above 20.0	115	0.14	3229	0.82	19	0.01	497	0.24
Total		80153	100.00	393193	100.00	187193	100.00	202872	100.00

Source :-- District Social and Economic Review, Gondia District, Directorate of Finance and statistics, Maharashtra Government, Mumbai, 2002, 2012.

Size-wise Distribution of Subsistence Agricultural Area in Gondia District: 2001-2011



5.1) Less than 2.00 hectares (small size)

Gondia district had the highest number of farms in 2001 at 45796 (57.14%) in the small size group. Its total area was 50.20% i.e., 1,97,388 hectares. In contrast, the number of small farms increased by 30.52% to 1,64,085 in the next ten years, but the area decreased. This area was 60% of the total area. This shows that the smallest size of the farm was available to the largest number of farmers. This affects the yield they get, as well as the crop format. Farmers in this size group cannot use modern machinery to the desired extent.

5.2) 2.00 to 5.00 hectares (medium size)

This size group includes 2.00 to 5.00 hectares of land. In 2001, 25,197 (31.44%) farmers were in the medium size group. This number is lower than the smaller size group. It has an agricultural area of 1,26,553 (32.19%) hectares. In the next ten years, there is a large decrease in it. Farm share came down from 31.44% to 1.53%. While the proportion of area decrease from 32.19% to 28.80% (58,419 ha.). The main reason for this is the huge growth in small scale farms.

5.3) 5.00 to 20.00 hectares (larger size)

The number of farmers in this size group is very less in the district. In 2001, 11.28% i.e. 9,045 farms were in the large size group in Gondia district. It declined over the next 10 years to 1.53% i.e. 2,869 farms in this size group. That is, there is almost a 10% decrease. Area ratio in this size group was 16.79% i.e., 66,023 in 2001. was it decreased by 6% to 7% in the next 10 years to 10% i.e., 20,345 hectares. This means that both the number and area of farms in this size group have decreased.

5.4) Above 20.00 Hectares (Excessive Size)

In Gondia district both the quantity and area of this size of farm is very small. In 2001,

0.14% ie 115 farms were oversize. In the next ten years it will decrease drastically to 0.01% i. e., 19 farms will remain in this size group. Area ratio is 3,229 in 10 years. 497 from above. came up Interestingly, the size of the farm is getting smaller day by day.

From this, the idea of development of agriculture comes. The size of this farm depends on the ever-increasing population of the district, regulation of family succession, socio-economic conditions, etc. The situation seems to be affected.

6. Average size of agricultural land per farmer in Gondia district:-

The size of agricultural land per farmer in Gondia district in 2001 and 2011 according to taluka is given in the following table. (Table No. 2) In the year 2001, the total number of farmers in Gondia district is 1,83,198 and the net area under cultivation is 1,97,571 hectares. From this it is found that the average size of farm per farmer in the district is 1.08 hectares. 1.14 in Gondia taluk. 1.12 in Tiroda and Saleksatalukas respectively. And 1.10. is While Goregaon (1.09), Deori (1.08), Arjuni Mor. (1.05) is found to be less than that. The lowest size is found in Amgaon (0.99 hec.) and Sadak Arjunitalukas (1.01 hec.).

Table no. 2

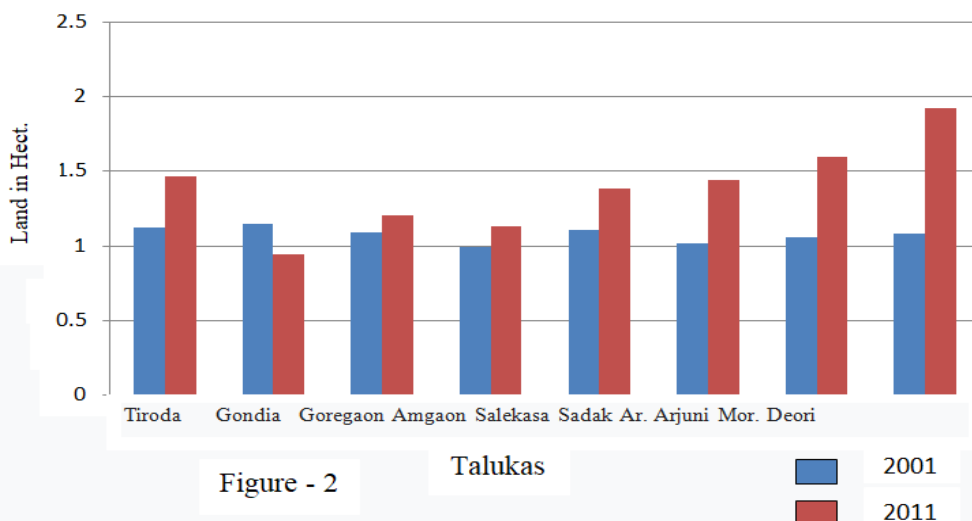
Average size of agricultural land per farmer in Gondia district: 2001 and 2011

(Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011		
		Net area under cultivation	No. of Farmers	Agricultural land per farmer	Net area under cultivation	No. of Farmers	Agricultural land per farmer
1	Tiroda	31288	27910	1.12	31176	21421	1.46
2	Gondia	39704	34747	1.14	37380	25504	0.94
3	Goregaon	23059	21170	1.09	24098	16839	1.20
4	Amgaon	20962	21177	0.99	20285	17977	1.13
5	Salekasa	16089	14571	1.10	19287	14000	1.38
6	SadakArjuni	19714	19600	1.01	19471	13490	1.44
7	Arjuni Mor.	23577	22504	1.05	23523	14796	1.59
8	Deori	23178	21519	1.08	25279	13156	1.92
	Total	197571	183198	1.08	200499	137183	1.46

Source :-- District Social and Economic Review, Gondia District, Directorate of Finance and statistics, Maharashtra Government, Mumbai, 2002, 2012.

Average size of agricultural land per farmer in Gondia district: 2001 and 2011



In the next ten years, in the year 2011, there is a change in the average size and increase in the size of farm per farmer by taluka. The main reason is that the net area under cultivation in 2011 was 2,928 hec. as compared to 2001. It increased to 2,00,499 hectares and the number of farmers decreased to 1,37,183. This reduction in 10 years is 46,015 farmers. (Figure No. 2) In 2011, the average farm size in the district has increased from 1.08 hectares to 1.46 hectares. There has been a decline in the number of farmers in all talukas. But Tiroda, Gondia, Amgaon, SadakArjuni and Arjuni Mor., there has been a decrease in net cultivated area in these talukas. Whereas in Goregaon, Saleksa and Deoritalukas there has been an increase in net cultivated area. The largest increase in farm size per farmer is in Deoritaluka which is 1.92 hectares. Less than that in Arjuni Mor., Tiroda, SadakArjuni and Saleksatalukas and it is 1.59 hec., 1.46 hec., 1.44 hec and 1.38 hec. respectively. is the lowest size is in Goregaon and Amgaontalukas with 1.20hec. respectively. And 1.13 hectares only in Gondiataluka, the size of the farm has decreased compared to 2001. The main reason for this is the increasing pace of urbanization.

7. Conclusion

1. Farmers with more and more agricultural holding area in the district have more potential for capital investment in agriculture due to higher production and proper farming practices. Therefore, they can use different machines and technologies for farming. Such farmers have tractors, motor pumps, tube wells and threshing machines, etc. devices. By using these machines, they save human labor power, that increases the production of food grains.

Farmers who have access to irrigation facilities, they produce ulat, moong, gram, tur, wheat, other pulses in rabi season after paddy cultivation, some farmers produce paddy in both seasons. In Gondia district, this type of agriculture is found in Tiroda, Gondia, Arjuni

Mor., SadakArjunitalukas.

Similarly, there is an attempt to increase production by using chemical fertilizers in large quantities in the fields of high and excessive agricultural holdings. Along with pesticides, higher yielding modern seeds are used. The increase in grain production in Gondia district during the last 20-30 years has been largely due to irrigation, advanced seed varieties, use of chemical fertilizers and modern tillage machinery.

2. Smallholder farmers lack modern tools for farming. Due to less production from the farm, all the produce is spent on own family. Savings are very small, sometimes even zero, due to family maintenance and subsistence expenses. Therefore, one cannot invest proper capital in the farm. As a result, the yield from the farm is low. Due to that, the problem of livelihood arises on them and the problem of unemployment arises. Almost 60% of the agricultural land include in this type in the district.

3. The number of medium sized farms in the district is between 28% and 30%. Around 5% to 10% of farmers are involved in this type of farming. Generally, the average farm size is found in between. Modern facilities are used in some places in these farms with medium production capacity. In some places these facilities are not available. Irrigation is of little use. Most of the agriculture depends on nature when the seasonal rainfall is satisfactory, the production is abundant that year. Due to the uncertainty of rainfall, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used very little.

Thus, the farm size affects agricultural production and the income of farmers in various ways.

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Population Characteristics and its Impact on Socio-Economic Development of Gadchiroli District : A Geographical Analysis

- Prof. (Dr.) Ganesh L. Dhote *
- Prof. (Dr.) Kishor Y. Thakare **

Abstract

Gadchiroli is the large district in the maharashtra state having 4.69% of the area of the state. Gadchiroli district is located in the some what eastern part of maharashtra. The west side in district wainganga river basin.its impact over the distribution of population as well as density of the population of the Gadchiroli district and East side of district cover on forest .therfour population on the region is low .Gadchiroli districts holds 1.87% of population to the state over 4.69% of its area among the 12 tehsil. Chamorchi teshil is the most population while korchi is the least population. Population live in rural area of 88.00% .The population of sc and st in district shows trend the study 2011. The % of S.C. population 11.25%. while S.T. population 38.70%.In this census 2011 the percent of Scheduled cast population was 11.25% and Scheduled tribes population was 38.70%. Out of Scheduled cast population of the districts 41.76% lived in rural areas and 14.44% lived in urban area. Qualitative population accelerates the socio-economic condition of the reason. Topographical accessibility helps to the people for better development while inaccessibility stands as a obstacle.

Key Word: population distribution, Growth, Density, Economic structure, Socio-Economic Development.

Introduction

The proposed study aims to highlight the major characteristics of population and the impact of its on socio-economic development with special reference to the geographical region of the Gadchiroli districts. The study of population never be viewed in isolation. Population and other physical environmental and geographical etc. factors are

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interrelated. population its self is an important aspect. Characteristics of population involves distribution of population, growth of population, standard of living, density and economic structure.

These Characteristics are useful to understand population personality of the region. The study is related to the distribution of population.

Physical factor involves the topographical features such as mountain, plateaus and plains. The distribution of population is concerned, mountains play favorable as well as unfavorable roles. Normally plateaus are suitable for human settlement while plain accelerates the population growth. The Gadchiroli districts on which the study includes mountainous and forest areas of east region.

Objectives of the study

The major objectives of the present study is to make a comprehensive and impact of socio-economic development of Gadchiroli district.

Hypothesis

Population characteristics has impact on social and economic aspects of the region.

Data Base & Methodology

The data collected and used for the period various census book, districts statistical abstract, socio-economical review of Gadchiroli district etc.

Study Area

Gadchiroli is the large district in the maharashtra state having 4.69% of the area of the state. Gadchiroli district is located in the somewhat eastern part of maharashtra lying between 18°46' north to 20°50' north latitudes and 79°46' east to 80°55' east longitude. Geographical area of the district is 15433.10 sq.km. Which is 4.69% of the total area of the maharashtra. The population as per 2011 census is 10,72,942 out of which 9,54,909 is rural and 1,18,033 is urban population. The area of the district is distributed among 12 subdivisions [Tahsil]. For the administrative purpose.

Physiography is one of the dominant parameter of physical environment. The district includes the Gondwana land and its three divisions, easted of Shrothas as Tipagadh & Surjagadh range, the middle land is slope and western part of Wainganga river basin. Forest cover in the districts is 77% above.

The climate of the districts is mainly monsoon type. It is characterized with hot summers and dry winters. The winter season which lasts February. The average annual rainfall in the districts is 1150.00 mm. The average temperature of the district is 41°C during summer season and winter season lowest temperature in December 11°C. The drainage of Gadchiroli districts deals with three major rivers, the Wainganga in the west, Indrawati river in east-south, and Godavari rivers in west-south. Minerals, especially of economic importance are available in the district. The forest covered in district 76% and Surjagadh range in Iron minerals on Etapalli tahsil.

Impact of physiography on population characteristics of the District

Physiography or physical set of the Gadchiroli District is unique in nature. The district is an elevated tableland. Its location to the Wainganga river in west border. The physiography of the district. Indrawati river in the south border and east border Surjagadh. The west side

in district wainganga river basin.its impact over the distribution of population as well as density of the population of the Gadchiroli district and East side of district cover on forest .therfour population on the region is low

Tahsil wise population [%] in Gadchiroli District -2011

TABAL-1

Sr. no	Name of the Tahsil	Population in [%]
1	Desaiganj	7.79
2	Armori	9.06
3	Kurkheda	8.02
4	Korchi	3.99
5	Dhanora	7.70
6	Gadchiroli	13.60
7	Chamorchi	16.69
8	Mulchera	4.27
9	Etapalli	7.63
10	Bhamragadh	3.38
11	Aheri	10.90
12	Sironcha	6.97
	District	100.00 %

Source:Gadchiroli district,census,report-2011

Korchi taluka bears 3.99%, Muiehera 4.22% ,Bhamragadh 3.38%, Dhanora 7.70%, Sironeha 6.97% Ettapallil 7.63%, These distributions are due to somewhat impact of the physiography of the region the region with river of waingang,pranhita,godavari,chimorchi, aheri shows 7.79% ,905%,13.60%,10.90% (2011) population growth .

The 2011 census record shows following distribution of density in the district. The region with low density below 100 consist korchi, Dhanora, Etapalli,bhamgradh are dominance in physiography, which shows,its impact over population density of the region. The region with high density are Desaiganj, Armori,Gadchiroli,Chimorchi are in the wainganga basins.

Cast wise Population

[Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribles]

Districts census handbook [2011] contains data about schedule cast and scheduled tribes. This data is usefully for plan out their socio-economic enlistment and both the planners

and administrator

S.C. and S.T. population in Gadchiroli district- 2011.

TABAL-1

Cast	Total	Rural	Urban
S.C.	11.25	10.67	15.98
S.T.	38.70	41.71	14.44

The population of s.c. and s.t. in district shows trend the study 2011. The % of S.C. population 11.25%. while S.T. population 38.70%.

Taluka	Total Population	S.C. Population	S.C. Populatin %	S.T. Population	S.T. Populatin %
Desaiganj	83,607	14138	16.91	7119	8.61
Armori	97,097	11368	11.71	23,120	23.81
Kurkheda	86,073	8963	10.41	46,826	54.40
Korchi	42,811	3442	8.04	31,333	73.19
Dhanora	82,698	3934	4.76	58,745	71.19
Gadchiroli	1,45,963	21,023	14.40	28,421	19.47
Chimorchi	1,79,120	16,135	9.01	32,623	18.21
Mulchera	45,787	2726	5.95	14,834	32.40
Etapalli	81,713	2893	3.54	66,597	81.50
Bhamragadh	36,325	1128	3.11	29,459	81.10
Aheri	1,16,992	16683	14.26	58,233	49.78
Sironcha	74,756	18,312	24.50	17,916	23.97
District	10,72,942	1,20,745	11.25	4,15,306	38.70

In Gadchiroli district S.C. Population was 1,20,745 [11.25%] in 2011. Sironcha taluka most S.C. population 24.50% and bhamragadh taluka lowest population 3.11%.

The Gadchiroli district S.T. Population was 4,15,306 [38.70 %] and S.T. population Etapalli taluka most S.T. population 81.50% and Desaiganj taluka lowest population 8.61%. The urban area most ratio in s.c. poipulation and rural area most ratio in s.t.population.

Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe Occupational Characteristics:

People are engaged in different works as a economic activities. These activities are

closed in three categories as primary activities (Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, and mining etc.) Secondary activities (Manufacturing, processing, reprising in household etc.), and Other activities (Trade, Transport, Communication etc. The Gadchiroli district has population of these categories accelerate their socio-economic life.

Table-3

Tahsil	Population		hTotal workers		Main workers		Primary activities		Secondary activities		Other activities	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
Desaiganj	14138	7119	7127	3647	4310	2203	2675 71.98	685 52.65	161 3.73	47 2.13	1474 (34.19)	474 (21.48)
Armori	11368	23120	6389	12885	3867	8688	2914 75.28	7656 88.11	85 2.19	110 1.26	868 (22.44)	922 (10.61)
Kurkheda	8963	46826	5129	26894	2967	15472	2311 77.88	14053 91.02	42 1041	157 1.01	614 (20.69)	1262 (8.15)
Korchi	3442	31333	1985	18089	1140	10592	794 69.64	9842 92.92	39 3.42	86 0.81	307 (26.92)	664 (6.21)
Dhanora	3934	58745	2220	34326	1626	23104	1212 74.53	21581 84.99	47 2.89	226 0.98	367 (22.57)	1297 (5.61)
Gadchiroli	21023	28421	5226	14793	7101	9984	3557 50.08	6414 64.13	158 2.22	181 1.81	3386 (47.68)	3325 (33.30)
Chimorchi	16135	32623	8675	18708	5824	12305	4436 76.16	10405 88.66	58 0.99	82 0.66	1330 (22.83)	1218 (9.89)
Mulchera	2726	14834	1516	7870	719	4194	540 75.09	3754 89.50	08 1.11	35 0.83	171 (23.78)	405 (9.66)
Etapalli	2893	66597	1443	36995	1005	26930	602 59.89	24679 91.63	24 2.38	317 1.18	379 (37.71)	1934 (7.18)
Bhamragadh	1128	29459	658	17218	457	14279	278 60.83	13043 91.33	08 1.75	167 1.16	171 (37.41)	1069 (7.48)
Aheri	16683	58233	8065	29182	5695	19865	4026 70.66	16466 82.88	119 2.08	155 0.78	1550 (27.21)	3244 (16.33)
Sironcha	18312	17916	11818	10737	8568	7062	7867 91.81	6294 89.12	184 2.14	36 0.50	517 (6.03)	613 (8.68)
Total	120745	415306	64854	232344	43279	154681	31212 72.71	136655 88.35	933 2.15	1599 1.03	11134 (25.72)	16427 (10.62)

The Tables gives distribution of workers by three categories of economic activities in the district of 2011. The proportion of all these categories difference from tahsil to tahsil. The

schedule cast and scheduletribes of Primary activities is between 91.63% to 52.65% .The schedule cast Primary activities in highest is in Sironcha tahsil 91.81% and lowest Etapalli tahsil 59.89% . Secondary activities in district 2.15%.The height % is in Desaiganj 3.73% and lowest 0.99% is in Chamorchi tahsil. Other activities in district 25.72%. The highest in Etapalli 37.71% and lowest 6.03% is in Sironcha.

The scheduletribe of Primary activities is between 91.92% to 52.65% .The scheduletribePrimary activities in highest is in korchhi tahsil 91.92% and lowest Desaiganj tahsil 52.65% . Secondary activities in district 1.03%.The height % is in Desaiganj 2.13% and lowest 0.50% is in Sironcha tahsil. Other activities in schedule tribe in district 10.62%. The highest inGadchiroli 33.30% and lowest 5.61 % is in Dhanora tahsil.

Conclusions

Gadchiroli districts holds 1.87% of population to the state over 4.69% of its area among the 12 tahsil.Chamorshi tahsil is the most population while korchhi is the least population. Population live in rural area of 88.00% the district.The districts density 74 persons per km2 from 2011 the most density in desaiganj teshil 335persons per km2, and lowest density is in bhamradh tashil 28 persons per km 2.

The schedule cast &scheduletribesworkers in three different categories of economics activities in the district.The Primary activities in 91.81% and schedule tribe Primary in activities in 91.92%

Scheduled cast & Scheduledtribes are made available by the census.These statistics are use full for the planning of socio-economic development in the districts by the government .In this census 2011 the percent of Scheduled cast population was 11.25% and Scheduled tribes population was 38.70%. Out of Scheduled cast population of the districts 41.76% lived in rural areas and 14.44%lived in urban area.Qualitative population accelerates the socio-economic condition of the reasion.Topographical accessibility helps to the people for better development while inaccessibility stands as a obstacle.

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Water Scarcity in Maharashtra : Key Issues and Way Forward

○ Vilash P. Bhave *

Abstract

Plants, animals, people, and all other living things require water to survive, making water the essence of life. Food security, cattle feeding, industrial production, biodiversity preservation, and environmental preservation all require water. For all uses, including drinking, industrial and agricultural production, agriculture, and other uses, only fresh water is currently available. People are facing a water scarcity. Based on geomorphology, the Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency in the state has identified 1343 primary watersheds. Around 81 percent of water use in agriculture is for irrigation, and by 2030, the agricultural sector's water demand is expected to rise to 87 percent. The biggest reason for water scarcity is population growth and industrial growth in Maharashtra. Water has not stored in the required amount. Throughout the world, women's lives are highly connected to and affected by lack of water resources. In case of water shortage it is women who know the location for alternative water source, it is again the women who carry the water source to their households, sometimes from a distance of few Kms. Women and girls are virtually always the major providers of household water supply and sanitation in state villages. They also have the primary duty for keeping a clean home environment. In summary, as long as the existing patterns of population growth and agricultural policies continue and the problem of shared water resources is not handled, the shortage and stress of fresh water resources in the study region are projected to worsen in the future. Although still anticipated to rise, the severity of the water shortage will be reduced in some districts as a result of their increased use.

Introduction

Water is essential to human survival, the environment and the global economy. The most valuable natural resource on planet is water. The rapidly expanding population and the changing environment have badly altered the water cycles globe over. Water is a foundation of life, livelihood and is key to sustainable development. Water has benefits for human wellbeing that go far beyond just helping with life-sustaining processes. These

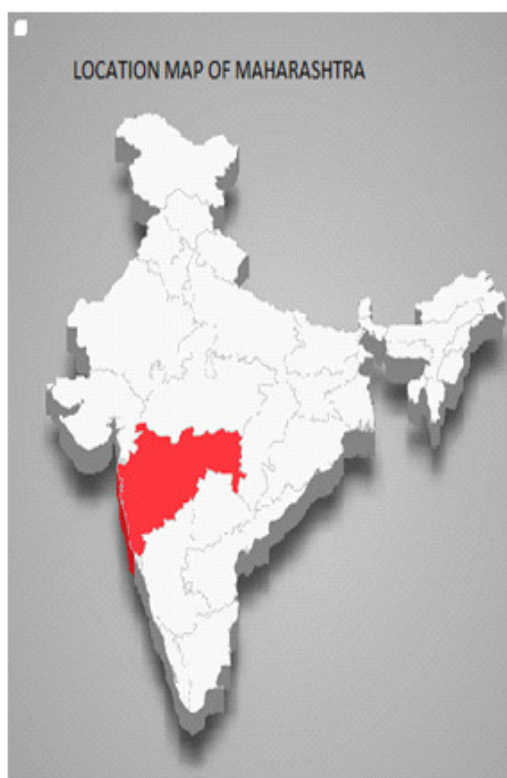
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benefits also include mental health, spiritual health, emotional harmony, and happiness. Others accept a perspective that emphasises the significance of water for the environment and wildlife, while others believe that water is a gift for humanity to take care of. Many indigenous cultures have significant ties to the environment, or what are known as "relational values," which often include water and geography. Water culture, as the culture basis of human genesis, represents the interaction between man and water. Throughout the long river of historical process, water is strongly related to the creation of civilization. Plants, animals, people, and all other living things require water to survive, making water the essence of life. Food security, cattle feeding, industrial production, biodiversity preservation, and environmental preservation all require water. For all uses, including drinking, industrial and agricultural production, agriculture, and other uses, only fresh water is currently available. People are facing a water scarcity. The term water scarcity is widely happening, including both lack of fresh water and low quality water. Some factors gradually increase the seriousness of the issue, such as the growth of the population size and pollutions from individuals and industries.

It is crucial to analyze the current situation and comprehend the rate of change in a specific water resource's availability in relation to socio-economic, geohydrological, and physiographic conditions. The availability and demand for water in the state of Maharashtra are currently and will continue to be highly uneven, both spatially and temporally.

Study Area

On May 1, 1960, the state of Maharashtra was created. It covers the area between 72° 38' 45" East and 80° 53' 17" East longitudes and latitudes between 15° 33' 46' and 22° 22' N. One of India's most progressive states is Maharashtra. 3.08 lakh sq.km is its size in terms of geography. It is situated on Peninsular India's western coast. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, and Telangana are located on Maharashtra's western, northern, and eastern borders, respectively. Maharashtra state had population 11,23,72,972 as per the 2011 census. The average population density in the state is 365 people per 59 km², and there are 353 talukas. The state has two urban districts, Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban, while the other 33 districts are rural. Throughout the state, there are 535 cities and municipalities, 40 of which have a population more than 100,000. There are 45528 hamlets and 40,785 villages total.





Objective of Research

- To examine the water resources in study area.
- To study the situation ground water in Maharashtra
- To examine women and water scarcity in study area.
- To study the ongoing water schemes in study area.

Hypothesis

"Water resources are rapidly declining due to human growth and development, The quality and quantity of water resources is badly effected by human beings."

Methodology and Data Collection

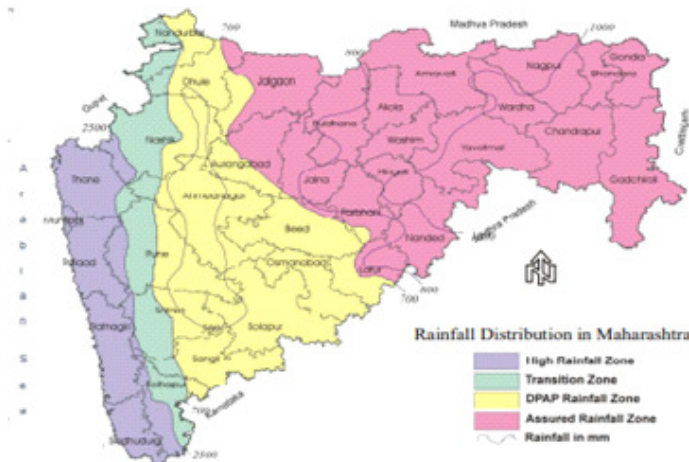
The essential information was gathered for the current investigation from reliable secondary sources. Statistics such as published reports from several irrigation commissions and committees, a five-year yearly plan, and a socioeconomic evaluation. Calculations are made using basic statistical methods like average and percentage.

Climate and Rainfall

Tropical monsoon weather characterises Maharashtra state's climate. Thane, Mumbai, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg are among the coastal districts that are divided from the rest of the state by the Western Ghats, which run north to south. The range's main crest runs at a right angle to the south-west monsoon stream, making it a major climatic divide. The range is typically around 1000 metres above mean sea level. There are four distinct seasons in the state each year. The warm season lasts from March to May, and the wet season lasts from June to September. Oct. and Nov. are considered the post-monsoon months.

The state is divided into four metrological sub-regions: Kokan, Madhya Maharashtra, Maharashtra, and Vidarbha. The winter season runs from December to February.

Rainfall in Maharashtra is primarily brought by the south-west monsoon. Almost 85% of the annual is collected during June to September, which is the monsoon season. At the end of September or the beginning of October, the monsoon usually ends. The distribution of rainfall across the state varies and is significantly impacted by physiography. The western Ghats, often referred to as the "shahyandri," rise from the "kokan" coastal plains in a southerly direction to a height of up to 1654 metres. the state's western regions, where there is a significant water divide. High rainfall of up to 3000mm is common around the Kokan coast. Moreover, the sahyandri receive a lot of rain while serving as a barrier to the Southwest monsoon's advance. On the east side, they create a rainshadow zone where rainfall typically ranges from 400 to 700 millimetres, but can occasionally be as low as 400 millimetres. The state's drought-prone area is located in this region. As a result, droughts and scarcity are practically constant in the state's core region. Chronic drought has a negative impact on 89 talukas in the state.



The area east of Marathwada and Vidharbha, which is within the assured rainfall zone, receives up to 1250 mm of precipitation annually. Except for coastal areas where it is less than 20 years, rainfall variation across the state is typically substantial, ranging from 20 to 30%. Typically, the post-monsoon season lasts from October to November for two months. Three months, from December to February, March, and April, make up the winter season, which may eventually lead to the summer.

River Basins and Watershed

In Maharashtra, there are 5 river basins and 15 river sub-basins. Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna, and Westerly Flowing are the five basins. They are further classified (in accordance with section 2 of the Maharashtra Groundwater (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes) Act 1993) into 15 sub-basins and 1505 watersheds. Following are the number of watersheds included in each sub-basin as well as the areas covered.

The Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency has identified 1343 primary

watersheds around the state using geomorphology. However, these watersheds are being divided for groundwater estimation purposes in order to calculate groundwater estimates for taluka and districts following allocation. Section 2 of the Maharashtra Groundwater (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes) Act of 1993 provides for the notification of watersheds.

There were 1505 watersheds and 29 districts in the State in 2004. In the State, groundwater estimation has been done for the 2011-12 academic year for 33 districts and 1531 watersheds.

WATER RESOURCES IN THE STATE:

Agriculture uses 81 percent of the water that is used for irrigation, and by 2030, it is expected that demand for water in this sector would rise to 87 percent. Basin-wise, the state's water resources are broken down as follows.

Resources and Demand for water in the State, according to basin

Basin	Available Water for Use (MM3)	Demand for Water by 1996 (In Mm3)			Demand for Water by 2030 (In Mm3)		
		Total	Agriculture	%	Total	Agriculture	%
Godavari	38882	17969	16653	92.67	43446	40384	92.95
Tapi	9324	4531	4126	91.06	12234	10562	86.33
Narmada	343	33	29	87.88	251	245	97.60
Krishna	18356	13324	9471	71.08	32393	27438	84.70
WFRK	72322	3626	1811	49.94	15380	12030	78.22
Total	139227	39483	32090	81.27	103704	90660	87.42

Source: Maharashtra Development report , Planning commission, Government of India, New Delhi 2007

WFRK: West following river of Kokan

Situation Regarding Ground Water in Maharashtra

The special configuration of topography, climate, soils, and rock formation in Maharashtra, like elsewhere, defines the groundwater situation. The state's semi-arid third is vulnerable to groundwater stress. It is located in the Western Ghats' rain shadow. The annual rainfall averages between 500 and 750 mm in this zone, which broadly includes all or portions of the Dhule, Jalgaon, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, and Solapur districts. Nevertheless, even this little precipitation goes off because the gradients and rock formations prevent substantial percolation. Uncertainty in the location and capacity of subsurface aquifers result from weak underlying rock formation and low porosity of the underlying rock formation. Both the availability and amount of surface water are better in the Vidarbha region. In Bhandara and Gadchiroli districts, where tanks are more prevalent, the streams have the longest flow lifetimes. The primary sources of drinking water in much of the state have historically been dug wells that tap into shallow aquifer zones. Maharashtra

Population (1901-2011)

Year	Population	Net change	Rate (%)
2011	112374333	15495706	15.99
2001	96878627	17941440	22.73
1991	78937187	16154369	25.73
1981	62782818	12370583	24.54
1971	50412235	10858517	27.45
1961	39553718	7551154	23.60
1951	32002564	5169806	19.27
1941	26832758	2873458	11.99
1931	23959300	3109634	14.91
1921	20849666	-624857	-2.91
1911	21474523	2082880	10.74
1901	19391643	-	-

The rain-shadow areas of Marathwada are home to a wealth of folklore and tales concerning the severity of drinking water issues, some of which date back to the reign of sant Dnaneswar in the thirteenth century. The issue of drinking water arose frequently in Western Maharashtra under the British occupation as well, and this is actually the origin of all the preparatory work that led to the rapid development of irrigation infrastructure in Western Maharashtra. Usage of dug wells for harvesting irrigated crops has been popular in the state for a while. Typically, this only occurred near rivers and streams and in alluvial areas (such as the Jalgaon-Bhushaval banana belt). But, after independence, groundwater exploitation for agriculture picked up significantly as the rural community turned more and more to commercial crops like sugar cane.

The biggest reason for water scarcity is population growth and industrial growth in Maharashtra. Water has not stored in the required amount. The population of state was 19391643 in 1901. The population of state was 32002564 in 1951 when India got independence. This has increased by almost 60.59 percent. After independence we can see that population of state has increased by 3.5 times. But as water facilities have not increased to this extent, water scarcity is observed in state.

Women, Childeran and Water Scarcity in Maharashtra

Throughout, a scarcity of water resources has a significant impact on and is highly tied to the lives of women. Despite the fact that both men and women consume water resources, it is usually the women who are held accountable for managing water for home usage. "In a very large number of developing cultures, the gender division of labour gives the duty for the nourishment and hygiene of the family to women," notes the United Nations' human rights watchdog. In case of water shortage it is women who know the location for alternative water source, it is again the women who carry the water source to their households, sometimes from a distance of few Kms. Women and girls are virtually always the major providers of household water supply and sanitation in state villages. They also have the

primary duty for keeping a clean home environment. The task of fetching drinkingwater from sources located at distance from households falls disproportionately on girls and women. In rural areas where alternative water sources are located at quite a distance from the original residence, collecting water takes longer than 30 minutes on an average, says a survey done by UNICEF. As a result, less time is available for other tasks like parenting, earning an income, and attending school for women and girls. Due to the strain of carrying water to their homes, girls in rural sections of the state frequently don't have time to attend school. "while women often have the primary responsibility for the management of household water supply, they are rarely consulted or involved in the planning and management of this vital resource."

Water Supply Scheme in Maharashtra

Jal Jeevan Mission

With the goal of "Har Ghar Nal Se Jal," the Government of India has changed the National Rural Drinking Water Program into the Jal Jeevan Mission as of September 2020. The major goal of the Jal Jeevan mission is to provide every rural home with at least 55 litres of high-quality water per person per day through a functional household tap connection (FHTC). By 2024, every household, school, grampanchayat building, health centre, community facility, etc. in rural areas must have FHTC, per the mission.

Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Schemes

Small towns and villages that are either not electrified, cannot afford electrification, or whose electric supply cannot be sustained typically rely on hand pumps for water supply. Via the Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency, a solar energy-based dual pump piped water supply programme is being built for such villages. Up until March 2021, dual-pumping systems based on 5259 solar energy systems and 2915 electrical energy systems were all put into operation under the scheme.

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

The Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme has been undertaken in the State from 2016-17 to 2019-20 and has been extended up to 2021-22 to finish current water delivery schemes. Its goals are to improve water supply and offer clean & sufficient drinking water in rural regions. Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme:

A water scarcity mitigation programme is implemented every year in villages and wadis from October to June. The State has implemented several measures, including temporary piped water supply schemes, the revitalization of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. in 2020-21, for the total expenditure of 530.95 crore under the programme, to address the scarcity situation in affected villages and wadis.

Jalwarajya-II Programme

From January 2014 to September 2020, two districts in each region were subject to the Jalwarajya-II programme, which was supported by the World Bank. As part of the initiative, 60 piped water supply systems are being developed in peri-urban areas, 49 of which have already been commissioned and the remaining four are in the process of being completed. To ensure a safe and secure water supply to water-stressed neighbourhoods and locations with poor water quality, 66 water purification units and 80 community storage tanks have

been erected overall. All of the program's components are expected to cost 947.70

Atal Bhujaj Yojana

In order to promote sustainable ground water management, the State is implementing the Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), which is funded by the World Bank. According to the criteria of overexploited, critical, and semi-critical watersheds, blocks in 1443 villages under 1339 grampanchyats from 38 talukas in 13 districts around the State were chosen under the project. The programme has a strong emphasis on community involvement, demand control, and convergence between many ongoing central and state programmes, all of which lead to an improvement in ground water level. 1.10 crore in expenses were incurred in 2020-2021.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

The State has been implementing the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) from 2015-16. The mission intends to give selected cities financial assistance for the development of essential water supply and sewage infrastructure. The mission's primary goals are to guarantee that every home has access to a tap with a reliable supply of water and a sewer connection, to increase the amenity value of cities by creating parks and other green spaces, to reduce pollution by switching to public transportation, and to build facilities for walking and cycling. Throughout the state, the mission encompasses 44 cities and 76% of the urban population. The GOI has authorised funding for the state totaling Rs. 7759 crore for this initiative.

Maharashtra Suvrna Janti Nagarothan Maha Abhiyaan

From 2010, the State has been implementing the Maharashtra Suvrna Jayanti Nagarothan Maha Abhiyaan in municipal corporations, municipal councils, and nagar panchyats with the goal of developing infrastructure in urban local bodies. Since the program's commencement, 224 projects totaling \$12801 million have been approved, of which 64 projects totaling \$3856 million have been completed..

Conclusion

Water scarcity is quickly becoming one of the biggest global issues of our day, much like climate change. In several of the study region's districts, water scarcity is a significant and developing issue. Changes in home use, industrial activity, tourism, and agricultural patterns have all contributed to over abstraction. Hence, the issue of water shortage has become much more prominent on the policy agenda in semi-arid drought-prone areas. scarcity issues with Wster Socio-ecological systems are vulnerable. Due to the high surface temperature, aridity, and unpredictable monsoon, it has been noted that the availability of water resources varies from year to year. Its water is mostly used to produce cash crops like sugarcane and bananas.

As long as the existing trends of population expansion and agricultural policies continue and the problem of shared water resources is not handled, it is generally assumed that the shortage and stress of fresh water resources in the study region will worsen in the future. Although still anticipated to rise, the severity of the water shortage will be reduced in some districts as a result of their increased use.

It is understandable that rivalry with irrigation and industrial supplies would result

from Maharashtra's expanding drinking water allocations and demand for groundwater. Reforms in the strategy and approach to groundwater concerns can help address challenges like sustainable development, curbing overexploitation, and poor water quality.

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Democratic Decentralization and Good Governance in PRI of Maharashtra

○ Dr. Sushil S. Kamble*

Abstract

The concept of good governance has difference dimensions. It is for some people good governance means government that is transparent, responsive and transparent. Whereas some people vehemently emphasizing on rule of law, protection of the fundamental rights of the people and government that is people centric. In Indian context we have accepted a concept of welfare state, so it is now duty of the government to govern the people with responsibility and commitment. Local democracies are often considered the mean to enrich the democracy at grassroots level. It is true that democratic systems ere relevant to provide all the necessary services to the people and specially the disadvantaged one. By making governmental services more transparent, responsive and accountable, local government has proved its existence as the bull work against the centralization of state power which some time gives birth to the arbitrariness of the government. Public Polices at local level are often influenced by local people because they are now actively participating in the local decision making process and due to their participation delivery of public service is prompt ,efficient and result oriented.

India's constitution adopted in 1950 in boarding the concept of welfare state has given new proposed and role to the administration. The regulatory state has now become the welfare state which in addition to playing the regulatory role has accepted the challenge of performing wide ranging services for its citizens. To bring socio economic changes in the society the modern state has been considered a strong agent which will not only be a protector of life and property of the people but it will also be a strong harbinger of social justice and social welfare. The necessity for the state to assume dominant role in welfare field was recognized in the first five year plan, which pronounces 'as the social structure becomes more Complex, the state is called upon to play and increasing role providing service for the welfare of the people. In fact this welfare functions absorbs a steadily growing share of the resources of the state. Maharashtra is one of the prominent states which are

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known for its own developmental policies in the different section. With the socio economic development goals state has been continuously involved in some of the best practices in the area of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) or Local self government. Maharashtra has achieved India's expected goal in the field of PRI by implementing some of the innovative policies. Present paper will explore some of the best practices of Maharashtra government in the field of PRI, while applying the principles of good governance in the state administration. Present paper will explore some of the facts regarding the practice of good governance in the PRI sector of Maharashtra state.

Key Words: Good Governance, PRI, Public Policies, Centralization and Decentralization, Local Governance

Introduction

As a concept, World Bank report on sub Saharan Africa in 1989 was conceived the concept of Good Governance.¹According to this report in a state where good governance is persisted, there public service is very efficient along with reliable judicial system and administration is always accountable to the people while executing the public policies. While discussing about the good governance, we have to understand Kenneth Stove's² views regarding the good governance. According to him there are six basic principles of good governance. Firstly, there should be a political freedom to the people of the country in which they will have a choice to elect the government and similarly they have an open access to participate in the political process of the country without any bias or discrimination. Secondly he emphasized on constitutional and legal safeguards for the protection of the rights of the people. The third principle of good governance according to Stove is rule of law and independent judiciary. He gives more importance to rule of law along with the separate and independent judiciary from the legislative as well as executive organ of the government. Social and economic developmental programmes should be implemented on continuation basis through which all sections of the society could be benefitted by the policies of the government. He suggests all round development of the society lays on the quality education given to the people. Education according to him is a remedy for all social and economic evils of the society. So educational facilities should be easily accessible to the people. Kenneth's last principal of good governance is executive's responsibility to the elected legislature. According to him to control the over powers of executives there should be legislative control over the executive.

India's constitution adopted in 1950 in boarding the concept of welfare state has given new proposed and role to the administration. The regulatory state has now become the welfare state which in addition to playing the regulatory role has accepted the challenge of performing wide ranging services for its citizens. The modern state has assumed the role of an agent of social economic change. The necessity for the state to assume dominant role in welfare field was recognized in the first five year plan, which pronounces 'as the social structure becomes more Complex, the state is called upon to play an increasing role providing service for the welfare of the people.'³ In fact this welfare functions absorbs a steadily growing share of the resources of the state. Maharashtra is one of the prominent states which is known for its own developmental policies in the different section. With the

socio economic development goals state has been continuously involved in some of the best practices in the area of Panchayati Raj institutions or Local self government. Maharashtra has achieved India's expected goal in the field of PRI by implementing some of the innovative policies. Present paper will explore some of the best practices of Maharashtra government in the field of PRI, while applying the principles of good governance in the state administration.

Good Governance: A Theoretical Perspective

The government determines policy, based on which, it sets of very goals and targets for implementation. This governors needs to be viewed in two parts: deciding what is to be done or policy formulation; and doing what is to be done or policy implementation.⁴ In the Plato's concept of philosopher king some of the tenets of good governance randomly found. In Aristotle's writing the term Governance is Well discussed with numerous point of view.⁵ when he classified political organizations, while good governance is more comprehensive term.

As mentioned earlier good governance is a concept designed and shaped by World Bank to give some of the new, dynamic and innovative ideological basements to the contemporary governing systems in the word especially for the third world. Good Governance is more celebrated concept in last thirty forty decades particularly in the field of governance and administration. Word bank assumed the good governance is that much comprehensive term which brings together almost all parameters of the term development. In good governance according to world bank the state must be stickled up with the principle of rule of law where constitutional regime is expected. In administration that kind of responsiveness and prompted is expected where people will be easily access the goods and services of the government. So that professional expertness along with responsiveness is expected from administration. Besides this people's participation, new innovative developmental policies and socio-economic policies for development are some of the other principles of good governance in the World Bank document.

International organizations like World Bank associate good governors primarily with capacity building and the exercise of political power needed for efficient and effective management of concrete national programmes whether political system are democratic or not.⁶ Moreover it is also explained that good governance implies a high level of organizational effectiveness without any choice as to its ideological premise. Good governance is equivalent to purposive and development oriented administration, which is committed to improvement of quality of life of the people without being necessarily democratic in style.⁷ more comprehensively, good governance implies presence of rule of law, safeguard of Human Rights existence of honest and efficient government accountability, transparency, predictability and openness are the essential features of good governance.⁸

In nutshell form good governance has eight major characteristics. It is participatory consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized; the views of minorities are always taken into account at that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision making. It is also responsive to the present and future the

needs of society. In more summarize form goods governance opens all access to the masses which are not participated ever in the decision making process. Moreover to this end the administration has to ensure appropriate constitutional provisions for timely and regular elections to local institutions decentralized district planning, restructuring of personnel policies and training programs, flexibility in office procedures, clear definition of staff, accountability of government functionaries, timely and speedy redress of public grievances and improvement in working environment.⁹

Relationship between PRI and Good Governance

It is crucial to know about the relationship between Panchayati Raj Institutions and good governance. Panchayati Raj Institutions are basically known as the local units of administration and Governance which are implementing the public policies of state as well as Central Government. PRI are also known as a part of rural local self government. By accepting the report of Balwant Rai Mehta committee, Government of India took initiative to decentralize powers within different local units. We can say it is one of the best examples of decentralization. Decentralization in its entire constituent has a closer relationship with responsive Administration and good governance. Good governance, when seen in terms of effective decentralization is equivalent to purposive and development oriented administration which is committed to the improvement in quality of life of the people. It is very important for high level of organizational effectiveness. In another words good governance lays more emphasis on adaption of new values in the governance and administration and try to explore greater efficiency in the administration along with legitimacy and credibility of the goods and services provided by them. Yes of course there is requirement of responsiveness and participation of the people to make more popular policies. PRI has become the instrument in the hand of government to give more popular transparent and effective administration.

The concept of good governance demands that the government must not only be representative but also responsive to the needs of the governed. Responsive and representative government in true sense will definitely contribute for efficient delivery services to the all stakeholders of the society¹⁰. We have accepted a concept of welfare state, so it is now duty of the government to govern the people with responsibility and commitment. For the practice of true democracy, local democracies can play a very important role. It may the democratic system relevant accessible to the disadvantage and thus expands the scope of social and political participation of the common people. It opposes the arbitrariness of the state power by decentralizing its power in different segments. Due to its decentralization of state powers it makes government more responsive, transparent and accountable. It ensures efficient and prompt service delivery as well as gives an opportunity, to the ordinary citizens to learn the art of collective decision making in order to influence public policies.¹¹

Considering this importance of grassroots democracies and to give more efficient, responsible transparent and accountable governance, Government of India made 73rd constitutional amendment in the constitution and put one step ahead in the field of good governance. For the honest and responsive governance government of India took imitative to for certain changes by consequently 73rd constitutional amendment which promotes the

decentralization of centre and state powers of decision making process at local level. The main aim of this constitutional amendment was that to bring administration more close to the people and also open some of the avenues for them in decision making process at local level which was formerly dominated by state bureaucracy.

Experiences from Maharashtra

Right from its Inception in 1960 Maharashtra has always been a pioneering state in the field of local self government. Emphasizing the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, state has vehemently made efforts to make the units of the local self government more responsive transparent in decision making are people centric, inclusive in nature for the marginalized. By accepting Mehta committees report and 73rd constitutional amendment act, state has created three tier system of Panchayati Raj in rural local self government. Presently at district level there is a Jila Parishad working at the unit of Governance of local policy making at the apex level. At the intermediate level or block level Panchayat Samiti is considered the bridge between district and village Panchayat. Gram Panchayat is the last unit working at the grassroots level. Presently state consist of 34 zilla parishad, 351 Panchayat Samiti and 28,600 Gram Panchayat. Ministry of Rural Developoment and Panchayati Raj is the apex decision making body for the entire PRI sector in the state.¹² considering principles of good governance we can see how these principles are being practiced in the PRI of Maharashtra state.

Participation: Participation of the people in every sphere of democratic institution is assumed in democratic decentralization as well as good governance. The real meaning of democratic government is only that all people of the country have access to participate in the democratic institutions. Without any bias all men and women have equal opportunity in decision making process whether it is national, state or local policy or decision making institutions. Participation is only a mean through which all sections of society can be represented in the decision making process. Considering this tenet 73rd constitutional amendment has made the revolutionary change in the field of PRI. By giving constitutional status to the local bodies it has made mandatory to the Panchayat to conduct the regular periodic elections of the gram Panchayat. Moreover so far as participation of all sections in the Panchayat are concern, now men and women are equally participating in the In the business of the Gram Panchayat. In earlier period depressed classes like women sc, and sts had no right to participate in the same Panchayats. Now due to the reservation policy in the PRI, women have 50% reservation given by the constitution properly implemented in the state of Maharashtra. Moreover women Sarpanch are also enjoying this position. The progressive state like Maharashtra the marginalize communities are also raising their voices is the meeting of Gram Panchayat against their exploitation and deprivation in the village.

Rule of Law: Good governance requires that legal system and process where there is no value for government's arbitrariness within the state. The rule of law is that condition at state where rule is omnipotent. Countries constitution is only the base on the basis of which state is governed. In rule of law the marginalized sections and those of minorities and exploited sections of the society are always attracting the special attention of the government. In the jurisdiction of every Gram Panchayat of Maharashtra the principle of

rule of law is being practiced. Gram Panchayat has been a local agency which is responsible for maintaining of law and order within the village. Patil and Sarpanch are often playing a crucial role in that matter. In very innovative scheme "Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukta Gram Abhiyan "villages are being quarrel free. Quarrels and disputes are hardly goes outside from the village.

Transparency: Transparency is also one of the prerequisite of the good governance. In fact transparency in administration means all administrative actions; decisions and policies are open to all. It can also be said that it is the governmental activities can be evaluated and monitored through some of the mechanism by which there would be no corruption and wastage of public money. Moreover in transparent government or administration one who is stakeholder or affected of any decision, policy or activity of the government, can simply ask the question to the government regarding the same maladministration and execution of the particular programme In every village Panchayat the administration is being transparent. In village meeting Gram Panchayat members are actively participating and asking the questions about the expenditure of previous policies implemented in the village. RTI activists are also working as a watch dogs in controlling of corruption and mal practice in the business of Gram Panchayat

Responsiveness: The prior principle of good governance is that government institutions provide all the necessary facilities, services and goods to the all stakeholders efficiently within the shortest possible time. Institutional stakeholders who is accountable to whom varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organisation or institution. Most of the gram Panchayat of Maharashtra is following this principle in their practice. They are basically working to fulfill the expectations of the village people. Whatever expectations people have from the gram Panchayat , it has to give the quicker response to the people in their each and every demand . Amenities like drinking water, health and sanitation, animal and husbandry, social development etc issues are taken on agenda in every Panchayat meeting. Whatever questions have been asked by the people the Panchayat stakeholders like Sarpanch, members and secretary of the gram Panchayat have to give answers to these questions.

Equality and Inclusion: The ideal society is that one where all members of the society have equal access to participate in the mainstream of the development. If the society provides all that necessary assets and opportunities to the all masses on equal basis then there would be no inequality and suffering of any section of the society. The inclusive policies of the government can also contribute for the vulnerable sections of the society by framing egalitarian tenet in the policy making process. Maharashtra has a great Legacy of Mahatma Phule and Dr Ambedkar who fought against the exploitation and deprivation of marginalized like dalit and woman. Following their path govt. of Maharashtra has formulated numerous policies for the socio-economic development of these sections and surprisingly most of this programs have been handed over to the Gram Panchayat for its proper implementation. Programmes like Dalit Vasti Sudhar Yojna, Indira Aawas Yojna, Ramai Aawas Yojna etc. and other number of programmes have been under the Grampanchayat to maintain equity and inclusion within the village.

Effectiveness and efficiency: This is another principle of good governance followed by every gram Panchayat in Maharashtra. Gram Panchayat administration is always try to meet the expectations of the people. They implement of all this programs for the wellbeing of the village people. Sarpanch, Gramsevak and Panchayat members are often meet in the Panchayat and listen the grievances of the people, and provides all required and expected services to the people within the shortest possible time.

Accountability is the very important feature of good governance which is strictly followed in each and every Gram Panchayat of Maharashtra. The head of the gram Panchayat and members are elected by the village Panchayat to work for the development of the village. Actually they are responsive and representative of the people so they must be accountable to the village people. They have to listen the problems and their demands and all ultimately they have to suggest and provides remedies over the same and work for the village people.

Conclusion

Principles of good governance are no doubt strictly followed in each and every Gram Panchayat of Maharashtra. These nurseries of democracies are giving lessons of Democratic processes and practices to the village people. The principal of transparency, accountability, responsibility and equity and the decentralization prominently followed in gram Panchayat. In every Panchayat meeting members are asking questions to the Sarpanch and Gram Sevak about the implementation of different development programmes of state or Central government. At the same time the marginalized sections like women SC and STs also have their own voice is in the gram Panchayat to develop them.

Though good governance was a expectations of word bank, it has now become the necessity of each and every nation whether it is developed or under developed. However it has more importance in a country like us. One of the very important expectations of term good governance is freedom of information which is considered a key of modern transparent government. Moreover in good governance it is also expected that to claim equality in the society, strong and moral legal system and efficient administration are the prerequisites of the good governance. It is only possible when political parties having this clear vision and this vision is always created by strong social movements. Undoubtedly, by entering in Amrutkaal we have completed different types of our national goals. In prompt service delivery we have proved that our administration is capable to face all types of challenges coming in the path of prompt and effective service delivery.

It is said that responsive administration is a prerequisite of good governance. Maharashtra has proved it in the field of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The gram Panchayat within the state is found more or quicker responsive on the People's grievances. In Gram Panchayat of Maharashtra the principles of good governance are being practiced at priority level. With the basic amenities like food, shelter and drinking water gram Panchayats are also showing their interest to make better conditions of marginalized communities like SCs,STs and women. For maintaining transparency in village administration RTI activists from villages check over the corruption in the Panchayats.

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Political Participation Among The Gonds

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A Society is held together by a system of rules. In the primitive and agrarian societies, these rules are expressed in the folkways and customs. In the modern industrial system, these are called laws. In every society certain organization are formed to implement these control oriented rules. In the primitive societies these are implemented by tribal chiefs and community panchayats. In the traditional system, modern states perform this function. The system of control in the primitive society in its initial stage is informal. The more complex the social system is the more formal system of social control becomes. Social control and the system of rules and the working procedures of the organizations forcing it are political institutions. In the industrial system political institutions include the state, the government and its various parts, viz. power and authority.

In the present social system, the state is a group which exercises social control. The functions of the states are regulated by the government. According to Bottomore the political institutions is mainly concerned with the division of power and authority in society. Power and force are interrelated. One who is powerful and has authority also has the capacity to implement the rules of social control. This work is done by the state in the modern society. According to Max Weber, the state as human community claims the monopoly of legal application of physical force within a certain territory. The present democratic political system relies more on consensus than on force.

The early sociologists of the nineteenth century Tocqueville (1835), Karl Marx (1846), August Comte (1851-54), Morgan (1877) and Herbert Spencer (1884) studied the mutual relationship between society and politics.

In the twentieth century the thinkers who have especially considered these relationships are Hobhouse (1905), Michael (1915), Pareto (1916), Max Weber (1922), MacIver (1926), Mannheim (1935), C.Wright Mills (1948) and Parsons (1969).

With the development of the industrial social system rose the ideologies of freedom, equality⁸ and individualism. These ideologies were responsible for the development of the democratic political system. There is rule of law in modern times. The functions that were discharged by folkways in tribal society are discharged by the law in the present day

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society. The modern states are run by political leaders and officials. Officials and workers carry out the policies laid down by political leaders. The present politics moves around political power. The government has power. There is a constant competition for power and authority in the democratic political system (Dubey).

The Gonds have a very brilliant historical past; they were rulers of the vast areas and were once politically very powerful in south and central India. Their former greatness can be seen in the remnants left at Nagpur. But with the advent of the successor of the ruler their political power was put down and ultimately they were scattered far and wide into the remoter areas. In their isolated habitats the Gonds not only lost but also totally forgot their glorious political path and took themselves to various occupations like hunting, fishing, sheep and goats rearing and wood cutting and so on (Kalgı).

To maintain solidarity of the society, the Gonds have their own village or Jati Panchayat which was more effective in the past. In the olden days the Panchayat has called traditional panchayat. The main functions of the traditional or Jati panchayat are : (a) to see that no one violates the customary laws, (b) to collect the rent, (c) to get the duties appeased in time so that no calamity befalls the village and (d) to look after the welfare and development of the tribesmen. The officials of the Panchayat are a head man known as Pradhan (Sahay).

As it is common among the tribal societies, the Gond elder shares their powers with the officials of the Panchayat in its deliberations. Women and children are not eligible to take part in the deliberations of the Panchayat. The Gond elders and the panchayat officials have not to observe any initiation rites for membership of the traditional panchayat. The village head known as Panch or Large Head represents a hereditary line.

Now a day's traditional panchayat is gradually decaying due to culture contact. It is not very strong and active and at some places do not function.

The Gonds have been in contact with the outside world for a long time. This has brought some changes in their ideas which are modernized. The Panchayat finds itself incompetent to deal with such a person who now cares very little for their community panchayat. The statutory panchayat functioning is again minimized the influence of the traditional panchayat to a great extent. The traditional village panchayat functioning under the hereditary leaders from a long time have been able to maintain the solidarity of the tribal society through its unwritten customary laws. Before, independence, the tribals were mostly inaccessible and living in isolation, the tribals were largely uninfluenced by modern ways of life. The traditional panchayats with its traditional leaders, therefore, were much effective. But independence of the country and migration of the Gonds to the urban place have broken the isolation. Increased communication brought the tribals into contact with the outside world, as a result of which, they developed extrovert personality. The contact with the outside world, and participation of tribals in different elections since independence have increased politicisation of the tribal people.

Besides this, the tribals were elected as MLA, MLC, and MP during various elections. The participation of tribal voters in such elections as members of National or regional political parties changed the political scenario of the tribals. The emergence of elected tribal leaders has weakened the traditional panchayat as most of the tribals now think and believe

that the elected tribal leaders are most effective today than the traditional leaders. As a result of acculturation of the Gond tribe, the process of politicization is affecting the traditional leadership of the Gonds. The Gonds have been participating in different elections since independence and this has changed their way of life, and the tribal leaders have associated with various political parties.

The tribal voters having been participating in various elections. Participation in elections has given rise to political consciousness. Regarding his views on elections, Sachchidanand says, "There is a close relationship between democratic polity and periodic elections. People's verdict at the election gives a mandate to the rules for governance. It is actually the verdict that determines who the ruler will be for the next few years. Periodic election, therefore, are a mechanism for change and redistribution of political power. The election reveal the working of the political process in its entirety. They highlights the role of the numerous interests individual, group, sections etc. all the pull and the pressures of heterogeneous forces can be seen at work. The elections satisfy the desire of the masses for a share in political power once in a while the masses get an opportunity of participation in political process. Thus, that power is dispersed at and the masses are integrated into the main stream of political life. A voter both tribal and non-tribal becomes uncrowned sovereign during the time of election because his verdict gives a mandate to the rulers for governance. Further elections integrate the voters, both tribal and non-tribals into the mainstream of political life.

A modest attempt has been made in the present chapter to study the political behaviour awareness and participation of gonds in Nagpur City.

Table - 7.1

Table Showing Respondents Who Already Contested Election

Name of the Election	Contest Election		Percentage
		Won	
Nagpur Municipal Corporation	07	02	3.5
Zilla Parishad	--	--	--
State Assembly	02	--	1
Parliament	01	--	0.5
Co-operative society	12	04	6.0
Not applicable	178	--	89.0
TOTAL	200	06	100.0

Direct and Indirect participation of people in democratic processes and their co-operation with the Govt. mechanisms are necessary for the successful implementation of socio economic programmes for the development of the whole society. Political modernization

involves the extensions of political consciousness to new social groups and the mobilization of these groups into politics. Political Development involves the creation of the political institutions sufficiently adaptable, complex, autonomous and coherent to absorb and order the participation of these groups and to promote social and economic changes in the society. The forces of modernization-education, communication and economic growth-encourage the political participation of the citizens in day-to-day affairs of the body politic. It may encourage the citizen to demand facilities which may be beyond the capacity of government to meet for the time being. The process of modernization may unleash a revolution of rising frustrations, as the gap widens between aspirations and achievement. If any government is to confront effectively the challenge of the modernization and meet the demands of expanding participation, it must have both the will and capacity to initiate, absorb and sustain continuous transformation. The development of any political system depends upon the relationship between political institutionalization and political participation. As participation expands the capacity of the political institutions to absorb change must also increase if stability is to be maintained.

It is within city that tradition is most severely challenged by rapid change and heterogeneity of values and behaviours. Cities are the focus of new economic and cultural values, of new social roles and action patterns. The availability of mass communication and the density of urban population have facilitated the mobilization of city dwellers for political action.

In the political sphere the Gonds have benefited from the introduction of universal franchise. In those states where they constitute a substantial minority, they have gained representation in legislative assemblies, and a few educated Gonds have risen to ministerial rank. The post independence era has made extensive urbanization possible with all its economic advantages and social changes. But efforts over the time have been made to provide local people with full opportunity of political participation.

The traditional society goes by the tradition, convention, usage, precedent or other past considerations or practices. The modern society relies on the considerations of rationality, efficiency and functionality. The modern society organizes and runs its affairs on the basis of rational considerations. The successful working of the political system depends on the proper working of the various substances and processes in the context of the political system. The functions and capabilities of the political systems should be in order or should go on without hindrance or breakdown. The function of interest aggregation should go on properly. The interests or demands of the people should be properly gathered, studied and communicated to the policy makers and administrators.

In response to the question whether the Gonds in the city are having voting rights and do they exercise their voting rights regularly almost cent percent respondents responded that they have the voting rights and exercise their voting rights regularly. It appears from the table 7.1 that 22 (i.e. 11.00 per cent) respondent tried to contest election also and 178 (i.e. 89.00 per cent) respondents never tried to contest the election. It may be said that eleven per cent of the tribal people wanted to be a part of the ruling class which could be viewed as the impact of modernization. The table shows that the tribal people contested in

election. 7 (i.e. 3.5 per cent) respondents contested Nagpur Municipal Corporation election. 2 (i.e. 1.00 per cent) respondent contested in the State Assembly Election. 1 (i.e. 0.5 per cent) respondent contested in Parliamentary election. 12 (i.e. 6.00 per cent) respondents says that they have contested election in co-operative sectors.

From the investigation, it has been found that the majority of the people is interested in local politics and contested election mainly in co-operative sectors, Nagpur Municipal Corporation. For the state level and national level politics, a very few respondents have contested election.

People wanted to be a part of the ruling elite not only for the local level but also for the State and National Level.

The table shows that the tribals participated in the process of election. 22 (i.e. 11.00 per cent) respondents contested election. 16 (i.e. 8.00 per cent) respondents did not win, but 6 (i.e. 3.00 per cent) respondents won the election.

The concepts of politicization, political participation and political communication are cognate or related to one another in nature. Politicization broadly implies the orientation of people to political perspectives and political actions. Politicization connotes people's acting as political actors. Politics as capture or pursuit of power for public ends has always characterized all human society in one way or another, to a greater or lesser extent. The modern society tends to examine people, institutions, and procedures on the basis of their utility or workability. Tribal people in urban setting are taking part in political action and are also being elected by the people could be seen as the urban society accept them as a leader which is the impulse of modernization.

Researcher intends to explore whether the tribal people are having a major share in political decision making as an elected members. Table shows that 22 (i.e. 11.00 per cent) respondents participated in contesting election, 16 i.e. 8.00 per cent) did not win an election, so did not take part in political decision making but 6 (i.e. 3.00 per cent) respondents have responded that they have own the election like co-operative society and Nagpur Municipal Corporation and they have a major share in political decision making as an elected member. They take part in decision making process.

Tribal people are a part of political system. They are having representation. They themselves are getting well acquainted with urban life and are well versed with the exposure of urban life and are gradually emerging up as a decision making section.

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A Study of important Medicinal Plants of Seloo Tahsil Region, Dist. Wardha (MS), India

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Abstract

The present study was carried out to assess floristic diversity to collect the information and number of plant species in selected area. The Medicinal plants provide the raw materials for use in all the indigenous systems of medicine. The demand for medicinal plants is increasing day by day and on the other hand changing global environment is worstly affecting this plant wealth. This reflects the need to study and preserve diversity of medicinal plants. The coverage area of the Seloo Dist. Wardha in relation to geographical area and biodiversity variation is one of the larger and ecologically sensitive areas in the Maharashtra state as it have Bor National Sanctuary as well as scenic place of bor dam. The study area harbours the radius of 15 kms from Seloo Tahsil of Dist. Wardha. In the present investigation, I documented the important families, number of the genera and species and the medicinal uses of medicinally important plants which are being used by the people.

Key words: Medicinal plants, family, genus, species, Seloo.

Introduction

India is a treasure chest of biodiversity which hosts a large variety of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants provide raw material for use in all the indigenous systems of medicine in India Viz. Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. The demand for medicinal plants is increasing day by day and on the other hand changing global environment is worstly affecting this plant

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wealth. This reflects the need to study and preserve diversity of medicinal plants. The coverage area of the Seloo tahsil in relation to geographical area and biodiversity variation is one of the larger and ecologically sensitive areas in the Maharashtra State due to presence of Bor National Sanctuary. All over the world there are 32 ecologically sensitive areas (hot spots) of which two are in India. Of the 4500 species of higher plants about 2000 species are endemic to Maharashtra (Daniel, 1997). It is a center of high endemism in India. During 1986 to 1996 about 260 new species of flowering plants have been described from the region (Yadav, 2012). The Maharashtra is a part of the Indian plate of the Gondwana land origin. The flora of Indian plate was subjected to different climate stresses during its passage from southern latitudes resulting in the impoverishment of its palaeotropic flora.

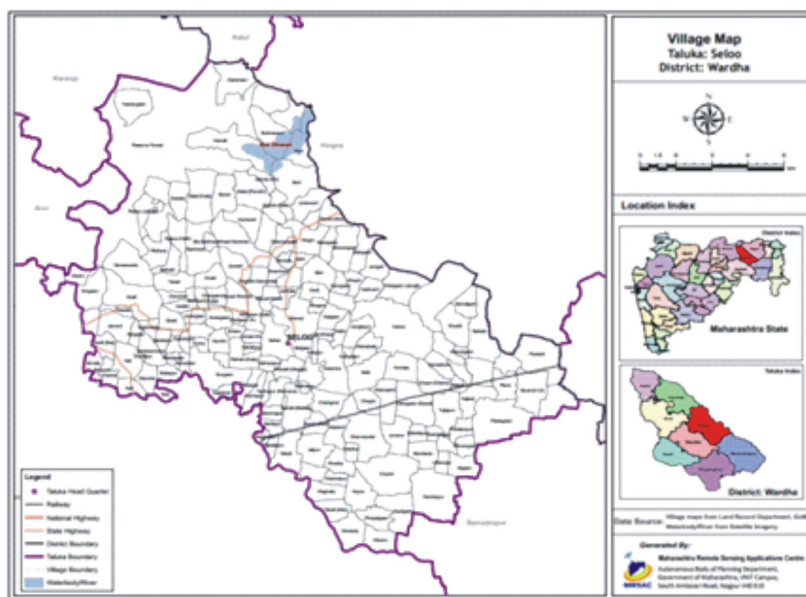
Now a days, due to human intervention in forests and increasing anthropogenic activities like irrigation facilities, construction of hotel, roads and industries; electric projects, mining, land for agriculture, communication development etc added reasons to decline the emage of the region in terms of biodiversity. There is an urgent need for biodiversity rich countries to save it against destruction. However, in most of the developing countries biodiversity attached to environments and forest agencies which have no idea about it. If such countries are not aware of conserving it for sustainable utilization, they would be compelled to export biodiversity import products for well being of their people. In India, a large number of institutions are involved in conservation and utilization of biodiversity which comes under Ministry of Environment and Forest, Agriculture Science and Technology. They deal conservation of biosphere reserve, national parks, wild life sanctuaries, field gene banks etc. The country needs more expertise and methodologies besides tiger-bird-wildlife syndrome. India is predominantly an agricultural country, therefore the policy makers have to realize that conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity must be placed on the top of all developmental plannings (Somkuwar, 2012).

The wardha district lies towards eastern side of Maharashtra between 200 18' and 210 21' north latitude and 780 05' and 790 15' east longitude. It is bounded in the west and north by Amravati district, in the east by Nagpur district, south east by Chandrapur district and in the south by Yavatmal district. The total geographical area of the district is 6310 km² which has been divided into eight Talukas namely Wardha, Seloo, Deoli, Arvi, Karanja, Ashti, Hinganghat and Samudrapur.

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot, summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the monsoon. The monsoon sets in the middle of June and continue till the end of October. Winter lasts from November till the end of February followed by summer till the middle of June. The temperature varies between the extremes. Even on the same day the variations are considerable and the scorching heat of the day followed by cold nights is remarkable in the summer months. May is the hottest month with maximum temperature 45°C and January is the coldest month of the year in which minimum temperature goes down to 90C to 110 C.

This is the first hand report of its own kind. There is no such work type of research has been carried out. Hence in the present investigation, we documented the important families, number of the genera and species and the medicinal uses of medicinally important plants

which are being used by the people.



Map: Seloo Taluka in the state of Maharashtra

Methodology

Study area

Seloo is a taluka of Wardha district in the state of Maharashtra which situated at 20°50'6"N and 78°42'33"E. The study area harbours the radius of 15 kms of Seloo tahsil. The study area has well distinguished three seasons as a rainy monsoon, a hot summer and a winter. The area has sub tropical climatic conditions with liberal rainfall in the monsoon resulting in wealthy plant diversity in the area. Towards the west there is Bor National Sanctuary.

Identification of Plant

The plant materials of the present study were collected from the study area. Efforts were made to collect the plant materials in flowering and fruiting conditions for the correct botanical identification. The herbariums were prepared and compare with the herbariums in Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune. They were identified with the help of Flora of Presidency of Bombay (Cooke, 1958), The Flora of British India, (Hooker, 1892), Flora of Maharashtra state (Monocotyledons) (Sharma et al., 1996), Flora of Kolhapur District (Yadav and Sardesai, 2002), Flora of Raigad District (Kothari and Murthy, 1993), Flora of Madras Presidency (Gamble and Fisher, 1935). Plants have been identified by using Medicinal uses of plants are known from local people around the study area and also from the Materia medica of Nadkarni (2002). The part of study area includes Ghorad (1 KM), Rehaki (3 KM) , Wadgaon (kala) (4 KM) , Sukali (bai) (5 KM), Sukali (st) (5 KM).

This area is dominated by the trees like -*Tectona grandis* L. f., *Anogeissus latifolia*

(Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr., *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC, *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile, *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., *Cassia fistula* L., *Terminalia ecliptha* Wild., *Boswellia serrata* L., *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn., *Ficus benjamina* L. *Gliricidia sepium* (Jacq.) Walp., weeds like *Cyperus* sp., *Eleocharis geniculata* (L.) Roem. & Schult, *Cassia tora* L., *Commelina* sp., *Leucas aspera* Roxb., etc. It is comparatively plane and hilly area which covered by herbaceous and scrubby vegetation.

The nomenclature has been brought up to date as far as possible, in consonance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. The correct name is followed by basionym and synonyms, if any to correct the name with the flora of British India or the regional flora. Whether latest taxonomist work is available for any species, such as revisions or dealing with nomenclature, it has been cited. Invariably reference to J.D. Hooker's Flora of British India, Cooke's Flora of the Presidency of Bombay has been given.

Discussions

The present study area is rich with variety of plant species. It has rich with biodiversity. Biodiversity is the sum total of all living things on earth especially considering their great variety in structure, function and genetic make-up. It includes both the number and frequency of ecosystem and species in a given assemblage.

The study region experiences significant seasonal variations in rainfall. Usually the region receives its first spell of rain from pre-monsoonal convectional showers in the month of June. During the South-West monsoon period (June to Sept.) the region receive moderate to maximum rainfall. The study region has mostly agro and Fishery based economy. The study region shows average density of trees shrubs and herbs.

Ghorad is a village, situated on the way of Bor National Sanctuary. The habitat of this is dominated by shrubby plants. *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Guill. & Perr., *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC, *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile, *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss., *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., *Cassia fistula* L., *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn., *Ficus benjamina* L. predominantly observed. The area like Rehaki, Wadgaon (kala), Sukali (bai) and Sukali (st) are dominated by the tree like *Mangifera indica* L., *Ficus benghalensis* L., *Ficus religiosa* L., *Vitex negundo* Linn. and most of the areas are covered by scrubby vegetation.

Wardha district is well known for its tropical green forest, villages, dams, river, Buddhist Shanti Stupa, Bor National Sanctuary, Bapukuti (Mahatma Gandhi Sevagram village) and Acharya Vinobhaji Bhave's museum and Pavnar ashram. Tourists are attracted more and more to this place now a days.

Nature's beauty, ginis book recorded world largest charkha and biodiversity in this place is found nowhere else in other areas. It is also a beloved place for biologist, archeologist and researchers as large number of important medicinal plants are found in this region.

The complex topography and rainfall in this region helped to retain its diversity. It has been estimated that the important medicinal Plants, pteridophytes, Keystone sp., Umbrella sp., Flagship sp., gymnosperm, bryophytes, fungi, algae, etc. represents the richness of biodiversity in this region.

But during recent times, in this area the policies of rapid economic gains are wrecking

the ecological balance through the process of over exploitation of natural resources such as forests, land, water etc. The plans for rapid and one sided strategic development are destroying the life supporting environmental opportunities through tremendous pressures on ecological contours. The sustainable development is highly essential for the conservation of rich biodiversity.

Table : List of Botanical names, families, uses and part used in Seloo region.

S. No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Uses	Part used
1	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae	Gulwel	Fever	Stem
2	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Theob.	Menispermaceae	Wasinwel	fever, piles	Leaves
3	<i>Cyclea peltata</i> Diels	Menispermaceae	Pahadwel	Digestive, fractures setting	Root
4	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.	Papaveraceae	Piwla Dhotra	Analgesic; antispasmodic	Leaves, seeds, roots, flowers
5	<i>Abelmoschus moscatus</i> Linn.	Malvaceae	Ranbhendi	Nutritional supplement	Root
6	<i>Urena lobata</i> L. Ssp. <i>lobata moorthy</i>	Malvaceae	Caesar gavat	Antioxidant, anti microbial	Leaves, root
7	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn.	Moraceae	Umber	Food, Antiseptic	Fruit and Latex
8	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Vahl.	Moraceae	Karvat	Jaundice	Root and Bark
9	<i>Helicteres isora</i> Linn.	Sterculiaceae	Murudseng	Antidiabetic	Root
10	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl.	Tiliaceae	Haroli	Pneumonia,	Stem bark
11	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng	Rutaceae	Golneem	Antioxidant	Leaves
12	<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> Roxb.	Rutaceae	Tirphal	Stimulants, astringent, aromatic	Fruit
13	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.	Anacardiaceae	Bibba	Inflammation, hypoglycemic	Seed
14	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Gaertn.	Moringaceae	Shigru	Abortion	Bark
15	<i>Turraea villosa</i> Benn.	Meliaceae	Tafshin	Antihelmentic	Root
16	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Alston	Myrtaceae	Shenjarel	Antioxidant, antiseptic	Leaves, flower
17	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> Linn.	Caesalpinceae	Apta	Scorpion bite	Leaves, fruit
18	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> Linn.	Caesalpinceae	Sagargoti	Diabetes, fever	Seeds, leaves bark
19	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	Caesalpinceae	Bahava	Purgative	Root, fruit
20	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	Mimosaceae	Lajalu	Insomnia, inflammation	Root
21	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Papilionaceae	Gunj	Skin disease, asthma, stomatitis	Root, Leaves, Seeds.
22	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Linn.	Papilionaceae	Gokarn	Nephro protective	Leaves, root
23	<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> Linn.	Papilionaceae	Ghagari	Jaundice	Leaves
24	<i>Dalbergia horrida</i> Graham.	Papilionaceae	Kalig	Antiseptic	Leaves
25	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> Linn.	Papilionaceae	Khachkuli	Deworming	Leaves
26	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> Roxb.	Papilionaceae	Bivala/Bija	Antidiabetic	Heartwood
27	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> Linn.	Passifloraceae	Mukkopeera	Antiseptic	Root
28	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	Combretaceae	Hirda	Cough, stomaetic.	Fruit
29	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Behda	Expectorant, stomaetic	Fruit
30	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Apiaceae	Ekpani bramhi,	Antiulcerogenic, anxiolytic	Leaves, stem

31	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl.	Sapindaceae	Ritha	Skin disease, hair fall	Bark, seed
32	<i>Trichosanthes tricuspidata</i> Lour.	Cucurbitaceae	Kavandala	Migraine, asthma	Root, fruit
33	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn.	Verbenaceae	Nirgundi	Arthritis, pesticide	Leaf, flower
34	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Lecythidaceae	Kumbha	Antiseptic, Rope making	Root
35	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> Lamk.	Rubiaceae	Kadamb	Uterine, leprosy. complaints,	Fruits, leaves, bark.
36	<i>Ixora parviflora</i> Roxb.	Rubiaceae	Malwa	Muscular	Bark
37	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn.	Rubiaceae	Manjeshta	Skin diseases, piles	Root, stem
38	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Linn.	Asteraceae	Maka	Hair problem, Skin diseses	Leaves, stem
39	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.	Asteraceae	Gorakhmundi	Laxative, tonic	Leaves, fruit
40	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> Linn.	Asteraceae	Jayanti	Wound healing	Leaves
41	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> Linn.	Asteraceae	Sahadevi	Cytotoxic, fever	Leaves
42	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Roem. et. Schult.	Myrsinaceae	Wawding	Piles, sore throat, dyspepsia	Bark, root
43	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	Plubaginaceae	Chitraka	Rheumatism, pile, scabies	Leaves, root, bark
44	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> Linn.	Sapotaceae	Bakul	Ulcers, headache, dental caries	Bark, seed, flower, fruit
45	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst.	Boraginaceae	Bhokar	Cough, chest relief	fruit, mucilage, kernel, barks
46	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (L.) Ait.	Oleaceae	Jasmin	Aromatheraphy	Flowers
47	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	Apocynaceae	Saptarni	Cultural, Diabetes	Bark, leaves
48	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Bth.ex Kurz.	Apocynaceae	Rarpgandha	Snake bites	Root
49	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> Linn.	Asclepidaceae	Anatmul	Digestive	Root
50	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R. Br ex Shult.	Asclepidaceae	Gulmar	Diabetic, hypertension	Leaves
51	<i>Tylophora dalzellii</i> Hook. f.	Asclepiadaceae.	Lahan Pitambari	Asthma, dermatitis and rheumatism.	Leaves, stem
52	<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (Burm. f.) Boj.	Convolvulaceae	Vrddhadaruka	Ageing, insomnia	Root
53	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	Convolvulaceae	Kaaladaana	Acrid, thermogenic	Seed
54	<i>Physalis minima</i> Linn.	Solanaceae	Phophundi	Rheumatism	Whole plant
55	<i>Solanum anguivi</i> Lam.	Solanaceae	Chichardi	Digestive	Fruit
56	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Wall. Ex Nees	Acanthaceae	Bhuineem	Fever, antiseptic	Leaves, stem
57	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn.	Acanthaceae	Katekoranti	Toothache, joint pains, lung diseases	Whole plant
58	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Linn.	Verbenaceae	Bharangi	Inflammations, anorexia, flatulence	Leaves, root
59	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i> Roxb.	Lamiaceae	Tumbha	Malarial fever,	Whole

				jaundice	plant
60	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> Linn.	Lamiaceae	Tulasi	Urinary tract, wound, skin infections	Aerial part
61	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (L.) var. Porphyrista	Amaranthaceae	Akhada	Gynecological disorders	Root, seed
62	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhuiavala,	Gonorrhea, diabetes, flu	Aerial parts
63	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i> Gaertn.	Hypoxidaceae	Dukkarkan dh	Sexual tonic	Tuber
64	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> Linn.	Dioscoriaceae	Mataru	Jaundice, piles	Tuber
65	<i>Aloe barbadensi</i> (L.) Burm.	Liliaceae	Korphad	Skin care	Leaves
66	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Phagul	Diabetes, tinea, ulcers, leprosy, emetic	Leaves, seeds
67	<i>Curcuma longa</i> Girahm.	Zingiberaceae	Jangli halad	Ulcer, antiseptic	Rhizome
68	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Liliaceae	Satawari	Food, medicine for women	Rhizome
69	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.	Liliaceae	Kallawi	Abortifacient, spleen complaints, sores	Tuber, Leaves
70	<i>Costus speciosus</i> Koenig.	Costaceae	Pewa	Burns, constipation, skin diseases	Rhizome
71	<i>Amorphophallus commutatus</i> Schott.	Araceae	Janglisuran	Scabies	Tuber
72	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Cyperaceae	Nagarmotha	Diarrheal pathogenesis	Tuber
73	<i>Cynopogon citratus</i> (DC) Stapf.	Poaceae	Gawati chah	Fever, stomach cramps	Leaves
74	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> Linn.	Malvaceae	Kankati	Fever, Astringent, diuretic	Roots, Bark
75	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees.	Acanthaceae	Adulsa	Cough, Asthma	Leaves, Roots
76	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> Corr.	Rutaceae	Bel	Cooling, Fish poison, stomach	Fruit, Root
77	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R.Br.	Amaranthaceae	Kanchari	Snake bite	Stem, Leaves
78	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> Linn.	Leguminosae	Mungphalii	Astringent, cooking Oil	Fruits
79	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	Kadunimb	Antiseptic, stomach, skin diseases, snake bite	Leaves
80	<i>Bacopa monniri</i> (L.) Pennel	Scrophulariaceae	Bramhi	Nerve tonic, diuretic, snake bite	Stem, Leaves
81	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Katekorati	Fever, toothache	Leaves
82	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Anaemia, jaundice, oedema,	Root

83	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC	Geraniaceae	Lajalu	Stomoch, lithiasis	Leaves, seeds
84	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Komda	Diuretic, blood disease	Seeds
85	<i>Brassica campestris</i> L.	Cruciferae	Mohari	Dengue fever	Oil
86	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze	Leguminosae	Palas	Diuretic, tonic, aphrodisic	Flowers
87	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Ipecacuanha, elephantiasis	Root
88	<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> L. f.	Capparidaceae	Hurhuri	Gigivitis, skin diseases	Leaves
89	<i>Citrus sp.</i>	Rutaceae	Nimbu	Stomach, appetizer, sysentery	Fruit
90	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Vitaceae	Hadjodi	Fracture of bones	Stem
91	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> L.	Capparidaceae	Hurhuri	Wounds, ulcer	Leaves
92	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal	Solanaceae	Ashwgandha	Aphrodisic, tonic, diuretic	Root
93	<i>Coccinia indica</i> W. & A.	Cucurbitaceae	Bhimb	Diabetes	Leaves
94	<i>Calocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Arvi	Alopecia, scorpion sting	Tubers
Anonymous (2000), Arya Vaidya Sala, (1994); Bhattacharjee, S.K. (2001), Chopra, R.N., <i>et al.</i> , (1956).					



Rauwolfia serpentina (L.) Bth.ex Kurz.



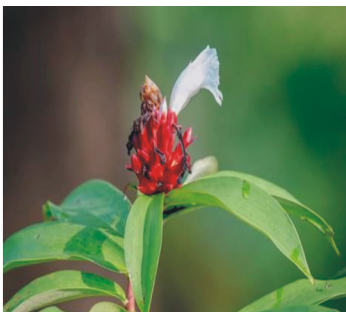
Argemone mexicana Linn.



Asparagus racemosus Willd.



Clitoria ternatea Linn.



Costus speciosus Koenig.



Murraya koenigii (L.) Spreng

Figures of some species of Seloo region of Wardha District

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Liberalization of Financial Services Under the World trade Organization

○ Purvesh Fating

In the past three decades, worldwide financial systems have been characterized by a consolidated trend of steady and continuous liberalization of domestic markets. This has implied a shift from highly regulated financial markets to more open systems, based on prudential regulation, reduced direct intervention by the state in the credit allocation decisions, privatized financial intermediaries, increased level of competition, and encouraged entry of foreign providers of financial services. The natural by-product of financial liberalization has been an explosion in the international provision of financial services, involving the cross-border supply of financial transactions and the cross-border transfer of capital. Given the wide-spread diffusion of international financial services, the need for international agreements as to how the financial business should be conducted has consequently arisen. One such international agreement is represented by the General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS). GATS stands on the principle that opening markets is the way forward to greater world prosperity. It came into force in 1995 and set international rules aimed at removing barriers in services generally. It applies to all services sectors, including financial services, encouraging the opening of markets for trade and investments. As was pointed out by the European Commission in 1999, the GATS is not just something that exists between Governments. It is first and foremost an instrument for the benefit of business.

The GATS rules cover investments as well as trade, requiring transparency and non-discrimination between suppliers. These general rules represent a starting point for reducing trade as well as non-trade barriers, but need to be supplemented by specific commitments in service sectors. These sectoral commitments determine market access, i.e. how foreign firms get into a market, and national treatment, i.e. whether they are treated the same as local firms within the market. Its provisions apply to all the modes in which international trade in services takes place, viz:

1. Cross-border movement of service products;

* M.Com.NET

2. The establishment of a commercial presence in the country where the service is provided;
3. Temporary movement of natural persons to another country to provide a service there; and
4. The movement of consumers to the country of importation.

Most Favoured Nation(MFN) and national treatment:

These two basic principles, which apply to trade in goods, now also apply to trade in services. However, they have been modified to take into account the special characteristics of trade in services. Thus the Agreement requires countries to apply MFN treatment by not discriminating between service products and service providers of different countries. The national treatment principle requires the member countries to treat Foreign Service products and service providers at par with the national products and providers. The Agreement, however, does not as in the case of trade in goods, impose this as an obligation to be applied across the board in all service sectors but requires countries to indicate in their schedules of concessions the sectors in which, and the conditions subject to which, such treatment would be extended.

Transparency requirements :

In order to ensure that foreign service providers are fully aware of the regulations, which apply to trade in services, countries are required to publish all relevant laws and regulations. Each country is further required to establish an enquiry point from which other member countries can obtain information on laws and regulations in the service sector.

Developed countries are in addition required to establish contact points from which service providers in developing countries can obtain information on, inter alia, the availability of service technology and the commercial and technical aspects of the supply of services.

Increasing participation of developing countries :

The Agreement recognizes that as service industries in developing countries are not fully developed, they may have to maintain higher levels of protection. It therefore provides that they should have the flexibility, when making liberalization commitments, to open fewer sectors to import competition and to impose certain restrictions on foreign suppliers wishing to invest or establish a branch or a subsidiary. The conditions imposed can be aimed at securing transfer of technology or at achieving other developmental objectives. The Agreement further imposes on countries obligations, inter alia, not to apply restrictions on international transfers and payments (except when they are in balance-of-payments difficulties) in sectors where they have made specific liberalization commitments.

Financial Services :

Financial services fall into two broad categories: insurance and banking, both of which cover a range of activities. Insurance includes life and non-life insurance, reinsurance intermediation, and auxiliary insurance services. Banking comprises all the traditional services such as acceptance of deposits, lending, foreign exchange, derivatives, securities underwriting, provision and transfer of financial information, and advisory and other auxiliary financial services.

Negotiations on the financial services agreement commenced in the Uruguay Round. Negotiations in this sector continued after the completion of the Uruguay Round as it was considered that the progress achieved in the round was far from satisfactory, the renewed negotiations held in two stages were completed in December 1997. The negotiations on Financial Services were a part of the agenda in the Cancun Ministerial Meeting in 2004. This round of negotiations failed as a result of disagreements mainly between industrialized and developing countries, over various issues like, the relationship between trade and investment, the interaction between trade and investment, transparency in government procurement, and trade facilitation (customs procedures), and did not involve financial services as such. The difficulties at Cancun do not reflect factors, which help to explain the more general wariness of many developing countries towards several of the negotiating initiatives coming from the major developed countries. These factors include placing the major burden of structural adjustments required for liberalization on developing countries and exerting negotiating pressure on such countries regarding what for the more politically sensitive or controversial subjects, while keeping off the table subjects which could be a source of domestic political problems within developed countries. The disagreements between the developed and developing countries led to the unwillingness of the developing countries to accept negotiating agendas involving financial services. Thus there was no further development on the financial services agreement. Liberalization of Financial Services, in India: With Special Emphasis on

Banking:

For India, the last couple of decades have been one of the most important periods in the economic history. We have witnessed significant changes to the structure, composition and operation of the economy and financial markets and integration with the global markets. These changes have also paved the way for further financial market development and integration, financial globalization and acceleration of the process of deregulation of the financial services industry in the 21st century. As a result of which, the banking industry has witnessed an increase in the role of multinational banks in Indian banking.

A good example of this is the Central Government notification dated 5th March 2004, which stipulated that foreign banks could set up 100 percent subsidiaries in India. Foreign banks have also been permitted to acquire up to 74 per cent stake in existing private bank to set up a subsidiary. However, the foreign entity has to choose only one among the three alternatives of having a branch network or a wholly-owned subsidiary or a private banking subsidiary with aggregate foreign holding of up to 74 percent. The privatization of banks in the nation and increasing foreign investment in the banking sectors has obtained diverse responses.

RBI Guidelines on Bank Ownership:

Subsequent to the March 5, 2004 notification issued by the ministry of commerce and industry, a comprehensive set of policy guidelines on ownership of private banks was issued by the Reserve Bank of India on July 2, 2004. These guidelines stated among other things that no single entity or group of related entities would be allowed to hold shares or exercise control, directly or indirectly, in any private sector bank in excess of 10 per cent of paid-up

capital. The guidelines sought to define the ceiling as applicable on aggregate foreign investment hi private” banks from all sources (FBI, Foreign Institutional Investors, Non-Resident Indians), and in the interest of diversified ownership, the percentage of FDI by a single entity or group of related entities was restricted to 10 per cent. Thus we see that through the medium of the detailed guidelines the RBI has attempted to minimize the fear of monopolies by any foreign banks over the Indian banking industry.

This objective has been achieved by applying regulatory measures to monitor the investment and lending activities of foreign banks. Another step in this direction is the imposition of a mandatory requirement on private and foreign banks according to which they have to target 18 percent of the advances towards farm lending. Short falls in farm lending entail penalties under current RBI guidelines. These guidelines prescribe that the short falls would have to be parked either with the Small Industries Development Bank of India or with the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund at bank rate of 6 percent.

Another commendable regulatory measure of the RBI are the recent guidelines for the ‘Protected Disclosure Scheme’ for private and foreign banks. The primary aim of the Reserve Bank in issuing these guidelines is that the disclosure scheme would prompt more people, like employees of the bank, customers, stake holders, or NGOs, to point out irregularities without fear. For the purposes of protecting the identity of the complainant a detailed, facilitator procedureh as been evolved.

Regional Imbalances:

In view of increased participation and proliferation of foreign banks there is probability of regional imbalance in the establishment of the banking network. Already banking sector reforms since 1992, with an emphasis on profit and sophistication, have unwittingly forced the banks to move away from the small client and from the rural and semi-urban areas. 22 Concentration of banks in urban areas is not feasible as seventy-two percent of Indian population reside in rural are as. Their main vocation is agriculture and agro-based services. Most of the young in the workforce would naturally be in the rural areas. If financial services are wittingly or unwittingly withdrawn from the rural sector, then economic activity, including modernization of agriculture, would suffer. Banks are the major financial intermediaries to lubricate the wheels of trade, industry and agriculture.

In a welfare-oriented economy, the basic objective of banking should be the provision of efficient, courteous and prompt banking services to all sections of the society in different parts of the country.

Importanceof Local Banks:

To achieve the laudable objective of mass banking emphasis should be laid on the objective of providing efficient and prompt banking services to all the people in all parts of the country. There should be a proper banking structure to include three to four global banks, 10-12 national banks, 200-250 regionally focused local private banks, some foreign banks and 400-500 urban cooperative banks along with a network of primary cooperative societies at the village level.

Thanks to the technological revolution, it is possible to establish a ‘correspondent relationship’ from the primary credit society at the village level to the global bank at the

metro through the channels of local, regional and national banks. A network of linkages will help even the customer of a credit society to access the global market.

Conclusion:

There are certain basic objectives on which the Indian banking system is structures. The government had undertaken Nationalization of banks in 1969 with the aim of fulfilling these objectives like-giving effect to the program for attaining a socialistic patter of society and decentralizing the credits to enable certain sectors-like agriculture to obtain liberal banking' facilities. The government also wanted to change the urban centric profile of banking in India and keep a safe guard over public money deposited in the banks. However, in the era of globalization significant changes have taken place in the operating environments of banks and financial institutions. The Government has undertaken certain international commitment which are required to be honored. In some cases the government has gone beyond its international commitments in order to expedite the process of foreign banks establishing their presence in India. These measures are commendable as they will aid in increasing the capital base and investment in the country. Thus, what we need is an effective regulatory regime to strike a balance between the varied sections of the society.

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A Review on Exposure of Children to Violence - Will it Prompt them to be Violent

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Abstract

Children's exposure to violence can significantly affect their behavior and development. Studies have shown that children who are exposed to violence either directly or indirectly are more likely to behave aggressively and violently themselves. When children witness violence, it can desensitize them to it, making them more likely to tolerate or even participate in violence. In addition, exposure to violence can create a distorted worldview in children, in which they see violence as a normal or acceptable way to solve problems. However, it is important to note that not all children exposed to violence become violent themselves. Many factors, such as a child's personality, family environment, and community support, can influence how a child responds to violence. It is very important to protect children from violence as much as possible and to provide them with positive role models and environments that promote healthy social and emotional development. When violence occurs, it is important to provide assistance and resources to children to help them. They cope and process their experiences in a healthy way. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to explore and understand the trauma and its impact on mental health in detail faced by the children. This study will examine the different types of violence faced by the children. The research will analyze whether it will prompt them to be violent and highlight some suggestions.

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Key Words:- Violence, Children, family Environment, Community Support.

Introduction

Everyone might have been faced with one or the other forms of violence in their childhood. This is nothing to start anew, it has been since for ages and yet in form. Without realizing the fact that it is a wrongful act, it had been practiced. Now, even after acquiring the knowledge regarding this, it's still in practice by many. Children are being traumatized because of the violence undergone by them. The children's mental health can go left unnoticed and affect their behavior and lives lately. Perpetrators go to great lengths to cover up their acts of violence and abuse, but the child is unable to move on, may lack the capacity to report and some may not even be able to understand what they are going through. A child may experience violence in many forms such as bullying, harassment, being compared with other children, neglect, maltreatment, exploitation and so on by family, peers, and strangers in places like home, school, neighborhood, play area, community, or society and so forth. Parents defend their acts of harming children physically, verbally and psychologically by claiming it is for the children's good. Exposure to violence includes not only violence experienced by children but also violence children anticipate. For instance, Violence at home between parents or any family member such as Quarrels, Physical harm, Emotional harm, psychological harm and so on plays an annihilating role in the development and well-being of children who are such witnesses. Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to assume responsibility for parental arguments, blame themselves, live in constant fear, and become victims of child abuse.

Operational Definition

Children- under the age of 18 years.

Violence- is the use of physical force to injure, abuse, harm, or destroy.

Physical Abuse - is the act of a person intentionally harming or injuring someone. It is the act of someone using their body to cause intentional harm or injury to another.

Emotional abuse - also known as mental abuse or psychological abuse, occurs when a person is subjected to behaviors that can cause psychological trauma, such as fear, anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Verbal Abuse - is a type of psychological/emotional abuse in which the victim is subjected to verbal, gestural, and written abuse.

Cyberbullying - online bullying is a form of bullying or harassment using electronic means.

Sexual Abuse - is any sexual act or behavior imposed on a woman, man, or child without their consent. Abuse of a woman, man, or child by a man, woman, or child is considered sexual abuse.

Hotspot- Here, it refers to any forum or area or place which is vulnerable to many violence.

Violence victimization- Being victimized for violence is called violence victimization.

Need of the Study

As mentioned above, children have been exposed to violence for centuries, affecting

their lives. When children are exposed to violence, it can have serious negative consequences. These effects may include low self-esteem, depression, aggression, phobias, insomnia, an inability to maintain a stable relationship and an inability to empathize with others. Violence impairs children's capacities to learn and attend school and limits children's ability to reach their potential to the fullest. Exposure to extreme and consistent violence can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) including increased arousal, avoidance of memories of the events which are violent, or obsessive, repetitive focus on such events, and emotional numbness. Violence can sometimes result in the child's death. This study on the exposure of children to violence is done to assimilate the different types of violence faced by children, understand the trauma and its impact on their mental health, analyze whether it will prompt them to be violent, access Evaluate the extent to which children disclose incidents of violence based on the child's relationship with the perpetrator.

Review of Literature

Straus (1992) - According to this study, parents who are violent with one another are more likely to physically abuse their children. 50% said their father is violent, 31% said both parents are violent, and 19% said their mother is violent.

Albert Bandura (1961) - Bobo doll experiment on social learning, showed that children can learn social behaviors such as aggression through the process of observational learning by observing the behavior of others.

Felitti et al (1998) -Victimization by violence is an adverse childhood experience, defined as potentially traumatic events that can have long-term negative effects on health and well-being. According to the findings of the ACE Study, adverse childhood experiences are major risk factors for the leading causes of illness, disability, and death in the United States, as well as poor quality of life.

Foynes et al (2009) - It is believed that if the perpetrator is a carer, the child is less likely to remember the abuse.

Edwards, Freyd, Dube, Anda, & Felitti, 2012; Kisiel et al., 2014; Tang & Freyd (2012) - According to this article, when children are abused by a carer, they are more likely to develop harmful trauma symptoms as well as additional trauma than children who have witnessed potentially traumatizing events perpetrated by someone outside the family.

Allnock & Miller, (2013) Linell (2015) - Children appear to value their options, and the decision to disclose is frequently made when there is no longer any hope that the abuse will stop.

Herman (2015) - In this article, it is clearly stated that when dealing with physical abuse by a carer, children frequently blame themselves in order to protect the image of good parental figures.

Linell (2015) - Fear, a lack of security, and experiencing the abuse as intolerable may lead abused children to recognise that disclosing the abuse is the only way to alleviate their suffering.

WHO (2017,2020) - Though there has been unspoken violence against children, the World Health Organization has begun to focus on child abuse, which includes physical,

sexual, neglect and negligent treatment, emotional abuse, and exploitation. Violence against children has long-term consequences for children's health and well-being, as well as the health and well-being of families, communities, and nations.

Research Methodology

Research Paper - Review Method - Qualitative Type.

Result and Observations

In comparison with children of early ages, children of the current generation are more vulnerable to violence and in different ways too. Kinds of violence that children face are physical, psychological/emotional violence, verbal and sexual abuse. Violence also includes parental, carer, and educational neglect of infants, kids, and teenagers. Exposure of children to violence is not limited at home but also in educational institutions, societies, neighborhoods and so on. Currently, the internet has also become a 'hotspot' for violence against children. This gives them enormous opportunities to discover, explore, witness and seek violent behavior which makes children perpetrators of crime and violence. The Internet, on the other hand, victimizes children through online/cyberbullying and cyber violence which can lead to stress, anxiety, fear, depression and low self-esteem.

Physical violence- Parents and family members use physical means of violence akin to beating, kicking, punching, pinching, throwing objects, and physical restraint, whenever a child does something wrong, disrespectful, truant from school, disobeying, neglecting to do homework etc. They defend their actions by stating that they're attempting to correct their mistakes and guide them to a good path. These acts are also carried out by tutors and teachers who want to correct behaviors that they consider malicious.

School violence perpetrated by teachers, peers or authorities can lead to truancy, poorer academic performance and raise drop-out rates. The growth, success, and general well-being of children, their families, and entire communities are adversely affected by this.

Emotional violence- Children also face emotional/psychological abuse and violence in the form of criticism, threats or rejection, humiliation by parents, relatives, teachers, neighbors etc. badly damaging a child's feeling of worth and their emotional development. Both boys and girls reported experiencing emotional abuse at the same rate.

Emotional abuse can interfere with a child's ability to feel, express, and control emotions, as well as produce confidence issues or anger management issues, have difficulty forming and maintaining healthy relationships later in life. Persistent emotional abuse may lead the children to agree with the abuser and become internally critical. It instigates in children the belief that they'll never be good enough to anyone.

Verbal violence- Parents or friends or relatives or loved ones may refer to children by some names regarding their physique, talking manner, mental health and so on which may sound funny at first but actually have an impact, severely affecting the child making them feel inferior or incompetent or insecure about themselves.

Sexual violence- Children can be victims of sexual exploitation or abuse which can happen anywhere: at home, at school, in public spaces, in the neighborhood, and in society. The abuser is most likely someone who is very well-known to the children like parents,

teachers, caretakers, relatives, etc. Sometimes children are not aware of what's happening to them. There are millions of boys who are the victims of sexual violence but are either not brought to notice or created awareness. Victims are vulnerable to HIV and other STDs, disease, trauma, accidents, suffering, unintended pregnancies, early pregnancies, isolation from society, PTSD, and psychological trauma. Some young victims of trauma may turn to substance misuse as a coping strategy. And when sexual abuse victims grow older, it might affect their capacity to esteem themselves, care for others, and value others.

Social network violence- Online/Cyberbullying and other forms of peer violence can have an effect on children every time they log on to social networks like Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube, Messenger, Twitter, Snapchat, Telegram, Moj app, Facebook etc. While surfing the internet, children can be exposed to hate speech and violent content inclusive of messages that incite self-damage or even suicide. The Internet has made it easier for child sex offenders to easily, conveniently and boldly track, trace, get acquainted, gather information, contact their potential victims, share imagery, send abusive messages, sexting and also encourage others to commit offenses as the darknet facilitates anonymity. Impacts can include anxiety, depression, other stress related conditions, mental health problems, fear, poor school performance, even suicidal thoughts. Children who bully other people are also at higher risk of substance abuse and violent behavior. These often occur at home where one parent might behave violently with the other or any other violence between family members or at school where they may witness children bullying/teasing other children or any fights between children mostly of seniors.

Reporting- Taking into the frame 'Reporting abuse' part, Early days, especially in India, children are reluctant to open up or report abuse even to their parents. Today, parents make sure to create a safe, secure and comfortable zone for their children to report anything that bothers them or makes them feel uncomfortable. This makes it easier for the children to open up about abuse and violence. Even today, there are some children and parents as well who do not wish to report abuses to the police or any officials due to shame or fear of isolation and different treatment from society. Impacts of exposure of children to violence can also include several injuries, death, impairment of brain and nervous system development, following negative coping mechanisms, substance abuse, high risk behavior, aggression, depression, adopting violent behaviors, health problems like cardiovascular disease, AIDS, cancer, diabetes, etc.

Suggestions

Below are some suggestions for preventing children's exposure to violence, minimizing its effects, and discouraging children from engaging in violent conduct in response to various forms of violence:

- Parents should create a safe, secure and comfortable environment for the children to open up about anything that bothers them.
- Parents should realize that physical punishment is not the only way to correct behaviors and should give up such methods.
- Parents need to now no longer compare their kids with different kids.

- Stop blaming the children.
- Comfort and make the children understand that they are not always responsible for the violence.
- People should break the chains of shame, fear, and embarrassment to report abuse or violence, even when the person is so close or even of high status.
- Children should be taught the importance of reporting violence.
- Awareness should be created to make sure that children don't accept violence they face.
- Violence against children is indefensible and it will not end unless and until action is taken by the respective authority.
- Parents should teach their ward about his/her self-worth.
- Parents should also instruct their children that it's not fair to judge or criticize someone by their physical appearance or any disabilities as such.
- Awareness should be created on different forms of violence and how effectively the child could handle it.

These can't be made into force overnight, but we could at least try to accomplish it by understanding and working together to reduce risk and impact of exposure of children to violence.

Conclusion

An adolescent is killed by an act of violence every 7 minutes. Children who are a victim of or experienced violence, there might be a change of behavior within themselves, either aggressive or subdued. Right through violence, children may tend to lose their childhood innocence and the child will realize that the world is what he seems it to be. Children who grow up witnessing violence have a greater chance of repeating it for the next generation of victims. Children who experience violence are more likely to continue the cycle of violence and pass patterns of violence on to peers and future generations. People who have experienced sexual or emotional abuse are more likely to commit a crime. While taking into account the question- 'will exposure of violence to children prompt them to be violent', with reference to the above findings, we would like to conclude that yes, it may prompt the child to be violent.

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A Review Study of Physical Education and Health Culture about Cognition and Student's Performance

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Abstract

Education has been a concern of human society since the dawn of civilization. This was particularly true for physical and health culture. Physically strong and healthy persons with their fighting and battling abilities and skills developed by their dedicated and determined training received from established experts were selected by society to take reins of the social guardianship and upbringing. However, as life and living were quite rough and crude, so was the method of education and training. With the advancement of time, human experience, and information, the accumulation of finer processes and principles of education gradually developed to bring man to the modern age with its science, technology, and communication. But in present times concern in sports, games, and athletics has become the aspiration in many as that pays richer dividends than a career in most other traditional academic fields of human endeavour. Concurrently, the application of structured physical activity programs has become more pluralistic and diverse including those for preschool children, middle-aged adults, and senior citizens, in addition to the traditional program in educational institutions. This is particularly evident in the increased role of fitness-based programs in the achievement of health and well-being, now widely available in community organisational settings, health clubs, the corporate sector, and clinical settings. The term physical education seems to be inadequate to describe the expanded role of human movement

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study and its societal application in the early twenty-first century. Physical education has been considered not only a profession but also an academic discipline and the need for physical education is whole-heartedly accepted by eminent educationists, reformers, bureaucrats, as well as politicians.

Key Words: Physical Education, students, Health, Training, and Performance.

Introduction

It is a fact that although physical education has been continuing from the primitive age to the modern day, its aims and objectives were not the same in different times in different countries. Physical education is not only for the development of physique but also for the development of the nation and has great educational value. Education is the process to bring about desired changes in the behaviour of the human organism. Organised education is consciously controlled and purposefully directed. Education is the behaviour of society. Education is the adjustment to society. An education system helps students obtain knowledge, skill, and values to make them perfect men and women. Physical Education and Health Culture can have a significant impact on cognition and student performance. Here are a few ways in which these subjects can positively influence students:

1. **Physical activity improves cognitive function:** Regular physical activity has been shown to improve cognitive function, including attention, memory, and decision-making skills. Physical Education classes can help students stay physically active and reap these cognitive benefits.
2. **Health education promotes healthy habits:** Learning about nutrition, hygiene, and other health-related topics can help students develop healthy habits that can improve their overall well-being. This, in turn, can positively impact their academic performance.
3. **Reduced stress:** Physical activity can help reduce stress levels, which can lead to better academic performance. Health education can also provide students with stress management techniques that they can use to cope with academic pressure.
4. **Improved self-esteem:** Physical Education and Health Culture can help students develop a positive self-image and improve their self-esteem. This can lead to better academic performance, as students who feel good about themselves are more likely to put forth effort and take risks.
5. **Better attendance:** When students are healthy and feel good, they are more likely to attend school regularly. This can have a significant impact on their academic performance, as regular attendance is crucial for success.

Overall, Physical Education and Health Culture play an important role in promoting a healthy and active lifestyle, which can positively impact students' cognitive function and academic performance

Review of Literature

- **Mahajan (2016)** conducted An analytical study of sports facilities and programs of physical education in the schools of Nepal. The study found that the physical

education course in Nepal is an optional subject due to a lack of sports facilities, classes are overcrowded, schools have inadequate playground facilities, only a few teachers are trained, and there was a financial crunch.

- **Behera (2017)** conducted a study To examine the impact of home environment variables and caste on conservation ability. Major Findings of the research were a developmental trend in causal thinking with an increase in age was evident, five-year-old children were not found to be at the comprehension stage, eight-year-old children were found to be at the transactional stage whereas eleven years old children were found to be at the logical thinking stage, there was evidence of the existence of pre-causal belief at lower age levels, which gradually disappeared of the higher age level.
- **Dhillon (2011)** compared Physical education institutions in Punjab, Haryana, and Delhi to understand the leadership behaviour, organisational climate, and demographic characteristics of these institutions. It was found that the administrators are attaining organisational goals with the help of faculty members. The leadership behaviour varies between the teaching and nonteaching department.
- **Panachakel (2014)** worked on Health education and community development and found that the program. Health for one Million helped in community development. It was reported that mothers can play a very important role in improving the living conditions of their community and that voluntary effort is a critical factor in implementing health-based community development programs in rural areas. Stronger interaction among the members of the program played a vital role in the success of the program.
- **Singh (2017)** studied Sports achievements of Secondary Schools in Punjab about the physical education program, coaching, and physical facilities. The study indicates that the comparison of physical education programs, physical facilities, and coaching facilities has a positive effect on the sports achievements of schools.
- **Chatterjee et. al. (2012)** studied a cross section measurement of Physical and motor fitness ability. The study brought to light a gradual increase in physical and motor fitness measurements with the advancement of age except physical fitness scores. Major increments were recorded between 13 and 15 years of age. All the fitness scores showed positive correlation with age, height and weight but dash, shuttle run and PFI showed significantly negative relationships.

Health and Physical Education

Health and Physical Education (HPE) is an academic subject that aims to promote the physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being of students. The subject is typically taught in schools from elementary to high school levels. The HPE curriculum includes topics such as fitness, nutrition, hygiene, safety, sexual health, and disease prevention. The physical education aspect of HPE focuses on helping students develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to participate in physical activity and maintain an active and healthy lifestyle. Students learn about various sports and activities, such as soccer, basketball,

volleyball, and track and field, and participate in physical activities that promote physical fitness and well-being. Engaging in physical activities is always beneficial and promotes physical fitness and better fitness offers physical, mental, economic, and social benefits. Physical education emphasises the last two parts of the above quotation. Physical education is essential to cultivate a culture of health, not only physical health but also mental health. As such, it is considered a physical culture for maintaining good health and hygiene on the one hand, and discipline, sympathy, co-operation, service attitude, and many more diverse qualities of life as components of character.

Historically the concept of health has been strongly influenced by the traditional Medical model. For many years this definition of health was the reference for evaluating our health status. In the 1980s health experts began to reconsider this definition. The current definition of health proposes a positive view that focuses on our attempts to achieve optimum well-being within a realistic framework of our potential. Health is not just physical well-being. Rather, it is related to who we are as individuals, how we relate to others, what we value and perceive as important in our life, and the way we respond to the daily challenges of life. Health is a dynamic process and can be viewed as a continuum from illness to wellness. Health is not by chance but by choice. One of the important aspects of health is physical fitness. Fitness is not only a state for youngsters but is a reality for all ages. It is the product of exercise, and exercise is related to health. Exercise will provide benefits if it is performed as an integral part of one's lifestyle.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study is to coordinate, integrate and develop a composite and compact process of education comprising different developmental aspects, viz. physical education including yoga and pranayama, health culture, good conduct, socialisation, and social service, work education, academic education and lastly expected ethical, spiritual and moral development of school children, however, in my study I have tried to incorporate all these aspects through different types of activities including other usual courses of academic learning and work education in general. The purpose of this study is mostly directed to find out the influence of physical education, health culture, socialisation and social service and general discipline, social conduct, academic achievement, and overall performance of the students.

Objectives

- To observe the influence of a structured program of instruction relating to physical and health culture on the physical development of the students.
- To observe the influence of the program stated above on the cognitive aspects of the students.
- To observe the influence of the program stated above on the school performance of the students.
- To identify the relationship if any between physical status and cognitive function among the students.

- To identify the relationship between health status and cognitive function.

Research Methodology

Research Paper - Review Method - Qualitative Type.

Academic Important Through Physical Education :

As a teacher of physical education and education in general it has been a hunch that a part can not be considered to serve the purpose of the whole. So not only physical education but also other components of general education like academic education, work education, social education, and the like can never be all and end all of the all-around educational development. Although from the study of the philosophical basis of mind that proper physical education would certainly bring about academic improvement and will go for other needed improvements like health, culture, social service, attitude, another behavioural developmental needs and aspirations. It would possibly be worthwhile to coordinate physical education and academic education for the all-around development of a child and in this study attempt has been made in this direction.

The Domain of the Study

Whereas learning for achievements comprises areas of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains, the Spartan view of a 'healthy mind in a healthy body' and Athenian view of a 'beautiful mind in a beautiful body' are also playing their role in developing human abilities in the areas of all these domains. Students' academic performance, mostly achieved through cognition, is found to be highly related to physical and health culture cultivated whether in school or at home or locality or gymnasium. Incorporation of these elements in the school curriculum seems to have not received due position and share. Experience says these have never occupied their due place but they ought to have. If we look into the science of the physiological basis of the mind and psychological determinants of cognitive performance then it will perhaps not be out of sight to observe how being physically fit with well-cultured health makes the mind alert to challenge the problems of life and bring about desired and deserved success in life.

Research in our and other countries relating to physical and health culture with achievement in different fields have touched upon cognitive, affective, and psychomotor elements globally, not differentially, but domain-wise. It appears, therefore, quite plausible to determine the weights of different items of physical and health culture relating to different domains of learning. This would help develop not only the elements of performance aimed at cognition but also other domains of learning to meet expected ends. With the above discussion, we can come to the stage of coordinating and correlating the ingredients of wholesome psycho-somatic development of a child comprising physical and health development, psychological development, and educational development. These three broad-spectrum developments through their tenets would weave the canvas of the life of a human being. The interrelationship and Interdependence of body and mind constitute the foundation of our socio-cultural fulfilment of wishes, desires, and aspirations. Learning experiences through academic performance put a colourful feather on the cap of the totality of human experience. Experiments and researches have not so far been conducted in a concrete shape

and pattern to establish the beneficial effects of this triangular approach for bringing up holistic and futuristic programs and profiles on a stage where the drama of instruction will be enacted with skill and competence. The present work assumes a humble attempt to produce something which might contribute towards that dimension and direction.

Educational and Physical Education

Education is the process to bring about desired changes in the behaviour of the human organism. Organised education is consciously controlled and purposefully directed. Education is the behaviour of society. Education is the adjustment to society. An education system helps students obtain knowledge, skill, and values to make them perfect men and women. Physical Education helps students in obtaining knowledge about the structure and function of the body in developing kinesthetic skills, in the application of social and moral values through behaviour. Physical education is not just 'drill' or 'games and sports'. It develops not only neuro-muscular skills and organic vigour but also emotional and social adjustment. It satisfies basic desires like urges for activity, adventure achievement, recognition status, etc., and needs like enjoyment, relaxation, and recreation. It develops habits, interests, ideals, and appreciation. Physical education, an integral part of the educational phenomenon, has the same social and educational philosophy as that of the general education endeavour. Physical education is that phase of the total process of education that is concerned with the development and utilisation of the individual's voluntary, purposeful movement capabilities and is directly related to mental, emotional, and social responses, stable behaviour modification in the individual result from these movement centred responses which the individual learns through physical education.

Recommendation

- Similar studies may be conducted on the girl population.
- Such a study may also be conducted on higher classes including higher secondary sections.
- Appropriate planning may be made to allot some more time beyond school hours to have a more effective influence.
- A similar study may be conducted with rural boys and girls since it is presumed that rural boys and girls are active by nature in their lifestyles.
- Similar studies may also be conducted with more tests and measurements relating to physiological and psychological variables.

Conclusion

Education is the process to bring about desired changes in the behaviour of the human organism. Organised education is consciously controlled and purposefully directed. Education is the behaviour of society. Education is the adjustment with society. An education system helps students obtain knowledge, skill, and values in order to make them perfect men and women. Educational and physical education are two important components of a well-rounded education. Educational or academic education refers to the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, and values through various forms of learning, such as classroom

instruction, reading, research, and practical applications. It encompasses a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, science, history, literature, and languages. Physical education, on the other hand, focuses on the development of physical fitness, motor skills, and coordination through various physical activities, such as sports, games, and exercises. It is an essential part of a healthy lifestyle, and it helps students build their physical and mental resilience, self-esteem, and teamwork skills. Curricular experiences have a cumulative effect. It is the total experience a child gains in the total situation available in the school. Otherwise, personality can not be developed only by imparting knowledge, citizenship can not be achieved only through instructions, and change in my behaviour does not come through listening and reading only.

These can be developed through classroom interactions and out-of-classroom activities, play experiences and playfield behaviours, during the recess period, exchanges in gatherings, through outings and excursions, in short, through the very 'living' in the school setting. Students' academic performance, mostly achieved through cognition, is found to have highly related physical and health culture cultivated whether at school or home or locality or gymnasium. Incorporation of these elements of school curriculum seems to have not received due position and share. Experience says these have never occupied the due place they ought to have. If we look into the science of the physiological basis of mind and psychological determinants of cognitive performance then it will perhaps be not out of sight to observe how physically fit with well-cultured health makes the mind alert to challenge the problems of life and bring about desired and deserved success in life.

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Does the Indian Reservation System Still Make Sense in The Modern India?

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Abstract

In the sense of the term "unity in diversity," India is a country with many diverse castes, creeds, religions, and dialects, as well as individuals who speak multiple languages and practise various religions. Regarding India's caste system, however, there is little sign of such unanimity. The reservation system was created to preserve the rights of socially and economically disadvantaged groups, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to give them access to services like as appropriate education, employment, and other necessities for a decent living. To ensure that the underprivileged class did not continue to be underprivileged, a 10-year reserve was made when the constitution was created. Nonetheless, the reservation system still exists today, even after 75 years of independence, not as a matter of policy but rather as a result of vote-bank politics. The reservation policy's stated objective was, and still is, to improve social, economic, and political equality for Scheduled Caste, Tribal, and other Lower Caste Peoples through positive or compensatory discrimination (i.e., OBCs [Other Backward Communities]). By implementing this programme, the leaders of independent India demonstrated their dedication to reducing inequality. The Indian government has created numerous commissions to evaluate the quota system. The effects of reservations on non-SC/ST applicants will be examined in this study, along with the case for economic rather than caste-based reservations. The researcher used a variety of newspaper articles, court cases, and other sources to collect both primary and secondary material for her study, and she provided the references.

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Key words: Reservation System, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, other backward communities, compensatory discrimination

Introduction

In India, the reservation system gives historically underrepresented groups participation in politics, the workforce, and higher education. The underprivileged groups have begun to move in tandem with the progressive ones. Yeah, they have faced discrimination in the past and received inadequate training or employment. They were advanced through a variety of ways, with reservations included, as compensation. The reservation system was initially only intended to be in place for ten years, but thanks to revisions made by succeeding administrations, it is still in place and the proportion of reserved seats keeps rising.

It's a cutthroat world out there. Those who are on equal footing compete with one another. The adage "you can't evaluate a fish by its ability to climb a tree" is a common one. Each competitor in a 100-meter race must run 100 metres, and the winner is selected from among them. If an athlete who runs 90 metres and another who runs 100 metres are both eligible for the same medal, it is not appropriate. Instead of being tolerant with an athlete whose performance is subpar, his performance should be improved. So, one segment of society cannot develop at the expense of the other segments.

Caste System

Castes are seen as rigid social groups because of the hereditary transmission of lifestyle, occupation, and social position. The caste system in India originated in ancient times and was modified by succeeding ruling classes during mediaeval, early modern, and modern times, particularly the Mughal Empire and the British Raj. You can think of the two concepts that make up the caste system-Varna and Jati-as independent gradations of analysis.

Scheduled Caste

Scheduled castes are sub-communities within the framework of the Hindu caste system who have historically endured deprivation, prejudice, and severe social isolation in India on account of their claimed 'poor status'. Scheduled caste groups were considered avarna, or outside the bounds of the pre-existing varna system. They were perceived as a subset of Hindus who did not fall into one of the four main varnas: Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, or Shudra. The title Dalit, also known as Harijan and meaning "Children of God," was chosen by the groups.

Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very different, despite being frequently lumped together by the ignorant. While it is true that both groups have experienced and still experience significant marginalisation and oppression, Scheduled Tribes are classed as marginalised populations due to their physical isolation, whilst Scheduled Castes experience social, educational, and economic exclusion. Another significant distinction is that whereas Scheduled Caste individuals experience discrimination and marginalisation as a result of the Hindu Caste System, Scheduled Tribe members do not.

Other Backward Communities

Groups that have historically been marginalised in India and currently face discrimination, social exclusion, and educational exclusion but do not fall within the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes lists are included in the Other Backward Classes category.

Compensatory Discrimination

In order to counter and make up for past or present atrocities, excesses, injustices, or discrimination of any kind against a group or groups of people, the phrase "compensatory discrimination" was created. Many nations, including India, the United States, Belgium, Brazil, and even China, have adopted this policy to improve the lot of society's weakest groups. Affirmative action is the name given to it in the USA. Seating preferences in educational institutions and openings in the public sector are two examples of how compensatory discrimination is used directly.

Reservation System

A traditionally underrepresented demographic can now participate in politics, the workforce, and higher education in India thanks to the reservation system. It enables the Indian Government to create reserved quotas or seats based on clauses in the Indian Constitution, which lower the standards for "socially and educationally disadvantaged citizens" in exams, job chances, etc.

Origin of Caste System

The Caste System's historical origins are the subject of numerous theories. According to the first idea, the universe's original humans destroyed themselves in order to build society, according to the Rig Veda. Several "Varnas" or kinds of humans were created from their various body parts. The "brahmans," those who were wise and knowing, emerged from their head. The powerful and strong "Kshatriyas" emerged from their arm. The "Vaishyas," or traders, protruded from their thighs. They gave birth to the "Shudras," who carried out the low-level labour in our civilization. The term "avranas" applied to Dalits, who did not fall under this classification. Cleaning was completed by them.

A different perspective asserts that your caste is determined by the choices you made in a former life. If you had done good things in your previous life, you would have been born as a Brahmin; if you had done evil deeds, you would have been born as a Dalit. Hence, by doing good deeds in this life, one can change his caste in the hereafter.

History of Reservation System in India

Indian reservations had their origins in the colonial era. By implementing policies like the Poona Accord of 1932, the British administration addressed

.0000the marginalisation of some communities, such as the Depressed Classes (later renamed as Scheduled Castes or SCs). Following India's 1947 declaration of independence, the 1950-implemented Constitution of India contains clauses guaranteeing reserved positions in government and educational institutions for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (STs). This clause aimed to alleviate the historical and socioeconomic disadvantages that these populations had.

To identify socially and educationally underprivileged sections outside SCs and STs, the Mandal Commission was established in 1989. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, which were adopted in 1991, finally carried out the commission's recommendation to extend reservation to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Initially established at 27%, the OBC reservation was eventually raised to 49.5% in 2010.

Since its establishment, the reservation system has undergone numerous changes. The better-off parts of restricted towns were not eligible for reservation benefits until the Supreme Court's 1978 introduction of the "creamy layer" theory. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Entrance) Act, passed in 2006, established a 27% OBC reservation in central educational institutions, excluding the creamy layer. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from the general category would receive a 10% reservation in educational institutions and government positions, according to a bill the government passed in 2018.

India's reservation policy has drawn a great deal of attention and controversy. There is no doubt that it has improved marginalised people's access to work and education, but there is also evidence to suggest that it has sparked anger and protests from non-reserved communities. There is evidence that the reservation system hasn't necessarily improved the economic standing of reserved communities or the effectiveness of governance. Hence, any future adjustments to the reserve system should be done while carefully weighing their possible effects on all Indian populations. *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan*, AIR 1951 SC 226.

The Supreme Court of India made a significant decision with this one. The Indian Constitution's First Amendment was a result of this judgement. It was the country of India's first significant reservation-related ruling. The Government Order (G. O.) issued in 1927 by the [Madras Presidency] was overturned by the Madras High Court, which the Supreme Court supported in its decision. Caste-based reservations had been made for government positions and college admissions by the GO. According to the Supreme Court's ruling, offering such a reserve was against Indian Constitutional Article 29(2).

Reason Behind this Research

In a 2016 study by Social Attitude Research India (SARI) in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, 43% of respondents indicated they opposed reservation and argued that seats should be allocated on the basis of merit rather than caste.

Aim

The purpose of this study is to ascertain the effects of India's reservation system and to generate suggestions on how it might be changed.

Objectives of the Study

- I. To investigate how, when, and why India's reservation system was implemented.
- II. To understand the viewpoints of those who do not benefit from the reservation system.
- III. To generate suggestions for changing the system.

Research Methodology

This study is empirical in nature and employed the random sampling method for data collection. A 50-person sample was taken from the population, which primarily consisted of young people or job seekers, and the primary data were gathered using the conventional questionnaire method and secondary data collection. The researchers also carefully analysed the data that was collected.

Findings and Discussion

The sample size was fifty. Randomly chosen individuals of all ages were chosen, however 96% of the population was under the age of 30. The majority of respondents were male i.e., 52%. Most of the respondents were from urban areas like towns and cities i.e., 72%. People from all walks of life were selected but the majority were students i.e., 84%. Among the respondents 94% people have heard of the reservation system in India.

The questions asked in interview are as follows :-

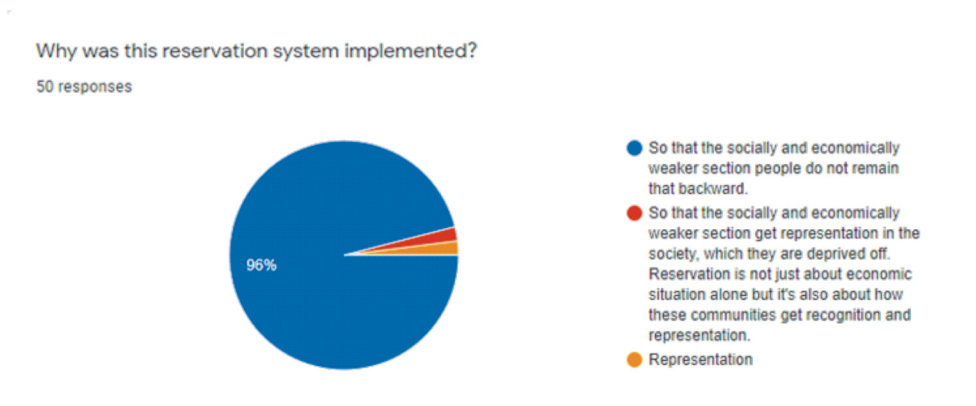


Chart no.- 01

96% of respondents agree that these reservations were made in order to prevent the weaker groups from continuing to be so disadvantaged. The remaining 4% claims it was given so that they would also be represented.

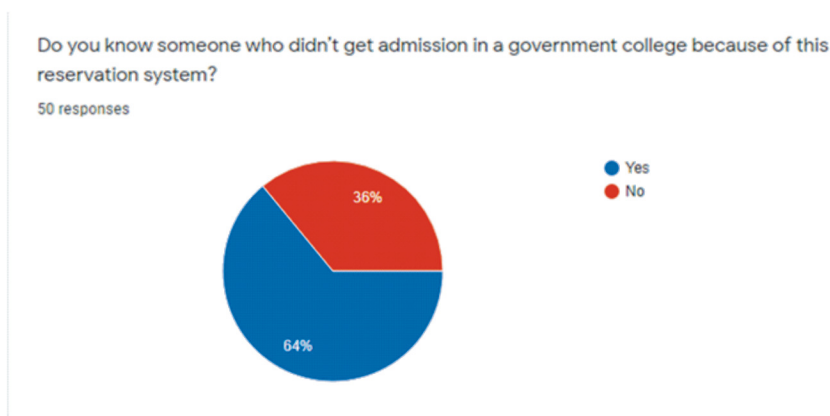


Chart no.- 02

Do you know someone who didn't get a government job because of this reservation system?

50 responses

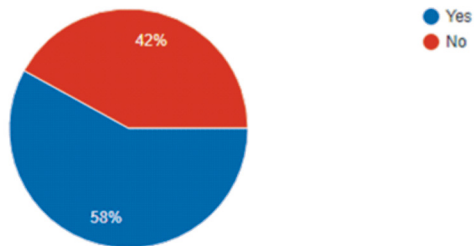


Chart no.- 03

Do you know someone who paid a huge sum of money as donation and got admission in a private college because of this reservation system?

50 responses

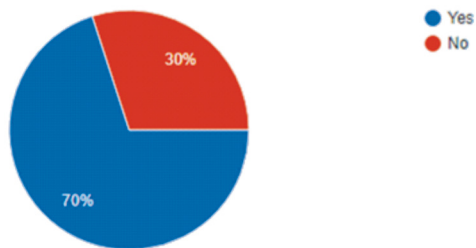


Chart no.- 04

Do you know someone who went abroad for studies and/or work because of this reservation system?

50 responses

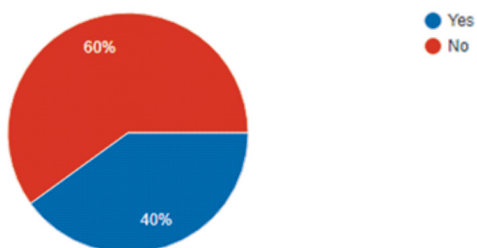


Chart no.- 05

Everyone has had some sort of reservation-related issue themselves or knows someone who has. Among them, 64% of people know someone who was denied admission to a government college, 40% of people know someone who was denied a promotion at work, 70% of people know someone who paid a sizable donation to get a seat in a private college, and 40% of people know someone who travelled abroad for studies or employment as a result of this reservation system.

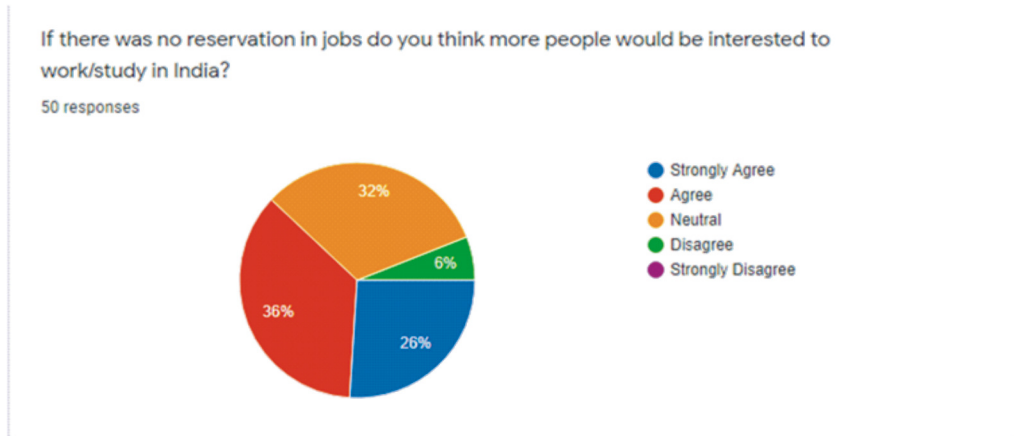


Chart no.- 06

More people would be interested in working or studying in India, according to 62% of respondents, while 32% are undecided and 6% disagree with the claim.

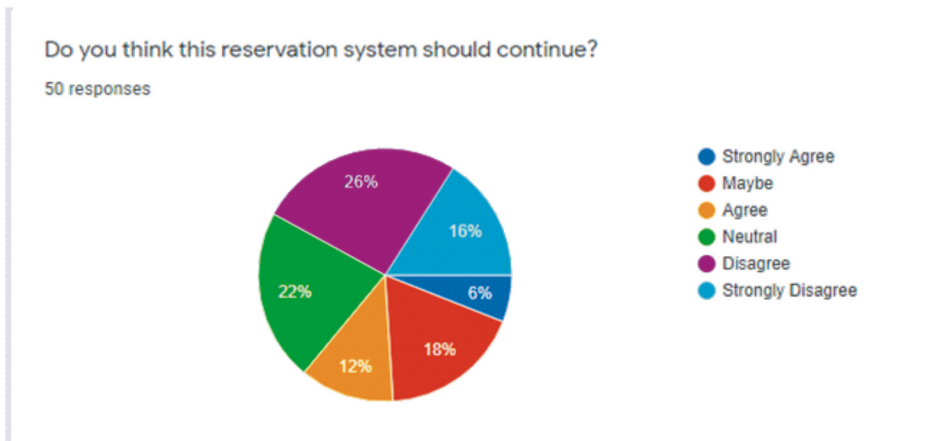


Chart no.- 07

Among the respondents 42% disagree that the reservation system should continue, 40% are unsure and 18% agree to the statement.

Do you think that all the people getting the benefit of reservation are financially unstable?

50 responses

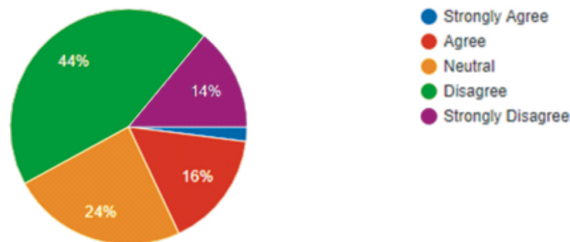


Chart no.- 08

Among the respondents 58% disagree that all the people getting the benefit of reservation system are financially unstable, 24% are not sure and 28% agree to the statement.

Do you think this reservation system should be based on financial status rather than caste?

50 responses

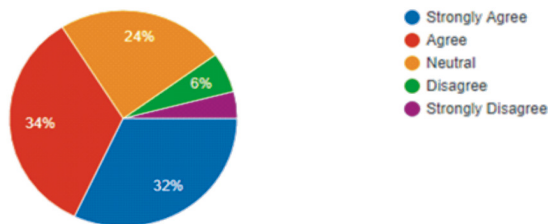


Chart no.- 09

Among the respondents 66% agree that reservation system should be based on financial status rather than caste, 24% are not sure and 10% disagree to the statement.

How should this reservation system be altered?

50 responses



Chart no.- 10

How should this reservation system be altered?

50 responses

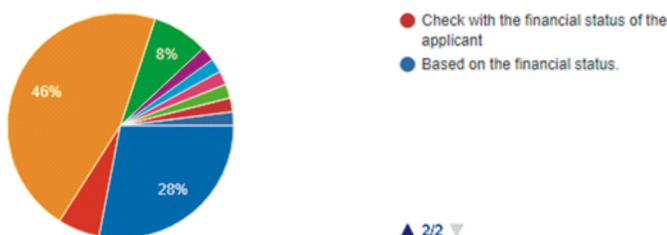


Chart no.- 11

The majority of responders want to see this system changed in some way. Of them, 46% believe it should be determined by merit, and 28% believe there should be no restrictions. Others contend that it ought to operate on a first-come, first-served basis. 8% of respondents think the reservation system should remain in place.

Recommendations

To address these issues, we need to rethink the reservation system and make some corrections. Firstly, we need to shift the focus from caste and religion-based reservations to a more merit-based system. This will ensure that opportunities are given to deserving individuals, regardless of their caste or religion.

Secondly, we need to create a system of affirmative action that goes beyond just reservations. This can include providing additional resources and support to disadvantaged communities to help them improve their skills and become more competitive in the job market.

Thirdly, we need to invest in education and skill development programs to empower disadvantaged communities and help them become self-sufficient. This will not only reduce the dependence on reservations but also improve the overall socio-economic conditions of these communities.

Finally, we need to create a more inclusive society where individuals are judged based on their abilities and not their caste or religion. This can be achieved through social awareness campaigns and policies that promote diversity and inclusivity.

Conclusion

India is still in the process of developing. India would be much ahead now if seats had been given to the meritorious individuals rather than the reserved individuals. Although everyone is aware of the reservation system, those in the general category don't make as much of an effort to stay in India. Parents also pressure their children to travel overseas for the benefit of their futures. Individuals do travel abroad to work as waitresses and home nurses. Ironically, they are leaving their elderly parents in their houses alone while caring for other people's elderly parents. Everyone is initially excited, but as soon as the kids are situated, their parents start asking, "When are you coming?"

India offers various job prospects in the government sector, yet few people really apply for these positions. In addition to other minority women, ST women, SC women, ST men, SC men, OBC women, OBC men, EWC women, EWC men, and then open category will be considered, recruiting priority is given to the reservation category, which includes 33% quota for women. This system is used even for promotions. Although experience should be a factor in promotions, fewer people actually receive them.

Last but not the least, Although the reservation system has altered society in some beneficial ways, it also has some negative consequences that need to be addressed. We can build a more egalitarian and inclusive society where opportunities are available to everyone, regardless of their background, by reconsidering the reservation system and making certain modifications.

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The Importance of Sports and the Role of the Institutional Head

○ Dr. Sanjay R. Agashe *

Introduction

Since the inception of this world, food was the first priority for the human kind for the maintenance of his/her health. As, the time passed people got engaged in different activities other than food and health, the sports became the major option for their leisure. In this regard, the sport has been a useful way for people to increase their mastery of nature and the environment. "The history of sport can teach us a great deal about social changes and about the nature of sport itself". Sport seems to involve basic human skills being developed and exercised for their own sake, in parallel with being exercised for their usefulness. It also shows how society has changed its beliefs and therefore there are changes in the rules. "Of course, as we go further back in history the dwindling evidence makes the theories of the origins and purposes of sport difficult to support". When a good sports man becomes the head of the institutions then there will be elevated performance in an effective and efficient manner (Hanks & Eckland, 1976). This study is an effort to relate the utmost importance and prospectus of the sports with the social and physical health of every member of society. On the part of the head of the institution, awareness and motivation is the first task to be dispensed with. It is organized into three main parts, each detailing a key aspect of the literature. "The first reviews the preponderance of evidence that has been accumulated over the years which documents the strong and positive correlation between athletic involvement and the academic success of student-athletes". The second section summarizes the research into the social sources of this association between sports and education, as well as the ways in which the relationship varies for certain social groups, different types of sports, and in different kinds of school settings. "The third and final section of the report highlights implications for policy formation, program design, and training as well as suggestions for future research and analysis". Through, the goal and intent is to focus attention on the educational possibilities and potential of interscholastic athletics (Alwin & Luther, 1977). The need is to consider and impart the sports as a science which should be

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thought and searched out in the academic institutions both at the public and private level. "The participation and educational achievement and becoming a successful head of institution is one of the most discussed, debated, and researched topics in all of sport scholarship, particularly when one looks at the social scientific research focused on sport and society interactions and their consequences". Dozens of dissertations have been written on the topic and new studies and papers the best and most important of which are reviewed in this report appear every year. "Ongoing for nearly half a century (as old as sport studies itself), research and writing on this topic has come from academic disciplines ranging from sociology, psychology, and economics to sport management, kinesiology, and education, and yielded some of the most sophisticated and clear findings of any topic in the field" (De Boer, 2000).

Sports In The Educational Institutions

Both at the school and college level, there are annual competition of indoor and outdoor games. Among them athletics, hockey, cricket, football are held outdoor while badminton, volleyball, basketball, table tennis are played indoor. "Among the many factors that distinguish the colleges and universities from their counterparts elsewhere in the world, intercollegiate athletics occupies a place of prominence. Every observer of the university life must engage the pervasive, ubiquitous institution of intercollegiate athletics that occupies so many students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends and consumes substantial institutional resources" (Hanks & Eckland, 1976). Some critics see this head of institutions passion for organized college sports competition as an egregious attachment to the body academic whose removal should be the goal of every serious person. Some partisans of intercollegiate sports see the pursuit of athletic competition as an essential component of superior higher education institutions. "Neither of these evaluations is correct, for athletics in HOIs has a long and enduring tradition that represents a fundamental construct within the activities of almost every type of higher-education institution and sustains its vitality and significance in the face of substantial fiscal and managerial challenges"

At the beginning of the 21st century, the student-organized competitions to the professionalized structure and operation of intercollegiate athletics have significantly the followers. However, in the available literature, the public exchange about this issue tends to degenerate rapidly into hyperbolic argumentation about the qualities and harms of intercollegiate sports (Boer, 2000). "It is believed that sports build character, provide essential training for success in the modern world, and develop the individual values of teamwork, self-sacrifice, discipline and achievement". In turn, others see college sports as a corrupting influence on academic life that distort good values, teach students and sports fans to cheat to win, and undermine the university's core values of quality and integrity. Both perspectives are partially right. Our purpose here is not to resolve the issue of values but to understand how sports have come to have such a highly visible collegiate presence even in some of the most secure and academically powerful research institutions (Marsh & Kleitman, 2003). Some other important characteristics of college athletics was also identified by this beginning. Likewise, hockey, and football other college sports may well have reinforced values of strategy, conditioning, discipline, sacrifice and teamwork, but their principal

purpose remained to win. Though it may appear obvious, as every college sport highlight the major standing of this code of challenging to win because the whole thing that develops around college sports the rules and regulations, the association, the challenges, the money, the cheating and corruption, the heroics and awards serves the purpose of identifying winners (Lipscomb, 2006). "Organized sports provide an opportunity to test strength, skill, strategy, and competitive values in a highly stylized and structured venue where outcomes produce clear winners and losers". "The games themselves recur repeatedly, each time starting from a new beginning. We cannot rewind and start anew the competition of life that sports model, but we can participate vicariously in the endlessly renewed process of sports where each episode, game or season begins fresh, with no predetermined winners or losers and with an expectation of success undiminished by prior failures"

The Importance of Sports

The regulation of the sports is thus an effort to exploit on the achievements and achievement of every opportunity to spread and develop the sports while strengthening communities. "It will provide the background that will support an environment in which there will be increased participation among all citizens, infrastructure and human resource development to promote improved accessibility and the drive for excellence, a coordinated sports policies that supports athletes' development and progression to high performance and economic development and prosperity through sport development by steps taken by the head of the institutions". Head of institution leadership is essential in ensuring that sport and physical education are incorporated in sports development and international cooperation policies and laws. The strategic role of sport in the achievement of sports development goals and national growth cannot be overstated. It is important that institution is proactive in exploiting every opportunity to diversify and develop the economy while strengthening the communities (Hanks & Eckland, 1976). The head of the institution concerning the sports is committed to setting targets and invites serious and productive partnerships at all levels in order to ensure that the sport system functions in a transparent, synchronized and effective manner. "This is a new approach that promotes and facilitates shared leadership and collaboration amongst all stakeholders in order to achieve the goals of increased participation, economic development and prosperity through sports, enhanced physical and social infrastructure and a more coordinated and integrated sports system". In developing this framework this will mean placing greater emphasis on policies that strengthen human capital at all levels, through maintaining our strong record on sports development in the educational institutions and in the communities and improving the quality of education and training. "The head of the institution is committed to give priority to cross cutting issues of sports and environmental protection and the emerging issues related to rapid climate change and continue the firm stance against doping in sports and healthy lifestyle and healthy habits among all students as well as the removal of systemic barriers to the full participation of those persons with special needs". Finally we need to have policies in place that acknowledges the value of sports as a legitimate means as a conduit for conflict mitigation and peace building and development

Discussions

The head of the institution must encourage, all forms of physical activities that contribute to physical fitness, mental grooming and social interaction such as play, recreation, organized or competitive sport, indigenous sports and games at all levels. "The approach is based on a very broad, all inclusive notion of sport. As a signatory to the convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, the policy seeks to promote and encourage participation to the fullest extent possible of persons with disabilities in mainstream sporting activities at all levels which acknowledges sports as being about participation, inclusion, citizenship, human values such as respect for opponent, acceptance of binding rules, teamwork and fairness" (Boer, 2000). The revised sports policy regarding the head of institution calls for integrated and harmonious coordination and administration of sports. The coordination and administration of sports in HOI is decentralized and fairly complex. "It involves a mix of government and non-government, national and international structures. The collaboration and coordination is challenging and this is an area to be highlighted in stakeholders' consultations and requires their input". The governance system of the HOI in place is constrained on achieving the best possible results in the sports policy implementation due to limitation in public resources; the perceived lack of a culture of outcome orientation, and evaluation. There is also the under development of sports as an industry (Alwin & Luther, 1977). The head of institution viewed the sports as a cross cutting vehicle that will contribute to achieving national development and a healthy society. "Sports contribute to individuals: personal, emotional, physical, social, cultural and academic development. It provides opportunities for leadership skills, constructive outlets and generally enhances individual quality of life". As a way to be physically active, participation in sport contributes to the adoption of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of disease and illness. Physical activity is fundamental to positive human development and contributes to healthier, longer and more productive lives. "The participation in sport and physical activity at all ages increases resistance to such diseases as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, osteoporosis, arthritis, and obesity and to mental health disorders". An increased investment in sports means an increase in health quality and a decrease in health care costs (Marsh & Kleitman, 2003). The sports policy by the head of institution calls for programs that will support the development of athletes and seeks to cater to the mental grooming. "Altogether, the factors outlined above impact on the programs for athletes' development". Funding is a major challenge however; there is also the need for a systematic, analytical, and collaborative approach to the development of high performance athletes. "This is one of the policy goals and the input of past and current athletes as stakeholders is also critical in the consultative process. Sport professions are growing and there are now several non- traditional areas such as, facilities management, construction of sports facilities, psychologists, sports medicine professionals and many other areas". These are all critical for the development of sports and to ensure sustainability and the expansion of a high performance program. However, all these areas are in short supply in Jamaica and the programs for training are either just emerging or absent (De Boer, 2000). The educational institutions, at both the local and national levels, provide adequate and effective administrative institutions for sport. "There is a dire need

for new and upgraded community facilities for multi-use recreational and competitive sport, supporting facilities and services that facilitate the holistic development of the professional athlete. The sports development foundation should be provided with an increased allocation in order to provide additional support to sporting institutions to upgrade their facilities. Increase physical education and organized sports programs in schools and in communities". Most schools rely on other class teachers to manage the physical education program. In some instances the Sports Associations partner with schools in providing support for the sports and physical education programs (Boer, 2000). The sport Academies are established and operating within the highest standards for international sport. "Adoption of international best practices for training of sports personnel including certification and introduction of a Competency Based and Education Training program. Other tertiary institutions are now beginning to strengthen their curriculum by introducing sports development programs". The head of institution has been provided with the requisite tools and autonomy to promote and facilitate the adherence to the principles and standards which are the pillars of accountability and transparency. "The government expects the sport organizations to adhere to the highest ethical standards as it demands also that there is integrity in the governance of the society as a whole". The government expects that private sector, professional associations, international organizations will adhere to these principles in promoting their self-interests and in ensuring public acceptance (Lipscomb, 2006).

Conclusion

The growth and future development of sport requires innovative and creative thinking. It requires bold and fearless leadership and a willingness to go beyond the status quo. The opportunities and potentials seem limitless. Though, the competition for scarce resources especially in the economically challenging times, defines to some extent the direction for sport evolution. The people with their strong spirit and great love for sport provide one of the greatest natural assets. The protective dimensions of the head of institution in sports development can be a sustainable process that builds leadership, supports healthy behavior and lifestyle as well as peaceful coexistence among communities. Sports can be used by government and non-government organizations, businesses, educational institutions, sports federations and other institutions as a means to systematically reduce poverty, build peace, reduce conflict and create wealth within communities. Sport is essential for the development of our young people. Sport brings young persons in contact with each other and serves as a release from tension and stress. It is also an important avenue for academic advancement and an opportunity for social mobility.

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Students' Preferences towards Watching & Playing Different Types of Sports: A Correspondence Analysis

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Abstract

The main aim of this study is to determine the students' preferences towards watching and playing different types of sports. A survey of 498 college students from Vidarbha, Maharashtra, India was conducted to gather data. The data was collected by using a well-designed questionnaire by the researchers. Correspondence analysis was performed to understand the associations between the variables mentioned above. The results show that, cricket and kabaddi are the most preferred sports types watch by the students belonging to all the five subject disciplines viz arts & humanities, science, engineering & technology, commerce & management, and interdisciplinary in Vidarbha. It is also found that, the students belonging to all the five subject disciplines in Vidarbha prefer to participate in Indian sports like Kho- Kho and Kabaddi and Ball sports like basketball, cricket, football, handball, volleyball, hockey.

Keywords: Sports, Watch, Play, Correspondence Analysis

Introduction

Sports have always been an integral part of human culture and society and they continue to gain popularity and significance in today's world. There are a variety of sports which people enjoy watching and playing. Participation in sports is a social behavior that may be broken down into behavioral, cognitive, affective, and social participation (Merchán-Sanmartín et al., 2022). Along with eating habits and lifestyle choices, the habits of frequent involvement in sports activity can be considered key factors that are very likely to sustain and promote health (S.-M. Lee et al., 2020). Overuse of electronic devices, encourages sedentary behaviour (Held et al., 2012), thus becoming world's fourth most common cause of mortality (I.-M. Lee et al., 2012).

India is the second-largest country in the world, representing about one-sixth overall population (Clarke & Mondal, 2022). It is relatively a young nation. The sports policy of

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modern India are in developing stage as the country strives to establish and define its reputation on the global sporting landscape (Clarke & Mondal, 2022). A variety of popular sports, including one with a fusion of regionally played games and foreign-sourced ones, are loved by Indian sports fans (Polson and Whiteside, 2016). Examining how sports activities affect individuals' social development has drawn more attention in recent years (Ding & Sugiyama, 2017). In addition to other extracurricular activities, sports are essential (Wani & Faridi, 2022). Boys choose sports with elements of risk, danger, violence, speed, strength, endurance, challenge, and teamwork (Koivula, 2001). Contrarily, girls tend to choose sports that are characterized by embellishments like pompoms or are linked to artistic pursuits like dance or choreographed motions (Schmalz & Kerstetter, 2006). Academic institutions have tremendous impact on society's youth. With this backdrop, this article aims to contribute to the existing literature on sports preferences and provide valuable insights for policymakers, and educators who are interested in understanding the preferences of students towards watching and playing different sports. The researchers made an effort to address the following research questions:

RQ: 1 What types of sports are typically preferred to watch by the college students?

RQ: 2 What types of sports are typically preferred to play by the college students?

Literature Review

Students can enjoy better benefits with various sport types, if the resources are more abundant, readily available and accessible for use on campus, thus leading to develop life skills, improving mental and physical health and enhancing the potential as athletes based on their sports interests (Trottier & Robitaille, 2014; Gau et al., 2018). In an effort to boost physical activities, sports have received special attention. Recent research shows that, due to the social aspect of engagement, sports participation is connected with greater psychosocial health than individuals' physical activity. There are many different sports that individuals can play and watch (Gau et al., 2020). Sports diversity attitudes generally reflect awareness, a sense of importance, and plenty of opportunities for a variety of sports types for individuals to play and watch (Gau et al., 2014; Lin & Gau, 2016; Gau et al., 2017; Gau et al., 2020). Typically age and gender differentiates participation trends. Evidences shows young people engages in sports as an interest (Eime et al., 2016). Participation increases between the ages of 12 and 13 (Maher et al., 2009).

Research Methodology

A survey of 498 college students from Vidarbha, Maharashtra, India was conducted to gather the data. The profile of the samples is presented in Table:1. Availability and purposive sampling techniques were adopted for the final selection of the respondents. Primary data was collected by administering a well-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire is consisted of three different sections. In the first section, the questions related socio-demographic variables viz; gender, discipline, education, area of residence, and age. In the second section, the questions related to students' preferences towards watching various types of sports either live or on screen (TV, Mobile, etc) were presented. The researchers have considered eleven different types of sports viz; athletics, basketball, badminton, cricket, football, handball, kabaddi, Kho-Kho, table tennis, tennis, and volleyball. The students belonging to five different subject disciplines viz; arts & humanities, science, engineering & technology, commerce & management, and interdisciplinary were covered in the study. The students were asked to record their preference for different types of sports they prefer to watch live or on screen. The questions were presented in MCQ and check-list form. In the third section, the questions related to students' preferences towards playing or participating

in various sports activities were presented. The researchers have considered eight different types of sports viz; Indian sports (Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, etc.), ball sports (basketball, cricket, football, etc.), racket sports (badminton, ball badminton, table-tennis, etc.), swimming (swimming, diving, sea swimming, etc.), combat sports (boxing, wrestling, karate, etc.), Indian marshal art (silambam' kalaripayattu, lathi khela, etc.), water sports (rowing, horse surfing, surf-skiing, kayak surfing, etc.), adventure sports (mountaineering, trekking, rock climbing, etc). The students were asked to mark their responses for the sports they generally prefer to play. The data was gathered by using a Google Form.

Results and Discussions

Descriptive statistics

The primary data was collected from 498 college students. The sample composed of 50.40% male and 49.59 % of female respondents. 51.21 % of participants were under the age of 20, 41.77% were between the age of 20 and 24, 4.21% were between the age of 24 and 28, 2.81% were above 28 years of age. About 68.07% of respondents were resident of rural area, 19.87% were from Urban area while 12.04 % were from semi urban area. 42.57 % of respondents in the sample were students belongs to Arts & Humanities, 17.26% Science; 8.03% Engineering & Technology, 19.87% were from Commerce & Management, 12.24% students were belongs to Interdisciplinary studies. 17.26% students from junior college, 47.38% under graduate; 25.10% post graduate and 10.24% students were from diploma course.

Table 1: Sociodemographic profile of respondents in the conducted survey		
Characteristic	Number of Respondents	Percent (%)
Gender		
Male	251	50.40
Female	247	49.60
Total	498	100
Age (in year)		
16-20	255	51.21
20-24	208	41.77
24-28	21	4.21
Above 28	14	2.81
Total	498	100
Educational Discipline		
Arts & Humanities	212	42.57
Science	86	17.26
Engineering & Technology	40	8.03
Commerce & Management	99	19.87
Interdisciplinary	61	12.24
Total	498	100
Education Level		
Junior College (HSC)	86	17.26
Under graduate (UG)	236	47.38
Post Graduate (PG)	125	25.10
Diploma	51	10.24
Total	498	100

Students' preferences to watch different types of sports

Correspondent analysis was performed to determine students' preferences to watch different types of sports live or on screen. SPSS, a computer program, was used to analyse the data. The results of correspondence analysis are presented in Table:2 and Figure:1.

Table 2: Correspondence Table

SubjectDiscipline	SportsType											
	Athletics	Basketball	Badminton	Crick et	Football	Handball	Kabaddi	Kho-Kho	Table Tennis	Tennis	Volleyball	Active Margin
Arts & Humanities	29	16	29	84	28	4	118	60	6	9	24	407
Science	10	12	23	59	26	6	49	14	5	6	15	225
Engineering & Technology	8	6	11	30	16	1	24	16	1	3	7	123
Commerce & Management	18	13	31	66	41	9	48	22	8	8	21	285
Interdisciplinary	15	5	13	30	15	3	29	15	2	7	7	141
Active Margin	80	52	107	269	126	23	268	127	22	33	74	1181

Table: 2 is the correspondence table presenting the students' responses for different types of sports they prefer to watch live or on screen.

The joint correspondence plot is presented in Figure:1.

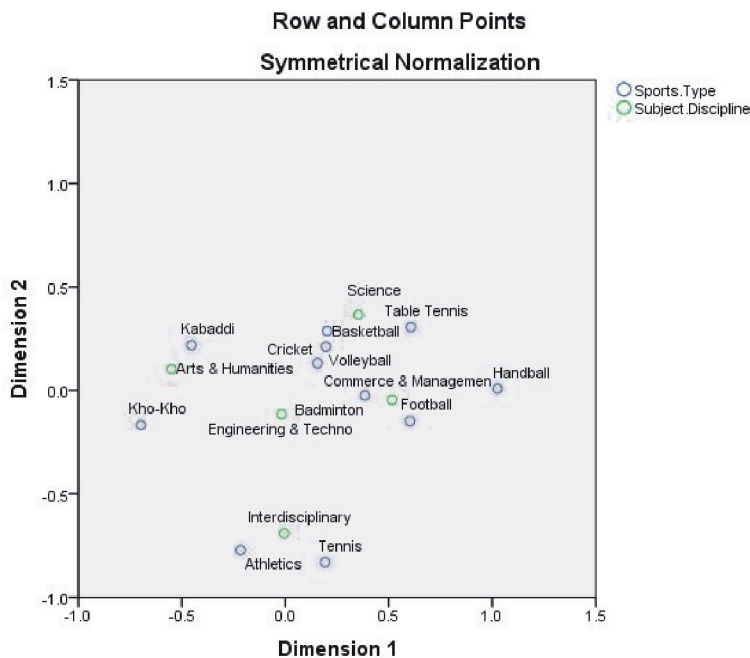


Figure 1. Correspondence Perpetual Mapping for types of sports students prefer to watch

The results of correspondence analysis show that:

- 1 The students studying arts and humanities subjects prefer to watch cricket, kabaddi, kho-kho, badminton, and athletics. Kabaddi is found to be the most favorite sports type followed by cricket and kho-kho.
- 1 The students studying science prefer to watch table tennis, basketball, cricket, kabaddi, and volleyball. Cricket is found to be the most favorite sports type followed by kabaddi and badminton.
- 1 The engineering and technology students prefer to watch cricket, kabaddi, kho-kho, and football and badminton. Cricket is found to be the most favorite sports type followed by kabaddi.
- 1 Commerce and management students prefer to watch cricket, football, kabaddi, kho-kho and volleyball. Cricket is found to be the most favorite sports type followed by kabaddi and football.
- 1 The students belonging to interdisciplinary subjects prefer to watch cricket, football, kho-kho, athletics, and kabaddi. Cricket and kabaddi are found to be the most popular sports type among them.

Overall, cricket and kabaddi are found to be the most preferred sports type to watch by the students in Vidarbha.

Students' preferences to play or to participate in different types of sports

Table 3: Correspondence Table

SubjectDiscipline	SportsType								
	Indian Sports	Ball Sports	Racket Sports	Swimming	Combat Sports	Indian Marshal Art	Water Sports	Adventure Sports	Active Margin
Arts & Humanities	150	69	28	20	8	6	6	33	320
Science	46	42	17	8	5	5	0	13	136
Engineering & Technology	25	24	10	5	3	0	0	5	72
Commerce & Management	51	56	38	12	4	1	3	12	177
Interdisciplinary	41	25	14	7	3	1	3	11	105
Active Margin	313	216	107	52	23	13	12	74	810

A separate correspondence analysis was also performed to determine the types of sports generally considered by the students to play. The results of correspondence analysis are presented in Table:3 and Figure:2. The correspondence table presenting the students' responses

for different types of sports preferred to play by them is presented in Table:3. A joint

correspondence plot is presented in Figure:2. Table: 3 is the correspondence table presenting the students' responses for different types of sports they prefer to play. A joint correspondence plot is presented in Figure:2.

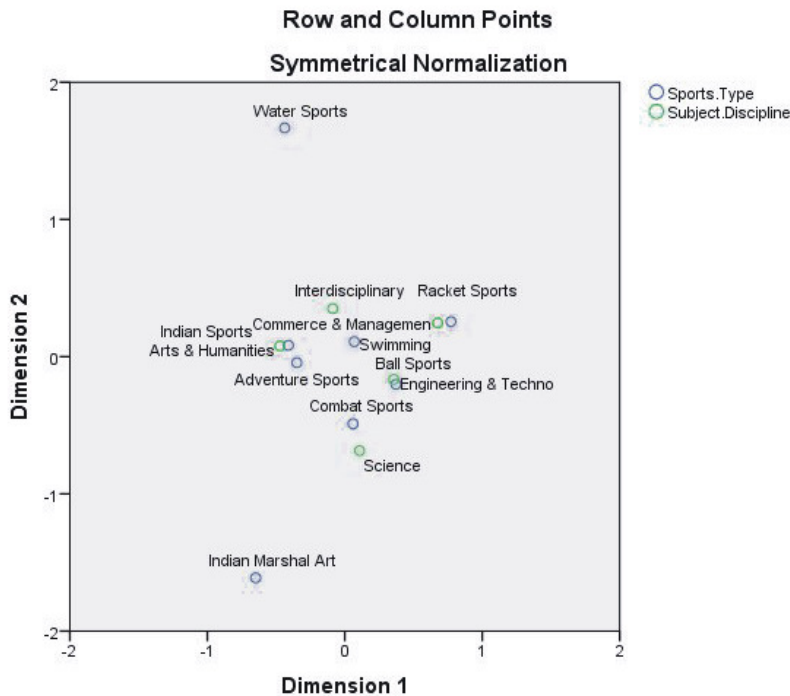


Figure 1. Correspondence Perpetual Mapping for types of sports students prefer to play

The results of correspondence analysis show that:

- 1 The students studying arts and humanities subjects prefer to play Indian sports, ball sports, racket sports, and adventures sports. Indian sports is the most preferred sports types to participate followed by ball sports and adventures sports.
- 1 The students studying science prefer to participate in Indian sports, ball sports, racket sports, and adventures sports. Indian sports is the most preferred sports types to participate followed by ball sports and racket sports.
- 1 The engineering and technology students prefer to participate in Indian sports, ball sports, and racket sports. Indian sports is the most preferred sports types to participate followed by ball sports.
- 1 Commerce and management students prefer participate in Indian sports, ball sports, racket sports, swimming and adventures sports. Ball sports is the most preferred sports types to participate followed by Indian sports and racket sports.
- 1 The students belonging to interdisciplinary subjects prefer to participate in Indian sports, ball sports, racket sports, and adventures sports. Indian sports is the most

preferred sports types to participate followed by ball sports and racket sports.

Overall, Indian sports and ball sports are found to be the most preferred sports type to participate by the students in Vidarbha.

Conclusion

This survey-based study strived to evaluate students' preferences to watch and play different types of sports. The results of correspondence analysis show that cricket and kabaddi are the most preferred sports types watch by the students belonging to all the five subject disciplines viz arts & humanities, science, engineering & technology, commerce & management, and interdisciplinary in Vidarbha. It is also found that, the students belonging to all the five subject disciplines in Vidarbha prefer to participate in Indian sports like Kho-Kho and Kabaddi and Ball sports like basketball, cricket, football, handball, volleyball, hockey. The results of this study would be helpful for different sports authorities and associations to understand the college students' preferences for various sports activities. The results of this study will be useful for the academia as well.

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A Study of Labour Productivity in Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in Nagpur

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Abstract:

Economic development is the primary objective of the majority of world nations. Industrialization plays a vital role in because they can solve their problems of general poverty, unemployment, backwardness, low production, low productivity and low standard of living etc. MSME can potentially play a critical role in enabling households engage in income generating activities and as a source of decent employment opportunities.this perhaps brings about production efficiency. They can be an actual backbone for the labour sector of the society. MSMES open up monetary participation vicinity for villages. Backward linkages contain the deliver of inputs to SMEs whilst ahead linkages might be via shopping for output from SMEs as inputs better up the cost chain..They can hence the economic productivity and economic growth potential.

Key Words: Economic development, Industrialisation,Vicinity, Productivity, Efficiency

Introduction:

The MSME sector plays a significant role in the Indian economy. A catalyst for socio-financial transformation of the country, the world is vital assembly the country wide targets of producing employment, decreasing poverty, and discouraging rural-city migration. The region has exhibited steady boom over the previous few years, however it has accomplished so in a confined surroundings regularly ensuing in inefficient aid utilization. The region has exhibited steady boom over the previous few years. Labour productiveness partially relies upon on innovation potentialities amongst SMEs Engaging in marketing, process, organisational and product innovation may want to cause expanded labour productivity. Process innovation involves improvements in production efficiency which induces a reduction in the unit cost of production (Harrison et al. 2014), thereby resulting in reduced

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prices, higher product sales.

Definition of MSME:

MSMEs – Definition Government of India under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise have in October 2006 enacted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006. Under the Act, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are classified as under:

As per new definition, an enterprise shall be classified as Micro, Small or Medium enterprise on the basis of the following criteria, namely:

- i. A micro enterprise in which the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed one crore rupees and turnover does not exceed five crore rupees;
- ii. A Small enterprise in which the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed ten crore rupees and turnover does not exceed fifty crore rupees;
- iii. A Medium enterprise in which the investment in plant and machinery or equipment does not exceed fifty crore rupees and turnover does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees;

Definition of Labour Productivity:

As per Paul Krugman, The Age of Diminishing Expectations (1994):-

“Productivity isn’t everything, but in the long run it is almost everything. A country’s ability to improve its standard of living over time depends almost entirely on its ability to raise its output per worker.”

Labor productivity, additionally called personnel productivity, is described as actual financial output in keeping with exertions hour. Growth in hard work productiveness is measured through the alternate in financial output according to hard work hour over a described period.

To calculate a country’s hard work productivity, you’ll divide the whole output through the whole variety of hard work hours.

Role of MSMEs in the Growth of Indian Economy:

- MSMEs sell the improvement of entrepreneurship and up-gradation of abilities via way of means of launching specialised education facilities for the same.
- MSMEs paintings for the welfare of the small employees and artisans. The function of MSMEs is to offer employment and mortgage to those workers.
- MSMEs inspire developmental technology, infrastructure development, and the modernization of the entire sector.. The function of MSMEs consists of innovation, product development, and packaging.
- MSMEs offer complete hand help to home in addition to export markets.

Significance of Labour Productivity in MSME Sector:

1. The labour productivity drives the economic growth which brings about a highly productive economy where it means it will produce more goods or services with the

same amount of resource also covers the aspect of using less resources to produce the same level of goods and services

2. labour productivity affects everyone which includes-Business,Workers and Government-

- For businesses, if the productivity increases it will ultimately give high profit which turns out to be more money for further investment
- For workers, they want good wages and better working conditions ,increased productivity can help them to achieve so. This is a key element to job creation.
- For the government, running the nation is very critical aspects which requires great some of money ,increased productivity ultimately results in higher tax revenues for the Government

3. the current state of labour productivity is important because the ageing population and economic integration also need to be taken into consideration.

Opportunity for MSME:

The opportunities in the MSMES are enormous due to the following factors:

- Raw Material Procurement
- Funding - Finance & Subsidies
- Manpower Training
- Technical & Managerial skills
- Extensive Promotion & Support through Government
- Tooling & Testing support
- Less Capital Intensive
- Reservation for Exclusive Purchase by Government
- Growth in call for within the home marketplace length because of common monetary growth.

Employment Opportunity by MSME:

SSI Sector in India creates largest employment opportunities for the Indian populace, next only to Agriculture. It has been anticipated that a lakh rupees of funding in constant belongings within the small-scale area generates employment for 4 persons. MSMEs now no longer most effectively play important position in offering massive employment possibilities at relatively decrease capital value than massive industries however also assist in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, decreasing nearby imbalances, assuring greater equitable distribution of country wide earnings and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to huge industries as ancillary gadgets and this region contributes especially to the socio-monetary improvement of the country. The region contributes drastically to production output, employment and exports of the country There are over 6000 merchandise starting from conventional to high-tech items, which might be being synthetic with the aid of using 35 the MSMEs in India. It is widely known that the MSME zone affords most

possibilities for each self-employment and wage-employment, out of doors agriculture zone MSME quarter contributes now no longer handiest to better charge of monetary boom however additionally in constructing an inclusive and sustainable society Society in innumerable approaches thru advent of non-farm livelihood at low cost, balanced local development, gender & social balance, environmentally Sustainable improvement and to pinnacle it all, recession proofing of monetary growth, which the arena has established time and again.

Facilities MSME Can Avail for Itself and its Labour:

MSME Facilities-

The primary responsibility of the promotion and development of these MSMEs rests on the State Government; but the Central government also assists the state govt. through number of its initiatives. The schemes & various initiatives of Ministry of MSMEs & other organisations seek to provide the following facilities:

- Support for era up-gradation and modernization,
- Modern checking out centers and high-satisfactory certification,
- Adequate waft of credit score from monetary institutions/banks,
- Access to fashionable control practices, Modern testing facilities and quality certification,
- Cluster-sensible measures to sell capacity-constructing and empowerment of the devices and their collectives
- Support for product development, format intervention and packaging, Welfare of artisans and workers,
- Entrepreneurship improvement and ability up-gradation via suitable training
- Assistance for higher get entry to to home and export markets

Labour facilities-

- Getting basic operational skillsets.
- Create micro-enterprises at village and taluka levels.
- Income opportunities for unemployed
- They can be provided with the coordination support and informational support

Conclusion:

Micro Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are vital to achieve decent and productive work and prosperity. This MSMEs account jobs creation. They contribute to economic growth, also spur innovation and economic diversification, and provide livelihoods.

MSME creates more and more productive employment giving jobs to unemployed people, helping them earn and reduce the poverty and inequalities. However to achieve this enabling environment is particularly important for overcoming constraints for MSMEs as well as for its workers which can be achieved by simplifying the regulations, access to finance, giving good working conditions to labour for enhancing the efficiency.

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V.S. Naipaul's Perspective on Contemporary India through 'India: A Million Mutinies Now'

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Abstract

The research paper is an attempt to explore V.S. Naipaul's perspective on contemporary India which he had experienced in the decade 1980-1990. His travelogue 'India: A Million Mutinies Now' is the third book of his visit to India. It is a mirror of contemporary India having truthful picture of Indian social, religious and political scenario. He frankly but truthfully depicts the 'mutinies' of India like religious, regional, commercial and caste-based. In his travel he meets with number of people and places showing positive aspects in them. Despite Naxalite, Dalit, Dravidian, Khalisthaniterrorist movements, India is aspiring progress in various fields. V.S. Naipaul's is satisfied with the present Indian scenario than his experience in previous visit explored in two books.

Keywords: Contemporary, Colonial, Indian, Travelogue, Third world

Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul is an elegant writer of West Indies. His father was migrated from India to West Indies. He was born and brought up at Trinidad. He is famous for his comic and autobiographical writings. In his 50 years of writing career, he wrote thirty books both fiction and non-fiction genre. He was born on 17th August 1932 in a Brahmin family. His father was an English language journalist who wrote short stories in the 'Trinidad Guardian'. His father encouraged him for the writing career but before he could achieve success, his father passed away in 1953. He started writing with novel at the age of 18 but could not get a willing publisher. His debut work 'The Mystic Masseur' (1957) is about a bright youth's pursuit to become writer.

V.S. Naipaul's post-colonial writing created controversy in literary world. He was keen to explore the legacy of colonialism of the British Empire. The novels he wrote were based on the colonial as well as ex-colonial societies. The novels were

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marked with the problems of the colonized people and the impact of colonisation on them. His travelogues containing series of three books 'An Area of Darkness' (1964), 'India: A Wounded Civilization' (1977) and 'India: A Million Mutinies Now' (1990). Naipaul's attraction to homeland India urged him to write about contemporary scenario of India through these travelogues. These books contained impact of colonisation on India and recently emerged as third world. He skillfully transformed the travelogue into text, mainly post-colonial text. These text revealed passionate picture of contemporary India. The last travelogue 'India: A Million Mutinies Now' is fine picture of realistic India 1980 to 1990.

V.S. Naipaul's started literary career in 50's in Britain. He established himself as a novel writer, so he got a fellowship of Trinidad and Tobago government. He returned to Caribbean exploring the novel and travelogue writing. It was the time when anti-colonial movements were reaching at its height. 'India: A Million Mutinies Now' conveys the post-colonial and home coming ideas of Naipaul. It is a recommendation of his love-hate relationship for India. He expresses his detachment with India mostly sensitive than negative. He expresses view on India as a leading Third World which differs from his last visits. He observes modernity and traditional aspects in homogeneous ways. These are the harmonious principals prevailed oneness rather than showing different aspects.

India as a hybridized cultural formation where Hinduism and Parliamentary democracy, mantras and transistor, radios, bullock carts and nuclear power can co-exist perfectly. (Cronin, 1989, 113)

This travelogue explains various changes and developments found in India. Though, India's journey is in right direction, it is far away to reach level of developed country. Naipaul explores 'million mutinies' of India will help to flourish it like western countries. Naipaul conveys

'What the mutinies were also helping to define was the strength of the general intellectual life and wholeness and humanism of the values to which all Indians now feel they could appeal and – strange irony – the mutinies were not to be wished away. They were part of the beginning of a new way for many millions, and part of its restoration. (Naipaul, 150, 518)

Naipaul explores number of mutinies of India containing regional, religious, commercial, caste based etc. The movements like Naxalite, Dalits, Dravidian, Khalistani terrorists, South Indian are explosive one but not stumble block in the uniformity of India. Unlike this, Naipaul wondered to experience agricultural,

commercial and industrial developments lead to personal and social progress in India. People are ignorant about the mutinies arise in India while they were focusing on the sustainable development. Naipaul was astonished to observe the two dissimilar aspects of mutinies and progression in every walk of life during the decade 1980 to 1990.

Naipaul's visit to Tamilnadu and the DMK movement founded by Ramaswami Periyar was described in various ways. Periyar movement was started in 1930 against Brahmin domination. Periyar Ramaswami didn't believe in traditional rituals. He wanted to change the mentality of the people who were getting suppressed by the Hindu religion. Naipaul talks about DMK movement established on the part of Periyar movement. On the Indian political scenario, DMK came into power in 1967, nineteen years after the formation of the movement. DMK was found by the oppressed and lower class people against Brahmin domination in every field. Naipaul talks about lower class people and how they appeared as untouchables in India. Naipaul dexterously shows the conflict between Brahmin and non-Brahmins in India.

During Naipaul's visit to Calcutta, he met Siddhanath Das who took him to Shanti Niketan founded by Ravindranath Tagore. Naipaul met Dipanjan who was communist and started communist movement in presidency college, Calcutta. Later he expressed positive views about Naxalite movements which raised the voice of the peasant and the poor. They are extremist fight for the poor, remote and downtrodden people.

Naipaul's meeting with various Sikh personalities explored in his visit in Punjab. He saw strong religious belief in Sikh people. He gets information about the Bhindranwale who went to golden temple of Amritsar. Their extremist beliefs caused the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In Uttar Pradesh he met with both rich and poor Muslim personalities. Some Muslim families were very rich while majority of Muslims are very poor. Naipaul was pointing out the Ram Janmabhumi-Babri Masjid conflict which was emerged as the great cause for Hindu-Muslim riots. Both Hindu and Muslim were aggressive for their views about the holy place. Naipaul was astonished to see the changing situation of Kashmir due to terrorism. The tourism was totally collapsed and the hotels and the tourist places seemed empty. He stayed in the empty hotel nearby the lake. He met with Aziz and Butt who like to meet Naipaul at his third visit to India. They show optimistic views about Kashmir. Naipaul saw the Kashmir schools were in good conditions. The hotels and restaurants were improved than his last visits.

Naipaul experienced drastic changes in Mumbai. Mumbai seemed more crowded, hasty and with full of traffic metropolitan city. The apartments, flats and shops are constructed at the both sides of the long roads. Some advertisement boards were written in Roman and Latin languages. Naipaul saw Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti was celebrated in massive ways. To celebrate the birth anniversary of Dr.

Babasaheb Ambedkar the huge crowd emerged on road sides. He met with Shivsena leaders who were staunch follower of Hinduism and aggressively putting forward their ideology. Naipaul saw wretched condition of Muslim community. He visited to Mohammad Ali road highly populated with Muslim community. He met with Anwar, an educated young man. Anwar had great belief in Islam who thought that illiteracy in Muslims caused greatly in their progress. He says,

It is inevitably that they will fight for Islam. It is contradictory roll. They will continue their criminal activities, but at the same time they will read the Koran, and do the namaaz, five times a day. The community does not admire these people, but the people are enchanted by the way the dons behave with the common muslims.

(Naipaul, 1990, 43)

In this ways, Naipaul put focus on the dark side, chaos and the mutinies in India. The societies are separated on the basis of religion, caste, region and languages. On account of this, Indian people have the strong belief in powerful patriotic ideas which bind them in single thread of uniformity.

But, in the present scenario of 2023, India seems fanatical changes on social, political, religious and cultural fields. Due to lack of ruling visionary people, it seems that India is getting backward on number of fronts. Unlike V.S. Naipaul's views of powerful 'Third World', it emerges great anxiety in the scholarly world that India is making somewhat pessimistic regression in every walk of life.

To conclude it can be said that V.S. Naipaul observes in 'India: A Million Mutinies Now' the colonization and its positive picture on the multiple horizon of contemporary India. Despite mutinies, India seems strong unified, homogenous and bounded nation. He meets and observes people thinking about modernization and globalization. At last, we can say that Naipaul strongly feels that India is flourishing as a powerful and progressive third world.

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परिवार एवं वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धजनों की स्थिति : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

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विश्व का ऐसा कोई भी समाज न होगा, जहाँ हमें वृद्धजन देखने को नहीं मिलते। बुढ़ापा मनुष्य के जीवन की अंतिम, अटल और सार्वभौम घटना है। जब किसी समाज में वृद्धों की संख्या अत्यधिक बढ़ने लगे और वृद्धावस्था एक श्राप बन जाए तब वृद्धजनों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना नितांत आवश्यक हो जाता है। निरंतर बढ़ती हुई वृद्धों की जनसंख्या यह वैश्विक जनसंख्या का लक्षण है। घटता हुआ जन्म दर और मृत्यु दर से वृद्धों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती संख्या, बदलता हुआ सामाजिक परिवेश और पारिवारिक संरचना वृद्धों के जीवन को कठिन बनाती जा रही है। वृद्धों की जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में भारत आज विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश हो गया है। भारत में बढ़ती हुई परिस्थितियों में से सबसे अधिक समस्याएँ वृद्धों के सामने खड़ी हुई हैं। वृद्धों के प्रति धीरे-धीरे परम्परावादी दृष्टिकोण बदल रहा है। एकल परिवार ने सबसे अधिक वृद्धों को प्रभावित किया है। जिसका परिणाम वृद्धाश्रम के रूप में हमारे सामने आया है। ना परिवार में वृद्ध संतुष्ट हैं, ना वृद्धाश्रम में। वृद्धजन परिवार के साथ रहने पर भी अकेलेपन का शिकार होते हैं। वृद्धाश्रम में भी अकेलापन उनका पीछा नहीं छोड़ता। वृद्ध शारीरिक, मानसिक व आर्थिक समस्याओं से जूझते रहते हैं। चाहे परिवार हो या वृद्धाश्रम, सभी जगहों पर वृद्धों को असुविधा झेलनी पड़ती है। प्रस्तुत शोध का उद्देश्य परिवार एवं वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धजनों की स्थितियों का अध्ययन करना है।

बीज शब्द : वृद्धजन, परिवार, वृद्धाश्रम, समस्या।

विश्व के सर्वाधिक वृद्ध लोगों की आधी से अधिक जनसंख्या के केंद्र बिंदु 6 देश बने हुए हैं। जिसमें चीन, भारत, जर्मनी, जपान, अमेरिका और रूस परिगणित हैं। 21वीं शताब्दी में सबसे बड़ा लक्षण यह है कि यह शतक वयोवर्धन का है।¹ यानी इस शतक में वृद्धों की जनसंख्या बढ़े पैमाने में बढ़ गई है। अब विश्व के 60 प्रतिशत वृद्ध विकसनशील राष्ट्रों में रहते हैं।² 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में 10 करोड़ वृद्धजनों की (60 साल के ऊपर) संख्या है। आज के समय देश में 12 करोड़ वृद्ध रहते हैं और आगे के 15 वर्षों में यानी 2030 में यह संख्या 30 करोड़ होने का अनुमान है।³ बुढ़ापा एक प्राकृतिक अवस्था है, पैदा होने वाला हर व्यक्ति जन्म से बुढ़ापे की ओर बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन “जब विश्व की जनसंख्या में वृद्धों का प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा था तब शासन ने विशेष रूप से नियोजन बोर्ड और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं

ने, इस मुद्दे पर विशेष ध्यान दिया। बुढ़ापा यह एकमात्र सामाजिक प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि आज के राज्यकर्ताओं के लिए यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है।⁴

देश में जैसे-जैसे औद्योगिक विकास की गति तीव्र हुई है, वैसे-वैसे सामाजिक विस्थापन की प्रक्रिया भी तेज हुई है। गाँवों की तुलना में नगरों का विकास अधिक तीव्रता से होने के कारण गाँव से शहर की ओर पलायन बढ़ा है। इसका सबसे अधिक दुष्प्रभाव संयुक्त परिवारों पर पड़ा है। संयुक्त परिवारों के विघटन की प्रक्रिया में वृद्धजन हाशिए पर चले गये। परिवार में उन वृद्धजनों की स्थिति तो और भी अधिक दयनीय है, जो केवल कृषि पर निर्भर हैं।⁵ जिन वृद्धजनों का परिवारों में समायोजन नहीं हो पाता, उनको वृद्धाश्रम के द्वार खटखटाने पड़ते हैं। कुछ पति-पत्नी अपने माता-पिता को छोड़कर शहर में जाकर बस जाते हैं और माता-पिता को वृद्धाश्रम का अकारण सहारा लेना पड़ता है। इस स्थिति में ना घर में वृद्धजन संतुष्ट देखे जाते हैं, ना वृद्धाश्रम में। प्रस्तुत शोध में वृद्धजनों की परिवार एवं वृद्धाश्रमों में होनेवाली स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है।

शोध के उद्देश्य :

1. घर एवं वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धजनों की स्थितियों का अध्ययन करना।
2. वृद्धजनों की स्थिति दयनीय होने के कारणों की खोज करना।
3. वृद्धजनों की अनेक समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना :

1. घर एवं वृद्धाश्रम में वृद्धजनों की स्थिति दयनीय देखने को मिलती है।
2. संयुक्त परिवार का विघटन ही वृद्धजनों के समस्याओं का कारण है।
3. संस्कारों का अधःपतन ही वृद्धजनों के समस्याओं की जड़ है।

वृद्धावस्था की परिभाषाएँ :

1. सामाजिक कार्य ज्ञानकोश के अनुसार, “वृद्धावस्था जीवन की उत्तरार्ध या जीवन की संध्या भी कही जा सकती है।”
2. एलिज़ाबेथ हरलॉक, “मानव जीवन की अंतिम समाप्त होने वाली अवधि यानी वृद्धावस्था है।”
3. हेन्री और क्यूमिंग, “जीवन का महत्वपूर्ण तथा पूरी तरह उपयुक्त माना जाने वाला और जिसके बारे में आकांक्षा होती है। ऐसे शुरुआत की काल से दूर जाने वाली प्रक्रिया को वृद्धावस्था कहते हैं।”

उपरोक्त परिभाषाओं से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि व्यक्ति के जीवन काल का अंतिम समय यानी वृद्धकाल माना जाता है। इसलिए इस अवस्था को रोका नहीं जाने वाला काल कहा जाता है। इसका मतलब इस अवस्था को स्वीकार व्यक्ति को करना ही पड़ता है।

परिवार में वृद्धजनों की स्थिति :

कभी वृद्धावस्था को अनुभव की कुंजी माना जाता था। समाज में वृद्धजनों का मान-सम्मान था। लेकिन आज युवा पीढ़ी वृद्धजनों को बोझ और उनकी बात को बकवास समझती है। अधिकांश एकल परिवारों में वृद्धजनों के अनुभव, ज्ञान और कौशल को नकार कर भौतिकवादी परिवेश को अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मान लिया गया है। आज एकल परिवार व्यक्ति केंद्रित सामाजिक इकाई बन रहे हैं, जिस कारण वृद्धजनों की प्रासंगिकता कम हो रही है। परिवार में उन्हें अपेक्षा और दुत्कार मिलती है। परिवार में वृद्धजनों की स्थिति किस प्रकार की है, इसपर हम संक्षिप्त रूप में प्रकाश डालेंगे।

1. उपेक्षा एवं प्रताड़ना :

यह वृद्धजनों की पीड़ादायी समस्या है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की रिपोर्ट में जिस महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है वह है दुर्व्यवहार, जोकि वृद्धजनों को स्वयं उनके अपनों, विशेषकर बच्चों से मिलता है। एल्डर एब्युज इन इंडिया, डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. कंट्री रिपोर्ट 2002 में भारत में वृद्ध नागरिकों की स्थिति पर चर्चा करते हुए उल्लेख किया गया है कि अपमान, उपेक्षा, दुर्व्यवहार और प्रताड़ना के कारण अधिकांश वृद्धजन वृद्धावस्था को एक रोग मानने लगे हैं।⁶ संभवतः कोई भी ऐसा वृद्धजन नहीं होगा जिसे अपने ही परिवार में उपेक्षा और प्रताड़ना का सामना करना पड़ता हो। जो वृद्धजन बच्चों के अत्याचार झेलते हैं, उनमें से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत को घोर अन्याय का सामना करना पड़ता है।

2. एकाकीपन :

प्रत्येक वृद्धजन यही चाहता है जिन बच्चों को मैंने उँगली पकड़कर चलना सिखाया, उनका कैरियर बनाया वे बच्चे और मेरे नाती-पोते मेरी वृद्धावस्था में मेरी देखभाल करें। किंतु भौतिकवाद के इस भागदौड़ भरी जिंदगी में बच्चों को वृद्धजनों के लिए समय ही नहीं होता। इसके अलावा वृद्धों को एक कमरे में डाल दिया जाता है। इससे वृद्धजनों को परिवार में अकेलेपन का सामना करना पड़ता है।

3. आर्थिक तंगी :

जो व्यक्ति जीवन भर अपने बच्चों पर खर्च करता है, उसके सामने बुढ़ापे में आर्थिक तंगी जैसे संकटों का सामना करना पड़ता है। बुढ़ापे में अनेक प्रकार की वृद्धजनों की आर्थिक जरूरतें होती हैं, लेकिन किसी भी प्रकार का आय का स्रोत न होने के कारण उनको अपने बच्चों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

4. रोगग्रस्तता व दुर्बलता से सहानुभूति नहीं :

वृद्धावस्था में रक्त अल्पता, मधुमेह, रक्तचाप, कम दिखाई-सुनाई देना, सांस के रोग, शरीर में दर्द रहना एवं पेट खराब रहना, शारीरिक दुर्बलता इत्यादि प्रकार के रोगों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में प्रत्येक वृद्ध चाहता है कि मेरे बच्चे मेरे पास रहें, मेरी सेवा करें किंतु ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। ऐसी हालत में परिवारजनों से वृद्धजनों को कोई भी सहानुभूति नहीं मिलती।

5. मनोरुग्ण :

बुढ़ापे में हर वृद्धजन को मानसिक शांति की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन परिवार में वृद्ध के परिजनों का हर समय उसके साथ रहना आवश्यक होता है, किंतु 10 प्रतिशत वृद्ध एकाकीपन में जीवन व्यतित करने के लिए बाध्य हो जाते हैं। यहाँ अकेलापन वृद्धजनों के लिए कई बार मानसिक अवसाद का विषय बन जाता है।

वृद्धावस्था में वृद्धजनों की एक बड़ी समस्या परिवार के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने की है। वृद्धजन चाहते हैं कि इस अवस्था में परिवार तथा समाज के मध्य उनकी सहभागिता का स्तर बढ़े ताकि उन्हें खाली समय का सदुपयोग करने का अवसर मिल सके और वे अकेलेपन तथा समस्याओं से बच सकें। लेकिन वृद्धजनों का परिवार तथा युवा सदस्य एवं बच्चों के साथ सामंजस्य की स्थिति निर्माण ना होने के कारण उनकी परिवार में स्थिति दयनीय देखने को मिलती है।

वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धजनों की स्थिति :

हमारे देश में वृद्धाश्रम यह कल्पना सर्वसामान्य हो गयी है। अकेलापन परिवारजनों का ख्याल नहीं होना, आर्थिक अड़चन, व्यक्ति स्वतंत्रता इन कारणों से बुढ़ापे में वृद्धजनों को वृद्धाश्रम का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

किंतु वृद्धाश्रमों में भी वृद्धों की स्थिति दयनीय और सोचनीय दिखाई देती है। वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धजनों की स्थिति किस प्रकार की है इस पर हम आगे में संक्षेप रूप में प्रकाश डालेंगे।

1. व्यक्तिगत सेवा की कमी :

बुढ़ापे में शरीर साथ नहीं देता। हाथ पैर के जोड़ों में बहोत दर्द होना शुरू होता है। ऐसे वक्त सेवा की अपेक्षा वृद्धजनों को वृद्धाश्रमों के कर्मचारियों से होती है। लेकिन हर वृद्ध व्यक्ति को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सेवा देना वृद्धाश्रम के व्यवस्थापन को संभव नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में वृद्धाश्रम में रहने वाले वृद्धजनों को दुख सहन करना पड़ता है।

2. सुख-दुःख का कोई साथी नहीं होता :

परिवारिक संबंध रक्त तथा भावनाओं के आधार पर होते हैं। परिवार में कोई भी समस्या आयी तो उसका हल सभी मिलकर करते हैं। अपना दुःख परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ में बाँटते हैं, लेकिन वृद्धाश्रमों में खून के आधार पर संबंध नहीं होने के कारण कोई किसी के सुख-दुःख का भागीदार नहीं होता। अतः इससे वृद्धजन वृद्धाश्रमों में दुःखी दिखाई देते हैं।

3. उठाने-बैठाने के लिए किसी का सहारा नहीं :

बुढ़ापे में गोलियां देने के लिए और कपड़े धोने के लिए अन्य व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता होती है। खाना और कपड़े पहनने के लिए अन्य व्यक्ति की जरूरत पड़ती है। कोई वृद्ध अच्छे ढंग से चल नहीं पाते उनको बाथरूम में जाने के लिए मदद नहीं मिलती। इससे वृद्ध व्यक्ति चिंताग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। यानी कि सहारा का कोई भी पर्याय उनके सामने नहीं होता।

4. सेहत की देखभाल का अभाव :

वृद्धजन यदि परिवार में रहते हैं तो उनकी सेहत का ख्याल परिवार के अन्य सदस्य रखते हैं। लेकिन वृद्धाश्रमों में सभी वृद्ध होने के कारण एक वृद्ध दूसरे वृद्ध के सेहत का ख्याल नहीं रख सकते। वृद्धाश्रम के कर्मचारी परिवार जैसी सेवा उपलब्ध कराने में असमर्थ दिखाई देते हैं। वृद्धाश्रम में वृद्ध एक दूसरों पर निर्भर दिखाई देते हैं।

5. स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का अभाव :

वृद्धाश्रमों में सभी प्रकार की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का अभाव है। वृद्धाश्रम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा वृद्धाश्रम की उचित रूप से साफ-सफाई नहीं की जाती। इसका प्रभाव वृद्धों के प्रकृति पर होने से उनका स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाता है। ऐसे हालात में तुरंत स्वास्थ्य सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होती। इससे यह कह सकते हैं कि वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धों के स्वास्थ्य की उचित देखभाल नहीं करते हैं।

6. भोजन से संतुष्ट नहीं :

परिवार में इच्छानुसार वृद्धजनों को खाना मिलता है। वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्ध व्यक्तियों को इच्छा प्रकट करने का कोई भी हक नहीं होता। बुढ़ापे में कहीं वृद्धजनों की पेट की समस्या, एसिडिटी की समस्या और अन्य समस्या होती है। लेकिन उनके इच्छानुसार उनके खान-पान पर कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इससे मिलने वाले भोजन से वृद्धजन संतुष्ट नहीं हैं।

परिवार में सामंजस्य नहीं होने से वृद्धों को वृद्धाश्रमों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। लेकिन वृद्धाश्रमों में भी उनकी स्थिति दयनीय देखने को मिलती है। भारतीय समाज के संयुक्त परिवार के क्षरण और अर्थव्यवस्था के परिवर्तन में यह एक नई समस्या पैदा हुई है। अब “वृद्धों की समस्या एक देश की नहीं है, यह एक वैश्विक समस्या है।”

निष्कर्ष :

1. संयुक्त परिवार का विघटन, आधुनिकता, नागरिकता, एकल परिवार, शहरों का आकर्षण, 'मैं और मेरे बच्चे' इन विचारधारा का प्रभाव आज के युवक-युवती या पति-पत्नी पर होने से वृद्धजनों की दयनीय स्थिति देखने को मिलती है। उपरोक्त कारणों से ही वृद्धजनों को वृद्धाश्रमों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।
2. आधुनिक युग में नैतिक मूल्यों का पतन होने के कारण वृद्धजनों को परावलंबन जैसी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसका नतीजा वृद्धजनों को वृद्धाश्रमों में जाना पड़ता है।
3. नई पीढ़ी ने स्वयं के विचारों को केवल महत्व देना तथा भोगवादी वृत्ति के कारण वृद्धजनों की दयनीय स्थिति समाज में देखने को मिल रही है।
4. माता-पिता अपने बच्चों पर बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं लेकिन बुढ़ापे में अपने लिए कुछ भी बचा कर नहीं रखते। इस कारण से ही वृद्धजनों को परिवार से निकालकर वृद्धाश्रमों में जाने की नौबत आती है। इसके लिए केवल आर्थिक स्थिति जिम्मेदार देखने को मिलती है।
5. गरीब परिवारों में आय कम होने के कारण वृद्धजनों की सुविधाओं पर उनके बच्चे खर्च नहीं कर पाते। इसके लिए वे अपने माता-पिता को वृद्धाश्रमों में भेजते हैं, या ऐसे त्रस्त वृद्ध वृद्धाश्रमों का सहारा लेते हैं।
7. वृद्धाश्रमों में शासन की ओर से पर्याप्त अनुदान प्राप्त न होने से वृद्धजनों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सुविधा देने में असमर्थ होते हैं। जिसके कारण वृद्धों की स्थिति वृद्धाश्रमों में समाधानतापूर्ण देखने को नहीं मिलती।

सुझाव :

1. आधुनिक समाज में वृद्धावस्था का सम्मान करना चाहिए। वृद्धजनों के विचारों को महत्व देना चाहिए।
2. वृद्धजनों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में राशन स्वास्थ्य सुविधा एवं आर्थिक सहायता, अन्य सुविधाएँ देना चाहिए।
3. सभी वृद्धों को वयोवृद्ध होने पर शासन द्वारा पेंशन देना चाहिए। जिससे वृद्ध अपना जीवनयापन कर सके।
4. समाज में मानवीय मूल्यों का जतन होना चाहिए और जिस प्रकार पति-पत्नी अपने बच्चों का ख्याल रखते हैं, वैसे ही अपने वृद्ध माता-पिता का ख्याल रखना चाहिए।
5. जो बच्चे अपने माता-पिता को बुढ़ापे में छोड़ देते हैं, उन्हें कानून की तहत दंड देना चाहिए तथा उनके उपर कारवाई होनी चाहिए।
6. वृद्धजनों का मनोरंजन करने हेतु उन्हें सभी तरह की मनोरंजनात्मक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए।
7. वृद्धाश्रमों में वृद्धजनों के साथ कर्मचारी कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं, इस पर सरकारी यंत्रणा की देखभाल होनी चाहिए।

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गढ़चिरौली जिले के आदिवासी बहुल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार वृद्धि के संदर्भ में पारंपरिक स्नातकस्तर शिक्षा का योगदान

- किशोर नुकूंद बागडे*
- प्रा.डॉ. राजेश पी.कांबले**

संक्षिप्ति :

गढ़चिरौली घने जंगलों वाला एक अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ा जिला है, जो ज्यादातर आदिवासियों, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बसा हुआ है, जहाँ अभी भी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है, और यह भयानक नक्सल समस्या से पीड़ित है। जिले में अत्याधुनिक आवागमन की सुविधाएं निम्नतम हैं तथा आधुनिक अंग्रेजी भाषा में मध्यम स्तर शिक्षा की उपलब्धि भी बहुत कम है। जिले में पारंपरिक डिग्री प्रणाली में शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले डिग्री स्तर के कॉलेजों का पर्याप्त जाल है। परन्तु इनके द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा में स्थानीय परिस्थितियों एवं संसाधनों के अनुरूप रोजगारपुरक शिक्षा का घोर अभाव है। इसका सिधा नकारात्मक प्रभाव जिले की आर्थिक सुधार की गतीपर पड़ रहा है। वर्तमान शोध लेख में पारंपरिक डिग्री स्तर की शिक्षा प्रणाली का गढ़चिरौली जिले में रोजगार निर्माण कार्य के संबंध में कितना लाभ देय है इसका चिंतन करने का प्रयास किया गया है। प्रस्तुत लेख से यह निष्कर्ष निकालने का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे निकाला जा सकता है।

बीत शब्द : गढ़चिरौली, कृषि, अर्थव्यवस्था, रोजगार, आदिवासी, शिक्षा।

प्रस्तावना :

रोजगार को अर्थव्यवस्था से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है। ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार किए बिना देश के लिए वांछित आर्थिक विकास हासिल करना असंभव ही होगा। रोजगार सृजन के साधन के रूप में दी जाने वाली शिक्षा, विशेष रूप से आज दी जाने वाली पारंपरिक स्नातक शिक्षा, गढ़चिरौली जिला के आदिवासी ग्रामीण छात्रों के लिए कितनी फायदेमंद है और रोजगार वृद्धि में ऐसी शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले कॉलेजों का कितना योगदान है इसका पता लगाना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

✿ शोधप्रज्ञ, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, डॉ. बाबा साहेब आंबेडकर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, ब्रह्मपुरी।

✿✿ अध्यक्ष, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, डॉ. बाबा साहेब आंबेडकर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, ब्रह्मपुरी।

उद्देश्य :

पारंपरिक स्नातकस्तर शिक्षा का गढ़चिरौली जिले के आदिवासी - ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय भूमि की स्थिति के अनुकूल रोजगार सृजन करने में कितना योगदान मिल रहा है यह ज्ञात करना इस शोध लेख का उद्देश्य है।

अनुसंधान पद्धति :

प्रस्तुत शोध लेख के लिए जानकारी प्राप्त करने हेतु द्वितीय स्रोतों का उपयोग किया गया है। गढ़चिरौली स्थित सरकारी कार्यालय एवं विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट, विभिन्न सरकारी और नामी सरकारी कार्यालयों के वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध जानकारी, साथ ही प्रसिद्ध लेखक एवं वैज्ञानिक द्वारा लिखित किताबें इनका उपयोग प्रमुख तौर पर शोध लेख लिखने के लिए किया गया है।

शोध लेख विवरण :

हर व्यक्ति को स्थिर जीवन जीने के लिए उचित जीविका बहुत आवश्यक है। आजीविका कानूनी और गैरकानूनी दोनों माध्यमों से और अनगिनत प्रकार से की जा सकती है। कानूनी तरह से की जाने वाली आजीविका में से ही एक रोजगार और स्वरोजगार है। गढ़चिरौली जिले का एक बड़ा क्षेत्र बहुसंख्यक आदिवासी है और ग्रामीण इलाकों में बसा हुआ है। यदि हम इस क्षेत्र में उच्च शिक्षा की उपलब्धता को देखते हैं, तो यह सहजता से देखा जा सकता है कि डिग्री स्तर की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले कॉलेजों का नेटवर्क यहाँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। इन स्नातक स्तर के कॉलेज से शिक्षा सुविधाएँ वास्तव में सरकार द्वारा प्रदान नहीं की जा रही हैं, बल्कि यह बड़ी बड़ी नामी गिनामी सामाजिक और धर्मार्थ संस्थानों द्वारा शुरू किए गये कॉलेजों से प्रदान की जा रही हैं। यदि हम गहराई में जाकर इन कॉलेजों को पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक के रूप में वर्गीकृत करते हैं, तो यह देखा जा सकता है कि जिला स्थित लगभग कॉलेज पारंपरिक स्नातक शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश कला के, उसके बाद विज्ञान और उसके बाद वाणिज्य के कॉलेज हैं।

हर साल इन कॉलेजों से हजारों छात्र छात्राएँ उच्च शिक्षा में स्नातक हो रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बड़ी गम्भीरता का विषय है कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर बाहर निकलने वाले कितने आदिवासी ग्रामीण छात्रों को वास्तव में रोजगार मिला है। तदनुसार, यह देखना भी आवश्यक है कि सरकार जो इस क्षेत्र के महाविद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा के लिए कई करोड़ रुपये सब्सिडी के रूप में अनुदान स्वरूप दे रही है, क्या वास्तव में इसका उपयोग रोजगार सृजन के लिए किया जा रहा है या नहीं, या फिर केवल पैसे ऐंठने के रूप में ही अनुदान राशि खर्च की जा रही है। यदि केवल सरकारी अनुदानों को प्राप्त करने के लिए यह परम्परागत स्नातक शिक्षा संस्थान चल रहे हैं तो संविधान और सरकार द्वारा अपेक्षित कर दाताओं का धन व्यर्थ ही जा रहा है यह कहना बिल्कुल भी अनुचित नहीं होगा। और इसलिए इस शोध पत्र में यह विश्लेषण करने की कोशिश की गई है कि यह आदिवासी ग्रामनिवासी छात्र जब बहुत बड़ी संख्या में परंपरागत स्नातक शिक्षा लेकर कॉलेज से निकल रहा है तो क्या वास्तव में उसे आगे जाके रोजगार स्वरूप नौकरियाँ मिली हैं और अगर मिली है तो कितनी नौकरियाँ मिली हैं।

गढ़चिरौली जिला घने किर् जंगलों से आच्छादित जमीन वाला जिला है। गढ़चिरौली जिला को विदर्भ में प्रमुख वन क्षेत्र माना जाता है। गढ़चिरौली में लगभग 76 प्रतिशत भूमि वनों से आच्छादित है। इसमें रोजगार देने में अक्व वन उत्पाद बांस और तेंदू हैं। प्राचीन काल से ही बांस और तेंदू यहाँ के आदिवासी लोगों को रोजगार दे रहा है। यहाँ के बांस और तेंदू आज भी उत्तम श्रेणी के माने जाते हैं। लेकिन दुख की बात यह

है कि जिले में आधुनिक तकनीक का प्रयोग कर बांस और तेंदू का प्रसंस्करण कर रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए स्नातक स्तर की शिक्षा के संस्थान की उपलब्धता नहीं है। जिले के आष्टी में एक पेपर मिल और देसाईगंज में एक पेपर पल्प मिल हैं, लेकिन इन कारखानों के लिए आवश्यक आधुनिक तकनीक से लैस जनशक्ति मूलतः यहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे अन्य जिलों से आयात किया जा रहा है। वास्तव में, गढ़चिरौली जिले में विपुल मात्रा में उपलब्ध बांस की इस प्राकृतिक संपदा का औद्योगिक और व्यावसायिक उपयोग किया जा सकता है और फलस्वरूप गढ़चिरौली जिले में बड़ी मात्रा में रोजगार सृजित किया जा सकता है और जिले की अर्थव्यवस्था में काफी प्रगति की जा सकती है। लेकिन इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक तकनीकी स्नातक स्तर की शिक्षा इस जिले में मौजूद ही नहीं है। गढ़चिरौली जिले में बांस से बने हस्तशिल्प और बुने हुए सामानों का एक प्रमुख विनिर्माण केंद्र भी स्थापित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसके लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान के साथ एक रोजगारोन्मुख स्नातक शिक्षित वर्ग की उपलब्धता होना यहाँ बहुत दुर्लभ है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस संबंध में स्नातक स्तर की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाला कोई शैक्षिक केंद्र जिले में नहीं है। इसका खामियाजा गढ़चिरौली जिले को सालों से भुगतना पड़ रहा है।

गढ़चिरौली जिले में प्रचुर मात्रा में खनिज संपदा है। खनन विभाग के अनुसार गढ़चिरौली जिले में लौह और मैग्नीशियम के भंडार हैं। यदि जिले में उद्योग के विकास के लिए इस खनिज संपदा का उपयोग किया जाना है, तो खनन प्रौद्योगिकी, खनिज प्रौद्योगिकी, धातु प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्य इंजीनियरिंग शाखाओं में ज्ञान और अनुभव वाले जनशक्ति की बड़े पैमाने पर आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन आज जिले में कोई भी स्नातक स्तर का कॉलेज नहीं है जो इंजीनियरिंग तकनीक में शिक्षा प्रदान करता है जो जिले के लिए एक बड़ी दुविधा है।

गढ़चिरौली जिले में मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है और धान मुख्य कृषि फसल है। धान की खेती जिले के सभी भागों में की जाती है। जिले में बारिश का पानी प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध होता है। कृषि प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था वाले इस जिले में लगभग सभी किसान पारंपरिक तरीके से खेती करते हैं। क्योंकि उनके पास आधुनिक खेती करने के लिए आवश्यक नयी तकनीकी का ज्ञान नहीं है। गढ़चिरौली जिले में कृषि से संबंधित उच्च शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने गढ़चिरौली के सोनापुर में पंजाबराव देशमुख कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से एक सरकारी कृषि डिग्री कॉलेज और कॉलेज को संलग्न एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र शुरू किया है। लेकिन यह कॉलेज स्थानीय छात्रों को रोजगार देने में और जिले की अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ाने में कितना योगदान देता है, यह चिंतन का विषय है। क्योंकि माना जाता है कि इस डिग्री कृषि महाविद्यालय में प्रवेश लेने वाले लगभग छात्र राज्य के अन्य जिलों से आते हैं। गढ़चिरौली जिले में, जहाँ मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है, पूरे जिले के लिए केवल एक सरकारी डिग्री कृषि महाविद्यालय होना यह अनुपात ही मूल रूप से अनुचित है। मूल रूप से, दो से तीन तालुकों के लिए कम से कम एक डिग्री कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्पष्ट आवश्यकता है और इन डिग्री कृषि महाविद्यालय में किए जाने वाले एडमीशन सीटों में गढ़चिरौली जिला के स्थानीय छात्रों को अधिकतम आरक्षण दिए जाने की नीति को भी लागू करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। एक निजी प्रबंधन द्वारा संचालित गढ़चिरौली जिले के चामोर्शी में कृषि का एक डिग्री कॉलेज भी मौजूद है। लेकिन यहाँ पर्याप्त शैक्षिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होना बहुत मुश्किल है। जैसा कि यह एक निजी प्रबंधन संचालित कॉलेज है, इस कॉलेज द्वारा लिया जाने वाला सत्रादि शुल्क गढ़चिरौली जिले के आम आदिवासी छात्रों के लिए अवहनीय है। यदि गढ़चिरौली जिले में स्थानीय छात्रों को सरकारी खर्च की एक बड़ी राशि से कृषि में डिग्री स्तर की शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है, तो इससे बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार में वृद्धि होने में मदद मिलेगी।

गढ़चिरौली मुख्यालय स्तर पर कार्यरत गोंडवाना विश्वविद्यालय की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध संबद्ध कॉलेजों

की सूची के अवलोकन से पता चलता है कि कला, विज्ञान और वाणिज्य जैसे पारंपरिक विषयों में कुल 66 डिग्री स्तर के कॉलेज जिले में हैं, जबकि पेशेवर शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम जैसे की बीएड, बीपीएड और बीएसडब्ल्यू प्रदान करने वाले कुल 11 कॉलेज गढ़चिरौली जिले में शुरू हैं। इसके अलावा, जैसा कि पहले उल्लेख किया गया है, जिले में दो कृषि स्नातक स्तर के कॉलेज हैं। महाविद्यालयों की उपरोक्त संख्या पर समग्र रूप से विचार किया जाए तो यह देखा जा सकता है कि लगभग 84 प्रतिशत डिग्री स्तर के महाविद्यालय पारंपरिक शिक्षा वाले हैं, 14 प्रतिशत डिग्री महाविद्यालय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा संबंधी हैं और केवल 2 प्रतिशत डिग्री स्तर के महाविद्यालय जिले की जमीनी स्थिति के अनुरूप वास्तव में रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले हैं। जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि पारंपरिक डिग्रीस्तर शिक्षा मात्र सुशिक्षित कहलाने और डिग्री धारक कहने तक ही जादातर सीमित है, क्योंकि यह शिक्षा मूलतः सैद्धांतिक है और इसकी कई सीमाएँ हैं। इसलिए इस पारंपरिक शिक्षा को प्राप्त करने वाले युवाओं के लिए गढ़चिरौली जिले में एक अच्छी तनखाह वाली नौकरी पाना मुश्किल बात है, और अगर मिल भी जाता है, तो वह बहुत कम वेतन वाला होने वाला है जिससे पुरा परिवार चलाना आसान नहीं है। हालांकि बीएड, बीपीएड और बीएसडब्ल्यू डिग्री स्तर की शिक्षा उच्च भुगतान वाली नौकरियाँ हेतु फायदेमंद है, लेकिन इनमें करियर के अवसर बहुत ही सीमित हैं।

निष्कर्ष :

गढ़चिरौली जिले में कार्यरत कुल डिग्री स्तर के कॉलेजों में पारंपरिक स्नातक स्तर के कॉलेजों का दबदबा है और स्थानीय लड़कों और लड़कियों को इनके द्वारा मिलने वाला रोजगार बहुत ही कम है, इस वास्तविकता का चित्र हमें इस शोध पत्र से दिखाई पड़ता है। इन परंपरागत स्नातक कॉलेजों को गढ़चिरौली जिले की स्थानीय भूमि की स्थिति के अनुकूल रोजगारोन्मुखी स्नातक कॉलेजों में तब्दील करना समय की मांग है, यह इस शोध पत्र से एक स्पष्ट निष्कर्ष निकलता है।

सन्दर्भ :

1. जिलाधिकारी कार्यालय, गढ़चिरौली द्वारा प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट एवम इनके वेबसाइट www.gadchiroli.gov.in पर उपलब्ध सामग्री
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3. पंजाबराव देशमुख कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, अकोला द्वारा प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट एवम इनके वेबसाइट www.pdkv.ac.in पर उपलब्ध सामग्री
4. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था, खंड सात, अर्चना मोहोपात्रा व इतर, इग्नू
5. गडचिरोली जिल्हा दृष्टिक्षेपात, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, गडचिरोली



पिछले 75 वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की भूमिका

○ डॉ. मनोज कृष्णराव सरोदे*

संक्षिप्ति :

प्राचीन काल से ही भारत अपनी सांस्कृतिक, पारंपरिक, आध्यात्मिक और भौगोलिक विविधता के लिए पूरे विश्व में जाना जाता रहा है। इसी तरह हमारा देश भी पूरी दुनिया में अपनी पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति के लिए मशहूर है। इस प्रकार प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति में आदिशक्ति के रूप में नारी की पूजा की जाती रही है। लेकिन मध्यकाल में बदली परंपरा के अनुसार महिलाओं को दायम दर्जे का माना जाने लगा और वे समाज में फंस गईं। भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति द्वारा उन्हें दिए गए अधिकार उनसे पूरी तरह छीन लिए गए। उनका अस्तित्व केवल घर तक ही सीमित था। हालाँकि, मध्यकाल में ग्रामीण महिलाओं की स्थिति और भी खराब थी। उस समय शिक्षा व्यवस्था कुछ गिने-चुने लोगों के हाथ में ही थी। लेकिन बाकी समाज अनपढ़ था। इस काल में पुरुष अहंकार में फंसी सामान्य स्त्रियों की स्थिति दासी से भी बुरी थी। लेकिन पुरुषों की उम्र पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं था। धीरे-धीरे समय बदलने लगा। भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा शुरू की गई अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्रणाली के अनुसार न केवल आम जनता को वर्णमाला का ज्ञान हुआ, बल्कि आधुनिक विचार प्रणाली भी भारतीयों के अध्ययन में आई। प्रगतिशील विचारकों ने समाज में महिलाओं की दयनीय स्थिति का अध्ययन किया और उन्हें पुरुषों की गुलामी से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया। महात्मा जोतिबा फुले, सावित्री बाई फुले, रमाबाई रानडे, महादेव गोविंद रानडे, अन्नासाहेब कर्वे सभी ने परिवार के कड़े विरोध का सामना करते हुए, मौके पर गोबर और पत्थरों से पीड़ित और तथाकथित मेहनती और प्रतिष्ठित लोगों के ताने सहते हुए महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की। समाज में लोग इसका परिणाम भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बाद देखने को मिला है। महिलाओं ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में पुरुषों के समान स्तर पर भाग लिया और स्वतंत्रता के बाद राजनीति में प्रवेश किया। हम भारत की आजादी के 75 साल में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। इस लेख में मैं भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की भूमिका की समीक्षा करने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ।

बीज शब्द : महिला अधिकारिता, महिला आरक्षण, महिलाओं की उपलब्धियाँ।

प्रस्तावना

भारत नवदुर्गा की पूजा करने वाली संस्कृति में स्त्री शक्ति का देश है। मूल रूप से महिलाओं के पास

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पुरुषों की तुलना में प्रकृति से कुछ उपहार अधिक होते हैं। धीरज, नवीनता, सौंदर्य की भावना, मितव्ययिता, स्मृति स्वाभाविक रूप से महिलाओं में अधिक गुण हैं। स्त्री रचनात्मक है; क्योंकि प्रकृति ने महिलाओं को सृजन का अधिकार दिया है। मध्यकाल की परंपरागत सामाजिक व्यवस्था और पुरुषों की गुलामी में फंसी महिलाओं को मुक्त करने के लिए इन महिलाओं को शिक्षित करने और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की आवश्यकता थी। महात्मा जोतिबा फुले और सावित्रीबाई फुले ने पुणे में महिला शिक्षा की शुरुआत की। निराश्रित और विधवा महिलाओं की मदद की। उसने उन्हें अपने घर में आश्रय दिया। महादेव गोविंद रानडे और उनकी पत्नी रमाबाई रानडे ने केवल पुणे में लड़कियों के लिए हुजुरपगा, सेवासदन जैसे स्कूल शुरू करके महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में पहला कदम उठाया। इससे भी आगे बढ़कर अन्ना साहेब कर्वे ने खुद एक विधवा से शादी कर लोगों के सामने एक मिसाल कायम की। महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए हिंगना महिला शिक्षा संस्थान की स्थापना की गई। राजा राममोहन राय ने सती प्रथा बंद कर दी। आजादी के बाद से ही भारत सरकार ने शिक्षा के साथ-साथ महिलाओं की शिक्षा को भी प्राथमिकता दी है। धीरे-धीरे शिक्षा की यह धरा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पहुँची। ग्रामीण लड़कियों को लड़कों के साथ शिक्षित किया जाता था और वे पुरुषों के बराबर हर काम में भाग लेने में सक्षम थीं। राजनीति के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के प्रवेश का एक सबसे बड़ा कारण राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में महिलाओं की भागीदारी थी। महात्मा गांधी, गोपालकृष्ण गोखले। लोकमान्य तिलक ने नारी शिक्षा के साथ-साथ नारी को भी भारत के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का छठा हिस्सा बनाया। आजादी के बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने महिलाओं को संविधान समिति और राष्ट्र के वास्तविक कामकाज में महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर शामिल किया। परिणामस्वरूप आज महिलाएँ भी भारत के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं और भारत के राजनीतिक क्षेत्र का नेतृत्व कर रही हैं। पिछले 75 वर्षों के दौरान, महिलाओं ने भारत के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इस लेख के माध्यम से मैं पिछले 75 वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं के योगदान की समीक्षा कर रहा हूँ।

अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य :

- जिन महिलाओं ने पिछले 75 वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में भूमिका निभाई है।
- पिछले 75 वर्षों में संसद में महिलाओं का अनुपात और कम होने के कारण।
- 73वें संविधान संशोधन के कारण स्थानीय शासन की राजनीति में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भागीदारी।
- भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं के लिए चुनौतियाँ।
- स्वतंत्रता 75 सालकी राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण महिलाओं की भूमिका ।

भारत का आधुनिक इतिहास और महिलाओं की उन्नति भारत में अंग्रेजों के आने के बाद शुरू हुई। भारतीय नारी की उन्नति का काल अधिक दूर नहीं, मात्र डेढ़ से दो सौ वर्ष। इन 150 वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं ने भारतीय राजनीति में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण भारतीय संविधान द्वारा बिना किसी लिंग, जाति और जाति के भेदभाव के सभी को दिया गया समानता का मूल अधिकार है और इन्हीं कारणों से महिलाएँ राष्ट्रीय स्तर से लेकर गांव तक महिला राजनीति में अपनी पहचान बनाने में सफल रही हैं। 75 वर्षों की अवधि में भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं के योगदान की समीक्षा करते समय, भारतीय राजनीति में निम्नलिखित महिलाओं के योगदान पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

1. सुचेता कृपलानी : सुचेता कृपलानी एक भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी और राजनीतिज्ञ थीं। कृपलानी ने उत्तर प्रदेश की पहली महिला मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया। उन्होंने भारत के संविधान का मसौदा

तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।

2. इंदिरा गांधी : इंदिरा गांधी शुरू से ही स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सक्रिय रहीं। इंदिरा गांधी को स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने के कारण सितंबर 1942 में जेल में डाल दिया गया था। 1958 में, उन्हें कांग्रेस के केंद्रीय संसदीय बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। वह 1966-1964 तक सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री रहीं। उसके बाद, वह जनवरी 1966 से मार्च 1977 तक भारत की प्रधान मंत्री रहीं। 14 जनवरी 1980 को वह दोबारा प्रधानमंत्री बनीं। उन्होंने हरित क्रांति, निजी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण, भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध और शिमला समझौते के माध्यम से बांग्लादेश के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

3. सोनिया गांधी : राजीव गांधी से शादी करने के बाद, सोनिया गांधी ने भारत में रहने का फैसला किया। प्रधानमंत्री रहते हुए राजीव गांधी की हत्या के बाद भी उन्होंने भारत छोड़ने के बारे में नहीं सोचा था। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने कांग्रेस की बागडोर अपने कंधों पर ले ली और अपने पति के सपने को पूरा करने के लिए अपना पूरा जीवन समर्पित कर दिया। कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के रूप में सोनिया गांधी का कार्यकाल इसके शताब्दी लंबे इतिहास में सबसे लंबा है। सोनिया गांधी ने संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबंधन (UPA) की अध्यक्ष का पद भी संभाला।

4. प्रतिभा ताई पाटिल : प्रतिभा ताई पाटिल स्वतंत्र भारत के सर्वोच्च पद पर आसीन होने वाली पहली महिला राष्ट्रपति और देश की 12वीं राष्ट्रपति थीं। इसके अलावा उन्होंने राजस्थान के पूर्व राज्यपाल, राज्यसभा के सदस्य और महाराष्ट्र सरकार में कैबिनेट मंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया है।

5. सुषमा स्वराज : सुषमा स्वराज का जिक्र हमेशा भारतीय जनता पार्टी के तेज तर्रार नेताओं में होता है। सुषमा स्वराज नरेंद्र मोदी की पहली सरकार में भारत की विदेश मंत्री थीं। वह इंदिरा गांधी के बाद इस पद पर आसीन होने वाली दूसरी महिला हैं। विदेश मंत्री के रूप में उनकी भूमिका यादगार है। उन्होंने 13 अक्टूबर 1998 से दिल्ली के 5वें मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में भी कार्य किया।

6. ममता बनर्जी : ममता बनर्जी ने पश्चिम बंगाल की पहली महिला मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया। उन्होंने राज्य में 34 साल पुरानी वाम मोर्चा सरकार को गिराया था। वह देश की पहली महिला रेल मंत्री भी थीं। 1997 में, उन्होंने पश्चिम बंगाल में अपनी स्थिति मजबूत करने के लिए तृणमूल कांग्रेस की स्थापना की।

7. जयललिता : जयललिता ने लगातार पांच बार तमिलनाडु की मुख्यमंत्री का पद संभाला। 'अम्मा' उर्फ जयललिता ने तमिलनाडु में अपनी एक अलग पहचान बनाई। करोड़ों प्रशंसकों के दिलों पर राज करने वाली महान राजनीतिज्ञ बनने से पहले वह एक सफल अभिनेत्री थीं।

8. मायावती : मायावती को भारत में सबसे शक्तिशाली दलित नेता माना जाता है। वह चार बार उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री का पद संभाल चुकी हैं। वर्तमान में वह बहुजन समाज पार्टी की अध्यक्ष हैं। मायावती को भारत की सबसे कम उम्र की महिला मुख्यमंत्री और पहली दलित मुख्यमंत्री होने का श्रेय भी दिया जाता है।

9. वसुंधरा राजे शिंदे : शाही पृष्ठभूमि की वसुंधरा राजे दो बार सफलतापूर्वक राजस्थान की मुख्यमंत्री का पद संभाल चुकी हैं। वाजपेयी सरकार के दौरान वे केंद्र में मंत्री भी रहीं।

10. सुप्रिया सुले : लोकसभा सांसद सुप्रिया सुले एनसीपी अध्यक्ष शरद पवार की बेटी हैं। वह भारतीय राजनीति में नई पीढ़ी की प्रमुख नेता हैं। सुप्रिया सुले पहली बार 2006 में महाराष्ट्र से लोकसभा के लिए चुनी गई थीं। उसके बाद से उन्होंने एक भी हार नहीं हारी है। उन्हें संसद रत्न पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।

कुल मिलाकर पिछले 75 वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं ने भारतीय राजनीति में विविध उपलब्धियां दिखाई हैं। भारत के एक जागरूक नागरिक के रूप में, महिलाओं ने योगदान दिया है और राष्ट्र के विकास में योगदान देना जारी रखे हुए हैं।

पिछले 75 वर्षों में संसद में महिलाओं का अनुपात और इसके कम होने के कारण

पिछले 75 वर्षों में राजनीति को छोड़कर सभी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ती रही है। उस हद तक, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी वांछित सीमा तक नहीं बढ़ी है। इसे आप नीचे लोकसभा सदस्यों की तालिका से देख सकते हैं।

Lok Sabha	Total No. of Seats	Women Members Who Won	% of Total
First (1952)	489	22	4.4
Second (1957)	494	27	5.4
Third (1962)	494	34	6.7
Fourth (1967)	523	31	5.9
Fifth (1971)	521	22	4.2
Sixth (1977)	544	19	3.4
Seventh (1980)	544	28	5.1
Eighth (1984)	544	44	8.1
Ninth (1989)	529	28	5.3
Tenth (1991)	509	36	7.0
Eleventh (1996)	541	40*	7.4
Twelfth (1998)	545	44*	8.0
Thirteenth (1999)	543	48*	8.8
Fourteenth (2004)	543	45*	8.1
Fifteenth (2009)	543	59	10.9
Sixteenth (2014)	543	61	11.2

Source: Election Commission of India, New Delhi.

Note: *Including one nominated member.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी भारत में महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी की उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। हमारे देश ने शासन की एक लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को अपनाया है और देश की आबादी का 48.9 प्रतिशत महिलाओं के होने के बावजूद उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी बहुत कम है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण भारत में सभी राजनीतिक दलों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के प्रति उदासीनता है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने इस बात पर सहमति व्यक्त की थी कि महिलाओं को समाज के पुनर्निर्माण में एक सकारात्मक भूमिका निभानी है और उनकी समानता की मान्यता सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त करने में मौलिक प्रगति है। ऐसी भूमिका निभाने वाली कांग्रेस ने भी महिलाओं को राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में शामिल करने के लिए विशेष प्रयास नहीं किए हैं।

यही स्थिति सभी राजनीतिक दलों में देखने को मिल रही है। क्योंकि हम राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में महिलाओं को शामिल करने के बजाय सभी राजनीतिक दलों में अधिक से अधिक सीटें प्राप्त करके सत्ता कैसे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इस बिंदु को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। और यही वह कारक है जो महिलाओं को राष्ट्रीय राजनीति से दूर रखता है। उसके लिए एकमात्र उपाय समाज के सभी स्तरों से महिलाओं को लोकसभा और विधानसभा चुनाव में आरक्षण देना है। यह आंशिक रूप से 73वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के तहत स्थानीय स्वशासन में महिलाओं को दिए गए आरक्षण में परिलक्षित होता है।

73वें संविधान संशोधन के कारण स्थानीय शासन की राजनीति में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भागीदारी

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को 73वें और 74वें संवैधानिक संशोधनों द्वारा क्रांतिकारित किया गया, जिसमें स्थानीय निकायों में महिलाओं के लिए 30% सीटें आरक्षित की गईं। इस संवैधानिक संशोधन के अनुसार महिलाओं को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जिला परिषद, पंचायत समिति और ग्राम पंचायत में 30% और महाराष्ट्र में 50% आरक्षण मिला है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाएं स्थानीय राजनीति में काफी हद तक भाग ले रही हैं और स्थानीय विकास में अपनी पहचान बना रही हैं। महिलाएं जिला परिषद सदस्य, सरपंच, पंचायत समिति सदस्य, कई ग्राम पंचायत सदस्य, स्कूल समिति अध्यक्ष जैसे विभिन्न पदों पर आसीन हैं। इस ग्राम सभा के साथ-साथ विभिन्न बैठकों के माध्यम से महिलाओं के मुद्दों को प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है और बैठकों की जा रही हैं। इसके माध्यम से महिलाओं को अखिल भारतीय और राज्य स्तर पर नेतृत्व करने के लिए सशक्त किया जा रहा है। 73वें संशोधन से पहले बहुत कम महिलाएं भारतीय राजनीति को प्रभावित कर सकी थीं। यहाँ तक कि जो महिलाएं जमीनी स्तर पर थीं और शैक्षिक और सामाजिक स्तर पर उनका अच्छा नेतृत्व था, उन्हें भी राजनीति से दूर रखा गया। 73वें संविधान संशोधन ने स्थानीय स्वशासन की राजनीति के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं के लिए दरवाजे खोल दिए। इससे महिलाओं ने भारतीय राजनीति में नया नेतृत्व तैयार किया है। भारत की वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मू स्थानीय राजनीति और आदिवासी समुदाय के माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति पद तक पहुंची हैं। वह 73वें संविधान संशोधन के कारण है

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की चुनौतियाँ :

भारत की राजनीति में अब महिलाओं के लिए केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर आरक्षण पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर लोकसभा और विधानसभा चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए एक तिहाई सीटें आरक्षित करने के लिए संसद में एक विधेयक पेश करने का प्रयास किया गया। यह बिल 1996 में संयुक्त गठबंधन सरकार द्वारा पेश किया गया था, फिर इसे वाजपेयी सरकार और 'यूपीए' सरकार के दौरान भी पेश किया गया था। यदि इस विधेयक को दोनों सदनों का समर्थन मिल जाता है तो इसे भारतीय महिलाओं के समानता के दशकों लंबे संघर्ष में एक बड़ी सफलता माना जाएगा और भारत विश्व स्तर पर महिला सशक्तीकरण के लिए एक आदर्श देश होगा। हालाँकि, पुरुष शक्ति के अहंकार के कारण संसद के दोनों सदनों में बिल पारित नहीं हो सका। आज भारत की आजादी के 75 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी, महिलाओं को केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर अपने नेतृत्व का उस हद तक प्रयोग करने का अवसर नहीं मिला है, जितना उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। अगर संसद के आगामी सत्र में राज्य विधानसभाओं और लोकसभा में महिलाओं के लिए एक तिहाई सीटें आरक्षित करने का विधेयक पेश किया जाता है तो कई चीजें बदल सकती हैं। इस विधेयक से राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व में लिंग भेद नहीं बल्कि समानता होती है। भारत के

संविधान में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच समानता का मूल्य निहित है। पहली लोकसभा (1952-57) में महिलाओं ने लोकसभा की 489 सीटों में से 43 पर चुनाव लड़ा और केवल 14 निर्वाचित हुई। इसी तरह, 1950 में विधानमंडल की कुल तीन हजार सीटों में से 216 महिला उम्मीदवारों में से 82 निर्वाचित हुई। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत वर्तमान में विधायिकाओं में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में 149वें स्थान पर है। केवल 11 प्रतिशत सांसद महिलाएँ हैं। यहाँ तक कि बांग्लादेश और पाकिस्तान में भी यह अनुपात हमारे मुकाबले दोगुना है। भारतीय राजनीति विशेष रूप से राज्य और केंद्र सरकारें अक्सर महिलाओं के साथ सहानुभूति रखने और उनके लिए राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर नेतृत्व करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने में विफल रही हैं। यह डर कि महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण पुरुषों की भागीदारी को सीमित कर देगा, महिलाओं को राजनीतिक आरक्षण से बाहर रखता है और राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी के लिए सबसे बड़ी बाधाओं में से एक है। केवल जब इस बाधा को हटा दिया जाता है और महिलाओं को राजनीतिक आरक्षण के माध्यम से केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर राजनीति का नेतृत्व करने का अवसर दिया जाता है, तभी भारत में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच वास्तविक समानता हासिल की जा सकेगी।

निष्कर्ष

जब भारत को स्वतंत्रता मिली, तब राजनीति में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत तीन से चार प्रतिशत था। आज यह 10 प्रतिशत पर पहुँच गया है। महिलाओं की राजनीति में भागीदारी सफल होती है। इसका एक अच्छा उदाहरण इंदिरा गांधी, सोनिया गांधी का नेतृत्व है। कुछ महिलाओं ने अपना राजनीतिक वर्चस्व साबित किया और राज्य की मुख्यमंत्री बनीं। दिल्ली की मुख्यमंत्री शीला दीक्षित, उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री मायावती, पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्यमंत्री ममता बनर्जी, तमिलनाडु की मुख्यमंत्री जयललिता इस संबंध में कुछ उदाहरण हैं। सुषमा स्वराज, पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री वसुंधरा राजे जैसी महिला नेताओं ने भी राजनीति में अपनी एक अलग जगह बनाई है। कई और महिलाएँ आगे बढ़ रही हैं। आजादी के बाद पिछले 75 सालों में पहली बार किसी महिला ने दो बार राष्ट्रपति पद संभाला है। यह संभव है क्योंकि पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति में महिलाओं का समर्थन किया जाता है। 73वें संविधान संशोधन के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायत, तालुका पंचायत, जिला परिषद, नगर निगम और नगर निगम आदि में आरक्षण के कारण महिलाओं में यह विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि वे राजनीति में भी नेतृत्व कर सकती हैं। आज आजादी के 75 साल बाद भी राजनीति में आने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या जनसंख्या से कम है। महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, गुजरात जैसे राज्यों में, जिन्हें कई मामलों में उन्नत माना जाता है, किसी भी दल के पास कोई महिला उम्मीदवार नहीं है जो मुख्यमंत्री के पद तक पहुँच सके। महाराष्ट्र की हर पार्टी कहती है कि हम महिलाओं को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। हालाँकि, हकीकत इसके बिल्कुल उलट है। महाराष्ट्र की राजनीति में डॉ. विमल मुंदडा, मार्गरेट अल्वा, नीलम गोरे, मृणाल गोरे, प्रभा राव, नवनीत राणा कुछ नाम हैं। उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र की राजनीति में अपनी उपलब्धियाँ साबित की हैं। राज्य हो या लोकसभा चुनाव, नामांकन मिलने के साथ ही महिलाओं की राजनीतिक भागीदारी की होड़ शुरू हो जाती है। 2019 के लोकसभा चुनाव में महाराष्ट्र का उदाहरण लेते हुए, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने 25 सीटों में से 6 महिला उम्मीदवारों को, शिवसेना ने 23 में से 1, कांग्रेस ने 24 में से 3, राकांपा ने 19 में से 1 और वंचित बहुजन विकास अघाड़ी को 4 सीटों पर उतारा। अन्य राज्यों में स्थिति अलग नहीं है। सभी राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा महिलाओं की उम्मीदवारी से इनकार करने का एकमात्र कारण 'वैकल्पिक योग्यता' की कमी है - निर्वाचित योग्यता की कमी और इस कमी को महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण के बिना दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रिमंडल में आज एक भी महिला को जगह नहीं दी गई है। यह महाराष्ट्र जैसे उन्नत राज्य की अवस्था है। आज भी

महिलाओं को भारतीय राजनीति में बहुत कुछ हासिल करना है। यह एक सच्चाई है।

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नागपुर जिले की समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजनान्तर्गत संचालित आंगनवाड़ियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन

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- डॉ. श्रीकांत पाजणकर**

संक्षिप्ति :

देश के मध्य में स्थित नागपुर जिले में नागपुर जिला परिषद के महिला एवं बाल कल्याण विभाग की समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना के तहत पूरक पोषाहार, स्वास्थ्य जांच, टीकाकरण, रेफरल सेवाएँ, गैर-औपचारिक पूर्व-विद्यालय शिक्षा के साथ-साथ पोषण, स्वास्थ्य और आहार शिक्षा जैसी सेवाएँ आंगनवाड़ियों के माध्यम से प्रदान की जाती हैं। नागपुर जिले में आईसीडीएस की 19 परियोजनाएँ हैं। इसके अंतर्गत 3,027 स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ियों में से 2,909 आंगनवाड़ी कार्यरत हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में नागपुर जिले की आंगनवाड़ियों की कार्य दशाओं, बुनियादी सुविधाओं, आंगनवाड़ियों की कार्य दशाओं का उनकी सेवाओं, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं एवं सहायिकाओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन कर निष्कर्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

बीज शब्द : आईसीडीएस, आंगनवाड़ी, आंगनवाड़ी सेविका, आंगनवाड़ी सहायिका, समेकित बाल विकास

नागपुर भारत के हृदयस्थान में स्थित, ऐतिहासिक परंपरा से लाभान्वित, नाग नदी के तट पर स्थित, भोसले और अंग्रेजों द्वारा शासित, नागपुर संधि से उप-राजधानी का दर्जा प्राप्त, ऑरेंज सिटी के नाम से मशहूर और एक मेट्रो शहर बना हुआ एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है। आईसीडीएस बाल विकास के लिए दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी और सबसे अनूठी योजना है।

आईसीडीएस माता मृत्यु दर और बाल कुपोषण को कम करने के लिए भारत सरकार के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और दुनिया में सबसे बड़े कार्यक्रम के रूप में उभरा है। भारत में 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों का अनुपात 15.42 प्रतिशत है। दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा 15.8 करोड़ बच्चे भारत

* शोधार्थी, उच्च शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र, संताजी महाविद्यालय नागपुर।

** शोध निर्देशक, उच्च शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र, संताजी महाविद्यालय नागपुर।

में हैं। गरीबी, खराब वातावरण, बीमारी, संक्रमण, अपर्याप्त प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ, बच्चों की उचित देखभाल की कमी और गलत आहार प्रथाएँ अधिकांश बच्चों के शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास में बाधा डालती हैं। बच्चों के जीवन में बचपन एक महत्वपूर्ण अवधि है। इस अवधि के दौरान बच्चों के संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक, शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास की नींव रखी जाती है। आईसीडीएस योजना बच्चों के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता का प्रतीक है। बच्चों की पूर्व-प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कुपोषण, विकृति, कम सीखने की क्षमता और बाल एवं माता मृत्यु दर भारत के सामने चुनौतियाँ हैं।

केंद्र प्रायोजित समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना पहली बार महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 2 अक्टूबर, 1975 को अमरावती जिले के धारणी तालुका में शुरू की गई थी और धीरे-धीरे पूरे राज्य में लागू की गई और यह योजना 1980-81 से नागपुर जिले में लागू की गई है।¹ इस योजना के तहत 0 से 6 वर्ष की आयु के सभी बच्चे, गर्भवती महिलाएँ, स्तनपान कराने वाली माताएँ और 15 से 45 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग की महिलाएँ लाभार्थी के रूप में शामिल हैं। नागपुर जिले में आयसीडीएस की 19 परियोजनाओं के तहत 3,027 आंगनवाड़ियों में से 2,909 आंगनवाड़ी कार्यरत हैं तथा 2,909 आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता और 1900 सहायिकाएँ आंगनवाड़ी चला रही हैं।² तथापि आंगनवाड़ी भवनों, सुविधाओं तथा परिसरों की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं होने के कारण सेवा प्रदायगी तथा आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं एवं सहायिकाओं के कार्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

उद्देश्य :

1. नागपुर जिले में समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना का अध्ययन करना।
2. नागपुर जिले में समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजनान्तर्गत संचालित आंगनवाड़ियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना।
3. नागपुर जिले में समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजनान्तर्गत आंगनवाड़ियों की दशा सुधारने के उपाय सुझाना।

शोध पविधि :

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में द्वितीयक सामग्री का प्रयोग किया गया है। इसमें शोध लेख, पत्रिकाएँ, समाचार पत्र लेख और रिपोर्ट आदि शामिल हैं।

नागपुर जिले में आंगनवाड़ियों की स्थिति

आईसीडीएस योजना के तहत, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 400-800 आबादी के लिए एक आंगनवाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 300-800 आबादी के लिए एक आंगनवाड़ी की स्थापना की जाती है ताकि पूरक पोषण, स्वास्थ्य जांच, टीकाकरण, रेफरल सेवाएँ, अनौपचारिक पूर्व स्कूली शिक्षा के साथ-साथ पोषण, स्वास्थ्य और आहार शिक्षा जैसी सेवाएँ प्रदान की जा सकें। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं एवं सहायिकाओं को आंगनवाड़ी चलाने एवं हितग्राहियों को सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है। सेवाओं के उचित वितरण के लिए आंगनवाड़ी की पर्याप्त स्थिति आवश्यक है। लेकिन महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नागपुर जिले में आंगनवाड़ियों की स्थिति खराब है और जिले में 538 आंगनवाड़ियों के पास अपना अलग भवन नहीं है। 416 आंगनवाड़ियों में शौचालय की सुविधा नहीं है। इसलिए सरकारी विद्यालयों में 100, सामुदायिक मंदिरों में 62, ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालयों में 21, किराए के भवनों में 154, निजी स्थानों पर 25 तथा 41 आंगनवाड़ियाँ जगह की कमी के कारण अन्य स्थानों पर भरती हैं। यह स्थिति उन आंगनवाड़ियों के लिए बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं है जिनका अपना अलग भवन है। कुछ आंगनवाड़ी भवन जर्जर

हैं।³

टेबल नं. १. नागपुर जिले के आंगनवाड़ियों की स्थितिदर्शक संख्या

अ. क्र.	विवरण	संख्या
१.	स्वतंत्र इमारत में भरनेवाली	२,०६९
२.	स्वतंत्र इमारत न होनेवाली	५३८
३.	शौचालय होनेवाली	१,९०३
४.	शौचालय न होनेवाली	४१६
५.	किराए के भवन में भरनेवाली	१५४
६.	स्कूल में भरनेवाली	११०
७.	निजी स्थानों पर भरनेवाली	२५
८.	समाजमंदिर में भरनेवाली	६२
९.	ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय में भरनेवाली	२१
१०.	अन्य स्थानों पर भरनेवाली	४१

आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता एवं सहायिकाएं पूर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साथ आईसीडीएस के तहत आंगनवाड़ी के माध्यम से बच्चों को पोषाहार उपलब्ध कराती हैं। आंगनवाड़ी के लिए अलग भवन बनाने के लिए शासन द्वारा राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। आंगनवाड़ी जो अपने स्वयं के भवन में हैं, उन आंगनवाड़ियों का भी बुरा हाल है। जिले की अधिकांश मिनी आंगनवाड़ियों के पास स्वयं का भवन नहीं है। तथा आंगनवाड़ियों में 94 सेविकाओं, 206 सहायिकाओं एवं 6 मिनी आंगनवाड़ी सेविकाओं के पद भी रिक्त हैं।⁴

0 से 6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के उचित मानसिक, शारीरिक और सामाजिक विकास की नींव रखकर उनकी पोषण स्थिति में सुधार करना; बाल मृत्यु दर, बाल रुग्णता, कुपोषण और स्कूल छोड़ने की दर को कम करना, माताओं को पोषण शिक्षा प्रदान करके सामान्य स्वास्थ्य और पोषण के संबंध में बच्चों की बेहतर देखभाल करने के लिए माताओं की क्षमता बढ़ाना। बाल विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभागों में नीति कार्यान्वयन का प्रभावी समन्वय करना। ये आईसीडीएस योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं।¹ ये सभी उद्देश्य आंगनवाड़ी की बुनियादी सुविधाओं तथा आंगनवाड़ी की कार्यस्थिति पर निर्भर हैं।

टेबल क्र. 2 नागपुर जिले में कार्यरत आंगनवाड़ी, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता एवं भवन की स्थिति

अ.क्र.	तालुका	आंगनवाड़ियों की संख्या		आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की संख्या	आंगनवाड़ी भवन की स्थिति		
		अनुमत	कार्यरत		स्व-स्वामित्व वाली	भवनों के बिना	शौचालय वाली
१.	नरखेड	१५६	१४५	१४५	१३२	२३	१४२
२.	काटोल	१५८	१४६	१४६	१४३	१५	१०९
३.	कळमेश्वर	१२७	१२१	१२१	१२१	५	१२३
४.	सावनेर	२११	२०७	२०७	१५३	४२	१५२
५.	पारशिवनी	१५९	१५१	१५१	१२६	१६	१२६
६.	रामटेक	१९२	१८७	१८७	१७९	१२	१७९
७.	मौदा	१६९	१६८	१६८	१६२	३	१६४
८.	कामठी	१४२	१३४	१३४	११५	१४	११५
९.	नागपूर (ग्रा)	२२४	२१५	२१५	१७६	१०	२१०
१०.	नागपूर (श)	८६६	८२२	८२२		११	८५७
११.	हिंगणा	२३३	२३०	२३०	१५५	११	२३३
१२.	उमरेड	१२६	१२४	१२४	१२२	४	११८
१३.	कुही	१५२	१५०	१५०	१२८	१९	१३७
१४.	भिवापूर	११२	१०९	१०९	९२	१३	९२
जिल्हा एकूण		३,०२७	२,९०९	२,९०९	१८०४	१९८	२७५७

संदर्भ : जिल्हा आर्थिक व सामाजिक समालोचन- 2020-21⁵

सन् 2020-21 में जिले में कार्यरत 2909 आंगनवाड़ियों में 1,69,493 बच्चे दाखिल थे और लाभार्थी स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं की संख्या 19,741 थी।

आंगनवाड़ियों से संबंधित अन्य समस्याएँ :

आंगनवाड़ियों की मूलभूत सुविधाओं के अलावा 'टेक होम रेशन' योजना से जुड़ी कई समस्याएँ हैं जैसे बंद पैकेट जरूरत की तुलना में उपलब्ध न होना, लाभार्थियों द्वारा बंद पैकेटों में दिया भोजन ग्रहण न करना, पैकेटों में भोजन की दुर्गंध आना। साथ ही कई आंगनवाड़ियों में वजन के कांटे ठीक नहीं हैं, पूरक पोषाहार बनाने के लिए वित्तीय प्रावधान अपर्याप्त है, अपर्याप्त एवं समय पर न मिलने वाले सादील निधि के कारण आंगनवाड़ियों को आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, आंगनवाड़ी सेविकाओं एवं सहायिकाओं के पद रिक्त हैं, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं व सहायिकाओं को समय पर यात्रा भत्ता व पारिश्रमिक नहीं मिलने और उन पर अन्य कार्यों का बोझ पड़ने जैसी कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।⁶

सुझाव एवं निष्कर्ष :

आईसीडीएस के तहत कार्यरत अधिकांश आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं और उनकी स्थिति

खराब है। इस योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए, इसे संशोधित करना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस योजना को स्थायी आधार पर लागू किया जाए, इस योजना के लिए धन की व्यवस्था बढ़ाई जाए, जनभागीदारी प्राप्त की जाए, आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं तथा सहायक की वित्तीय एवं सामाजिक समस्याओं के समाधान को प्राथमिकता दी जाए ।

संदर्भ :

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आदिवासी समुदाय में गरीबी की समस्या : एक अध्ययन

○ डॉ. प्रशांत बोबडे*

गरीबी का आशय हमारे देश के सामने भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी से बढ़ कर दूसरी कोई विकट समस्या नहीं है। किसी भी समाज में गरीबी एक गंभीर समस्या है। आर्थिक असमानता तथा विकास का न होना आधुनिक समय में गरीबी के दो प्रमुख कारण हैं। तीसरी दुनिया के देशों में जहाँ प्रति व्यक्ति आय का स्तर अत्यंत निम्न है, आय और संपत्ति की असमानताओं ने अनेक समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है। जिनमें सबसे गंभीर समस्या गरीबी है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में आर्थिक प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन जनसाधारण की गरीबी पर इसका कोई अपेक्षित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ पाया है। व्यापक गरीबी अभी भी देश के लिए गंभीर समस्या बनी हुई है।

भारत के कुल आबादी में आदिवासी समुदाय का हिस्सा 8.2 प्रतिशत है। (जनसंख्या आयोग, 2011) भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के अनुसार देश में करीब 697 जनजाति समूह निवास करते हैं। जिसमें 75 ऐसी जनजातियाँ हैं जिसे आदिम जनजाति समूह कहते हैं। आदिम समूह का दर्जा अबुझमाडीया, बोडो, बोंदो, बिरहोर, बैगा, कमार, सहारिया और ओंग जनजातियों को मिला है। भील, संथाल और गोंड जैसी आदिवासी (अनुसूचित जनजाति) की संख्या औरों से ज्यादा है। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 की धारा 1 में इन आदिम जनजातियों को अनुसूचित जनजाति कहा गया है। (भारत का संविधान, 2014) भारत में यह जनजातियाँ अब पहाड़ों पर रहते रहते थक चुकी हैं। इनके पास न खेत हैं और न फसल है और नहीं शिक्षा। आज ये लोग सभी प्रकार की शोषण के शिकार हैं। नदियों पर बांध निर्माण, सिंचाई संसाधन, औद्योगिकीकरण इत्यादि के कारण इनकी कृषि योग्य भूमि अधिग्रहण की शिकार हुई है और कई कानूनों द्वारा जंगल, जमीन पर उनका खतियानी हक छीन लिया गया है। झरनों के गंदे पानी से ये काम चलाते हैं और भुखे सो जाते हैं। आज के दौर में आदिवासी समाज अनेकों समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। जिसमें स्वास्थ्य संबंधी, शिक्षा संबंधी, भुखमरी, कुपोषण, गरीबी, अंधविश्वास जैसी समस्याएँ चरम सीमा पर हैं।

बीज शब्द : भारत में आदिवासी, अनुसूचित जनजाति, संविधान, भुखमरी, गरीबी।)

संशोधन के उद्देश्य :

- गरीबी का आशय स्पष्ट करना।
- भारत में आदिवासियों के गरीबी का अध्ययन करना।

✿ सहायक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, तलोदा क.ब.चौ.
उ.म.वि.जलगांव

- आदिवासियों की गरीबी के कारणों की पहचान करना।
- गरीबी उन्मुलन के लिए उपाय सुझाना।

संशोधन पद्धति :

इस शोध निबंध के लिए द्वितीय सामग्री का उपयोग किया गया है, जिसमें संदर्भ ग्रंथ, नियतकालिक, सरकार के अहवाल का आधार लिया गया है।

गरीबी का अर्थ :

मनुष्य को आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं जैसे रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान के साथ-साथ स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त आय का न होना है। (नायडू, 2002) योजना आयोग के अनुसार 2140 कॉलरीज की प्राप्ति करने में विफल सभी व्यक्ति गरीब हैं। गरीबी का अर्थ उस सामाजिक क्रिया से है जिसमें समाज का एक हिस्सा अपने जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा नहीं कर पाता। और न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर निर्वाह करने से वंचित रहता है। दूसरे शब्दों में गरीबी का अभिप्राय जीवन स्वास्थ्य तथा कार्यकुशलता के लिए न्यूनतम उपभोग आवश्यकताओं की प्राप्ति की अयोग्यता से है। सामान्यतः गरीबी का आशय लोगों के निम्न जीवन निर्वाह स्तर से लगाया जाता है। जीवन निर्वाह की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के पुरा न होने से व्यक्ति का जीवन कष्टमय हो जाता है। उसके स्वास्थ्य तथा कार्य कुशलता की हानि होती है। जिससे उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना तथा भविष्य में निर्धनता से छुटकारा पाना कठिन हो जाता है। परिणामतः व्यक्ति गरीबी के दलदल में फंस जाता है।

भारत का आदिवासी मूलतः किसान है। और जल-जंगल-जमीन से उसका नाता जुड़ा हुआ है। वह जंगल के उत्पादन पर गुजर बसर करता है। और प्रकृति तथा उसकी संतति के साथ सहयोगी की भूमिका निभाते हुए, उसकी रक्षा भी करता है। वह उसका उपभोक्ता भी है और पोषक भी। लेकिन भारत के इस आदिवासी समूह से भारत की शेष आबादी आज भी पूरी तरह से परिचित नहीं है। और जो लोग भारत में उन पर राज कर रहे हैं वे भी उनकी संस्कृति, भाषा, जीवनशैली, मूल्यों, आचार संहिताओं तथा उनकी सर्वसहमति व लोकतांत्रिक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था से अनभिज्ञ हैं। अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले आदिवासी यहा सामूहिक खेती करते थे। पूरे गांव की जमीन उनकी ही होती थी। सब मिलकर उपजाते थे। यह उपज आपस में बराबर-बराबर बांट ली जाती थी। अंग्रेजों ने जमींदारी प्रथा शुरू की, जो आज भी कायम है। इसी के माध्यम से आज आदिवासी बंधुआ मजदूर हो कर काम करने को विवश हुआ है। जिससे आदिवासी समुदाय की गरीबी में वृद्धि हुई है। वर्तमान में भारतीय आदिवासियों की गरीबी एक प्रमुख समस्या बन गयी है। जिसके चलते कई तरह के दुष्परिणाम सामने लाकर उनके जीवन को कष्टमय बनाया है; जैसे,

- अत्यधिक गरीबी के कारण उनकी ऋणग्रस्तता बढ़ गई है, जिससे उनकी स्थिति बंधुआ मजदूरों जैसी हो गयी है।
- गरीबी के कारण भुखमरी तथा स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएँ अत्यधिक बढ़ गई हैं।
- गरीबी और भुखमरी की स्थिति से गुजर रहे आदिवासी समुदाय के लोगों को संतुलित भोजन नहीं मिल पाता है। परिणामतः इन लोगों में पोषक तत्वों का अभाव पाया जाता है।
- गरीबी के कारण निरक्षरतः और अज्ञानता बढ़ गई है। परिणामस्वरूप अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पन्न सुअवसरों का लाभ उठा पाना आदिवासी समुदायों द्वारा संभव नहीं हो पाता है।
- आदिवासी समुदाय आधुनिकीकरण विकास में सहभागी नहीं हो पाते हैं।
- गरीबी तथा ऋणग्रस्तता के कारण अक्सर आदिवासियों को अपनी जमीन गिरवी रखनी पड़ती है।

जिसको वे बाद में छुड़ा नहीं पाते।

- गैर आदिवासी तथा सावकारों द्वारा शोषणकारी एवं कपटपूर्ण तरीकों का प्रयोग करके भूमिका अपने पक्ष में हस्तांतरण करवा लिया जाता है।

योजना आयोग 2004-2005 के आकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में रहने वाले विभिन्न जाती और धर्म के लोग जो संपूर्ण भारत की गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाली जनसंख्या का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रतिशत 28.3 है। और शहरी क्षेत्र में संपूर्ण भारत की जनसंख्या 25.7 प्रतिशत गरीबी रेखा के नीचे है। और पूरी जनसंख्या में से आदिवासी समुदाय की गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाली जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 47.3 प्रतिशत है और शहरी क्षेत्र में 33.3 प्रतिशत गरीबी रेखा के नीचे है। आदिवासी समुदाय में शहरी क्षेत्र की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ज्यादा गरीबी है।

भारतीय आदिवासियों की जनसंख्या का विभिन्न राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्र और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबी का प्रतिशत (2004-2005)

अ.क्र.	राज्य	अनुसूचितज नजाती का प्रतिशती (शहरीक्षेत्र)	अनुसूचित जन जाती का प्रतीशत (ग्रामीणक्षेत्र)
1.	ओडीसा	61.8	75.6
2.	मध्यप्रदेश	44.7	58.6
3.	महाराष्ट्र	40.4	56.6
4.	छत्तीसगड	41.0	54.7
5.	झारखंड	45.1	54.2
6.	बिहार	57.2	53.3
	अखिलभारत	33.3	47.3

उपर्युक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट होता है कि शहरी क्षेत्र की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाली जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत जादा है।

आदिवासी समुदाय में गरीबी के कारण :

1. **अशिक्षा** : अशिक्षा भारतीय आदिवासी समुदाय की गरीबी का प्रमुख कारण रहा हैं 1951 में आदिवासी समुदाय में शिक्षा की दर अत्यंत कम थी। और विगत 70 वर्षों में किए गये प्रयासों के बावजूद आज भी मात्र 35% से 40% है। अशिक्षा से कार्यकुशलता में कमी और इसके कारण आदिवासी समुदाय में मानव संसाधनों का समुचित विकास नहीं हो पाता, परिणामतः गरीबी बढ़ती ही जाती है।
2. **ऋणग्रस्तता** : आदिवासी समुदाय की स्थिति अत्यधिक ऋणग्रस्तता की होती है। ऋणग्रस्तता के कारण उनकी स्थिति बंधुआ मजदूरों जैसी हो गयी है। इससे उनमें गरीबी और बढ़ती है।
3. **स्वास्थ्य** : आदिवासी समुदाय में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सेवाएँ बहुत ही कम मिलती है। अक्सर उनको बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं से ग्रस्त रहते हैं। इस वजह से भी उनमें गरीबी बढ़ती है।

4. **भूमि हस्तांतरण** : आदिवासी समुदाय में भूमि हस्तांतरण का मतलब उनकी भूमिका गैर आदिवासियों में हस्तांतरण से है। जो आज भारतीय आदिवासियों की प्रमुख समस्या बन गई है।
5. **जनसंख्या** : आमतौर पर आदिवासी समुदाय में अशिक्षा के कारण जनसंख्या में वृद्धि दर ज्यादा है। परिणामस्वरूप कृषि पर निर्भर होने के कारण रोजगार की संधि उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती। और गरीबी में वृद्धि होती रहती है।
6. **पुरानी सामाजिक परंपराएँ** : आदिवासी समुदाय में पुरानी सामाजिक परंपराएँ तथा रूढ़ियाँ हैं। इससे विकास की दर में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है। जिसका परिणाम गरीबी बढ़ जाती है।
7. **बेरोजगारी** : आदिवासी समुदाय में उत्पादन के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं होते। ज्यादातर लोग बेकारी में ही जीवन-यापन करते हैं। बेरोजगारी की समस्या गरीबी के मुख्य कारणों में से एक है।

परिणाम:

- आदिवासी समुदाय में गरीबी के कारण बढ़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है।
 - गरीबी के कारण जनसंख्या में वृद्धि दर बढ़ती जाती है।
 - गैर आदिवासी की तुलना में प्रतिव्यक्ति आय कम होने की वजह से आर्थिक असमानताओं में वृद्धि हो रही है।
 - गरीबी के कारण आदिवासी समुदाय अच्छी शिक्षा से वंचित रहते हैं।
 - गरीबी के कारण आदिवासी समुदाय को अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ नहीं मिल पाती।
- इस तरह गरीबी के कारण आदिवासी समुदाय के विकास पर विपरीत परिणाम हो रहे हैं।

सुझाव :

- क. आदिवासी समुदाय के छात्रों को बिना कोई दिक्कत के ऊँची शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए।
- ख. आदिवासी समुदाय में वेतन दर रोजगार की संधि निर्माण की जानी चाहिए।
- ग. आदिवासी समुदाय की समस्याओं को सावधानी पूर्वक समझना चाहिए और उसी के अनुरूप उनके विकास कार्यक्रम का निर्धारण किया जाना चाहिए।
- घ. नीति-निर्धारण या विकास कार्यक्रम में आदिवासी समुदाय की सहभागिता को सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।
- ङ. आदिवासी समुदाय में शिक्षा का प्रसार कर के उन्हें अधिकाधिक जागरूक बनाया जाए, जिससे वे संवैधानिक सुरक्षा का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें।

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चंद्रपुर जिले के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए नीति निर्माण में जिला परिषद् सदस्यों की भूमिका

○ रचना धर्मदास वानखडे*

○ डॉ. पी.एस. शंभरकर**

संक्षिप्त :

भारतीय लोकतंत्र दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र वाला देश है। नीति निर्माण की प्रक्रिया सभी कार्यों में सबसे जटिल कार्य है जो सभी के उद्देश्य को पूरा करता है। निर्वाचित सदस्य चंद्रपुर जिले की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास योजनाओं की किसी भी नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। इसलिए, हमें यह जानना चाहिए कि जिला परिषद के तीन स्तंभ जो प्रतिनिधि सदस्यों, आयुक्त और कार्यकारी अधिकारियों की भागीदारी पर निर्भर करते हैं, नीति निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में कैसे योगदान करते हैं। वे जिला स्तर पर विकास योजनाएँ बनाते हैं और साथ ही पंचायत समिति की सहायता से सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच धन वितरण को नियंत्रित करते हैं।

इस पत्र की विषय वस्तु की बेहतर समझ के लिए चंद्रपुर जिले के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए नीति निर्माण कैसे आवश्यक है, इस पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। पेपर को मुख्य रूप से तीन खंडों में बांटा गया है पेपर का पहला भाग नीति निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को ट्रैक करता है। पेपर का दूसरा भाग नीति निर्माण में प्रतिनिधि सदस्यों की भूमिका से संबंधित है और पेपर का तीसरा भाग जिला परिषद की शक्ति और कार्यों को ट्रैक करने की कोशिश करता है।

बीज शब्द : जिला परिषद, नीति निर्माण, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जिला परिषद सदस्यों की भूमिका

जिला स्तर पर, पंचायती राज संरचना को जिला परिषद के रूप में जाना जाता है। यह जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के बाद प्रकट होता है और इसका कार्यस्थल जिला मुख्यालय पर स्थित है। जिला कलेक्टर या जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या उपायुक्त जिले का प्रमुख होता है। जिला परिषद पंचायत राज व्यवस्था का सबसे शीर्ष स्तर है और राज्य सरकार और ग्राम स्तर की ग्राम पंचायत के बीच की कड़ी के रूप में कार्य करती है। जिला परिषद के सदस्य जिले के विकास के लिए निर्णय लेते हैं और ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच धन वितरित करते हैं।

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जिला पंचायत जिसे जिला परिषद या जिला परिषद के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का तीसरा स्तर है। ग्राम पंचायत की तरह जिला पंचायत भी एक निर्वाचित निकाय है। ब्लॉक समितियों के अध्यक्ष भी जिला पंचायत का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। ब्लॉक पंचायत की तरह सांसद और विधायक भी जिला पंचायत के सदस्य होते हैं। सरकार मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी को मुख्य लेखा अधिकारी, मुख्य योजना अधिकारी और एक या एक से अधिक उप सचिवों के साथ जिला पंचायत के प्रशासन को चलाने के लिए नियुक्त करती है जो सीधे मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी के अधीन काम करते हैं और उनकी सहायता करते हैं। जिला परिषद अध्यक्ष जिला पंचायत का राजनीतिक प्रमुख होता है।

प्राधिकरणों के त्रिस्तरीय गठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी का विस्तार करना, स्थानीय जरूरतों और प्राथमिकताओं को बेहतर ढंग से स्पष्ट करना और उत्तरदायित्व और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ आस-पास के स्रोतों का अधिक पर्यावरण अनुकूल उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 29 सुविधाओं को हस्तांतरित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। ये प्रतिष्ठान केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते रहे हैं, संभवतः कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी में अतिरिक्त भूमिका निभाते रहे हैं। संभवतः कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी में अतिरिक्त भूमिका निभाते रहे हैं। जिला परिषद जिला स्तर पर विकास योजनाएं बनाती है साथ ही पंचायत समिति की सहायता से सभी ग्राम पंचायतों के बीच धन वितरण को विनियमित करती है।

भारत के संविधान की ग्यारहवीं अनुसूची जिला परिषद को सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक विकास के लिए योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी सौंपती है। भूमि और उनके सुधार, लघु सिंचाई, मत्स्य पालन, कृषि, लघु वन उपज, सामाजिक वानिकी, लघु उद्योग, पशुपालन, खादी और अन्य कुटीर उद्योग, ईंधन, ईंधन और चारा, गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए बेहतर बिजली सुविधा, शुद्ध पेयजल, युवाओं के लिए तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, गरीबी उन्मूलन, उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम, बेहतर स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता सुविधा, महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास, परिवार और सामाजिक कल्याण, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों का कल्याण, ये सभी मामले जिले के सामाजिक और ग्रामीण विकास में शामिल हैं। जिला परिषद के माध्यम से ग्राम सभा और ब्लॉक-स्तरीय निकायों की सभी विकास गतिविधियों का अवलोकन और पर्यवेक्षण किया जाता है। समिति के अधिकांश बजट जिला परिषदों की सहायता से पारित और स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। स्वीकृत बजट जो पंचायत समिति को अधिकारियों के माध्यम से वितरित किया जाता है, जिला परिषदों के माध्यम से वितरित किया जाता है। पंचायत समिति के आर्थिक विकास कार्यों में जिला परिषद महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है।

विकास की रणनीतियाँ लिखित और लचीला भी होना चाहिए और सभी सदस्यों की उचित राय को स्वीकार करने के लिए पर्याप्त होना चाहिए। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जिले के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए आवश्यक हर स्थिति की अनूठी समस्याओं का समाधान होगा। उचित निर्णय की सुविधा और किसी भी प्रकार के पूर्वाग्रह को समाप्त करने के लिए किसी भी नीति को तैयार करने से पहले तथ्यों और अन्य संबंधित डेटा को अर्जित किया जाना चाहिए। हालांकि नीतियों को किसी भी संदेह से मुक्त होने की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें अत्यंत विस्तृत प्रक्रियाओं का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहिए। सभी विकास योजनाओं को किसी भी संदेह से मुक्त होने की आवश्यकता है, उन्हें अब असाधारण विशिष्ट प्रक्रियाओं का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहिए। नीतियों का हर दिन प्रकृति में होना बेहतर है क्योंकि वे भविष्य में किए जाने वाले आंदोलनों पर मार्गदर्शन पेशकश करने की दृष्टि से तैयार की जाती हैं।

नीति निर्माण का एक अन्य मुख्य पहलू यह है कि नीतियों और उनके कार्यों के बारे में स्पष्ट संचार होना चाहिए। सभी को नीतियों को बिना किसी भ्रम के आसानी से समझना चाहिए। इसके बाद, नीति को नीति निर्माण के विभिन्न सदस्यों और विभागों द्वारा अवलोकन के लिए रखा जाएगा।

2. साहित्य समीक्षा

नीति-निर्माण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। एक बार किसी नीति के स्वीकृत या अपना लिए जाने के बाद यह समाप्त नहीं हो जाती। जैसा कि एंडरसन ने देखा कि विकास योजनाएँ वास्तव में बनाई गई हैं क्योंकि यह वास्तविकता से प्रबंधित और निर्देशित है क्योंकि यह अस्तित्व में है (एंडरसन, 1975)। नीति प्रक्रिया का प्रत्येक चरण-निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन, मूल्यांकन एक दूसरे से भिन्न होना चाहिए। नीति प्रक्रिया में नीति गतिविधि के चरण होते हैं जैसे कि निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन और मूल्यांकन। बिकर्लैंड का मानना है कि नीति प्रक्रिया एक बिकर्लैंड का मानना है कि नीति प्रक्रिया एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है जो योजना अवधारणाओं को तैयार करने, संचालन और वास्तविक योजनाओं के मूल्यांकन में व्याख्यायित करती है जिन्हें क्रियान्वित किया जाता है और जिनका रचनात्मक प्रभाव होता है। (बिकर्लैंड, 2011)। उदाहरण के लिए, ईस्टोनियन (सिस्टम) मॉडल की मुख्य विशेषताएँ प्राप्त इनपुट के संदर्भ में नीति प्रक्रिया को देखने की है, पर्यावरण से प्रवाह के रूप में, इनपुट चैनलों के माध्यम से मध्यस्थता; राजनीतिक प्रणाली के भीतर मांगें (इनपुट्स के साथ) और उनका नीतिगत आउटपुट में रूपांतरण।

महाराष्ट्र में पंचायत राज प्रणाली को भारत के लिए एक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है, और महाराष्ट्र ने पंचायत राज प्रणाली को मजबूत करने में देश का नेतृत्व किया है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा गठित बलवंतराय मेहता समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत राज व्यवस्था अस्तित्व में आई और इसका नाम बदलकर पंचायत राज कर दिया गया। त्रिस्तरीय प्रणाली वास्तव में राजस्थान की पहल पर लागू की गई थी। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के गठन के बाद, बलवंतराय मेहता समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र जिला परिषद और पंचायत समिति अधिनियम 1961 में पारित किया गया और महाराष्ट्र में वास्तविक अर्थों में पंचायत राज शुरू हुआ।

बोंगिरवार और पी. बी. पाटिल की समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार, जिला योजना और विकास बोर्ड और जिला ग्रामीण विकास प्रणाली 1982 से लागू हुई। मुंबई ग्राम पंचायत अधिनियम 1958 और महाराष्ट्र जिला परिषद और पंचायत समिति संशोधन विधेयक 1994 को अधिनियमित किया गया था। 73वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन पंचायती राज संरचना के समर्थन में मदद करता है। ग्राम सभा को अनिवार्य (ग्राम सभा संवैधानिक दर्जा) बनाया गया।

नई नीति के अनुसार एक तिहाई (33.33 प्रतिशत) सीटें महिला सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित थीं, 50 प्रतिशत। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को जनसंख्या के अनुपात में आरक्षण दिया गया। राज्य चुनाव आयोग और राज्य वित्त आयोग की स्थापना की गई, पंचायतों की अवधि 5 वर्ष थी, चुनाव में खड़े होने की आयु 21 वर्ष थी, प्रत्येक 5 वर्ष में चुनाव कराना अनिवार्य था, सरपंच के पदों के लिए भी आरक्षण लागू किया गया था, अध्यक्ष, पंचायत समिति एवं अध्यक्ष, जिला परिषद।

3. अध्ययन के उद्देश्य :

वर्तमान शोध पत्र चंद्रपुर जिले के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए नीति निर्माण में जिला परिषद प्रतिनिधि की भूमिका पर आधारित है। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों पर विचार किया जाता है:

1. अध्ययन का प्रथम उद्देश्य चंद्रपुर जिले की ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों के बारे में जानना है।

2. अध्ययन का दूसरा उद्देश्य योजना निर्माण की प्रक्रिया के बारे में जानना है।
3. अध्ययन का तीसरा उद्देश्य कवरेज बनाने में सलाहकार व्यक्तियों की स्थिति के बारे में जानना है।
4. अध्ययन का चौथा उद्देश्य जिला परिषद के कार्यों और शक्तियों के बारे में जानना है।

4. अनुसंधान पद्धति

संपूर्ण अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से द्वितीयक आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। जहाँ अनुसंधानकर्ता चंद्रपुर जिला परिषद के संसाधनों को खंगालने का प्रयास करता है। नीति निर्माण के तरीके का पता लगाने के लिए शोधकर्ता कई पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं और कई न्यायिक घोषणाओं को भी पढ़ता है। सीखने का मूल्यांकन कुछ लेखों और पुस्तकों से अधिक की समीक्षा के आधार पर किया जाता है और कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक स्रोत परिणाम खोजने के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। वर्णनात्मक मूल्यांकन जिला परिषद के सदस्यों द्वारा नीति निर्माण से संबंधित विचारों का मूल्यांकन और विश्लेषण करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला प्रमुख उपकरण है।

5. अध्ययन की सीमाएँ :

अध्ययन केवल द्वितीयक आँकड़ों के माध्यम से एकत्र किया गया है।

6. चंद्रपुर जिले की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

1960 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के निर्माण के बाद, चंद्रपुर को राज्य के एक जिले के रूप में गिना गया। धीरे-धीरे चंद्रपुर का विस्तार होने लगा और चंद्रपुर में पंद्रह तालुका थे। चंद्रपुर के उत्तर में नागपुर, वर्धा, भंडारा और पूर्व में गढ़चिरोली है। दक्षिण में तेलंगाना में आदिलाबाद जिला है और पश्चिम में यवतमाल जिला है। प्रकृति ने चंद्रपुर को उपजाऊ भूमि, खनिज भंडार दिया हुआ है। 4834.88 वर्ग किमी जिले का वन क्षेत्र है। जिले में जलाऊ लकड़ी, तेंदू पत्ता, बांस, गोंद आदि वनोपजों के साथ-साथ उत्कृष्ट गुणवत्ता की सागौन की लकड़ी का उत्पादन बड़ी मात्रा में होता है। आनंदवन परियोजना 1948 में प्रसिद्ध समाजसेवी बाबा द्वारा शुरू की गई थी। महाराष्ट्र के आमटे वरोरा तालुका में कार्यरत हैं। जहां नेत्रहीन, विकलांग व कुष्ठ रोगियों का इलाज किया जाता है। इन सबके साथ ही जिले में ताडोबा अंधारी टाइगर रिजर्व चंद्रपुर जिले की एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना है जिसने बाघों को वैश्विक प्रसिद्धि दिलाई। ताडोबा में पर्यटन के लिए एक ऑनलाइन बुकिंग प्रणाली है। ताडोबा में वन विभाग की ओर से खुली जिप्सी और खुली बसों की व्यवस्था की गई है। ताडोबा मुख्य रूप से रॉयल बंगाल टाइगर के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। 2018-19 के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक ताडोबा जंगल में 100 से ज्यादा बाघ हैं। इसके अलावा, ताडोबा में पर्यटन के लिए अगरजारी गेट के पास रणगांव, तेंदुआ, बरसिंग और तितली पार्क जैसे अन्य जानवर भी हैं। ताडोबा मुख्य रूप से रॉयल बंगाल टाइगर के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। 2018-19 के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक ताडोबा जंगल में 100 से ज्यादा बाघ हैं। इसके अलावा, ताडोबा में पर्यटन के लिए अगरजारी गेट के पास रणगांव, तेंदुआ, बरसिंग और तितली पार्क जैसे अन्य जानवर भी हैं। ताडोबा मुख्य रूप से रॉयल बंगाल टाइगर के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। 2018-19 के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक ताडोबा जंगल में 100 से ज्यादा बाघ हैं। इसके अलावा, ताडोबा में पर्यटन के लिए अगरजारी गेट के पास रणगांव, तेंदुआ, बरसिंग और तितली पार्क जैसे अन्य जानवर भी हैं।

7. योजना निर्माण की प्रक्रिया

नीति निर्माण भारत सरकार की सभी श्रेणियों की एक अभिन्न विशेषता है। भारत। सरकारी कामकाज के आचरण के लिए अनुच्छेद इक्यावन के तहत कुछ नियम बनाए गए हैं जो भारत में नीति प्रक्रिया से

संबंधित हैं। संविधान का निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन 77³। कार्य के नियम निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रित करते हैं और इन नियमों के दायरे में जिला परिषद में सदस्यों की बैठक द्वारा नीतिगत निर्णय लिए जाते सामान्य तौर पर, नीति निर्माण प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित चरणों को शामिल किया जाता है।

1. **समस्या की पहचान:** सरकारी कार्रवाई की मांगों के माध्यम से नीतिगत समस्याओं की पहचान।
2. **योजना निर्धारण:** इस चरण में नीति निर्माण की प्रस्तावना के रूप में सटीक सार्वजनिक मुद्दों पर जनसंचार माध्यमों और सार्वजनिक अधिकारियों के हित पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना।
3. **योजना बनाना :** इस चरण में हित समूहों, मुख्य कार्यपालक कार्यालय के अधिकारियों, सरकार की समितियों, उस समस्या पर चर्चा आदि द्वारा नीतिगत प्रस्तावों का विकास किया जाना चाहिए।
4. **योजना का प्राधिकरण:** इस चरण में उन्हें कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और अदालतों की मदद से राजनीतिक चालों के माध्यम से विकास योजनाओं के संकल्प और अधिनियमन को तैयार करना चाहिए।
5. **योजना का क्रियान्वयन:** इस चरण में उन्हें संगठित नौकरशाही, सार्वजनिक व्यय और सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा की जाने वाली चीजों द्वारा की गई विकास योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन होना चाहिए।
6. **योजना का मूल्यांकन:** इस चरण में उन्हें सरकारी कंपनियों, बाहरी सलाहकारों, प्रेस और जनता की मदद से विकास योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए।

हॉगवुड और गुन (वास्तविक दुनिया के लिए नीति विश्लेषण, 1984) ने योजना बनाने की प्रक्रिया में 9 आवश्यक श्रेणियों की पहचान की है, हॉगवुड और गुन (वास्तविक दुनिया के लिए नीति विश्लेषण, 1984) ने योजना बनाने की प्रक्रिया में 9 आवश्यक श्रेणियों की पहचान की है, निर्णय लेने का निर्णय (एजेंडा सेटिंग), निर्णय कैसे करें (मुद्दे को छानना), मुद्दे की परिभाषा, पूर्वानुमान, उद्देश्यों और प्राथमिकताओं को निर्धारित करना, विकल्प विश्लेषण, नीति कार्यान्वयन, निगरानी और नियंत्रण, मूल्यांकन और समीक्षा और नीति रखरखाव, उत्तराधिकार और समाप्ति। मई और वाइल्डवस्की (1978) के नीति चक्र में एजेंडा-सेटिंग, मुद्दे का विश्लेषण, कार्यान्वयन, मूल्यांकन और समाप्ति शामिल है।

8. नीति निर्माण में जिला परिषद सदस्यों की भूमिका

जिला परिषद एक निर्वाचित निकाय है। जिला परिषद में ब्लॉक पंचायत के ब्लॉक प्रमुख का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होता है। राज्य विधानमंडल के सदस्य और भारत की संसद के सदस्य जिला परिषद के सदस्य हैं। जिला परिषद पंचायत राज व्यवस्था का सबसे शीर्ष स्तर है और राज्य सरकार और ग्राम स्तर की ग्राम पंचायत के बीच की कड़ी के रूप में कार्य करती है।

सभी सदस्य एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं जो नीति निर्माण में शामिल होते हैं। चंद्रपुर जिले की जिला परिषद मुख्य निकाय है जो ऐसे निर्णयों के लिए वैध तर्क प्रदान करके कानून और नीतियां बनाती है। यह जनता के लिए मुद्दों और उनकी संबंधित नीतियों पर बहस करने के लिए एक माध्यम के रूप में कार्य करता है। जिला परिषद पंचायत राज संस्थाओं में सर्वोच्च निकाय या जिला स्तर पर पंचायतें हैं, जब अपने निर्वाचित सदस्यों के आधार पर एक नीति को अंतिम रूप देने की बात आती है, जो भारतीय संविधान से अपनी शक्तियाँ प्राप्त करते हैं। हालाँकि, विधायिका के पास केवल सलाहकार शक्ति है, यह किसी भी नीति में बाधा नहीं डाल सकती है। विधायिका किसी भी नीति की आलोचना करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन उस पर आदेश नहीं दे सकती। इसलिए, विधायिका प्रधान मंत्री और उनके कैबिनेट मंत्रियों द्वारा पेश की गई हर नीति के प्रस्तावों की जांच कर सकती है, लेकिन यह स्वयं नेतृत्व करने में सक्षम नहीं है।

हमें जिला परिषद को एक संवैधानिक उपकरण के रूप में मानना चाहिए जो एक नीति निर्माण निकाय से अधिक सरकार के निर्णयों को मान्य करता है। किसी भी योजना को सरकारी समूहों के निर्णयों के आधार पर बैठक में प्रस्तुत निर्वाचित सदस्यों द्वारा स्वीकार या अस्वीकार किया जाएगा, इसलिए एक नीति का भाग्य निश्चित रूप से जिला परिषद में निर्वाचित सदस्यों के निर्णयों पर आधारित होता है। यह नहीं माना जा सकता है कि जिला परिषद का प्रत्येक सदस्य किसी विशेष नीति के विषय से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ है, इसलिए शक्तियों को विभिन्न समितियों को वितरित किया जाना चाहिए। यह न केवल नीति का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन प्रदान करता है बल्कि नीति के संबंध में निर्णय लेने में आवश्यक विशेषज्ञता भी प्रदान करता है।

9. जिला परिषद की भूमिकाएं और शक्तियाँ

1. किसी प्रजा का जिला परिषद् को स्थानान्तरण समय-समय पर सरकार के अनुमोदन से होगा।
2. शर्तों और अपवादों के अधीन रहते हुए, जैसा कि सरकार समय-समय पर लागू कर सकती है, जिले के आर्थिक विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करना और समन्वित कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना जिला परिषद का कार्य होगा। ऐसी योजनाएँ

10. निष्कर्ष :

जिला परिषद पंचायत राज व्यवस्था का सबसे शीर्ष स्तर है और राज्य सरकार और ग्राम स्तर की ग्राम पंचायत के बीच की कड़ी के रूप में कार्य करती है। भारत में सरकार के सभी स्तरों पर नीति-निर्माण एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। कोई भी नीति निर्माण सत्तारूढ़ दल के बहुमत पर निर्भर करता है और सत्तारूढ़ दल का बहुमत बैठक में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि सदस्यों की सक्रिय भागीदारी पर निर्भर करता है।

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भारत में मौलिक मानवाधिकारों का इतिहास और विकास

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संक्षिप्ति :

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कुछ मौलिक प्राकृतिक अधिकारों की अनुमति है जो उसके मानव विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं जिन्हें मानव अधिकार कहा जाता है। अधिकार और मौलिक अधिकार भारत के संविधान के खंड हैं जो लोगों को उनके अधिकार प्रदान करते हैं। इन मौलिक अधिकारों को सभी नागरिकों के बुनियादी मानवाधिकारों के रूप में माना जाता है, चाहे उनका लिंग, जाति, धर्म आदि कुछ भी हो। ये खंड संविधान के महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं, जो भारत के संविधान द्वारा 1947 और 1949 के बीच विकसित किए गए हैं।

इस पत्र की विषय वस्तु के लिए भारत में मौलिक मानवाधिकारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। वर्तमान शोध पत्र को मुख्य रूप से तीन खंडों में विभाजित किया गया है, पेपर के पहले भाग में भारत में मानवाधिकारों के विकास की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि को जानने की कोशिश की गई है। पेपर का दूसरा भाग मानवाधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए संवैधानिक योजना से संबंधित है। पेपर के तीसरे भाग में कोशिश की गई है कि इस विषय पर न्यायिक प्रतिक्रिया और स्वतंत्रता के बाद के वर्षों में मानव अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के प्रति न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण कैसे बदल गया।

बीज शब्द : मौलिक मानव अधिकार, भारत, संविधान, न्यायिक, इतिहास आदि।

1. शोध प्रविधि :

सम्पूर्ण अध्ययन द्वितीयक आँकड़ों पर आधारित है। शोधकर्ता भारत में मानवाधिकारों के स्रोत का पता लगाने की कोशिश करता है। शोधकर्ता भारत में प्रचलित कानूनों का पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं और विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं का भी अध्ययन करता है। विभिन्न लेखों और पुस्तकों की समीक्षा के आधार पर अध्ययन का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। परिणाम का पता लगाने के लिए प्राथमिक डेटा का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। वर्णनात्मक विश्लेषण भारत में मानवाधिकारों से संबंधित विचार का मूल्यांकन और विश्लेषण करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला प्रमुख उपकरण है।

2. अध्ययन की सीमाएँ :

अध्ययन केवल द्वितीयक आँकड़ों के माध्यम से एकत्र किया गया है।

✳ सहायक प्राध्यापक, एस. चंद्र महिला महाविद्यालय, अमगांव, गोंडा।

3. उद्देश्य :

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र मानवाधिकारों के घोर विनाश पर आधारित विभिन्न मुद्दों के विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पर आधारित है। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों पर विचार किया गया है:

1. भारत में मानवाधिकारों की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि और विकास का अध्ययन करना।
2. भारत में मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए संवैधानिक ढांचे का अध्ययन करना
3. आजादी के बाद के वर्षों में मानवाधिकारों की सुरक्षा के प्रति न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण में किस प्रकार बदलाव आया, इसका अध्ययन करना

4. साहित्य समीक्षा

सिंह, कबितैन ने मानवाधिकारों और संविधान पर अपने शोध कार्य में व्यापक रूप से भारतीय लोगों के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए गठित संवैधानिक तंत्रों पर चर्चा करने की कोशिश की है। आशीष कुमार दास और प्रशांत कुमार मोहंती ने भारत में मानवाधिकारों के अपने शोध कार्य में हमारे देश में मानवाधिकारों की स्थिति का आकलन करने की कोशिश की है कि संवैधानिक तंत्र मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा और प्रचार करने में कितना सफल हैं, साथ ही शिक्षा की क्या भूमिका है। क्या शिक्षा भारत में मानव अधिकारों के प्रति लोगों को चेतना देता है?

के.एल.भाटिया ने न्यायिक सक्रियता और सामाजिक परिवर्तन के अपने शोध कार्य में भारत में मानवाधिकारों से संबंधित मुद्दों और मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा में जनहित याचिकाओं और न्यायिक सक्रियता की भूमिका पर भी चर्चा की। ए.एस. कौशिक ने मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के अपने शोध कार्य में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों और प्रकृति और इन अधिकारों की रक्षा के दौरान लोगों की लाचारी को दर्शाया है यदि राज्य तंत्र इन उल्लंघनों का पक्षकार है।

एन. सनाजाओबा ने मानवाधिकारों के अपने संपादित कार्य में मानवाधिकारों के वैचारिक ढांचे और भारत में इसके विभिन्न आयामों को प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसमें बाल अधिकार, जनहित याचिका, न्यायिक प्रतिक्रियाएँ, सत्तारूढ़ अभिजात वर्ग शामिल हैं। प्रोफेसर पी.एस. रेड्डी, पी.डी. गागोई, संध्या गोस्वामी ने इस पुस्तक में मानव अधिकारों के उल्लंघन के स्तर पर चर्चा की है और व्यक्त किया है कि मानवाधिकारों में सुधार के लिए संस्थागत तंत्र पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

महात्मा गांधी और मार्टिन लूथर किंग ने अनैतिक सरकारी कार्यों के लिए अहिंसक प्रतिरोध की अवधारणा को विकसित और प्रचारित करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी ने कहा कि एक का सम्मान, पूरे ब्रह्मांड पर समान रूप से लागू होता है। सभी मानव जाति सार में एक समान हैं। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की भयावहता ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में आधुनिक मानवाधिकार आंदोलन को जन्म दिया और मान्यता दी।

1941 में रूजवेल्ट की उद्घोषणा भाषण और अभिव्यक्ति की चार स्वतंत्रता, विश्वास की स्वतंत्रता, भय और अभाव से मुक्ति-मानकों के सार्वभौमिक रूप से स्वीकार्य सेट के साथ-साथ एनजीओ के कार्य इन दिशाओं में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विकास थे। लेकिन यह स्थापना थी 1945 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र, और मानवाधिकारों की प्रतिबद्धता के लिए बाद की अंतराष्ट्रीय चिंता जिसने इस आंदोलन के दायरे को चौड़ा किया। इस युद्ध के बाद के मानवाधिकार शासन की आधारशिला मानव अधिकारों की सार्वभौमिक घोषणा थी जिसे 10 दिसंबर, 1948 को अपनाया गया था, जिसे आमतौर पर मानवाधिकार दिवस के रूप में जाना जाता है।

5. मौलिक अधिकार क्या है?

मौलिक अधिकारों को सभी नागरिकों के बुनियादी मानवाधिकारों के रूप में माना जाता है, चाहे उनका

लिंग, जाति, धर्म आदि कुछ भी हो। ये खंड संविधान के महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं, जो 1947 और 1949 के बीच भारत के संविधान द्वारा विकसित किए गए हैं। मानव की अवधारणा 20वीं सदी में अधिकारों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वीकृति मिलनी शुरू हो गई। हालाँकि, मानवाधिकारों की धारणा उतनी ही पुरानी है जितनी कि मानवता। मानव अधिकारों की अवधारणा विभिन्न युगों में विभिन्न चरणों में विकसित हुई है और आज हम जो अवधारणा देख रहे हैं, उसे बनने में काफी समय लगा है। ये अधिकार सभी प्राचीन समाजों में मौजूद थे, हालाँकि, इसे अलग-अलग नामों से जाना जाता है, इसमें सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक और नागरिक अधिकार शामिल हैं। ये अधिकार सभी मनुष्यों के लिए पर्याप्त हैं क्योंकि ये गरिमा और स्वतंत्रता के साथ स्थिर हैं जो अंततः सामाजिक कल्याण की ओर ले जाते हैं।

भारत दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा आबादी वाला देश है और सबसे अलग और सांस्कृतिक रूप से अलग आबादी वाला देश है। भारत का एक लंबा सभ्यता इतिहास रहा है और देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में विभिन्न प्रकार के शासकों को देखा है। आजादी के बाद लोकतंत्र को राष्ट्र पर शासन करने के साधन के रूप में अपनाया गया और 21वीं सदी की शुरुआत में भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र बन गया। यह उल्लेख करना भी काफी महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत को स्वतंत्रता तब मिली जब दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों की अवधारणा पनप रही थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत का संविधान मौलिक अधिकारों की रक्षा के प्रति मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता दिखाता है जो कमोबेश बुनियादी मानवाधिकार हैं।

भारत में छह मौलिक अधिकार हैं। इसमें समानता का अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार, धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार और संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार शामिल हैं।

6. भारत में मानवाधिकारों का इतिहास और विकास

i. प्राचीन काल में मानव अधिकार: मानव अधिकार की अवधारणा पश्चिमी क्षेत्र की नहीं है। यह उन मूल्यों का क्रिस्टलीकरण है जो संपूर्ण मानव जाति के लिए सामान्य हैं। मानवाधिकारों की संयुक्त घोषणा 1948 अचानक छोड़े जाने से नहीं आई बल्कि यह उस पथ पर एक मील का पत्थर है जिस पर मानव अधिकार की अवधारणा पहले से ही सदियों से यात्रा कर रही है। वास्तव में मानव अधिकार की भाषा यूरोपीय देशों की देन है लेकिन मानवाधिकार की अवधारणा उतनी ही पुरानी है जितनी कि भारतीय संस्कृति। मानव ने वैदिक युग से ही सभी के लिए मानवाधिकारों और मौलिक स्वतंत्रता के प्रति अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की।

ii. मध्यकालीन काल में मानवाधिकार : मध्ययुगीन काल भारत में मुस्लिम युग का प्रतीक है। मुगल काल से पहले सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक अधिकारों की शृंखला मौजूद थी लेकिन मुगलों के आगमन के साथ, हिंदू बुरी तरह से तनाव में थे। मानवाधिकारों की अवधारणा अंधेरे में खो गई। लेकिन अकबर के 1526-1605 के काल में प्रवेश के साथ, एक बार फिर सामाजिक, धार्मिक और राजनीतिक अधिकारों को बहुत सम्मान दिया गया। अपनी धार्मिक नीति, दीन-ए-इलाही में उन्होंने धर्मनिरपेक्षता और धार्मिक सहिष्णुता के विचार का प्रचार करने का प्रयास किया। इसी तरह, भक्ति हिंदू और सूफी इस्लामिक जैसे विभिन्न धार्मिक आंदोलनों ने मानवाधिकारों के उद्भव में उल्लेखनीय योगदान दिया, जो कई बार अन्य मुगल साम्राज्यों जैसे औरंगजेब, बाबर, हुमायूँ आदि द्वारा दबा दिए गए थे।

iii. आधुनिक भारत में मानवाधिकार : यह काल ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के आगमन से प्रारंभ होता है। 1773 के रेगुलेटिंग एक्ट की शुरुआत के साथ अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासन की प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई। इसके

तहत, जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक अधिकारों के संदर्भ में अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीयों को पूरी तरह से आश्चर्यचकित कर दिया गया। उन्हें बताया गया कि वे किसी अधिकार के लायक नहीं हैं। जीवन और आजीविका के अधिकार, स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार, समानता का अधिकार, प्रचार करने का अधिकार आदि जैसे बुनियादी अधिकारों से उन्हें वंचित कर दिया गया। ऐसे माहौल में, भारतीय नेताओं और लोगों को लगता है कि औपनिवेशिक शासन के हाथों उनके अधिकार खो गए थे, इसलिए उन्होंने अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ने के लिए वापस मुड़ने की सोची। शायद मौलिक अधिकारों की पहली स्पष्ट मांग भारत के संविधान विधेयक 1895 में दिखाई दी। विधेयक ने प्रत्येक भारतीय को अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार, कानून के समक्ष समानता का अधिकार, संपत्ति का अधिकार, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार, शिक्षा का अधिकार आदि की गारंटी दी। नागरिक अधिकारों और समानता की मांग के लिए 1917 और 1919 के बीच प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए थे।

iv. भारतीय संविधान में मानवाधिकार : भारतीय संविधान में मानवाधिकार भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना में पाए जा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, भाग तीन मौलिक अधिकारों से संबंधित है, भाग चार निर्देशक सिद्धांत जो एक साथ मिलकर संविधान के मूल का निर्माण करते हैं।

1. शोषण के खिलाफ अधिकार : शोषण के खिलाफ अधिकार मानव तस्करी, बाल श्रम, जबरन श्रम की निंदा करता है और इसे कानून द्वारा दंडनीय अपराध बनाता है, और किसी व्यक्ति को बिना मजदूरी के काम करने के लिए मजबूर करने के किसी भी कार्य को प्रतिबंधित करता है, जहाँ वह कानूनी तौर पर काम नहीं करने या पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त करने का हकदार था। यह। जब तक कि यह सार्वजनिक उद्देश्य के लिए न हो, जैसे सामुदायिक सेवाएँ या एनजीओ का काम।

2. स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार हमें विभिन्न अधिकार प्रदान करता है। इन अधिकारों में हमारे देश के पूरे क्षेत्र में आंदोलन की स्वतंत्रता, अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता, किसी भी पेशे का अभ्यास करने की स्वतंत्रता, भाषण की स्वतंत्रता, हथियारों के बिना विधानसभा की स्वतंत्रता, संघ की स्वतंत्रता, देश के किसी भी हिस्से में निवास करने की स्वतंत्रता शामिल है। हालाँकि, इन अधिकारों के अपने प्रतिबंध हैं।

3. समानता का अधिकार : समानता का अधिकार सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान अधिकार सुनिश्चित करता है। समानता का अधिकार जाति, धर्म, जन्म स्थान, नस्ल या लिंग के आधार पर असमानता पर रोक लगाता है। यह सार्वजनिक रोजगार के मामलों में अवसर की समानता को भी सुनिश्चित करता है और राज्य को केवल धर्म, जाति, जाति, लिंग, वंश, जन्म स्थान, निवास स्थान या इनमें से किसी के आधार पर रोजगार के मामलों में किसी के साथ भेदभाव करने से रोकता है।

4. संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार : संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार नागरिकों को उनके मौलिक अधिकारों के उल्लंघन के खिलाफ प्रवर्तन या सुरक्षा के लिए भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाने के लिए सुनिश्चित करता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पास निजी निकायों के खिलाफ भी मौलिक अधिकारों को लागू करने का अधिकार है और किसी भी उल्लंघन के मामले में, प्रभावित व्यक्ति को मुआवजा भी प्रदान करता है।

5. धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार : धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी देता है और भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्यों को सुनिश्चित करता है। संविधान कहता है कि राज्यों को सभी धर्मों के साथ समान और निष्पक्ष व्यवहार करना चाहिए और किसी भी राज्य का कोई आधिकारिक धर्म नहीं है। यह सभी लोगों को अंतरात्मा की स्वतंत्रता और अपनी पसंद के किसी भी धर्म का प्रचार, अभ्यास और प्रचार

करने के अधिकार की भी गारंटी देता है।

6. सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार : सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करते हैं, उन्हें अपनी विरासत को संरक्षित करने और उन्हें भेदभाव से बचाने में सक्षम बनाते हैं। शैक्षिक अधिकार सभी के लिए उनकी जाति, लिंग, धर्म आदि के बावजूद शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

7. निष्कर्ष :

उपरोक्त आँकड़ों से हम स्पष्ट चित्र प्राप्त कर सकते हैं कि भारत में आम जनता बुनियादी मानवाधिकारों के बारे में जागरूक नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में भी, हमने देखा है कि मानवाधिकारों के बारे में स्पष्ट ज्ञान रखने वालों की संख्या संतोषजनक नहीं है। इसके अलावा, आम लोग अभी भी मानते हैं कि मानवाधिकार केवल नागरिकों के अधिकार हैं, देश में रहने वाले सभी लोगों के नहीं। यह मानव अधिकारों की सामान्य धारणाओं के बारे में युवा पीढ़ी के बीच सामान्य और वैज्ञानिक जागरूकता पैदा करने में मानवाधिकार शिक्षा की विफलता को दर्शाता है। और दिलचस्प बात यह है कि लोगों का एक वर्ग अभी भी मानता है कि महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर अधिकार नहीं दिए जाने चाहिए। यह इंगित करता है कि पितृसत्तात्मक मानसिकता और पुरुष वर्चस्ववाद अभी भी भारत के लोगों के बीच मौजूद है, और इसे लैंगिक न्याय के बारे में लोगों को संवेदनशील बनाने और महिलाओं की स्थिति को सशक्त बनाने के लिए अधिक संस्थागत और शैक्षिक सुधारों की आवश्यकता है।

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विदर्भ की कृषि प्रश्नों का राजकीयकरण : एक चिकित्सकीय अध्ययन

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संक्षिप्ति :

विदर्भ खेती बहुत बड़ी जटिल समस्या से गुजर रही है। विदर्भ किसान कर्ज की वजह से आर्थिक स्रोतों में बड़ी गिरावट और बोझ के चलते आत्महत्या तक पहुँच गया है। विदर्भ में बिजली की कमी, सिंचन व्यवस्था नहीं, बारिश पर निर्भर रहना, नये यान्त्रिक उपकरणों की कमी, नए कम पाणि पर ज्यादा उत्पादन देने वाली बीजों की कमी आदि समस्याएँ स्थानिक किसान को मानसिक रूप से कमजोर करता है, सामाजिक परंपराएँ दूसरा आर्थिक बोझ किसानों को कमजोर कर आत्महत्या कि और बढ़ावा दे रहा है। इसमें सरकार को अन्तिम भूमिका किसान के हित में लेने कि नौबत आ चुँकि है। पर आज तक सरकार द्वारा किसान मतदाताओं का चुनाव के लिए इसते माल कि या गया है।

मुख्य शब्द : राजनीतीकरण, खेती, किसान, विदर्भ।

विदर्भ को प्राचीन परंपरा और संस्कृति का मौलिक इतिहास रहा है। नर्मदा नदी के नीचे का और गोदावरी के ऊपर कि और का प्रदेश महाविदर्भ नाम से प्रख्यात था। इस प्रदेश में सातपुड़ा पर्वत से उद्य प्रख्यात वर्धा, कन्हान और वैनगंगा आदि नदियों का स्रोत देखा जा सकता है। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण से अध्ययन करने से बहुत राजघरानों का वारसा हमें दिखाई देता है। अधिकतम राजघरानों ने विदर्भ कि वैभवशाली कृषि व्यवस्था पर शिलालेखों में तथा दस्तावेजों में लिखा है। मौर्य, भद्रमित्र, नागवंशी, सात्वाहक, राष्ट्रकूट, कालचुरी, चालुक्य, परमार, यादव आदि राजघरानो ने विदर्भ पे राज किया होने का ऐतिहासिक ग्रन्थ संपदाओं से पता चलता है। सन 1858 में विदर्भ प्रान्त में ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान 14 हिन्दी भाषिक जिल्हो को जोडा गया और मध्य प्रान्त कि राजधानी नागपुर घोषित कि गई। ब्रिटिश काल मे बहुत सी नई योजनाओं के तहत कृषि विषयक सुधार ना होने के दाखले ब्रिटिश शाषित रेकॉर्ड में मिलते हैं। सन् 1888 में प्रशासन कि दृष्टि से मध्य प्रान्त और निझाम शाषित वहाडू के चार जिलों को मिला कर सि. पि. और बेरार प्रान्त स्थापित कर

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नये प्रान्त कि निव रखी गई। सि.पि और बेरार प्रान्त खेती कि उत्पादकता हमेशा हि अब्बल दर्जे कि रही। जमीन कि सुपिकताए और नदियों के पानी का स्रोत, इस दुय्यम व्यवस्था के संगम ने विदर्भ खेती को चार-चान्द लगा दिये। संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के आन्दोलन दौरान सि.पि. और बेरार प्रान्त के मराठी भाषिक 8 जिल्लों को महाराष्ट्र मे शामिल किया जाने कि प्रक्रिया कर नये महाराष्ट्र मे स्थान दिया गया।

विदर्भ प्रान्त में प्राथमिक काल से ही खेती जीवन का मुख्य स्रोत रही। यहां का जनजीवन सामाजार्थिक रूप से खेती पर ही अवलंबित रहा है। पारंपारिक देशी राजाओं के काल मे सामान्य रूप से विदर्भ खेती सम्पन्न थी। यह ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज और वास्तुओं से निर्धारित होता है। मात्र ब्रिटिश काल के दौरान इस स्थिति में बड़ा परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है। ब्रिटिशराज मे विदर्भ कृषि व्यवस्था का शोषण हुआ, इसमें प्रमुख तौर पर कायम धारा, रयतवारी और जमीनदारों द्वारा लगाए गई जबरन कर व्यवस्था कारण रही। विदर्भ में खेती की वैभवशाली ऊपज देख, ब्रिटिश नई कपास, ताग, गन्ने तथा तुवर और सोयाबीन तैल कि उपज पर नए कर लगा के स्थानिक किसानों का शोषण करना तथा ज्यादा से ज्यादा आर्थिक वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने जैसी नीति को पूरे से लग्न से निर्धारित किया।

विदर्भ की भौगोलिक स्थिति :

विदर्भ का भौगोलिक अध्ययन करने पर यह प्रान्त विविधतापूर्ण होने के साथ यहां वातावरण मे बदलाव दिखता है। विदर्भ प्रान्त इसी वातावरण के कारणास्वरूप पूरब और पश्चिम इन दो विभागों में विभाजित हुआ है। तथा इन दोनों विभागों में फसल संरचना भिन्न दिखाई देती है। पूरब विदर्भ मे चावल, तुवर, सोयाबीन जैसी फसलें ली जाती हैं। मात्र चावल इस क्षेत्र में मुख्य फसल है। पूरब विदर्भ मे चन्द्रपुर, गडिचरोलि, गोन्दिया, भंडारा, नागपुर इन जिल्लों का समावेश होता है। इस प्रान्त में जंगल कि मात्रा ज्यादा होने से यहा बारिश ज्यादा होती है। तथा भंडारा, गोन्दिया जिल्लों को तालाबों का जिल्ला भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि यहाँ तालाब की मात्रा ज्यादा होने के कारण स्वत्व पानी का स्तर अच्छा रहता है। चावल की खेती को ज्यादा पाणि की जरूरत होती है। इसके विपरीत पश्चिम विदर्भ में कपास की बुआई मुख्य रूप से होती है और यहाँ का वातावरण पूरब कई तौल निकटता में पूरी तरह से भिन्न है। पश्चिम विदर्भ में कपास के साथ तुवर, सोयाबीन, चने की बुआई की जाती है। यह प्रान्त पानी की कमी के कारण किसानों की आत्महत्या में प्रसार मध्यामों की शीर्ष चर्चा पर पाया जाता है। यहा सुखी खेती जो बारिश पर अवलम्बित है और बारिश की मात्रा कभी कम तो कभी ज्यादा होने से विपरीत असर खेती कि उत्पादकता पे पड़ने से यहा का किसान कर्जों के बोझ के तले बेहाल होने से आत्म हत्या कर रहा है। पि. साईनाथ ने विदर्भ किसानों की दुर्दशा को शासन स्तर पर हुआ प्रदेशवाद और विदर्भ का आर्थिक अनुशेष को नजर अन्दाज करना जिम्मेदार बताते हुए आलोचना करने पर मनमोहन सिंह सरकार ने सन 2005 में विदर्भ दौरा कर स्थानिक किसानों को पैकेट घोषित किया था। अर्थतज्ञ प्रो. श्रीनिवास खान्देवाले विदर्भ किसानों की स्थिति पर भाष्य करते हुए “सरकार द्वारा विदर्भ नागपुर करार के तहत दिये अश्वासन को दुर्लक्षित करते हुए विदर्भ के विकास को नजर अन्दाज किया जाने कि वजह से विदर्भ अर्थिक अनुशेष कि बढ़ोत्तरी हुई जिनसे यहां के जनजीवन पर विपरीत परिणाम देखा जा रहा है, किसानों कि आत्महत्या इसी की परिणति है।”

विदर्भ कृषि व्यवस्था मे राजनैतिक दलों कि भूमिका :

विदर्भ महाराष्ट्र राज्य के पूरब क्षेत्र मे विस्थापित है। इस प्रदेश कि सीमाओं को हिन्दी भाषा राज्यों की सीमाएँ लगी होने से हिन्दी भाषा का प्रभाव दिख पड़ता है। विदर्भ किसान और खेती की परिभाषा में राजनैतिक दलों का चिकित्सक अध्ययन करने पर प्रमुखता से कांग्रेस और राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस तथा भारतीय

जनता पक्ष और शिवसेना यह राजनैतिक दल महाराष्ट्र की राजनीति में अग्रसर दिखते हैं। कांग्रेस- राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस ज्यादातर सत्ता में रहने वाली पार्टी रही। इनके काल में प्रदेशवाद को बढ़ावा देखा गया। विदर्भ प्रान्त कांग्रेस का वर्चस्वित प्रदेश होने के बावजूद इस प्रदेश को जानबूझकर राजनैतिक फायदे के लिए दुर्लक्षित रखा गया। कांग्रेस - राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस शासन सत्ता कालावधि पर तौलनिक प्रदेशवाद पर अध्ययन किया जाए तो पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र का खेती उपयुक्त विकास इन्हीं के काल में हुआ पर इसी बात को विदर्भ कि दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो यह पूर्णतः विरोध में दिखता है। श्री. शरद पवार मनमोहन सिंह सरकार मे कृषि मन्त्री रहे। विदर्भ किसान और खेती पर उन्हीं की टिप्पणी बड़ी ही नकारात्मक है, वह कहते हैं कि “विदर्भ का किसान साल में एक ही बार बुआई कर इसी फसल के उत्पन्न पर जीवन व्यतीत करता है, वह आलसी है, वह खेती पूरक व्यवसाय को नहीं अपनाना चाहता है। कौटोन्बिक और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा कारणास्वरूप यह आत्महत्या कर रहा है। मात्र वरिष्ठ पत्रकार पी. साईनाथ द्वारा उठाए प्रश्नों को तथा विदर्भ किसानों की वास्तविक स्थिति पर सरकार की किसान-खेती कि नई परियोजनाओं के बारे में सोच अन्तिम निर्णय लेना पड़ा था। उसी प्रकार भाजपा और शिवसेना भी सत्ता में रहे पर भाषिक राजकरण को महत्व दिया गया, भाजपा हमेशा ही शहरी, निम्न शहरी मतदाताओं कि पार्टी रही है। गांव, खेती, किसान की समस्या पर भाजपा नये दौर मे निर्णय लेते दिख रहा है।

विदर्भ खेती की समस्याएँ :

विदर्भ खेती बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत के पहर में पहुँच चुकी है। स्थानिक किसान मानसिक रूप से हताश और सामाजिक दबाव से टूट गया है, जहाँ किसानों को आत्महत्या के अलावा दूसरा मार्ग नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। ऐसे में भारतीय किसान संघ और भारतीय किसान सभा का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य दिखाई देता है।

विदर्भ खेती कि प्रमुख समस्याएँ :

कर्जों का बोझ :

विदर्भ खेती में कृषि व्यवस्था के लिए आर्थिक उन्नति बड़ी समस्या है। संस्थात्मक कर्ज की व्यवस्था मे अटकले देखी जाती हैं। यहां का किसान आर्थिक सक्षम नहीं होने के कारण तथा यहां की कृषि धारण क्षेत्र बहुत ही कम है, विदर्भ में 80 प्रतिशत किसान के पास सिर्फ 1-2 हेक्टेयर तक जमीन है। तथा पानी कि किल्लत बड़ी समस्या बनी हुई है, बड़ी मात्रा में सुखी खेती कि जाने से स्थानिक किसान बारिश के पानी पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। उत्पादन में सूखा-गिला दुष्काल का डर बना रहता है और बहुत बार बुआई का भी खर्चा नहीं निकलता। इसी कारणवश विदर्भ किसान गरीबी की खाई में और डूबता जा रहा है। मात्र विदर्भ में वक्त पर कर्ज उल्लब्ध हो ऐसी यन्त्रणा नहीं है। जिसका सीधा परिणाम उत्पादन पर पड़ता दिखाई देता है।

सरकारों द्वारा शोषण :

विदर्भ की खेती बारिश पर निर्भर होने से बुआई बार बार करना पड़ता है और बैंक तथा साहूकारी व्यवस्था साल में एक ही वक्त कर्ज बहाल करता है। वातावरण की अनिश्चिता साहकारी व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देता, यानी किसान दूसरे कर्ज के लिए सिर्फ साहूकार के पास ही जाएगा, इसकी पूरी तरह से जानकारी सरकार को है परन्तु अभी तक इस प्रश्न पर कोई भी ठोस निर्णय नहीं हुआ। यह प्रश्न विधिमण्डल में बहुत बार उठाया जा चुका है। लेकिन आज भी विदर्भ किसान का शोषण साहूकारों द्वारा हो रहा है।

कृषि बाजार समितियाँ :

कृषि बाजार समितियों में राजनैतिक प्रभाव देखा जाता रहा है, विदर्भ इसमें से विभाजित नहीं है। विदर्भ

कि बाजार समितियाँ दलालों का और अड्डों का प्रभाव देखा जाता है, यह वर्ग राजनैतिक दलों से संबंधित होने से इनकी मनमानी देखी गई है। यह गरीब किसानों का शोषण करते हैं, सामान्य किसान बाजारों में लाया गया उत्पादित माल वापस ले जाने का खर्चा नहीं उठा सकता। यह उन्हें अच्छी तरह से मालूम होने से वह कृषि माल को निकृष्ट बताकर कम भाव में धोके से खरीदा जाता है। जिस वजह से किसान को बहुत कम दाम मिलता है और उसका बुआई का खर्चा नहीं निकल पाने से विदर्भ किसान कर्जों में डूबता जा रहा है। इसी की फलश्रुति स्थानिक किसान आत्महत्या करने के अलावा दूसरा मार्ग नहीं बचा।

प्रदेशवादी राजनीतीकरण :

विदर्भ हमेशा प्रदेशवाद का शिकार रहा है। पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र के अनुसार सभी कृषि योजनाओं को तैयार किया जाना और उसका लाभ बढ़े किसानों को देना यह प्राथमिक स्वरूप कांग्रेस- राष्ट्रवादी सरकार द्वारा किया जाता रहा। जिससे विदर्भ विकास का अनुशेष बढ़ता रहा और परिणाम स्वरूप खेती में असुविधाएँ, उत्पादन में घट आदि विपरीत परिणाम किसान कि दुर्दशा कारण बने। इसके उलटा पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में खेती का विकास हो कर किसान आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम बना। यह प्राथमिक दूरियाँ तौलनिक अध्ययन में दिखाई देती है।

ऐसी बहुत समस्या विदर्भ खेती कि दुर्दशा को उजागर करती है और आश्वस्त करती है कि विदर्भ किसान झूठे राजनीतीकरण का शिकार हुआ है।

निष्कर्ष और सुझाव :

विदर्भ में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत सूखी खेती और पानी का पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। बारिश पर निर्भर रहना मतलब खेती उत्पादन का नुकसान कराना होता है। विदर्भ में पानी कि नई संरचना तैयार कर कम पानी पर ज्यादा फसल उत्पादित हो ऐसे बीजों का इस्तेमाल करना वक्त कि मांग है। बाजार समितियों द्वारा राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप कम कर किसान के बारे में नई सोच आगे आना जरूरी है। तथा किसानों को खेती के साथ कुकुट पालन, मच्छली पालन केन्द्र, दूध देअरी जैसे नए रोजगार कि व्यवस्था करने कि जरूरत है और इसमें सरकार ने सहयोग देना जरूरी है। अन्तिम में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यानी किसान को पेन्शन बहाल हो जिससे उन्हें रोजमर्रा की जरूरतें पूरी हो सके।

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गडचिरोली जिले में अनुसूचित जाति के विकास में रमाई आवास योजना के योगदान की समीक्षा

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○ प्रा. डॉ. राजेश पी. कांबले**

संक्षिप्त :

रमाई आवास योजना पर विचार करने पर पता चलता है, कि अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारों को उनके अपने हक का मकान मिलना शुरू हो गया है। अगर सही तरीके से सरकारी अनुदान का इस्तेमाल किया जाए तो आपके हर एक परिवार के लिए एक अच्छा छोटा घर बन सकता है। कई सरकारी नीति अधिकारी, कर्मचारी और लाभार्थियों की उदासीनता के कारण लाभार्थियों द्वारा बहोत से घरों का निर्माण पूरा नहीं हुआ है। हालांकि इसके बहोत से कारण हैं, लेकिन यह बात कुछ हद तक सही है किसरकार के स्तर से सरकारी अधिकारियों या लाभार्थियों की उदासीनता दिखाई जाती है, लेकिन यह बातें पूरी तरह से सच नहीं लगती। लाभार्थियों की मुलाखत से कई सच सामने आए। कई लाभार्थी अनुदान की किस्तों के लिए अपने तालुका के बार बार चक्कर काटकर थक चुके हैं। इसलिए सवाल यह उठता है कि किसके कहनेको सत्य मान लेना चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ अधिकारियों का कहना है, कि कई लाभार्थी घरकुल की राशि लेकर घरकुल के निर्माण पर खर्च करने के बजाय अपने निजी कार्यों में खर्च कर रहे हैं। तो कुछ अपनी खुद की आर्थिक ताकत और सरकारी मापदंड को नजरअंदाज कर जरूरत से ज्यादा घर का बांध काम करते हैं। इस कारण अनुदान राशि उनके लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होती। नतीजन, घर के काम पूरे नहीं हो पाते हैं। ऐसे कई उदाहरण देखने को मिलते हैं। फिर भी जिस नेक उद्देश्य के लिए यह योजना बनाई गई है। इस योजना का अच्छा प्रभाव समाज में भाइयों के परिवारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में वृद्धि देखायी देती है।

बीज शब्द : रमाई आवास, अनुसूचित जाति, शासकीय धोरण, योजना, लाभार्थी।

मनुष्य को जीवित रहने के लिए भोजन के साथ वस्त्र और आवास की आवश्यकता होती है। मनुष्य इनमें से भोजन और वस्त्र दोनों की पूर्ति आवश्यकतानुसार करता है। आवास की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए उसे बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। आवास की आवश्यकता वर्तमान समय में जीविका के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करके व्यक्ति अपने समाज में एक स्थान

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बनाता है। यह व्यक्ति के विकास में सहायता करता है।

1947 में हुए भारत विभाजन के बाद, शरणार्थी हुए परिवारों के लिए आवास कार्यक्रमों की योजना शुरू कराई गई। यह आवास योजना 1960 तक शुरू रही। सार्वजनिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में इसी समय के दौरान सन् 1957 में 'ग्रामीण आवास योजना' का सृजन किया गया। इस योजना के माध्यम से सरकार ने प्रति परिवार 5000 रुपये की ऋण सुविधा प्रदान की है। लोगों ने इस योजना पर ज्यादा प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दी। इसलिए लोकसभा ने 1972-73 में एक समिति का गठन किया। समिति ने पाया कि ग्रामीण भाग में निवास करने वाली 83% जनसंख्या में से 73% के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है। इस कारण साल 1980 में ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से भारतीय सरकार ने 'इंदिरा आवास योजना' का निर्माण किया। शुरुवात में रोजगार हमी एवं ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना के माध्यम से इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया, जबकि यह योजना कई राज्यों में चलाई जा रही थी, मगर इस योजना में एक समानता नहीं थी। योजना में एक समानता लाने के लिए 1995-96 में, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए एक उपाय रूप रोजगार हमी कार्यक्रम शुरू कराया गया। इस योजना द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों के लिए मान उपलब्ध होते थे। लेकिन अन्य आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े समुदायों के परिवारों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा था। इसलिए अप्रैल 1985 में जवाहर रोजगार योजना बनाई गई और इस योजना का विस्तार किया गया तथा इन्दिरा आवास योजना हेतु 6 प्रतिशत राशि प्रदान कर सभी समुदायों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के सभी परिवारों के लिए योजना को शुरू किया।

अनुसूचित जाति और नव बौद्धों के लिए उनके आश्रय की स्थायी समस्याओं का समाधान करवाने हेतु रमाई घरकुल आवास योजना शासन निर्णय क्र. बीसीएच-2008-प्र.क.36/ मावक-2 मंत्रालय विस्तार भवन मुंबई - 32 दि.15 नवंबर, 2008 कार्यान्वित किया गया। 09 मार्च 2009 में महाराष्ट्र के सभी जिलों में को योजना कोवास्तविक कार्यान्वित किया गया।

प्रविधि :

शोध निबंध का लेखन करते समय वास्तविक रूप से लाभार्थी, यंत्रणा के पदाधिकारी और कर्मचारियों की मुलाखतली गयी। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के जिला ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा गडचिरोली द्वारा प्रकाशित विभिन्न अहवाल, पुस्तकों, शोध सामग्री और अन्य संदर्भों को द्वितीयक स्रोतों के रूप में उपयोग किया गया।

उद्देश्य :

इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जाति एवं नवबौद्ध वर्ग के प्रत्येक परिवार को घर उपलब्ध कराना तथा समाज में उनका स्थान निर्माण कर उनकी स्थिति को ऊँचा उठाने में सहायता करना है। योजना की विशेषताएँ :

1. कच्चे मकानों में रहने वाले परिवारों को उनकी रहने की समस्या को हल करने हेतु नए मकान तैयार करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।
2. प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लाभार्थियों का चयन होता है।
3. अनुसूचित जाति के विकलांग लाभार्थियों को 3 प्रतिशत आश्रय देना अनिवार्य है।
4. मनरेगा के माध्यम से लाभार्थी को 90 दिन का रोजगार भी उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।
7. स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत शौचालय निर्माण के लिए अलग से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।
7. इस योजना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण भाग में 269 वर्ग फुट तथा शहरी भाग में 323 वर्ग फुट आवास का निर्माण किया जाता है।

8. घरकुल कार्य पूर्ण होने बाद पंचायत समिति पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।
9. इस योजना के माध्यम से मिले हुए मकानों को किसी और को बेचा नहीं जा सकता और ना ही इस मकान का दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है। मकानों के मरम्मत की सभी जिम्मेदारी लाभार्थी की रहती है।

योजनान्तर्गत राशि का वितरण एवं क्रियान्वयन :

राज्य सरकार → 'जिला परिषद् (DRDA) → पंचायत समिति' → ग्राम पंचायत
ग्राम सभा द्वारा चयन किए अनुसूचित जाति के लाभार्थियों का अंतिम चयन 'घर कुल निर्माण समिति' द्वारा किया जाता है। जिला मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी समिति के अध्यक्ष होते हैं।

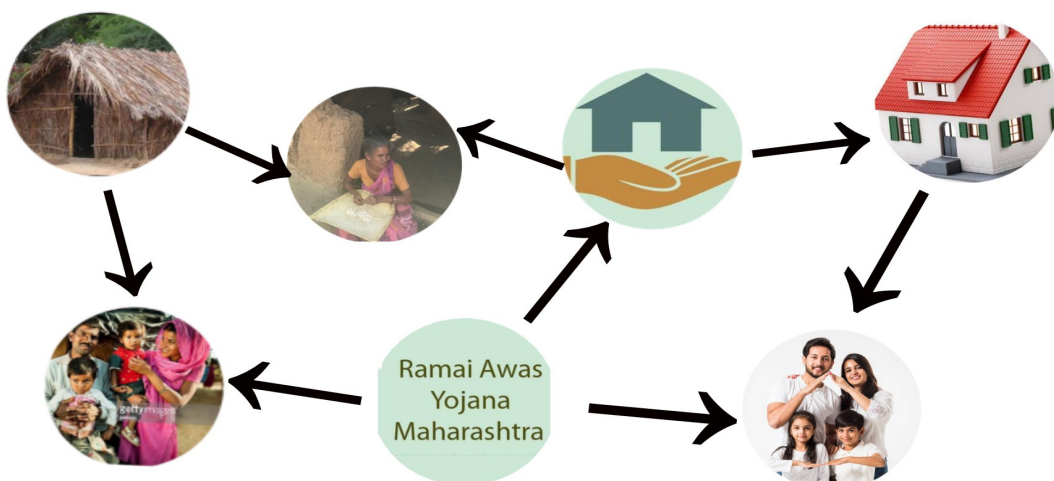
1. घरकुल निर्माण के वक्त 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान।
2. 50% निधियों का उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुति बाद 40% अनुदान।
3. मकान पर कब्जा करते वक्त सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी किया पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र के बाद 10 प्रतिशत अनुदान।

उपरोक्तानुसार विशेष जिला समाज कल्याण समिति एवं लाभार्थियों के नाम से खोले गये खाते में आवास समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्य सचिव के हस्ताक्षर से अनुदान राशि जमा की जाती है।

गडचिरोली जिले की भौगोलिक स्थिति :

गडचिरोली महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र के जिलों में स्थित है। 26 अगस्त 1982 जिले का निर्माण हुआ। जिले का कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र 14 हजार 414 है और इस जिले के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का तीन चौथाई से अधिक भाग घने जंगलों से चिरा है। यह जिला कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र और वन के तहत कुल क्षेत्र के अनुपात को देखते हुए महाराष्ट्र में पहले स्थान पर है।

गडचिरोली जिले की प्रमुख नदियाँ इंद्रावती, वैनगंगा, गोदावरी और प्राणहिता हैं और अन्य नदियाँ जैसे गाढ़वी, खोबरागडी, काठानी शिवानी, पोर और दार्शनी जिले से होकर बहती हैं। वर्धा नदी और वैनगंगा नदी के संगम को प्राणहिता के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस जिले के मुख्य बांधों में पोटोपोडी नदी पर करवापा, दीना नदी पर दीना बांध और खोब्रागडी नदी पर तुलतुली बांध हैं। गडचिरोली जिला खनिज सम्पदा की दृष्टि



से अत्यंत समृद्ध जिला है। इस जिले में मुख्य रूप से लोहा, चूना पत्थर, तांबा और कोयला जैसे खनिज पाए जाते हैं। गडचिरोली तालुका में कोयले के भंडार काठानी नदी क्षेत्र में पाए जाते हैं। जिले में कुल 12 तालुका हैं। जिले में 457 ग्राम पंचायत और 1688 राजस्व ग्राम हैं। जिले में 12 पंचायत समितियों के साथ तीन विधानसभा क्षेत्र और एक लोकसभा क्षेत्र (चंद्रपुर जिले के कुछ हिस्से सहित) है। जिले में 9 नगर पंचायतें और गडचिरोली, देसाईगंज (वडसा) एवं आरमोरीइन शहरों में नगर पालिकाएँ हैं।

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जिले की कुल जनसंख्या 1072942 है, जिसमें 541328 पुरुष तथा 531614 महिलाएँ हैं। इनमें से पुरुष-महिला अनुपात 982 है। जनसंख्या घनत्व 74 वर्ग मीटर है। जिले में अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या 120745 तथा जिले में अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत 11.25 प्रतिशत है।

योजना का लाभ मिलने से अनुसूचित जाति के विकास में बदलाव :

अनुसूचित जाति अति पिछड़ा वर्ग होने के कारण इन परिवारों की आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय है। जिले में रहने वाले परिवार मकानों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जंगल से लकड़ी, घास, पेड़ के पत्ते ऐसी कई साधनों का उपयोग कर अपने लिए मकान का तैयार करते हैं। लेकिन कच्चे मकानों में धूप और बारिश जैसे प्रकृति के चक्रों से परिवार की ठीक से रक्षा नहीं हो पाती। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उस परिवार में रहने वाले व्यक्ति की कार्यकुशलता और कार्य क्षमता पर असर पड़ा।

मकान पक्के नहीं होने के कारण रात में बारीश के दिनों में सांप, बिच्छू, चूहे व अन्य उपद्रवी जानवरों का भय बना रहता था। ऐसी तमाम स्थितियों को देखते हुए परिवारों को एक पक्के घर की सख्त जरूरत थी। सरकार ने ऐसे परिवारों को मकान प्रदान करने के लिए सरकारी अनुदान प्रदान कर रमाई आवास योजना के तहत से मदद की है।

जिले में अनुसूचित जाति और नव-बौद्ध रमाई आवास योजना का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। योजना का लाभ उठाते समय लाभार्थियों को कई मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा। उस पर उन्होंने खुद शासन स्तर से ठीक निवारण का प्रयास किया और इसी के कारण सरकारी तंत्र के कार्य करने का अच्छा और बुरा अनुभव प्राप्त हो सका। ऐसी ही एक या एक से अधिक मुश्किलों को पार करने के बाद उनका घर का सपना पूरा हो गया। इसलिए यह देखा जा सकता है कि उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति में बदलाव आ गया है और उनकी कार्य क्षमता पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। कार्य क्षमता बढ़ने के कारण से उनकी आय में अधिक बढ़त हुई। समाज में उनको सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त हुआ और समाज में उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने में मदद की।

संदर्भ :

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गोंदिया जिले की ग्रामीण अधिवासों का भौगोलिक अध्ययन-2011

- संतोष कुमार पी. ठाकरे*
- डॉ. किशोर वाय. ठाकरे*

संक्षिप्ति :

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण वस्तियों के प्रकार और अध्ययन क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक की पहचान करना है। ग्रामीण वस्ती के विस्तृत विश्लेषण के लिए, बर्नार्ड (1931) की संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक (Degree of Concentration) पद्धति का उपयोग करके गणना की गई है। वर्तमान अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से द्वितीयक डेटा पर आधारित है और इसे गोंदिया जिले की जनगणना पुस्तिका 2011 से एकत्रित किया गया है। इन गणना किए गए सूचकांक से पता चलता है की गोंदिया तहसिल में संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक मध्यम है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि गोंदिया तहसिल के पश्चिम में पहाड़ी और पूरब एवं दक्षिण में जंगल व्याप्त भाग है। कृषकों ने अपने कृषि कार्यस्थल पर ही घर (निवास स्थान) बना लिए है। जहाँ कृषि कार्य हेतु सिंचाई की सुविधा है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के पूरब, दक्षिण और पश्चिम दिशा में संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक मुख्य रूप से कम है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस दिशा भाग में भी पहाड़ी, बीहड़ स्थलाकृति, जंगल व्याप्त क्षेत्र अधिक है। जहाँ सिंचाई की सुविधा है वहाँ कृषक कार्यस्थल में ही घर (निवास स्थान) बनाकर रहते है। इसी वजह से छोटी-छोटी बस्तियों का निर्माण हुआ है। यह बस्तिया मुख्यरूप से तिरोडा, गोरेगांव, आमगांव, सड़क/अर्जुनी, अर्जुनी/मोर. सालेकसा तथा देवरी तहसिल में पाई जाती है। इन तहसिलों में कम गुणवत्ता वाली भूमि और अन्य कारणों से भी यहाँ एकाकी/ प्रकीर्ण प्रकार की बस्तियाँ है।

बीज शब्द : ग्रामीण अधिवास, संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक, एकाकी अधिवास, अपखंडित या पुरवा युक्त अधिवास।

प्रस्तावना :

अधिवास मानव द्वारा निर्मित सांस्कृतिक भूदृश्यों में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण और स्पष्ट रचना होती है, जिसे वह अपने निवास के लिए, काम के लिए, विभिन्न सामग्रियों के संग्रह के लिए या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनीतिक क्रियाओं को सम्पन्न करने के लिए निर्मित करता है। भूगोल में, अधिवास अध्ययन का एक

* शोधकर्ता, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय लाखांदूर (संशोधन केन्द्र) भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख रा.तु.म.नागपूर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपूर यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय लाखांदूर।

* मार्गदर्शक, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय लाखांदूर (संशोधन केन्द्र) भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख रा.तु.म.नागपूर विश्वविद्यालय, नागपूर यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय लाखांदूर

महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है क्योंकि अधिवासों को मनुष्य और पर्यावरण के बीच संबंधों की एक मौलीक अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में देखा जाता है। (शर्मा 2015)। बस्तियों को जनसंख्या सघनता का बिंदू माना जाता है। निवास स्थान या अधिवास वह स्थान है जहाँ, लोगों ने अपना स्थायी निवास स्थापित किया। सामाजिक-आर्थिक विशेषताओं, व्यावसायिक संरचना, जीवन के तौर तरीके, जनसंख्या आकार के आधार पर मानव बस्तियों को दो प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। वे प्रकार ग्रामीण और शहरी इस प्रकार है। ग्रामीण बस्तियाँ वे बस्तियाँ हैं, जहाँ के लोग अधिकतर कृषि और कृषि संबंधी गतिविधियों में लगे रहते हैं। जबकी शहरी बस्तियाँ वे बस्तियाँ हैं, जिनके निवासी गैर-कृषिगत गतिविधियों में लगे रहते हैं (आर.एल.सिंह 2002)। ग्रामीण और शहरी बस्तियों को उनके उप-प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। उसके लिए अनेक भूगोलवेत्ताओं और विद्वानों द्वारा विभिन्न विधियों का परिचय दिया जाता है। जो उनके प्रकारों को वर्गीकृत करती हैं। ओरोसेल (1920), बर्नार्ड (1931), पावलोव्स्की (1938), डेवोबेरी (1943), ट्रेवार्था (1946) मंडल (1972), हडसन (1976), गिलग (1996), और अन्य कई भूगोलवेत्ताओं ने ग्रामीण बस्तियों के प्रकारों की विभिन्न मानदंड और सांख्यिकीय तरीके के आधार पर व्याख्या की है। बस्तियों की सघनता बस्तियाँ निर्मित क्षेत्र के तहत कुछ क्षेत्र को इंगित करती है। (नंदी और मिस्त्री 2018), आर.एल.सिंह (1955), ने बस्तियों के मुख्य चार प्रकार बताये हैं जैसे-सघन बस्तियाँ (Compact Settlement) अर्ध-सघन बस्तियाँ (Semi compact) पुरवा युक्त बस्तियाँ (Semi Sprinkled) और प्रकीर्ण या एकाकी बस्तियाँ (Dispersed) सभी मानव बस्तियाँ एक दूसरे से भिन्न हैं और यह आसपास के वातावरण पर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए ग्रामीण बस्तियाँ मानव अधिवास सुविधाओं और पर्यावरण का पारंपारीक संबंध दर्शाती है (सिंह 1961) भारत में बस्तियों का ढांचा केन्द्रीकृत से परिक्षिप्त या बड़े गावों के लिए टोला आकार में विविधतापूर्ण है (Dey & Bhaduri 2016)। सघन अधिवास अधिकतर अत्यधिक उत्पादक जलोढ़ मैदान में पाए जाते हैं, जबकि बिखरी हुई बस्तियाँ आम तौर पर अत्यधिक (चरम) जलवायु क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी इलाके, घने जंगल, घास के मैदान, खराब कृषि भूमि, व्यापक खेती के क्षेत्र और ऐसे क्षेत्र जहाँ यह आवश्यक है कि, किसान को गाँव के बजाय अपनी कृषि भूमि पर रहना चाहिए में पाई जाती है (मजीद हुसैन 2018)। ग्रामीण अधिवासों का प्रकार एवं प्रतिरूप पूर्णतः क्षेत्र की भौतिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिती पर निर्भरकरता है। इसलिए पृथ्वी की सतह पर हर जगह बस्तियों को समान नहीं देखा जाता है।

साहित्य समीक्षा :

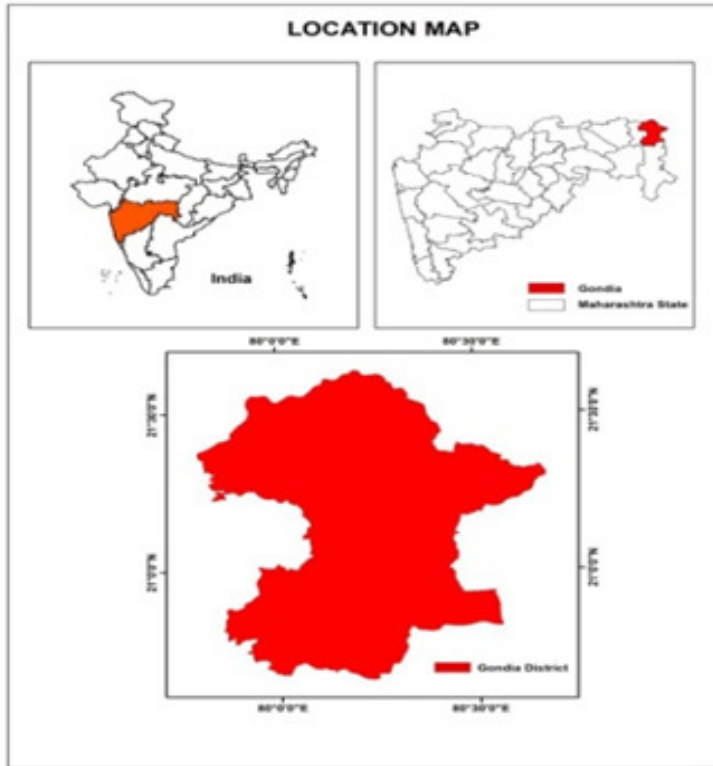
अधिवास भूगोल यह मानव भूगोल की एक मूलभूत ज्ञानशाखा है। आधुनिक अधिवास भूगोल का अध्ययन कई भूगोलवेत्ताओंने किया है। उसमें रिचथोफेन, विदाल-द-ब्लाश, डिमांजीयन, ब्रूनज, फिंच, ट्रिवार्था, डॉक्सियाडिस, डिकिनसन, डॉ. आर.एल.सिंह, आर.वाय.सिंह, जयराम यादव, ऐसे भूगोलवेत्ताओं का समावेश है। ब्लाश ने सघन एवं एकाकी अधिवासों की जानकारी दी है। 1909 में ब्योपेट ने युक्रेन, 1910 में चोर्ले ने फ्रान्स, 1993 में रॉबर्ट ग्रैण्डमेन ने जर्मनी के ग्रामीण अधिवासोंका विस्तृत अध्ययन किया है।

भारत में भौगोलिक अध्ययन की शुरुआत बहुत देरी से हुई। सर्वप्रथम स्पेट ने अपनी किताब 'भारतीय गांव' सी.डी.देशपांडे के सहयोग से लिखी। 1967 में आर.सिंह, एस.बोस, 1970 में एस.पी.सिंह, 1971 में टी.पी.पाटील इन्होंने अनेक ग्रामीण अधिवासों का अध्ययन किया। श्रीनिवास इनकी "India's Village" यह किताब बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। अयोध्याप्रसाद ने छोटा नागपुर, एस.आर. चौधरी ने खानदेश के ग्रामीण अधिवासों का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया है। इस प्रकार कई विद्वानों ने ग्रामीण अधिवासों का अध्ययन किया है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र :

गोंदिया जिला महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ प्रांत के पुरब में बसा है। 1 मई 1999 को भंडारा जिले का विभाजन हुआ और नवनिर्मित गोंदिया जिले की स्थापना हुई। गोंदिया जिले का अक्षारीय विस्तार 20035'

उत्तर से 21045' उत्तर और देशांतरीय विस्तार 79045' पुरब से 80045' पूरब है। गोंदिया जिले में आठ तहसिल है। वे गोंदिया, गोरेगांव, तिरोडा आमगाव, सालेकसा, देवरी, सडक/अर्जुनी एवं अर्जुनी/मोरगांव इस प्रकार है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो देवरी सबसे बड़ा एवं आमगांव सबसे छोटा तहसिल है। गोंदिया जिले के पूरब दिशा में राजनांदगांव जिला (छ.ग), पश्चिम दिशा में भंडारा जिला, उत्तर दिशा में बालाघाट जिला (म.प्र.) एवं दक्षिण दिशा में गडचिरोली जिला (म.रा.) इनकी सिमाएं स्पर्श करती है।



Map No. 1

जिले का कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 5234 चौ. कि.मी (2021 चौ.मैल) है। यह राज्य के क्षेत्रफल का 1.70 प्रतिशत है महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 36 जिलों में क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से गोंदिया जिले का 29 वा स्थान है। 2011 की जनगणना के आकड़ों के अनुसार जिले की जनसंख्या 1322507 है। यह राज्य के कुल जन संख्या का 1.18 प्रतिशत है। जनसंख्या के बारे में सोचा जाए तो विश्व की 47.87 प्रतिशत (2011), भारत की 68.84 प्रतिशत (2011), महाराष्ट्र की 54.78 प्रतिशत (2011) और गोंदिया जिले की 88.05 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ग्रामीण भाग में रहती है। जिले में जनसंख्या घनता एक चौ.कि.मी. में 253 (2011) है। जबकि महाराष्ट्र राज्य के 36 जिलों की जनसंख्या के दृष्टि से जिले का स्थान 29 वा है और घनता की दृष्टि से 24 वा स्थान है। जिले में सबसे अधिक घनता गोंदिया तहसिल में 422 प्रति चौ.कि.मी. है। जबकि सबसे कम घनता 97 प्रति चौ.कि.मी. देवरी तहसिल में है। जिले में लिंग अनुपात 999 है। यह अनुपात ग्रामीण भाग में 1001 और शहरी भाग में 988 है। जिले में देवरी एवं गोरेगांव तहसिल में सबसे अधिक 1014 लिंग

अनुपात है। जिले में 13.31 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाती और 16.20 अनुसूचित जनजाति (2011) जनसंख्या है। जिले में जंगल क्षेत्र, 2715.48 चौ.कि.मी. है। यह जिले के कुछ भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 51.88 प्रतिशत है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में 942 (2011) ग्रामीण बस्तियाँ हैं।

उद्देश्य :

वर्तमान अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य अध्ययन क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक एवं सांस्कृतिक इकाई के अनुसार ग्रामीण अधिवासों के प्रकार और उनकी पहचान करना है।

परिकल्पना :

गोंदिया जिले के ग्रामीण अधिवासों पर भौगोलिक एवं सांस्कृतिक इकाईयों का प्रभाव पड़ा है।

डेटाबेस एवं कार्यप्रणाली (Database and Methodology):

वर्तमान अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से आंकड़ों के द्वितीयक स्रोत पर आधारित है। द्वितीयक डेटा गोंदिया जिले का सामाजिक आर्थिक समालोचन (सार) 2011, गोंदिया जिले की जनगणना पुस्तिका 2011, और Website से लिया गया है। गोंदिया जिले के तहसिलों को ग्रामीण बस्ती के स्थानिक विश्लेषण के लिए एक इकाई के रूप में लिया गया है। संदर्भ प्रयोजन के लिए कुछ किताबों, शोध पत्रों, Website के लेखों का भी उपयोग किया गया है। विश्लेषित डेटा को कोरोप्लेथ मानचित्र के साथ विश्लेषित किया गया है। ग्रामीण अधिवास प्रकारों के मापन की मात्रात्मक विधि का उपयोग किया गया है। जिसमें ग्रामीण अधिवासों के संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक मापन हेतु बर्नार्ड (1931) द्वारा प्रस्तावित सूत्र का उपयोग किया गया है।

$$S \times M$$

$$K =$$

$$N^2$$

Where,

K=Degree of Concentration

S= Area of the Tahsil

M= Total Number of House in the Tahsil

N = Number of Settlement Groups in the Tahsil

गोंदिया जिले में ग्रामीण अधिवासों के प्रकार (Types of Rural Settlement in Gondia District):

ग्रामीण अधिवासों को उनकी स्थिति, आकारिकी (Morphology) समूहन तथा गृह-अन्तरण आदि के आधार पर विभिन्न वर्गों में विभक्त किया जाता है, अर्थात् ये किसी बस्ती के भवनों के बीच रिक्त स्थानों के द्योतक होते हैं। अतः गृहों की दूरी व उनकी सघनता अधिवासों के प्रकारों में भेद का प्रमुख आधार माना जा सकता है। इस आधार से ग्रामीण बस्तियों के चार प्रकार/भेद होते हैं।

1. एकाकी या प्रकीर्ण (Dispersed Settlement)

ऐसे अधिवासों में मकानों का बसाव बिखरा हुआ मिलता है। इस प्रकार की बस्तियां सामान्यतः खेतों के द्वारा एक-दूसरे से अलग होती हैं। इन मकानों के मध्य की भूमि पर कृषि कार्य भी होता है। बिखरी हुई बस्तियों को पृथक बस्तियों के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। छोटा आकार, जिसमें एक घर से लेकर घरों का एक छोटा समूह इस बस्ती की एक विशेषता है। गोंदिया जिले में इस प्रकार की बस्तियां ज्यादातर तिरोडा, गोरेगांव, आमगांव, सालेकसा, सडक/अर्जुनी, अर्जुनी/मोर., देवरी तहसिलों में देखी जाती हैं। इस समूह की श्रेणी का संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक 1500 से नीचे है। इस प्रकार की बस्तियों के निर्माण एवं विकास के कारक निम्न हैं। जिसमें बिहड़ स्थलाकृति, खड़ी ढलान, कम भुजल स्तर और कम गुणवत्ता वाली मिट्टी आदि हैं।

ये बस्तियां आकार में छोटी तथा जंगल तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बिखरी हुई हैं। बीहड़ स्थलाकृति (Rugged topography), पहाड़ी और जंगल क्षेत्र की वजह से कनेक्टिविटी कम है। खासकर जिले की पूरब दिशा और दक्षिण दिशा। पूरब दिशा में सालेकसा तहसिल है। जो पूर्णतः पहाड़ी जंगल से व्याप्त है। देवरी तहसिल जिले के दक्षिण दिशा में है। इस तहसिल में भी पहाड़ और जंगल हैं। इसी वजह से कनेक्टिविटी कम है। संपूर्ण गोंदिया जिले का विचार किया जाए तो यह जिला पिछड़ा आदिवासी जिला है, यहाँ की भूमि गुणवत्ता भी कम, भू-जल स्तर नीचे है, जिले में ऊपरी तहसिलों में से कुछ जैसे-आमगांव, सडक/अर्जुनी, अर्जुनी/मोर। सालेकसा इन तहसिलों में तालाबों द्वारा जल सिंचाई होने की वजह से खेती सिंचित है। इस क्षेत्र में घर एक दूसरे से बहुत दूर हैं। बस्तियाँ छोटी एवं दूर हैं। अधिकांश हिस्सा आदिवासी है। इन बस्तियों में प्राथमिक व्यवसाय; जैसे, कृषि, पशुपालन, खोदकाम, वनउपज इकट्ठा करना; जैसे- मोहफूल, आवला, हिरडा, बेहड़ा, शहद, चार ऐसे अन्य कई प्रकार की वनऔषधी और फलफूल इकट्ठा करके गांव-गांव में जाकर बेचना जैसी आर्थिक गतिविधियोंका बोलबाला है। कृषक कृषि कार्यस्थल में घर बनाकर रहते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ एकाकी बस्तिया पाई जाती हैं।

TableNo-1 Gondia District : Types of Settlement 2011
(Based on Bernards Method of degree of concentration)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Area (Sq.Km.)	No.of Village	Number of House hold	N	Index (K)	Type
1.	Tirora	607.24	123	33865	15129	1359	D
2	Goregaon	484.42	99	28046	9801	1386	D
3	Gondia	612.19	147	55373	21609	1569	SP
4	Amgaon	333.32	81	28404	6561	1443	D
5	Salekasa	450.88	91	20026	8281	1090	D
6	Sadak Arjuni	651.42	108	26543	11664	1482	D
7	Arjuni/Morgaon	988.21	159	34856	25281	1362	D
8	Deori	1040.23	134	24944	17956	1445	D

(Source –Computed by Researcher with help of census data 2011)

(Note–C-Compact, SC-Semi Compact, SP-Semi Sprinkled & D- Dispersed)

Table No. 2 Gondia District: Types of Settlement 2011
(Based on Bernards method of degree of concernation)

Sr. No.	Types of Settlement	Range (Index)	Tahsil	Total No. of Settlement	Total Area (%)
1.	Compact (C)	Above 4500	—	—	—
2.	Semi Compact (SC)	3000-4500	—	—	—
3.	Semi Sprinkled (SP)	1500-3000	Gondia	147	11.85
4.	Dispersed (D)	Bellow 1500	Goregaon, Amgaon, Tirora, Salekasa, Deori, Sadak/Arjuni, Arjuni/Morgaon	795	88.15

अपखंडित अधिवास :

जिस ग्रामीण अधिवास में गांव की सीमा के भीतर ही बसाव बिखरा हुआ मिलता है अर्थात गांव के घर एक-दूसरे से थोड़ी दूरी पर बने होते हैं अथवा छोटे-छोटे पुरवे या नगले थोड़ी-थोड़ी दूरी पर बसे होते हैं तथा कोई भी केन्द्रीय ग्राम नहीं होता उसे अपखंडित बसाव कहा जाता है। इस प्रकार के अधिवास को एकाकी अधिवास नहीं कहा जा सकता। क्योंकि अमेरिकन या यूरोपीय 'फार्मगृह' के समान विपरीत इन छोटी-छोटी बस्तियों में एक ही परिवार का होना आवश्यक नहीं है। दूसरे इनमें सामाजिक संघटन, श्रम विभाजन एवं सामुदायिक भावना पाई जाती है। प्रो. सिंह ने ऐसी बस्तियों को पुरवो का अधिवास या अपखंडित (Fragmented) अधिवास कहा है। यह

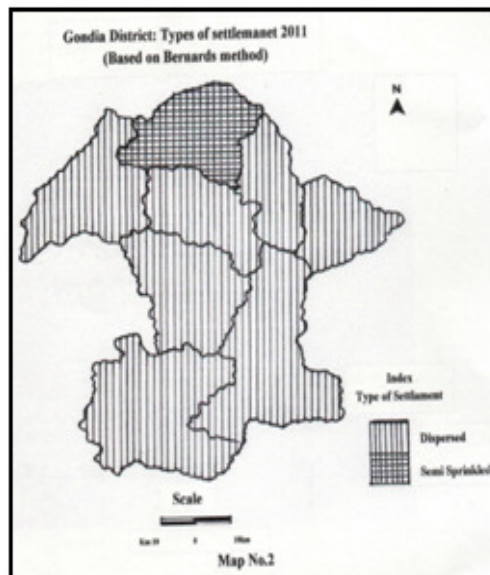
बस्तियां आकार में छोटी होती हैं एवं कृषि योग्य भूमि के निकट होती है। इन बस्तियों का संकेद्रण सूचकांक 1500 से 3000 होता है। मुख्य रूप से इस प्रकार की बस्ती का वितरण अध्ययन क्षेत्र के गोंदिया तहसिल में पाया जाता है। इस प्रकार की बस्तियाँ गोंदिया शहर जो कि जिला मुख्यालय है के आसपास के क्षेत्र में पाई जाती है। बस्ती का यह प्रकार मुख्य रूप से गोंदिया तहसिल के कृषि योग्य भूमि के पास पाया जाता है। गोंदिया तहसिल में मुख्य रूप से राईस मिल ज्यादा होने की वजह से भी इस प्रकार की बस्तीया यहाँ पाई जाती है। संपूर्ण गोंदिया जिला कृषि प्रदान है। और यहाँ धान/चावल का उत्पादन अधिक मात्रा में होने की वजह से राईस मिल उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलने की वजह से भी यह बस्तीया यहाँ पाई जाती हैं। कृषक

कृषी कार्यस्थल में ही घर (निवास स्थान) बनाकर रहते है। और इनकी छोटी-छोटी बस्तीया होती है। गोंदिया तहसिल में जिला मुख्यालय होने की वजह से अन्य व्यवसाय भी यहाँ थोड़ी-थोड़ी मात्रा में पनम (फलफुल) रहे है। इन बस्तियों की प्रमुख विशेषतः यह है कि इनमें गरीबों के घर अधिक मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं और पूरे क्षेत्र में फैले है। तथा सड़को की गुणवत्ता कम है एवं कनेक्टिविटी भी कम है।

अर्ध-सघन अधिवास :

अर्ध-सघन अधिवास में प्रकीर्ण एवं सघन अधिवासों के बीच की अवस्था से सम्बन्धित विशेषताओं का विकास होता है। जो समाजोन्मुखी तथा समाज विमुखी शक्तियों की अन्योन्य क्रिया का प्रतिफल माना जाता है। ऐसी बस्तियों में आवास बहुत सघन रूप से जुड़े नहीं होते और एक साथ गुंथे हुए होते हैं। यह एक सामान्य बात है (Mandal & Roy 2020)। ऐसी बस्तियों की विशेषता यह है कि छोटी लेकीन सघन होती है। इस अधिवास के मूल केन्द्र (Nucleus) पर बसे प्रमुख अधिवास के अतिरिक्त गांव की सीमा के भीतर कुछ-कुछ दूरी पर एक या अनेक पूरवे (Hemlets) बसे होते हैं। इन अधिवासों का संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक/एकाग्रता मान 3000 से 4500 तक होता है। गोंदिया जिले में किसी भी तहसिल में यह प्रकार देखने को नहीं मिलता। क्योंकि यहाँ बड़े कृषक नहीं और बड़ी मात्रा में व्यापारी कृषि नहीं की जाती।

सघन या पुंजीत अधिवास : ऐसी बस्तियों में मकान एक दुसरे के पास बनाये जाते है। इनका विकास नदी



घाटियों तथा उपजाऊ मैदानों में होता है। यहाँ रहने वाले लोगों का व्यवसाय समान होता है। तथा यह समुदाय समूह बनाकर रहते हैं। इस गुच्छित (Clustered) प्रकार की बस्तियों में ग्रामीण घरों के संहत (Dense) खण्ड पाये जाते हैं। इन बस्तियों में सामान्य क्षेत्र स्पष्ट रूप से निकटवर्ती खेतों, घरों (बाड़ों) तथा चरागाहों से अलग होता है। इस प्रकार की बस्तियां अत्यंत उपजाऊ जलोढ मैदानी (Alluvial Plain) क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है। सघन अधिवास स्थायी कृषि उत्पाद भूमि और अनुकूल जलवायु परिस्थितियों का उत्पाद है (Patil, 2019)। अध्ययन क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की भौगोलिक परिस्थिति उपलब्ध नहीं होने की वजह से ग्रामीण अधिवास का यह प्रकार देखने नहीं मिलता।

परिणाम

बर्नार्ड (1931) विधि द्वारा सरल सूत्र का उपयोग करके संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक की गणना की गई है। आर. एल.सिंह ने ग्रामीण अधिवासों के 1) एकाकी 2) अपखंडीत 3) अर्ध-सघन 4) सघन या पूंजीत यह चार प्रकार बताये हैं। उनमें से बर्नार्ड के संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक के अनुसार गोंदिया जिले में 1) एकाकी 2) अपखंडीत ये दो ही प्रकार दिखाई देते हैं। अध्ययन क्षेत्र का संकेन्द्रण सूचकांक तालीका संख्या 2 और अधिवासों के प्रकार मानचित्र संख्या 2 में दर्शाये गए हैं। यही मुख्य परिणाम अध्ययन क्षेत्र में दिखाई देते हैं।

सुझाव (Suggestion):

अध्ययन क्षेत्र ग्रामीण और कृषि प्रधान होने के बावजूद भी कुछ सुविधाओं के अभाव में विकास दिखाई नहीं देता। अध्ययन क्षेत्र की ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और कृषि क्षेत्र का विकास होना जरूरी है। तभी यहाँ की कृषकों की आर्थिक समस्या दूर होगी। पक्की सड़कें हर ग्रामीण बस्ती एवं कृषि कार्यस्थल तक बनना जरूरी है। कृषि आधारित व्यवसाय को शुरू करना जरूरी है; जैसे, अध्ययन क्षेत्र की मुख्य फसल चावल है। यहाँ राईस मिल इन्डस्ट्रीज है, चावल से व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से अन्य उत्पाद बनाने का उद्योग निर्माण होना जरूरी है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास होना जरूरी है। जंगलों में आवश्यक फल एवं औषधि वृक्ष लगाना चाहिये। जिन ग्रामीण बस्तियों में जल सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं है वहाँ के कृषकों को आर्थिक सहायता देना चाहिए ताकि वह अपने कृषि कार्यस्थल में कुआँ एवं बोरवेल का खोदकाम कर, जल स्रोत निर्माण कर सके। सरकार की जो कई अलग-अलग सुविधाएँ हैं उनकी जानकारी आज भी ग्रामीण अधिवासों तक नहीं पहुँची है। जब कि वह जानकारी पहुँचना जरूरी है। इसकी जवाबदारी सरकार ने बस्तियों के प्रतिष्ठित, सामाजिक व्यक्तियों को देनी चाहिए और उन व्यक्तियों ने वह पूरी जानकारी ग्रामीण जनता तक पहुँचाना चाहिए। ऐसी सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने पर, गोंदिया जिले में अर्द्धसघन और सघन अधिवासों के यह दो प्रकार दिखाई नहीं देते वे अधिवासों के प्रकार ऊपर दिये गये सुझाव से शायद भविष्य में दिखाई दे सकते हैं।

निष्कर्ष :

शोध कार्य का समग्र विश्लेषण इंगित करता है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र की बस्तियों के विकास में भौगोलिक एवं सांस्कृतिक इकाई का प्रभाव दिखता है। भौगोलिक एवं सांस्कृतिक इकाईयों के प्रभाव से अध्ययन क्षेत्र में अधिवासों के एकाकी और अपखंडित यह केवल दो ही प्रकार है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र के गोंदिया तहसिल में अपखंडित अधिवास और तिरोडा, आमगाव, गोरेगाव, अर्जुनी/मोर., सड़क अर्जुनी, देवरी एवं सालेकसा इन तहसिलों में एकाकी अधिवास है।

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डिजिटल बैंकिंग के व्यवहारों की आधुनिक मुद्रा 'डिजिटल रुपया' : E-RUPI और E-RUPEE

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संक्षिप्ति :

डिजिटल बैंकिंग सेवाओं के माध्यम से सरकार यह सेवाएं नए नए स्वरूपों में देने का प्रयास करती है। क्रिप्टोकरंसी और डिजिटल पेमेंट की विभिन्न समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने डिजिटल मुद्रा को अपनाया है। 'ई-रुपया' नाम से यह मुद्रा जानी जाती है। यह मुद्रा रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा लायी गई। ई-रुपया दो तरह का है, 'E-RUPI' और 'E-RUPEE'.

'E-RUPI' में सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए वाउचर आधारित सेवा प्रदान की जाती है। इसी प्रकार 'E-RUPEE' यह व्यापारिक सेवा प्रदाताओं और ग्राहकों के लिये है। 'E-RUPEE' के दो प्रकार हैं। गो. से. अर्थ महाविद्यालय, अमरावती रोड लॉ कॉलेज चॉक, सिविल लाइन्स, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र। 'Wholesale E-RUPEE' और 'Retail E-RUPEE'. 'Wholesale E-RUPEE' की सेवा बैंक, संस्थाएँ, कंपनी, इन्हें प्रदान की जाती है। 'Retail E-RUPEE' सेवा सामान्य नागरिकों को दी जाती है। डिजिटल रुपया बहुत कम देशों में उपलब्ध है। डिजिटल रुपया यह केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा अधिसूचित की गई डिजिटल मुद्रा है। जिस तरह स्मार्टफोन से क्यू आर कोड से व्यवहार किये जाते हैं, उसी तरह ई-रुपये का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ई-रुपया यह भारत के चार राज्यों में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट पर प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है। डिजिटल रुपये का बैंकों के अस्तित्व पर क्या परिणाम होगा ये अनिश्चित है। रिजर्व बैंक ने भारत के चार बैंकों को डिजिटल रुपया को प्रयोग में लाने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है। रिजर्व बैंक के पास इन व्यवहारों के लिये स्वतंत्र बैंक खाता होगा। परंतु ग्राहकों को जिस प्रकार बचत खाते में जमा रकम पर ब्याज मिलता है, उस प्रकार इस खाते पर नहीं मिलेगा। इसका उपयोग जब मोबाइल में इंटरनेट नहीं होगा तब भी किया जा सकेगा। E-RUPE को CBDC-W (Wholesale) और CBDC-(Retail) नामों से भी जाना जाता है।

साहित्य समीक्षा :

1. आदित्य कुलकर्णी (स्कूल ऑफ कंप्यूटिंग नेशनल कॉलेज ऑफ आयरलैंड) इन्होंने 'Public

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perception of the "Digital Rupee" in India" (ऑगस्ट 2022) नामक शोधपत्र लिखा है। इस शोधपत्र में उन्होंने CBD (Central Bank Digital Currency) की संकल्पना, फायदे और नुकसान बताये हैं। संख्यात्मक विश्लेषण और भावनात्मक विश्लेषण एवं प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक तथ्यों के आधार पर मिले जानकारी के अनुसार अपने निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं। इसमें उन्होंने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति और ट्वीटर पर मिले जानकारी का उपयोग किया। उनके शोध के निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं। भारत में युवाओं को सस्ती कीमत पर इंटरनेट उपलब्ध है। इसी कारण डिजिटल पेमेंट सस्ते, सुरक्षित, सहज और आसान हुए हैं। डिजिटल रुपया यह डिजिटल मुद्रा का स्वरूप है। ऑनलाइन पेमेंट तुरंत और सुरक्षित पद्धति से करने के लिए डिजिटल रुपया लाया गया है। वित्तीय क्षेत्र में डिजिटल रुपये के कारण महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन होंगे। नगद व्यवहारों की त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिए व्यवहारों को सस्ता, सुरक्षित और सहज बनाना यह डिजिटल मुद्रा का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। इस शोध में नमूनों की संख्या कम है। भारत में शुरुआत में यूपीआय को भी आसानी से स्वीकारा नहीं गया था। परंतु सद्यस्थिति में प्रत्येक व्यवहार के लिए यूपीआय सेवा उपलब्ध कर दी गई है। यह शोध पत्र डिजिटल व्यवहारों के प्रति लोगों की पूर्वधारणाओं को भी दर्शाता है।

2. अतिश नंदी (ऑगस्ट 2022) koan advisory group, bUgksaus "A digital rupee for indian retail : A baseline policy assessment" नामक शोधपत्र लिखा है। डिजिटल रुपये के कारण डिजिटल व्यवहारों की सुरक्षा जांची जा सकती है। कर निर्धारण, डाटा संरक्षण, विश्वसनीयता और अनामिकता इसमें डिजिटल रुपया महत्वपूर्ण है।

3. सीए. सारिका वर्मा (असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर), (ऑगस्ट 2021) स्टूडेंट कंपनी सेक्रेटरी इन्होंने 'E-Rupi, the new digital payment instrument of india' नामक शोधपत्र लिखा है। इस लेख में उन्होंने E-Rupi Voucher, के संबंध में जानकारी दी है। सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेने के लिये एलचप टवनबीमत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसका उपयोग क्यू आर कोड एलचप टवनबीमत का लाभ लेने की प्रक्रियाए फायदे इन सबके बारेमें स्पष्टीकरण दिया है। इसी तरह E-Rupi Voucher, E-Rupee, यूपीआईए क्रिप्टोकरंसी इनमें का अंतर स्पष्ट किया है। उनके शोध के आधार पर निकाले गये निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं। अमेरिका, दक्षिण कोरिया और अनेक देशों ने सामाजिक सेवाओं का लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए व्हाउचर प्रदान किये हैं। E-Rupi Voucher का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत के जिन पास बैंक खाता नहीं है। उन नागरिकों को सामाजिक सेवाएँ और सरकारी उपयोजनाओं का लाभ देना है। तुरंत भुगतान के साथ ही प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण (डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर) में भी वृद्धि होगी और बैंक खाता न होने वाले नागरिकों को वित्तीय समावेशन में लाने में मदद होगी।

शोध पद्धति

यह शोधपत्र लिखने के लिए आवश्यक जानकारी द्वितीयक सामग्री के आधार पर संकलित की गई है। इसलिए विभिन्न नियतकालिक, शोधपत्र, इत्यादि के आधार पर डिजिटल बैंकिंग सेवाओं के संबंध में विभिन्न लेखकों का मत जानने की कोशीश की गई।

द्वितीयक सामग्री :- संबंधित विषय के विभिन्न शोधपत्र, ऑनलाइन वेबसाइट्स, अखबार, किताबें इनके माध्यम से द्वितीयक तथ्यों से जानकारी इकट्ठा की गई है।

उद्देश्य :

1. इ-रुपे के फायदे और नुकसानों को समझना। इ-रुपे के प्रयोग में कौन से बैंकों की भूमिकाएँ महत्वपूर्ण है और डिजिटल बैंकिंग का यह नया स्वरूप किस प्रकार कार्य करता है ये जानना।

2. ई-रुपए के उपयोग करने के पद्धति को समझना। इ-रुपया वाउचर की संकल्पना को समझना। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की दृष्टि से इ-रुपये का महत्त्व जानना।

परिकल्पनाएँ :

1. ई-रुपया की सेवा देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और सामान्य नागरिकों के लिए फायदेमंद है।
2. डिजिटल रूपया यह डिजिटल बैंकिंग का आधुनिक साधन है।
3. ई-रुपया के व्यवहारों में बैंकों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है।
4. ई-रुपया वाउचर सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभ लेने के लिये सरकार और सामान्य जनता को फायदेमंद है।

E-RUPI VOUCHER

2 ऑगस्ट 2021 को माननीय पंत प्रधान नरेंद्र मोदीजी ने इ-रुपया लॉन्च किया था। RBI ने E-RUPI की शुरुआत की है। E-RUPI यह ऐसी सेवा है, जिसमें किसी भी सरकारी योजना का लाभ लेने वाले और प्रदान करने वाले के बीच किसी भी मध्यस्थ का समावेश नहीं होगा; क्योंकि सरकार द्वारा वाउचर देने वालों को E-RUPI के तहत सीधे लाभार्थी के मोबाइल में मदद भेजी जाएगी। क्यू आर कोड या एसएमएस स्ट्रिंग पर आधारित इ-वाउचर से लाभार्थी तक उनके हक के पैसे पहुँचाये जाएंगे। E-RUPI यह एक प्री-पेड रकम होगी। यह रकम वाउचर के रूप में होगी। वाउचर देनेवाला लाभार्थी तक स्वयं वाउचर डिजिटल स्वरूप में पहुँचा सकेगा। लाभार्थी को सेवा प्रदान की। परंतु पेमेंट होने में देरी हो गई ऐसी सेवा प्रदाता की शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। इस सुविधा के कारण आर्थिक व्यवहार सुलभ हो सकेंगे और इसलिए अपनी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी देने की जरूरत भी नहीं पड़ेगी। इ-रुपये का एक और लाभ यह है की यह सुविधा सादे मोबाइल से भी ली जा सकती है और इसीलिए इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध न होनेवाले स्थानों पर उपयोग में लायी जा सकती है। राष्ट्रीय पेमेंट कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (NPCI) इसे भारत की डिजिटल पेमेंट व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण रखनेवाली संस्था ने इ-रुपया का शुभारंभ किया। वित्तीय सेवा विभाग एवं आरोग्य और कुटुंब कल्याण मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य प्राधिकरण इनके माध्यम से यह सेवा विकसित की गई। इ-रुपया के व्यवहारों के लिए एनपीसीआय ने 11 बैंकों के साथ साझेदारी की है। इसमें बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा, एक्सिस बैंक, एच. डी.एफ.सी बैंक, कैनरा बैंक, इंडियन बैंक, आई.सी.आई.सी.आई बैंक, कोटक महिंद्रा बैंक, इंडसइंड बैंक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया इनका समावेश है। यह सुविधा भीम बड़ोदा मर्चेन्ट पे, भारत पे, पीएनबी मर्चेन्ट, पाइन लैब्स और योनो बैंक इन ऐप्स पर भी उपलब्ध है।

ई-रुपया वाउचर के फायदे

1. वाउचर ऐसी वस्तु या सेवा है जो किसी विशेष उद्देश्य से तैयार की जाती है। अर्थात् जिस विशिष्ट कारण से वो वाउचर दिया गया होगा उसी कारण से उसके पैसे खर्च किए जायेंगे। उदा. अमेज़ॉन कंपनी का वाउचर होगा तो उसी कंपनी की वस्तुएँ एवं सेवाएँ खरीद सकेंगे।
2. ई-रुपया यह एक प्रीपेड वाउचर सेवा है। भारत सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरित करती है। इसलिए जिस कारण से अनुदान दिया गया उसी कारण के लिये उन पैसों का उपयोग किया जाये, इसीलिये इ-रुपया वाउचर सेवा उपयुक्त है।

E-RUPI की वाउचर आधारित सेवा निम्नलिखित पद्धति से उपयोग में लायी जाती है।

1. सरकार द्वारा लाभार्थी को संबंधित अनुदान का (सब्सिडी) मेसेज भेजा जायेगा।

2. वाउचर आधारित ई-रुपया की सेवा का लाभ लेने के लिये लाभार्थी को मोबाइल में आया हुआ क्यू आर कोड सेवा प्रदाता को दिखाना पड़ेगा।

3. वह वाउचर लेकर लाभार्थी सेवा प्रदाता के पास जायेगा क्यू आर कोड स्कैन करने के बाद संबंधित सेवा का लाभ लाभार्थी को मिल सकेगा।

E-RUPEE

ई-रुपया यह मुद्रा में इस प्रकार भी दर्शायी जाती है। E-RUPEE यह चलन CBDC अर्थात सेंट्रल बैंक डिजिटल करेंसी के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। इसीप्रकार इसे केंद्रीय बैंक का अधिकृत चलन, अधिकृत क्रिप्टो करेंसी, इन नामों से भी जाना जाता है। रिजर्व बैंक ने रिटेल डिजिटल रुपये के व्यवहार प्रात्यक्षिक स्वरूप पर शुरू किये है। इसमें डिजिटल रूपया तैयार करना। वितरित करना और डिजिटल व्यवहारों की प्रक्रिया को जांचा जायेगा। इ-रुपये से नकली नोटों का प्रमाण कम होगा। सरकार ने भारत के चार शहर मुंबई, नई दिल्ली, बैंगलोर और भुवनेश्वर में यह प्रात्यक्षिक स्वरूप शुरू किया है। इसमें आई.सी.आई.सी.आई बैंक, एस.बी.आई, येस बैंक और एच.डी.एफ.सी. बैंक का समावेश है।



चित्रस्रोत : गुगल



चित्रस्रोत : गुगल

ई-रुपये का इतिहास

1. नवम्बर 2017 को डिजिटल रूपया लाने के लिये आंतर मंत्रालयीन समिति तैयार की गई।
2. अक्टूबर 2020 में रिजर्व बैंक ने इसपर आंतरिक कार्य समिति तैयार की।
3. फरवरी 2021 में रिजर्व बैंक वर्किंग ग्रुप ने उनकी शिफारिश दी।
4. फरवरी 2022 में सरकारने डिजिटल करेंसी की घोषणा की।
5. मार्च 2022 में सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 में उपकरण (गैजेट्स) उदा. डिजिटल पेमेंट के माध्यम और उनसे संबंधित उपकरण इनके संबंध में आवश्यक संशोधन किये।
6. अक्टूबर 2022 में रिजर्व बैंक डिजिटल मुद्रा को अनुरूप (कंसेप्ट नोट) चलनी नोट प्रचलन में ले आया।
7. 2022 के बजट में डिजिटल मुद्रा लाने की घोषणा की गई थी।
8. बाहमास देश ने 2020 में प्रथम डिजिटल मुद्रा लाया।
9. 2 अगस्त 2021 को पंतप्रधान मोदी इनके द्वारा E-RUPI लॉन्च किया गया।
10. व्होलसेल इ-रुपया 1 नवंबर 2022 से पायलट प्रोजेक्ट पर लॉन्च किया गया।
11. रिटेल ई-रुपया 1 दिसंबर 2022 से पायलट प्रोजेक्ट पर लॉन्च किया गया।

E-RUPEE के होने वाले फायदे

1. ई-रुपया के कारण पर्यावरण संरक्षण होने में मदद होगी।

2. डिजिटल माध्यमों से आसानी से पेमेंट कर सकेंगे। जब आप पेटीएम, यूपीआई साधनों के माध्यम से व्यवहार करते हैं तो आपके पास बैंक खाता होना जरूरी होता है। परंतु डिजिटल रुपये का उपयोग करने के लिये ऐसा नियम नहीं है। क्योंकि इ-रुपये व्यवहारों लिये बैंक खाता रिजर्व बैंक पास होता है। रिजर्व बैंक खाते के वॉलेट में से इ-रुपये के व्यवहार किये जाते हैं।

व्यापारियों को होने वाले फायदे

1. डिजिटल रुपये से किये जाने वाले व्यवहार प्रत्येक व्यवहार वेरिफिकेशन कोड के माध्यम से किया जाता है।
2. डिजिटल रुपये के व्यवहार तुरंत और बिना कोई शुल्क प्रदान किये कर सकते हैं।

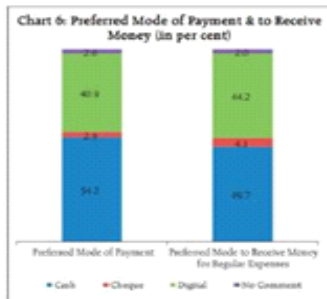
ग्राहकों को होने वाले फायदे

1. डिजिटल रुपया यह संपर्करहित भुगतान का माध्यम है। ग्राहकों को अपने पास इ-रुपया या इ-रुपया वाउचर की प्रिंट रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लाभार्थी को व्यवहार के दौरान व्यक्तिगत जानकारी देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है इसलिए इन व्यवहारों में सुरक्षितता है।
2. ई-रुपया के द्वारा 2 प्रक्रिया में पैसे स्थानांतरित होते हैं। ई-रुपया वाउचर का लाभ लेते समय लाभार्थी को डिजिटल माध्यम, बैंक खाता या डिजिटल पेमेंट एप की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

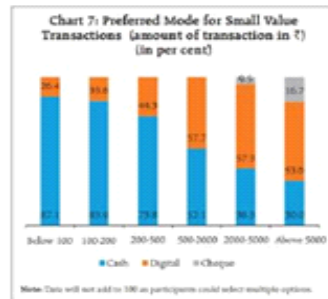


चित्रस्रोत : गुगल

आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण :



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RBI Bulletin April 2021

चित्रस्रोत : गुगल

माहिती स्रोत : रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया वेबसाईट

उपरोक्त आलेख ये दर्शाते हैं कि किसी भी अन्य माध्यमों के व्यतिरिक्त डिजिटल माध्यमों का उपयोग भुगतान के लिये ज्यादा किया गया है।

1. रिजर्व बैंक नोटों की छपाई कर के अर्थव्यवस्था में उनको प्रवाहित करती है। ठीक उसी तरह

डिजिटल रुपये को भी डिजिटल स्वरूप में निर्गमित किया जायेगा। प्रिंट करने के लिए प्रिंट का शुल्क और उन पैसों को बैंक तक ले जाने के लिये, सुरक्षितता का खर्चा, व्यवस्थापन का खर्च, ये सारे खर्चे डिजिटल रुपये के कारण समाप्त होंगे और इसकी जगह डिजिटल रुपया व्यवहारों में लाया जायेगा। इस कारण नोटों की छपाई धीरे धीरे कम होगी और छोटे स्वरूप के व्यवहारों के लिए ही नोटों के छपाई की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

2. अबतक रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा नोटों की छपाई कर के नोटों को बैंकों को निर्गमित किया जाता था और बैंकों के माध्यम से सभी व्यवहार चलते थे। परंतु अब वह पैसे बैंक में जमा करे या रिजर्व बैंक के वॉलेट में, आप अपने व्यवहारपूर्ण कर सकेंगे।

3. डिजिटल रुपया यह संकल्पना अब तक 10 देशों ने स्वीकारी है। 14 देशों ने डिजिटल मुद्रा में अपना स्वारस्य दिखाया है। डिजिटल रुपया के कारण मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग जैसे व्यवहारों पर नियंत्रण रखना संभव होगा। अन्य देशों में पैसे भेजने के लिए व्यवहारों पर लगने वाला शुल्क कम होने की या निःशुल्क होने की संभावना है। लाभार्थियों को रकम स्थानांतरित करना आसान होगा।

4. बैंकिंग, मौद्रिक नीति और वित्तीय स्थिरता पर इसका सकारात्मक परिणाम दिखाई देगा। भविष्य में प्राथमिक मुद्रा के रूप में 'ई-रुपी' का उपयोग होने की संभावना है।

5. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था करीबन 2.2 ट्रिलियन की है। भारत की 70 से 80 प्रतिशत अर्थव्यवस्था असंगठित क्षेत्र की है। इसमें निर्माण उद्योग, कृषि, होटल व्यवस्थापन, घरेलु उद्योग इनका समावेश होगा। अर्थात् इन क्षेत्रों में पैसा नगद रूप में हस्तांतरित होगा जिसमें अनेक लोग टैक्स नहीं देते हैं और इनके द्वारा व्यवहार कैसे होते हैं ये भी पता नहीं चलता। कई बड़े व्यापारी टैक्स में छुट मिले। इस कारण अन्य मार्गों का प्रयोग करते हैं। कृषि पर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था का विचार किया जाये तो वहाँ पर भी अनेक व्यवहारों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण रहेगा। जिस कारण योग्य कर नीति को अपनाना सरकार के लिए संभव होगा। जिस तरह सरकार ने जनधन योजना लायी उसी तरह डिजिटल रुपया के सम्बन्ध में जागरूक किया जाये तो अर्थव्यवस्था सुधरने में मदद हो सकती है।

E-RUPEE के दोष :

1. विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार ई-रुपया के कारण कई जोखिम उठानी पड़ सकती है; जैसे, ई-रुपये का उपयोग करते वक्त ग्राहकों को रिझर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के वॉलेट का उपयोग करना पड़ेगा। इसकारण बैंकों के ब्याज दर कम होंगे और उनकी कर्ज देने की क्षमता कम होंगी।
2. ई-रुपया यह तंत्रज्ञान शिक्षित और तंत्रज्ञान का ज्ञान होने वाले व्यक्तियों को ही आसान लगेगा।
3. इंटरनेट के सिवा भी इसका लाभ लिया जा सकता है। इस कारण इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता कंपनियों की बिक्री पर इसका विपरीत परिणाम होने की संभावना है; क्योंकि कई बार आर्थिक सेवाओं का लाभ लेने के लिए इंटरनेट होना जरूरी माना जाता है।
4. ई-रुपया के व्यवहार बैंकों के डिजिटल व्यवहारों के सुरक्षितता की समस्या को बढ़ाएंगे क्योंकि साइबर सुरक्षा के संबंध में बैंकों को जागरूक रहना पड़ेगा।
5. ई-रुपये के कारण अर्थव्यवस्था में व्यवहारों में पारदर्शकता निर्माण होगी परंतु कई आर्थिक व्यवहार ऑफलाइन चलते हैं। इस कारण व्यवहारों में निश्चित ऐसी पारदर्शकता नहीं रहेगी। ऑनलाइन व्यवहार करने वाले ग्राहक ऑफलाइन पद्धति से भी उनके व्यवहार पूर्ण कर पायेंगे। ई-रुपया का उपयोग अनिवार्य स्वरूप का नहीं है। कुछ नागरिकों का ऑनलाइन पेमेंट को विरोध होता है।

उपाय योजना

1. ई-रुपया के विस्तार के लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न वित्तीय साक्षरता कार्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, बैंकों के द्वारा मार्गदर्शन जैसे कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने चाहिए।

2. डिजिटल रुपये में साइबर सुरक्षितता, ग्राहकों के द्वारा स्वीकार्यता, साधनों की आवश्यकता, डिजिटल वित्तीय जागरूकता, डिजिटल डिवाइड जैसे अनेक मुद्दों पर लक्ष केंद्रित करना जरूरी है।

निष्कर्ष :

यह चलन डिजिटल बैंकिंग का एक साधन है। इसमें नोटों को छापने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। नोटों के छपाई के लिए, वितरण, व्यवस्थापन और सुरक्षितता के लिए आने वाले खर्च की तुलना में ई-रुपया के लिए आने वाला खर्च कम होता है। ई-रुपया के उपयोग में पैसे चोरी जाना, नोट फटना, खराब होना जैसे मुद्दे नहीं होते। नकली नोटों की संख्या कम होने में मदद होती है। ई-रुपया यह एक प्रकार से सरकारने की हुई परंतु लोगों को पता न चलने वाली नोटबंदी ही है। सरकार ने प्रात्यक्षिक स्वरूप में नमूना स्तर पर भारत के चार शहरों में डिजिटल रुपये का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया। रिजर्व बैंक ने रिटेल पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के लिये 1.71 करोड़ रुपये की डिजिटल मुद्रा तैयार की है। ऑनलाइन व्यवहारों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण रहेगा।

शोध की सीमा

1. प्रस्तुत शोध यह द्वितीयक तथ्यों के आधार पर मिली हुई जानकारी पर आधारित है। जिन शहरों में डिजिटल रूपया शुरू किया गया है वहाँ के उपयोगकर्ता और संबंधित बैंकों का प्रतिसाद इसमें स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया।
2. यह शोध प्राथमिक जानकारी पर आधारित नहीं है इस कारण डिजिटल रुपये के संदर्भ में लोगों की राय क्या है ये पता नहीं चला।

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नागपुर शहर के एकल परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों में बढ़ती हुई सामाजिक समस्याओं का विश्लेषण

○ डॉ. सुजाता साखरे*

संक्षिप्ति :

वर्तमान में अत्यंत गंभीर समस्याओं में से एक है बालकों के व्यवहार में होनेवाले परिवर्तन की समस्या। यह समस्या इतनी गंभीर हो गई है कि हर स्कूल व कॉलेज में बच्चों के लिए मानसोपचारज्ञ रखना पड़ रहा है। बच्चों में बढ़ती इस समस्या का समाधान बच्चों के पालक नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। समस्या का समाधान बाहर का कोई व्यक्ति कर रहा है। जबकि बच्चों की हर समस्या का समाधान पालक कर सकते हैं किंतु वर्तमान में बढ़ते मिडिया का हस्तक्षेप बालकों को अपंग बना रहा है। और मोबाईल के अति उपयोग से बच्चों का व्यवहार बदल गया है। उनका सामाजिक, पारिवारिक, बौद्धिक, शारीरिक लगभग सभी विकास में बाधा आ गई है। पालकों के लिए बच्चों का विकास करना, उन्हें अच्छा नागरिक बनाना उनके लिए चुनौती हो गई है। दूसरी ओर एक समस्या एकल परिवार की है। अधिकतर समाज में एकल परिवार ही दिखते हैं। बहुत ही कम संयुक्त परिवार मिलेंगे ऐसे में बच्चे का सर्वांगीण विकास करना पालकों के लिए भी बड़ी चुनौती है। नागपुर शहर के उत्तर-पूर्व नागपुर का क्षेत्र अध्ययन के लिए लिया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में जो एकल परिवार हैं तथा उस परिवार की महिला कामकाजी हो ऐसे परिवारों का चुनाव अध्ययन के लिए किया गया है। एकल परिवारों में माँ-बाप और उनका एक बच्चा या दो बच्चे ऐसे केवल 3-4 सदस्य परिवार में रहते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों में अनेक समस्या दिखती है उन्हीं का अध्ययन व समाधान प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में किया गया है।

बीज शब्द : एकल परिवार, विभक्त परिवार, कामकाजी महिला ।

वर्तमान में अनेक ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं जिनका समाज पर गहरा परिणाम दिखता है। गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, अज्ञानता, बढ़ती जनसंख्या, लैंगिक असमानता, जातिवाद, भ्रष्टाचार, महिलाओं पर होनेवाली हिंसा ऐसे अनेक समस्या में आज बालकों की भी समस्या का समावेश हो गया है और यह समस्या परिवार में गंभीर परिणाम कर रही है। भारतीय संस्कृति में संयुक्त परिवार की परंपरा थी जिसका बच्चों पर काफी अच्छा परिणाम होता था, उनका सामाजिक विकास, भावनात्मक विकास, शारीरिक विकास, बौद्धिक विकास, परस्पर संबंध ऐसे अनेक घटक अच्छी तरह से विकसित होते थे किंतु आजकल संयुक्त परिवार की जगह एकल परिवार आने से बच्चों के विकास में बाधा आ रही है। उनका विकास ठीक से नहीं होता, उनका व्यवहार अन्य लोगों के साथ अच्छा नहीं होता। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में इसी विषय पर चिकित्सकीय अध्ययन किया गया है। समाज में इस समस्या का बढ़ता प्रभाव व उपाय योजना पर चर्चा की गई है।

✿ सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, विभागाध्यक्ष, गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभाग, दयानंद आर्य कन्या महाविद्यालय, जरीपटका, नागपुर।

मनुष्य ने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बड़ी सफलता प्राप्त की है लेकिन वह अपने परिवार से दूर होता दिखाई देता है। समाज का एक ढाँचा कुछ ऐसे नियमों व मूल्यों पर आधारित होता है। जिनकी सहायता से व्यक्ति एक दूसरे के अनुकूल व अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा करते हैं। कभी भी ऐसा हो जाता है कि अनुकूल परिस्थिति नहीं मिलने के कारण परिवार में समस्या आ जाती है।

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य मे उत्तर-पूर्व नागपुर के एकल परिवार के माता-पिता व बच्चों का अध्ययन किया है। पचास एकल परिवार का नमूना निवड किया गया है। इस शोध कार्य मे प्रश्नावली मुलाकात, निरीक्षण इत्यादि माध्यम की मदद से तथ्यों का संकलन किया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन यह उत्तर-पूर्व नागपुर क्षेत्र का है। जिसमें ऐसे अनेक परिवार हैं कि जहाँ महिलाएँ कामकाजी हैं। अर्थात एकल परिवार होने के साथ-साथ माँ-बाप दोनों काम करनेवाले मध्यम परिवार रहते हैं। इस एकल परिवार मे रहनेवाले बच्चें पूरी तरह अकेले रहते हैं। उन्हें संभालने के लिए पाँच-छः घंटे के लिए आया होती है और बाकी समय बच्चा अकेला रहता है। ऐसे बच्चे काफी अकेलापन महसूस करते हैं और उन्हें थोड़ा ही दुख पहुँचे वे तुरंत डिप्रेशन मे चले जाते हैं। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में 13-19 आयु के बच्चों का अध्ययन किया है। इसे किशोरावस्था कहते हैं।

एकल परिवार : ऐसी पारिवारिक संरचना जिसमें पति-पत्नि और उनके एक या दो बच्चे शामिल होते हैं। भारतीय समाज में बहुत तेजी से परिवर्तन हो रहा है। संयुक्त परिवार जो कभी भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था की नींव हुआ करती थी, आज वह पूरी तरह खत्म हो रही है। आज के भाग दौड़ की जिंदगी मे छोटा परिवार को ही प्राथमिकता देती नजर आ रही है। इसके बावजूद भी माँ-बाप अपने बच्चों को समय नही दे पा रहे और एक नई समस्या का जन्म हो रहा है। आर्थिक स्वावलंबन, आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ती महंगाई, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता ऐसे अनेक कारण हैं जिनके द्वारा एकल परिवार समाज में दिखता है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में एकल परिवारों में रहनेवाले बच्चों के समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया गया है।

अध्ययन की आवश्यकता :

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन नागपुर शहर के उत्तर-पूर्व नागपुर का है। जहाँ अधिकतर एकल परिवार रहते हैं। यहाँ अधिकतर एकल परिवार रहते हैं। यहाँ पर मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार से आनेवाले छोटे-छोटे परिवार झुग्गी झोपड़ियों मे रहते हैं। यही पर कार्यालयों में काम करनेवाले मध्यम आर्थिक आयवाले परिवार भी अधिक है। ऐसे परिवारों के बच्चे या तो आया के साथ रहते हैं या फिर अकेले ही रहते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों की जो समस्याएँ है उनका अध्ययन किया गया है। वर्तमान में अनेकों समस्या से घेरे हुए हैं। एकल परिवार और परिवार के बच्चे जो आज की भावी पीढ़ी है वही समस्याग्रस्त है। उनका अध्ययन करना और उन्हें सुधारित मार्ग दिखाना वर्तमान की आवश्यकता है। इस नई युवा पीढ़ी को सभी प्रकार से सुरक्षित रखना, उनका अच्छे से सर्वांगीण विकास करना, किसी प्रकार की मानसिक समस्या ना हो, उनके समस्या का समाधान हो इन सभी बातों के लिए प्रस्तुत अध्ययन करना जरूरी लगा है।

उद्देश्य :

1. पालक-बालक संबंध का अध्ययन करना।
2. एकल परिवार के बच्चों की मानसिक अवस्था का अध्ययन करना।
3. एकल परिवार के बच्चों की अच्छी बुरी आदतों का अध्ययन करना।
4. एकल परिवार के बच्चों का भावनिक विकास का अध्ययन करना।
5. एकल परिवार के बच्चों की अपराध प्रवृत्ति का अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना :

1. एकल परिवार के बच्चों की मानसिक अवस्था अच्छी है।

2. एकल परिवार के बच्चों का व्यवहार अपने माता-पिता के साथ ठीक है।
3. एकल परिवार के बच्चों का भावनात्मक विकास अच्छा है।
4. पालक-बालक संबंध ठीक नहीं है।
5. एकल परिवार के बच्चों में अपराधिक प्रवृत्ति बढ़ गई है।

साहित्य समीक्षा :

किसी भी संशोधन की जाँच करने के पूर्व उसका पूर्व अभ्यास देखना जरूरी होता है। एकल परिवार की अनेक समस्या का अध्ययन कई लोगों ने किया है। उनके अध्ययन से यह पता चलता है कि एकल परिवार के फायदे कम और समस्या अधिक है। संयुक्त परिवार और एकल परिवारों में रहनेवाले बच्चों की सामाजिक समस्याएँ भी भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

घर परिवार व रिश्ते इस पुस्तक में अंजली भारती ने बहुत विस्तार से एकल परिवार की समस्या का तथा बच्चों पर होनेवाले सामाजिक, भावनात्मक, परिणामों का अध्ययन किया है। समाज और साहित्य इस किताब में बच्चे के अकेलेपन की समस्या को बहुत विस्तार से बताया है। वर्तमान में यह काफी गंभीर समस्या है और इस विषय पर लगातार अध्ययन हो रहे हैं।

संशोधन पद्धति -

नागपुर शहर के उत्तर-पूर्व नागपुर का प्रस्तुत अध्ययन है। इस शोधकार्य में उत्तर-पूर्व नागपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों का जो एकल परिवार में रहते हैं उनके समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया गया। प्रस्तुत संशोधन क्षेत्र में अनेक एकल परिवार हैं। तथा कई ज्यादा कामकाजी महिलाएँ हैं जो एकल परिवारों में रहते हैं। प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य में पचास एकल परिवारों को प्रतिचयन पद्धति के द्वारा अध्ययन किया है। साथ ही प्रश्नावली, साक्षात्कार, अवलोकन इत्यादि माध्यम के द्वारा तथ्यों का संकलन किया है। एकल परिवार जिसमें केवल माता-पिता और बच्चे ही होते हैं, बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करने में समस्या आती है ऐसे में दूसरों के सहारे अथवा अकेले ही बच्चा घर में रहता है, ऐसे परिवारों के बच्चे का तथा माता-पिता से बातचीत करके साक्षात्कार, प्रश्नावली के द्वारा शोधकार्य करने का प्रयास किया गया है तथा अवलोकन पद्धति के द्वारा भी शोधकार्य किया गया।

सर्वेक्षण व विश्लेषण -

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में तथ्य संकलन के लिए प्रश्नावली साक्षात्कार और अवलोकन के द्वारा किया गया। लेकिन जब सामाजिक संशोधन किया जाता है तब तथ्य व संकलन, वर्गीकरण और सारणीकरण के साथ-साथ तथ्यों का विश्लेषण करना जरूरी होता है। प्राप्त जानकारी प्रतिष्ठत व तालिका के माध्यम से बताई गई है।

तालिका 1

बच्चों का पालकों के साथ व्यवहार दर्शानेवाली तालिका

	बच्चे	माता
व्यवहार अच्छा है	56 प्रतिशत	24 प्रतिशत
व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं	44 प्रतिशत	76 प्रतिशत

प्रस्तुत तालिका से यह ज्ञात होता है कि बच्चे अपने माँ-बाप के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार करते हैं ऐसा 56 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने उत्तर दिया है, वही पालकों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं रहता ऐसे 44 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने उत्तर दिया है। जब माताओं के साथ उत्तर जानने की कोशिश की तो बच्चों का माताओं के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार 24 प्रतिशत आया वहीं बच्चों का व्यवहार पालकों के साथ ठीक नहीं। ऐसे 76 प्रतिशत माताओं

ने उत्तर दिया। अर्थात् पालकों के साथ बच्चे ठीक से व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं।

तालिका 2

एकल परिवार के बच्चे अपनी पूरी बात पालकों को बतानेवाली तालिका

	बच्चे	माता
बच्चे हर बात बताते हैं	40 प्रतिशत	20 प्रतिशत
बच्चे बातें नहीं बताते, छुपाते हैं	60 प्रतिशत	80 प्रतिशत

एकल परिवार के सदस्य कम होने के कारण वे हर बात को बताना चाहिए किंतु वर्तमान में यह समस्या है कि बच्चे पालकों के साथ बातें साझा नहीं करते यह सर्वेक्षण से ज्ञात हुआ। बच्चे हर बात अपने माँ-बाप को बताते हैं ऐसा 40 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने कहा वहीं बात छुपानेवाले, नहीं बतानेवाले 60 प्रतिशत बच्चे हैं। पालकों का भी अनुभव खराब दिख रहा है। 80 प्रतिशत पालक कह रहे हैं कि बच्चे बातें नहीं बताते हैं और केवल 20 प्रतिशत बच्चे ही सारी बातें बताना पसंद करते हैं। इसका यह अर्थ हुआ कि माँ-बाप और बच्चों में बातचीत कम होती है। ऐसे बच्चे अंतर्मुखी होते हैं।

तालिका 3

माँ-बाप बच्चों को कितना समय दे पाते, यह बतानेवाली तालिका

	बच्चे	पालक
समय दे पाते हैं	16 प्रतिशत	24 प्रतिशत
समय नहीं दे पाते	86 प्रतिशत	76 प्रतिशत

प्रस्तुत शोध में एकल परिवार के माँ-बाप अपने बच्चों को समय नहीं दे पाते। ऐसा कहना है 86 प्रतिशत बच्चों का। वहीं 76 प्रतिशत माता का कहना है कि वह अपने बच्चों के साथ समय नहीं बिता सकते। कामकाजी होने के कारण वह अपने बच्चों को समय नहीं दे पाते। यही कारण है कि बच्चे अपने आप में रहते हैं। ज्यादा सोचते हैं और ऐसे में वह गलत निर्णय लेते हैं। इसलिए माँ-बाप दोनों ने अपने बच्चों के साथ समय बिताना जरूरी है। उनके मन में क्या है यह जानना आवश्यक है।

तालिका 4

एकल परिवार के उग्र स्वभाव के बच्चों की तालिका

	हाँ	नहीं
उग्र प्रवृत्ति	86 प्रतिशत	14 प्रतिशत
भावनात्मकता की कमी	82 प्रतिशत	18 प्रतिशत

एकल परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चे स्वभाव से काफी उग्र प्रवृत्ति के होते हैं ऐसा 86 प्रतिशत माताओं का अनुभव है, ऐसे बच्चे भावनाशील नहीं होते; ऐसा कहनेवाली माताएँ 82 प्रतिशत हैं। अर्थात् कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों में उग्रता अधिक दिखती है वे भावनाशील नहीं होते। उन्हें तुरंत गुस्सा आता है। उनके व्यवहार में चिड़चिड़ापन दिखता है।

तालिका 5

एकल परिवार को कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों का अकेलापन दर्शानेवाली तालिका

	बच्चे	माता
बच्चे अकेलापन महसूस करते	89 प्रतिशत	11 प्रतिशत
बच्चों को बुरी आदतें लगाती है	77 प्रतिशत	23 प्रतिशत
बच्चों की जीवनशैली अस्तव्यस्त	74 प्रतिशत	26 प्रतिशत

प्रस्तुत तालिका से यह ज्ञात होता है कि एकल परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों को अकेलापन महसूस होता है ऐसा 89 बच्चों का है, ऐसे बच्चों में कई प्रकार की बुरी आदतें होती हैं। ऐसा सारणीकरण से पता चलता है। बुरी आदत वाले 77 प्रतिशत बच्चों ने सहमती जताई है। तो वही बच्चे बताते हैं कि उनकी जीवनशैली अस्तव्यस्त होती है ऐसा 74 प्रतिशत बच्चों का कहना है। क्योंकि उन्हें कोई टोकने वाले बुजुर्ग नहीं होते। बच्चे अपनी मनमानी करते हैं। टोकाटोकी उन्हें पसंद नहीं होती।

प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में काफी गंभीर समस्या का अध्ययन हुआ है। वर्तमान में बच्चों में कई प्रकार की नई-नई समस्या दिखती है। संयुक्त परिवार में पलनेवाले बच्चे जिनकी माताएँ कामकाजी हैं ऐसे बच्चों में समस्या कम दिखाई देती है किंतु एकल परिवार की ओर कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों में समस्याएँ ज्यादा दिखती हैं। उनको बुजुर्गों का सहारा नहीं मिलता ऐसे बच्चे अंतर्मुखी होते हैं। किसी से भी मिलना-जुलना उन्हें पसंद नहीं होता, यदि ऐसे बच्चों को उनकी मनपसंद चीज नहीं मिली तो वे तुरंत प्रतिक्रिया देते हैं, ऐसे बच्चों के दोस्त भी बहुत कम होते हैं। इस प्रकार के बच्चों में योग्य संस्कारों की कमी दिखती है।

निष्कर्ष व सुझाव :

1. एकल परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों में सहनशीलता नहीं होती। ऐसे में उन्हें किसी काम में व्यस्त रखना अथवा स्कूल कॉलेज से आने के बाद कोई मनपसंद क्लास में प्रवेश देकर समय का सदुपयोग करना अनिवार्य होगा।
2. संभव हो तो परिवार में बड़े बुजुर्ग रखे ताकि उनसे उनके अनुभव का परिचय होगा, अकेलापन खत्म होगा।
3. विशेषतः माँ को समय निकालकर अपने बच्चों के साथ चर्चा करना, घुमना, उनकी बातें सुनना, उन्हें निर्णय लेने का अधिकार देना आदि गतिविधियों में शामिल होना चाहिए।
4. एकल परिवार की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों में जल्दी बुरी आदतें लग जाती हैं, उन्हें रोकने वाले नहीं होते ऐसे में बच्चों के साथ बातचीत करना, स्कूल, कॉलेज में शिक्षकों के साथ बातचीत करके मार्ग निकालना जरूरी होता है।
5. समय के साथ बदलाव जरूरी है किंतु अपनी जीवनशैली को ही अस्तव्यस्त करना गलत है ऐसे में बच्चों को योग्य मार्गदर्शन मिलना अनिवार्य है।
6. स्कूल, कॉलेजों में मानसोपचारज्ञ रखना जरूरी है। ताकि बच्चे उनसे अपनी बातें कर सकें।
7. बच्चों को बातचीत करने की आदत डालनी चाहिए ताकि वे सभी प्रकार की बातें अपने माँ-बाप से करें।

संदर्भ :

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3. सुहाना बचपन, अनीता गंगाधर
4. समाज और साहित्य, क्षमा शर्मा
5. संशोधन पद्धति, आगलावे
6. शोध प्रविधि, हरिश खत्री
7. सामाजिक समस्याएँ, जी. के. अग्रवाल



महिला खिलाड़ियों की खेल के दरम्यान आने वाली अन्य समकालीन समस्याओं का अध्ययन

○ डॉ. सुनीता एस. सोनारे*

संक्षिप्ति :

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में 'महिला खिलाड़ियों की खेल के दरम्यान आने वाली अन्य समकालीन समस्याओं का अध्ययन' करने हेतु नागपुर शहर के राज्यस्तरीय 100 महिला खिलाड़ियों से इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए कबड्डी, खो-खो, वॉली बॉल, हॉकी तथा बास्केट बॉल खेलों का चुनाव किया गया है। इस संशोधन के लिए Simple Random पद्धति को चुना गया है। प्रश्नावली तथा साक्षात्कार इन संशोधन साधनों द्वारा निष्कर्ष प्राप्त किए गए हैं।

प्रस्तावना:

आधुनिक युग में राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय जगत में खेल का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वैसे भी आदिकाल से मनुष्य खेल को बहुत ही महत्व देता रहा है। मनोरंजन तथा स्पर्धा के लिए खेल खेलना यह मनुष्य की नैसर्गिक प्रवृत्ति है।

आज के यांत्रिक युग में मनुष्य को खाली समय का सदुपयोग करने के लिए खेल अपनी ओर आकृष्ट करते हैं। छात्रों का सर्वांगीण विकास करने के लिए शिक्षा में खेल का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। खेल शारीरिक शिक्षा का एक अविभाज्य अंग है जिससे मनुष्य का जीवन आनंदमय बनता है। इसके द्वारा सामाजिक गुण जैसे बंधुत्व भावना, सहकार्य, देशप्रेम, सहनशीलता, सत्यता, नम्रता, तत्परता, निर्णय क्षमता इत्यादि विकसित होते हैं। इस प्रकार शारीरिक शिक्षा व खेल द्वारा उत्कृष्ट नागरीक का निर्माण होता है।

खेलकूद प्राणी की एक सामान्य अतःकरण प्रवृत्ति है। इससे मनुष्य स्वच्छन्दता, आनंद, स्वतःस्फूर्ति आदि जैसे गुणों का अनुभव करता है। खेलकूद के द्वारा नैसर्गिक प्रवृत्तिओं और संवेगों को विकसित करने तथा उचित दिशा में ले जाने का उत्तम माध्यम है। इसके द्वारा मित्रता, ईमानदारी, सहयोग, नेतृत्व, अनुशासन जैसे गुणों का निर्माण होता है। इसके साथ ही साथ स्वस्थ प्रतियोगिता आदिगुणों को निर्माण करने में खेल एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। खेलकूद शिक्षा का एक माध्यम तो है साथ ही यह वह दर्पण है, जिससे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के शिक्षण का परिणाम प्रतिबिम्बित होता है। खेलकूद द्वारा रूचि को तीव्र तथा बुद्धि के दीप को प्रज्वलित रखा जाता है।

आज जबकि खेलकूद का महत्व दिनप्रतिदिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और इसे शिक्षा का एक अभिन्न अंग

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मान लिया गया है। आज महाविद्यालय स्तर पर खेलकूद की आये दिन स्पर्धाएं आयोजित की जाती है। लेकिन आज महाविद्यालय स्तर पर जो विकास अन्य देशों में हुआ है, आज भी हम बहुत पीछे रह गए हैं। खेलकूद में महाविद्यालयीन छात्रों का स्तर दिनप्रतिदिन घटता जा रहा है। क्योंकि इसके पीछे अनेक समस्याएँ हैं जिसके कारण खेलकूद में जितना हद तक आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, उतना विकास अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। महाविद्यालयीन छात्र खिलाड़ियों के सम्मुख कठिन खेल प्रतियोगिताओं के बावजूद भी आज महाविद्यालयों में उत्तम प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था में कमी है, जिससे चलते महाविद्यालयीन छात्रों में खेलकूद का सम्पूर्ण विकास नहीं हो पाया है। प्रशिक्षकों के नहीं होने के कारण छात्र खेलकूद से दूर रहकर कौशलपूर्ण खेल प्रदर्शन नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिससे खिलाड़ी खेल में रूचि नहीं बना पाते हैं। कठिन श्रम, खेल प्रशिक्षण का एक भाग है, और आज महाविद्यालयीन छात्र श्रम करने में रूचि नहीं दिखलाते हैं। अतः यह खेल के विकास में समस्या बनकर खड़ी हो जाती है।

आज समाज में खिलाड़ी को जिस प्रकार का सम्मान मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है, अतः खिलाड़ियों में खेल भावना की दिन प्रतिदिन कमी होती जा रही है। प्रोत्साहन की कमी भी इसके लिए बाधक सिद्ध होती है। आज महाविद्यालय के अंतर्गत खेलकूद संबंधी सामग्री तथा मैदान आदि का भी अभाव है, इसके फलस्वरूप छात्रों के समक्ष खेल की प्रवृत्ति की कमी होती जा रही है।

अध्ययन की पद्धति :

‘महिला खिलाड़ियों की खेल के दरम्यान आने वाली अन्य समकालीन समस्याओं का अध्ययन’ नागपुर शहर के राज्यस्तरीय 100 महिला खिलाड़ियों से इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए जानकारी इकट्ठी की गयी है। जिनकी आयु 18 से 25 वर्ष के दरम्यान है। कबड्डी, खो-खो, वॉली बॉल, हॉकी तथा बास्केट बॉल खेलों का चुनाव किया गया है।

इस भाग में प्रश्नावली बनाने की पद्धति मुख्य प्रश्नावली का प्रशासन, सामग्री संकलन पद्धति की विस्तृत विवेचन किया है। इस संशोधन के लिए Simple Random पद्धति को चुना गया है।

सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण:

न्यादर्शों पर महिला खिलाड़ी से प्राप्त प्रश्नावली के प्रयोग से जा आंकड़े प्राप्त हुये हैं, उनका सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण करने पर निम्नलिखित परिणाम स्पष्ट होते हैं।

तालिका

महिला खिलाड़ियों की खेल दरम्यान आने वाली अन्य समकालीन समस्या दर्शाने वाली तालिका

अ.क्र.	अन्य समस्याएँ	हाँ	प्रतिशत
1	पालक से आर्थिक समस्या	66	66%
2	आवागमन की समस्या	58	58%
3	रहने खाने की समस्या	60	60%
4	संघटन से जेब खर्च न मिलने की समस्या	80	80%
5	संघटन द्वारा चोट लगने पर उपचार का खर्च ना मिलने की समस्या	70	70%
6	गंभीर चोट पर परीक्षा में सुविधा	50	50%

उपरोक्त तालिका में राज्य स्तरीय स्पर्धा के महिला खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण एवं स्पर्धा के दौरान आने वाली अन्य समस्या क्रमानुसार दर्शायी गई है जिसमें पालक से आर्थिक समस्या 66 (66%), आवागमन की समस्या 58 (58%), रहने खाने की समस्या 60 (60%), संघटन द्वारा जेब खर्च नहीं मिलने की समस्या 80 (80%) संघटन द्वारा चोट लगने पर उपचार का खर्च ना मिलने की समस्या 70 (70%) है। शरीर में चोट लगने पर किसी भी खिलाड़ी को परीक्षा में छूट नहीं मिलती है। यह 50 (50%) महिला खिलाड़ियों ने दर्शाया है।

निष्कर्ष:

प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि राज्य स्तरीय स्पर्धा में 100 महिला खिलाड़ियों का अध्ययन करने के बाद जिनमें अन्य समस्याओं के अंतर्गत 66% महिला खिलाड़ियों को पालकों से समस्या निर्माण होती है, आने जाने की समस्या 58%, रहने खाने की समस्या 60%, 80% महिला खिलाड़ियों को खेल संघटन से जेब खर्च न मिलने की समस्या, चोट लगने के पश्चात उपचार खर्च मिलने की समस्या 70% महिला खिलाड़ियों को होती है तथा सभी महिला खिलाड़ियों को परीक्षा के दरम्यान कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होती है।

प्रश्नावली के आधार पर प्राप्त जानकारी से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि सभी महिला खिलाड़ियों को मुख्यतः अपनी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए।

सुझाव:

कहावत है धन से गाड़ी चलती है इस बात पर ध्यान रखते हुए सभी खेल संगठन को अपने महिला खिलाड़ियों को आर्थिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। जिससे जेब खर्च, दैनिक भत्ता, पोषक आहार, स्पर्धा स्थल पर आने जाने का खर्च, चोट लगने पर ईलाज का खर्च इत्यादि छोटे-मोटे खर्च महिला खिलाड़ियों को प्रदान करने चाहिए। जिससे महिला खिलाड़ी अपने संगठन तथा क्लब के लिए उत्साह से खेल कर विभिन्न स्पर्धा में विशिष्ट स्थान पाने की कोशिश कर सके।

संदर्भ :

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2. डॉ. कमलेश अँन्ड संग्राल, शारीरिक शिक्षा का सिद्धांत तथा इतिहास।
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महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करने वाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित विकास योजनाओं की जागरूकता

○ सुषमा सुरेश मंदरे*

संक्षिप्ति :

चंद्रपुर जिले में अनेक कुटीर उद्योग स्थापित हैं जिसमें अलग अलग समाज के लोग कार्यरत हैं। जागतिकीकरण तथा आधुनिकीकरण की वजह से इन पारंपारिक उद्योगों में काम करनेवाले श्रमिकों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। आधुनिकीकरण के साथ ही इन्हे मिलनेवाले रोजगार के स्रोतों में गिरावट आ गई तथा इनकी आय पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव हुआ है। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान कार्य में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित अनेक विकास योजनाओं के विषय में लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों की जागरूकता के विषय में अध्ययन किया गया। अध्ययन हेतु महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले 500 श्रमिकों का सर्वेक्षण पद्धति के द्वारा चुनाव किया गया। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधानकार्य में प्रश्नावली का उपयोग करके तथ्यों का संकलन किया गया। अनुसंधान में प्राप्त परिणाम यह दर्शाते हैं कि चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले अधिकांश लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित कुछ योजनाएं जैसे अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन, आम आदमी बीमा योजना एवं सर्व शिक्षा मिशन के विषय में जागरूक पाए गए। जबकि वे अन्य योजनाओं के विषय कुछ हद तक जागरूक पाए गए।

बीज शब्द : महाराष्ट्र राज्य, चंद्रपुर जिला, लोहार समाज, केन्द्र सरकार, विकास योजना, जागरूकता

1.0. प्रस्तावना

समाज में जितनी तेजी से बदलाव हो रहा है उतनी ही तेजी से पारंपरिक कुटीर उद्योग भी लुप्त होते गए। अब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी बढ़ई कुम्हार मोची मिलने मुश्किल हो गए हैं। इन पारंपरिक उद्योगों से किनारा कर रही युवा पीढ़ी को अब इन्हीं क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यों में कौशल दक्षता की ट्रेनिंग के साथ ही आधुनिक टूल कीट दिए जा रहे हैं। केंद्र राज्य सरकार के संगठित असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों के कल्याण हितों के लिए श्रम कल्याण विभाग अंतर्गत विभिन्न योजनाएं संचालित हैं। मगर

✿ शोधप्रज्ञ, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, गोंडवाना यूनिवर्सिटी महाराष्ट्र गडचिरोली।

योजनाओं की जानकारी अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता का अभाव होने से अधिकांश श्रमिकों को इन योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। हालांकि विभिन्न जिलों में हिताधिकारी (श्रमिकों) का पंजीयन जरूर साल दर साल बढ़ा है, मगर योजनांतर्गत लाभार्थियों की संख्या बेहद कम है। जिलों में पंजीकृत श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ी है, मगर योजनाओं का समय पर क्रियान्वयन नहीं होने से अपेक्षित मजदूर लाभान्वित नहीं हो पाए हैं। समाज की मुख्यधारा से वंचित श्रमिक आज भी अभावपूर्ण जिंदगी जीने को मजबूर हैं। मजदूरों के उत्थान के लिए अधिकार योजनाओं के प्रति उन्हें शिक्षा के लिए प्रेरित कर जागरूक बनाने की जरूरत है।

लोहार, बढ़ई कुम्हार, मोची, भवन एवं अन्य संनिर्माण श्रमिक वर्ग को समाज की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने, श्रम कानूनों के अंतर्गत श्रमिक अधिकारों की जानकारी देकर शोषण होने से रोकने के लिए केंद्र राज्य सरकार की ओर से कई योजना कार्यक्रम संचालित हैं। श्रमिकों को प्रोत्साहन बतौर आर्थिक सहायता राशि सुरक्षा के लिए बीमा के अलावा कई योजनाओं से श्रम विभाग लाभान्वित करने के लिए हिताधिकारियों का अधिकाधिक पंजीयन कर सामाजिक सुरक्षा हितलाभ प्रदान करना प्राथमिकता है। श्रमिक वर्ग योजनाओं अधिकारों की प्रति जागरूक नहीं है, जिससे उन्हें अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। यही कारण है कि मजदूर वर्ग आज भी समाज की मुख्यधारा से नहीं जुड़ पाया है। उपरोक्त जानकारी के मद्दे नजर इस अनुसंधान में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रपुर जिले में काम करने वाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में सरकार की विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के बारे जागरूकता स्तर जानने की कोशिश की गयी है।

2.0. संशोधन पद्धति

किसी भी संशोधन कार्य के लिए दृष्ट संकलन कि विधि अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण होती है। इसके अंतर्गत विषय चुनाव, क्षेत्र चुनाव, तथ्य संकलन उपकरण तथा तथ्य संकलन विधि आती है। इस अध्ययन के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों का चयन, मापन पद्धति, परीक्षण प्रशासन, अध्ययन का अभिकल्प, परीक्षक की विश्वसनीयता एवं परीक्षण विश्वसनीयता, आंकड़ों का संकलन एवं सांख्यिकीय पद्धति के चयन का विवरण दिया गया है।

2.1. अनुसंधान अभिकल्प

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के लिए वर्णनात्मक एवं विश्लेषणात्मक मिश्र अनुसंधान अभिकल्प तैयार किया गया।

2.2. विषय का चयन

इस अध्ययन हेतु शोधकर्ता द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के 500 श्रमिकों का चुनाव किया गया।

2.3. तथ्य संकलन विधि एवं तकनीक

प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के लिए शोधकर्ता ने तथ्य संकलन के लिए वैज्ञानिक विधि पर आधारित तथ्य संकलन प्रारूप विकसित किया गया तथ्य संकलन प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय दोनों स्त्रोतों/माध्यमों द्वारा किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधान के लिए शोधकर्ता ने तथ्य संकलन के लिए वैज्ञानिक विधि पर आधारित तथ्य संकलन प्रारूप विकसित किया है तथ्य संकलन प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय दोनों माध्यमों द्वारा किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अनुसंधानकार्य में प्रश्नावली का उपयोग करके तथा सर्वेक्षण पद्धति के माध्यम से तथ्यों का संकलन किया गया।

2.4. सांख्यिकीय पद्धति का चयन

तथ्य विश्लेषण व निर्वचन सारणीकरण के पश्चात सांख्यिकीय सारणियों का नियमबद्ध व उद्देश्य पूर्ण

विश्लेषण किया गया। निर्वचन के पश्चात निष्कर्ष निकाले गये।

3.0. आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण एवं विवेचन

3.1. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना

तालिका क्र. 1: महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	115	23.0
इतने जागरूक नहीं	85	17.0
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	133	26.6
जागरूक हैं	99	19.8
पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं	68	13.6
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 1 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 23.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 17.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 26.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 19.8 प्रतिशत एवं 13.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.2. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन

तालिका क्र. 2: राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	116	23.2
इतने जागरूक नहीं	245	49.0
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	106	21.2
जागरूक हैं	23	4.6
पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं	10	2.0
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 2 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 23.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 49.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 21.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 4.6 प्रतिशत एवं 2.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.3. स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना

तालिका क्र. 3: स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	52	10.4
इतने जागरूक नहीं	91	18.2
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	191	38.2
जागरूक है	108	21.6
पूर्णतः जागरूक है	58	11.6
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 3 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 10.4 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 18.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 38.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 21.6 प्रतिशत एवं 11.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.4. अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना

तालिका क्र. 4: अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	54	10.8
इतने जागरूक नहीं	60	12.0
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	103	20.6
जागरूक है	160	32.0
पूर्णतः जागरूक है	123	24.6
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 4 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 10.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 12.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 20.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 32.0 प्रतिशत एवं 24.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.5 राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन

तालिका क्र. 5: राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	38	7.6
इतने जागरूक नहीं	60	12.0
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	55	11.0
जागरूक है	194	38.8
पूर्णतः जागरूक है	153	30.6
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 5 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 7.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 12.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 11.0 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 38.8 प्रतिशत एवं 30.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.6. आम आदमी बिमा योजना

तालिका क्र. 6: आम आदमी बिमा योजना

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	13	2.6
इतने जागरूक नहीं	44	8.8
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	96	19.2
जागरूक है	68	13.6
पूर्णतः जागरूक है	279	55.8
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 6 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित आम आदमी बीमा योजना के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 2.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को आम आदमी बीमा योजना के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 8.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 19.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 13.6 प्रतिशत एवं 55.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.7. कुटीर ज्योति कार्यक्रम

तालिका क्र. 7: कुटीर ज्योती कार्यक्रम

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	74	14.8
इतने जागरूक नहीं	209	41.8
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	153	30.6
जागरूक हैं	52	10.4
पूर्णतः जागरूक है	12	2.4
कुल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 7 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित कुटीर ज्योति कार्यक्रम के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 14.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को कुटीर ज्योति कार्यक्रम के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 41.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 41.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 10.4 प्रतिशत एवं

2.4 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

3.8. सर्व शिक्षा मिशन

तालिका क्र. 8: सर्व शिक्षा मिशन

जागरूकता स्तर	संख्या	प्रतिशत
जागरूकता नहीं	18	3.6
इतने जागरूक नहीं	36	7.2
कुछ हद तक जागरूक हैं	59	11.8
जागरूक है	228	45.6
पूर्णतः जागरूक है	159	31.8
कूल	500	100.0

तालिका क्र. 8 में चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिकों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित सर्व शिक्षा मिशन के विषय में जागरूकता से संबंधित जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है। तालिका से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 3.6 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को सर्व शिक्षा मिशन के विषय में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 7.2 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं। उसी प्रकार 11.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को इस योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूकता है तथा 45.6 प्रतिशत एवं 31.8 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस योजना के विषय में जागरूक तथा पूर्णतः जागरूक हैं।

4.0. निष्कर्ष

4.1. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है कि चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करने वाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूक पाए गए।

4.2 राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है की, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं।

4.3. स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है की, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना के विषय में कुछ हद तक जागरूक पाए गए।

4.4. अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है की, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित अंत्योदय खाद्य योजना के विषय में जागरूक पाए गए।

4.5. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है की, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित अंत्योदय राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के विषय में जागरूक पाए गए।

4.6. आम आदमी बीमा योजना

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है कि, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित आम आदमी बिमा योजना के विषय में पूर्णतः जागरूक पाए गए।

4.7. कुटीर ज्योति कार्यक्रम

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है कि, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित कुटीर ज्योती कार्यक्रम के विषय में इतने जागरूक नहीं।

4.8. सर्व शिक्षा मिशन

प्राप्त परिणामों से यह प्रतीत होता है कि, चंद्रपुर जिले में निवास करनेवाले लोहार समाज के श्रमिक केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित सर्व शिक्षा मिशन के विषय में जागरूक पाए गए।

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भारत में जीवन के अधिकार और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की जागरूकता : एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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○ डॉ.एन.आर. चिमुरकर**

संक्षिप्ति :

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21, जो दो अधिकारों की रक्षा करता है, अर्थात् जीवन का अधिकार और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता ने इसका दायरा बढ़ाया है और जीवन के अधिकार को साधारण भौतिक अस्तित्व से जीवन के उच्च मूल्यों और उचित जीवन जीने के अधिकार और जीवन के अधिकार को शामिल करने के लिए व्याख्या कर रहा है। व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की व्याख्या विदेश यात्रा के अधिकार, निजता के अधिकार और कई अन्य को शामिल करने के लिए की गई है। अनुच्छेद 21 भारत के नागरिकों और गैर-नागरिकों के लिए समान रूप से उपलब्ध है। इसका कारण यह है कि अनुच्छेद 21 मौलिक मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा कर रहा है और इस तरह के अधिकार नागरिकों या गैर-नागरिकों सहित किसी भी प्रकार के भेदभाव के बिना लागू होंगे। अनुच्छेद 21 सर्वोच्च है और देश में आपातकाल की अवधि के दौरान भी इसे निलंबित नहीं किया जा सकता है। अनुच्छेद 21 न केवल कागजों में मौजूद है, बल्कि इसे जीवित और जीवंत रखा गया है ताकि देश लोगों को पूर्ण गरिमा और बुनियादी मानवाधिकार प्रदान कर सके, जैसा कि संविधान के निर्माताओं द्वारा इरादा किया गया था।

इस शोध पत्र की विषय वस्तु के लिए भारत में जीवन के अधिकार और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के बारे में जागरूकता पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। पेपर को मुख्य रूप से तीन खंडों में विभाजित किया गया है, पेपर का पहला भाग भारत में जीवन के अधिकार और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि को ट्रैक करता है। पेपर का दूसरा भाग मानवाधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए संवैधानिक योजना से संबंधित है और पेपर का तीसरा भाग इस विषय पर न्यायिक प्रतिक्रिया को ट्रैक करने की कोशिश करता है और स्वतंत्रता के बाद के वर्षों में जीवन के अधिकार की सुरक्षा के प्रति न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण कैसे बदल गया।

बीज शब्द : मानवाधिकार, अनुच्छेद 21, जीवन का अधिकार, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता, संविधान।

अनुच्छेद 21 में कहा गया है कि 'कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अलावा किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके

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जीवन या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा।' इस प्रकार, अनुच्छेद 21 दो अधिकारों को सुरक्षित करता है: जीवन का अधिकार और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार। भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 की स्थापना के लिए प्रदान किया गया। यह घोषणा करता है कि कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अलावा किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके जीवन या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। अनुच्छेद 21 भारतीय संविधान के भाग III के अंतर्गत आता है और भारत के सभी नागरिकों के लिए गारंटीकृत मौलिक अधिकारों में से एक है।

कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं के अलावा किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके जीवन या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। अनुच्छेद 21 को हमारे संविधान का कोरोनरी कोर माना गया है, जो हमारे मौजूदा संविधान में सबसे प्राकृतिक और आधुनिक प्रावधान है। भारतीय संविधान में इस प्रावधान का उपयोग केवल तब किया जा सकता है जब किसी व्यक्ति को भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत राज्य के माध्यम से जीवन शैली और निजी स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार से वंचित किया जाता है। निजी व्यक्ति द्वारा अधिकारों का उल्लंघन अनुच्छेद 21 के दायरे में नहीं है। भारत में स्वतंत्रता भारत के नागरिकों के नागरिक अधिकारों की गारंटी देती है जहां वे संविधान और कानून द्वारा संरक्षित हैं। नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं में आम तौर पर विचारों की स्वतंत्रता, जानकारी तक पहुंचने और प्रकाशित करने की स्वतंत्रता, अपने धर्मों को चुनने की स्वतंत्रता, व्यक्तिगत गोपनीयता का अधिकार आदि जैसी धारणाएं शामिल हैं। व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार सबसे मौलिक मानवाधिकारों में से एक है क्योंकि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व को प्रभावित करता है। व्यक्ति की शारीरिक स्वतंत्रता।

2. साहित्य समीक्षा

'लिबर्टी' शब्द श्लिबरश शब्द से लिया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है श्रुत और नियमित रूप से अवसर के साथ उपयोग किया जाता है। इस शोध पत्र में, विभिन्न अनुभवजन्य और वैचारिक शोध पत्रों की पूरी तरह से व्यवस्थित साहित्य समीक्षा तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए समीक्षा की गई क्योंकि अनुच्छेद 21 के निर्धारण की बातचीत में रणनीति अधिक स्पष्ट है। नगर निगम और अन्य के मामले में यह दोहराया गया कि, जैसा कि हमने याचिकाकर्ता के मामले को सारांशित करते हुए कहा है, उनके तर्क का मूल आधार यह है कि जीवन के अधिकार की गारंटी अनुच्छेद 21 के माध्यम से दी गई है, जिसमें आजीविका का अधिकार शामिल है और चूंकि, वे आजीविका से वंचित होंगे यदि वे उनकी झुग्गी और फुटपाथ के आवास से बेदखल कर दिया जाता है, उनका निष्कासन उनकी जीवन शैली से वंचित करने के समान है और बाद में असंवैधानिक है। वे पलायन इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि गांवों में उनके पास आजीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है। वह प्रेरक शक्ति जो उनके चूल्हों और गांवों में घरों को छोड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करती है, अस्तित्व के लिए संघर्ष है जो जीवन के लिए संघर्ष है। जीवन और जीविकोपार्जन के साधनों के बीच गठजोड़ का प्रमाण इतना अकाट्य है। उन्हें जीने के लिए खाना पड़ता है। कि वे कर सकते हैं, अर्थात् खा सकते हैं, केवल तभी जब उनके पास आजीविका का साधन हो। इसी सन्दर्भ में यह डगलस जे. द्वारा बैक्सि में कहा गया था

खड़क सिंह बनाम यूपी राज्य सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के एक संवैधानिक रूप ने देखा अब हम अनुच्छेद 21 में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की व्यापकता, कार्यक्षेत्र और सामग्री की जांच के साथ आगे बढ़ेंगे। अनुच्छेद 19(1)(डी) के वाक्यांशों के संबंध में, हमें इसे लेना होगा कि एक अभिव्यक्ति का उपयोग किया जाता है, जिसमें गति के बारे में या इसके बजाय आंदोलन में रहने का अधिकार शामिल नहीं है। बहिष्कृत किए जाने के बारे में आगे बढ़ने का अधिकार इसका सबसे संकीर्ण विश्लेषण होगा कि यह समझता है, स्वतंत्रता शारीरिक संयम या जेल की सीमा के भीतर कारावास से स्वतंत्रता के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम डी.टी.सी.वी. मजदूर कांग्रेस और अन्य के रूप में जीवन के अधिकार में आजीविका का अधिकार शामिल है, जीने का अधिकार इसलिए सत्ता में व्यक्तियों की कल्पनाओं पर नहीं लटक सकता है। आय कई मौलिक अधिकारों की नींव है और जब श्रम आय का एकमात्र स्रोत है, तो काम करने का अधिकार उतना ही मौलिक हो जाता है।

अनुच्छेद 21 यह आदेश देता है कि कानून द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अलावा किसी को भी उसके जीवन या स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। श्रीमती के मामले में भावती, जे द्वारा निर्धारित के रूप में। मेनका गांधी बनाम भारत संघ और अनुच्छेद 21 द्वारा परिकल्पित कानून को अनुच्छेद 14 की कसौटी पर खरा उतरना चाहिए और अनुच्छेद 21 द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया को अनुच्छेद 14 के अनुरूप होने के लिए तर्कशीलता की कसौटी पर खरा उतरना चाहिए। एम.जे.सिवनी के मामले में -अन्यश। कर्नाटक राज्य और अन्य। न्यायालय ने माना कि अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत जीवन का अधिकार आजीविका की रक्षा करता है, लेकिन एक राइडर जोड़ा कि इसके अभाव को बहुत दूर तक नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है या सार्वजनिक हित के लिए पेशा, व्यवसाय या व्यापार की चोट या सार्वजनिक नैतिक या सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था पर घातक प्रभाव नहीं डाला जा सकता है। इसलिए, यह माना गया कि वीडियो गेम का विनियमन शुद्ध अवसर या मिश्रित मौका और कौशल के कुछ वीडियो गेम का निषेध अनुच्छेद 21 का उल्लंघन नहीं है और न ही यह प्रक्रिया अनुचित, अनुचित या अन्यायपूर्ण है। चमेली सिंह व अन्य के मामले में। ट. उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और ए.एन. आर. को इस प्रश्न की जांच करनी थी कि क्या अनुच्छेद 21 में पाए गए 'जीवन' शब्द में जीवन के अधिकार के सभी घटक शामिल होंगे।

3. अध्ययन का उद्देश्य :

मौजूदा पेपर मुख्य रूप से अस्तित्व के अधिकार और स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के व्यापक विनाश पर आधारित विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याओं के विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन पर आधारित है। इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित लक्ष्यों को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

1. भारत में जीवन के अधिकार की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन करना।
2. भारत में स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के संरक्षण के लिए संवैधानिक ढांचे का अध्ययन करना
3. आजादी के बाद के वर्षों में जीवन के अधिकार के संरक्षण के प्रति न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण में किस प्रकार बदलाव आया, इसका अध्ययन करना
4. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के दायरे का अध्ययन करना।

4. अनुसंधान पद्धति :

संपूर्ण अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से द्वितीयक आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। जहाँ अनुसंधानकर्ता चंद्रपुर जिला परिषद के संसाधनों को खंगालने का प्रयास करता है। नीति निर्माण के तरीके का पता लगाने के लिए शोधकर्ता कई पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं और कई न्यायिक घोषणाओं को भी पढ़ता है। सीखने का मूल्यांकन कुछ लेखों और पुस्तकों से अधिक की समीक्षा के आधार पर किया जाता है और कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक स्रोत परिणाम खोजने के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। वर्णनात्मक मूल्यांकन जिला परिषद के सदस्यों द्वारा नीति निर्माण से संबंधित विचारों का मूल्यांकन और विश्लेषण करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला प्रमुख उपकरण है।

5. जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

लोकतंत्र की सच्ची परीक्षा यह है कि इसके कानून अपने लोगों के जीवन और स्वतंत्रता के संबंध में कैसे खड़े होते हैं। इंग्लैंड में, 1215 के मैग्ना कार्टा में स्वतंत्रता के चार्टर निर्धारित किए गए हैं। उसी नस

में। भारत में मौलिक अधिकारों का विकास इंग्लैंड के बिल ऑफ राइट्स (1689), यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स बिल ऑफ राइट्स (1791), फ्रांस के डिक्लेरेशन ऑफ राइट्स ऑफ मैन (1789) से प्रेरित था। रोलेट एक्ट, 1919 के तहत ब्रिटिश सरकार और पुलिस को व्यापक अधिकार दिए गए थे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी और हिरासत, वारंट रहित तलाशी और जब्ती और सार्वजनिक समारोहों पर भी प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था। अंततः इसका परिणाम पूरे देश में अहिंसक सविनय अवज्ञा के बड़े पैमाने पर अभियानों के रूप में हुआ। देश के लोगों ने नागरिक स्वतंत्रता और सरकारी शक्तियों पर सीमाओं की मांग की। ये आयरलैंड की स्वतंत्रता से प्रभावित थे। आयरलैंड का संविधान और राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत स्वतंत्र सरकार की मांग के लिए भारत के लोगों के लिए एक प्रेरणा थे। 1928 में नेहरू आयोग ने भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों की रचना करते हुए भारत के लिए संवैधानिक सुधारों का प्रस्ताव रखा। निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों की रचना करने वाली भारत की संविधान सभा को एक बार राष्ट्र के लिए एक चार्टर बनाने का मिशन छोड़ दिया गया था। संविधान सभा की पहली बैठक 1946 में हुई थी, जो भारत के संविधान को विकसित करने के लिए विभिन्न राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि से बड़े बहुमत से नियुक्त व्यक्तियों, विभिन्न विषयों के लिए जिम्मेदार समितियों और उप-समितियों के अध्यक्ष थे। 10 दिसंबर 1948 को जब संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने मानवाधिकारों की सार्वभौम घोषणा को अपनाया, तो भारतीय चार्टर पर व्यापक प्रभाव डालने वाली उस अवधि के दौरान एक भव्य सुधार हुआ।

भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता अंतरराष्ट्रीय दस्तावेज यानी यूनिवर्सल डिक्लेरेशन ऑफ ह्यूमन राइट्स (यूडीएचआर) 1948 से गहराई से प्रभावित थे, जिसका भारतीय संविधान के प्रारूपण पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा। यूडीएचआर का अनुच्छेद 9 प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के शरीर और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। जैसा कि भारत घोषणा के लिए हस्ताक्षरकर्ता हुआ करता था, संविधान सभा ने तुलनीय प्रावधान को उसमें एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में अपनाया। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने देखा कि न्वेष्ट कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी साधन नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन यह दिखाता है कि भारतीय संविधान को अपनाने के समय मानव अधिकारों की प्रकृति को कैसे समझते थे।

संविधान सभा वाद-विवाद का सारांश :

संविधान के मसौदा में अनुच्छेद 15 दिसंबर 1948 की छठी और तेरहवीं को संविधान सभा में लाया और उस पर बहस की जाती थी। विधान सभा में कानून द्वारा तय की गई समयावधि को लेकर लड़ाई-झगड़े होते थे। सदस्यों ने तर्क दिया कि यह शब्द अपर्याप्त था क्योंकि उस समय की विधायिका संभावित रूप से एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया स्थापित करने वाला कानून पारित कर सकती थी जो नागरिक स्वतंत्रता को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से नष्ट कर सकती थी। वितरण में नियत प्रक्रिया अवधि की उपस्थिति, न्यायपालिका को यह देखने में सक्षम करेगी कि क्या विनियमन स्वयं आवश्यक अधिकारों के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप है और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने की भूमिका में होगा। प्रावधान में उचित प्रक्रिया शब्द को शामिल करने से न्यायपालिका को यह जांच करने की अनुमति मिलेगी कि क्या कानून स्वयं मौलिक अधिकारों के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप है और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने की स्थिति में होगा। 'कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया' का बचाव करने वाले सदस्यों ने तर्क दिया कि न्यायाधीशों को, जो पूर्वाग्रहों और पूर्वाग्रहों से मुक्त नहीं हैं, विधायिका द्वारा पारित कानूनों के फैसले में बैठने की अनुमति देना विधायिका के अधिकार को कम करना होगा और इसलिए, अलोकतांत्रिक। जब अनुच्छेद को वोट के लिए रखा गया था, विधानसभा ने मसौदा लेख को 'कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया' शब्द के साथ बरकरार रखा था। जब मसौदा समिति ने अंततः पूरा किया और संविधान सभा को प्रस्तुत किया। खंड 9 या मसौदा अनुच्छेद 15 को वर्तमान अनुच्छेद 21 के रूप में पढ़ा जाए।

6. भारतीय संविधान में अनुच्छेद 21 की भूमिका

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 की स्थापना के लिए प्रदान किया गया। यह घोषणा करता है कि कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अलावा किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके जीवन या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। अनुच्छेद 21 भारतीय संविधान के भाग प्स के अंतर्गत आता है और भारत के सभी नागरिकों के लिए गारंटीकृत मौलिक अधिकारों में से एक है। निम्नलिखित अधिकार और स्वतंत्रताएं अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत आती हैं।

1. अनुच्छेद 21 सर्वोत्कृष्ट उचित है और भारतीय संविधान के भाग-III में शामिल है।
2. यह संपत्ति सभी निवासियों के साथ-साथ गैर-नागरिकों के लिए समान रूप से सुलभ है।
3. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस संपत्ति को आवश्यक अधिकारों का मूल बताया है।
4. न्यायमूर्ति भगवती के अनुसार, अनुच्छेद 21 एक लोकतांत्रिक समाज में सर्वोच्च महत्व के संवैधानिक शुल्क का प्रतीक है।
5. अनुच्छेद 21 दो अधिकारों को सुरक्षित करता है: जीवन शैली का अधिकार और गैर-सार्वजनिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार।
6. किसी आपात स्थिति में अनुच्छेद 21 को निलंबित नहीं किया जा सकता है।
7. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का दायरा

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 में जीवन के अधिकार का अर्थ पशु अस्तित्व या केवल सांस लेने की क्रिया नहीं है। यह एक गरिमापूर्ण जीवन के अधिकार की गारंटी देता है। वर्तमान में अनुच्छेद 21 के दायरे में शामिल कुछ अधिकारों में शामिल हैं:

1. निजता का अधिकार।
2. स्वास्थ्य का अधिकार।
3. शीघ्र सुनवाई का अधिकार।
4. आजीविका का अधिकार।
5. प्रदूषण मुक्त जल और वायु और सुरक्षा सहित सभ्य पर्यावरण का अधिकार
6. मानवीय गरिमा के साथ जीने का अधिकार।
7. खतरनाक उद्योगों के खिलाफ।
8. विलंबित निष्पादन के विरुद्ध अधिकार
9. आश्रय का अधिकार।
10. सुनवाई का अधिकार।
11. मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता का अधिकार।
12. विदेश यात्रा का अधिकार।
13. अमानवीय व्यवहार के प्रति अधिकार।
14. हिरासत में उत्पीड़न का अधिकार।
15. 14 वर्ष की आयु तक निःशुल्क स्कूली शिक्षा का अधिकार।
16. एकान्त कारावास का अधिकार।
17. हथकड़ी लगाने के विरोध में अधिकार
18. सच्ची सुनवाई का अधिकार।
19. प्रतिष्ठा का अधिकार।
20. दाहिनी ओर बेड़ियों की ओर

21. बंधुआ मजदूरी के विरोध में अधिकार।
22. आपातकालीन चिकित्सा सहायता का अधिकार।
23. किसी राज्य से बाहर न निकाले जाने का अधिकार।
24. कैदी का जीवन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का अधिकार।
25. शालीनता और सम्मान के साथ व्यवहार किए जाने का महिलाओं का अधिकार
26. सार्वजनिक फाँसी के विरुद्ध अधिकार।
27. सरकारी अस्पताल में समय पर इलाज का अधिकार।
28. सूचना का अधिकार।
29. बिजली का अधिकार
30. दोषसिद्धि के निर्णय की अपील का अधिकार
31. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और परिवार की सुरक्षा का अधिकार
32. सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय और अधिकारिता का अधिकार
33. उपयुक्त जीवन बीमा पॉलिसी का अधिकार
34. सोने का अधिकार
35. ध्वनि प्रदूषण से मुक्ति का अधिकार

8. अनुच्छेद 21 की न्यायिक व्याख्या

न्यायिक व्याख्याओं ने सुनिश्चित किया है कि अनुच्छेद 21 का दायरा संकीर्ण और प्रतिबंधित नहीं है। कई ऐतिहासिक फैसलों से इसका दायरा बढ़ा है। अनुच्छेद 21 से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण मामले:

1. ए.के.गोपालन बनाम मद्रास राज्य AIR 1950 SC 27%

1950 के दशक तक, अनुच्छेद 21 का दायरा थोड़ा संकीर्ण था। इस मामले में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि अभिव्यक्ति शकानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रियाएं, संविधान ने अमेरिकी श्रुति प्रक्रिया के बजाय व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की ब्रिटिश अवधारणा को मूर्त रूप दिया है।

2. मेनका गांधी बनाम भारत संघ मामला AIR 1978 SC 597%

इस मामले ने गोपालन मामले के फैसले को पलट दिया। इधर, ¹⁶ ने कहा कि अनुच्छेद 19 और 21 निर्विवाद डिब्बे नहीं हैं। अनुच्छेद 21 में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के विचार का व्यापक दायरा है जिसमें कई अधिकार शामिल हैं, जिनमें से कुछ अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत सन्निहित हैं, इस प्रकार उन्हें श्रुतिरहित सुरक्षा प्रदान करते हैं। अदालत ने यह भी कहा कि अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत आने वाले कानून को अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत भी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना चाहिए। इसका मतलब है कि कानून के तहत किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन या स्वतंत्रता से वंचित करने की कोई भी प्रक्रिया अनुचित, अनुचित या मनमानी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

3. फ्रांसिस कोरली मुलिन बनाम केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली AIR 1981 SC 746%

इस मामले में, अदालत ने कहा कि किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन या स्वतंत्रता से वंचित करने की कोई भी प्रक्रिया उचित, निष्पक्ष और न्यायपूर्ण होनी चाहिए न कि मनमानी, सनकी या काल्पनिक।

4. ओल्गा टेलिस बनाम बॉम्बे म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन AIR 1986 SC 180%

इस मामले ने पहले अपनाए गए स्टैंड को दोहराया कि कोई भी प्रक्रिया जो किसी व्यक्ति के मौलिक अधिकारों से वंचित करती है, उसे निष्पक्ष खेल और न्याय के मानदंडों के अनुरूप होना चाहिए।

5. उन्नी कृष्णन बनाम आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य एआईआर 1993 सुप्रीम कोर्ट 2178:

इस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जीवन के अधिकार की त्वरित व्याख्या को बरकरार रखा। न्यायालय ने अधिकारों की एक सूची दी जो अनुच्छेद 21 में पहले के निर्णयों के आधार पर शामिल है। उनमें से कुछ

हैं: 1. निजता का अधिकार 2. विदेश जाने का अधिकार 3. आश्रय का अधिकार 4. एकांत कारावास के खिलाफ अधिकार 5. सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण का अधिकार 6. हथकड़ी लगाने के खिलाफ अधिकार 7. हिरासत में मौत के खिलाफ अधिकार 8. अधिकार फांसी में देरी के खिलाफ 9. डॉक्टरों की सहायता 10. सार्वजनिक फांसी के खिलाफ अधिकार 11. सांस्कृतिक विरासत की सुरक्षा 12. प्रदूषण मुक्त पानी और हवा का अधिकार 13. पूर्ण विकास के लिए प्रत्येक बच्चे का अधिकार 14. स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा सहायता का अधिकार 15. शिक्षा का अधिकार 16. विचाराधीन कैदियों का संरक्षण

9. निष्कर्ष

निष्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने के लिए, जैसा कि जीवन के अधिकार के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रगति की गई थी, माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने मौलिक रूप से इस विशेषाधिकार की सीमा को इसके दायरे में याद करके बढ़ाया है जो मानव के साथ अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। कुलीनता जिसमें कवर, नौकरी, भलाई, शिक्षा, सुरक्षा, स्वस्थ जलवायु और कई अन्य अधिकार शामिल हैं।

उपरोक्त विश्लेषण से हम स्पष्ट तस्वीर प्राप्त कर सकते हैं कि भारत में आम जनता कहाँ तक बुनियादी मानवाधिकारों के बारे में जागरूक नहीं है। यहां तक कि पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में भी, हमने देखा है कि मानवाधिकारों के बारे में स्पष्ट ज्ञान रखने वालों की संख्या संतोषजनक नहीं है। इसके अलावा, आम लोग अभी भी मानते हैं कि मानवाधिकार केवल नागरिकों के अधिकार हैं, देश में रहने वाले सभी लोगों के नहीं। यह मानव अधिकारों की सामान्य धारणाओं के बारे में युवा पीढ़ी के बीच सामान्य और वैज्ञानिक जागरूकता पैदा करने में मानवाधिकार शिक्षा की विफलता को दर्शाता है।

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भक्तियोग : भगवद्गीता के विशेष संदर्भ में

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संक्षिप्त :

भक्तियोग भगवद्गीता द्वारा प्रतिपादित सभी योगों में सबसे अतुलनीय योग है, क्योंकि इसका द्वार सभी मनुष्यों के लिए समान रूप से खुला हुआ है। इस योग के द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने अंदर मौजूद भावनात्मक संभावनाओं को दैवीय सम्भावना में अर्पित करता है। भक्तियोग में भक्त ईश्वर से, अपने आराध्य से अथाह भक्ति करता है, अथाह प्रेम करता है तथा अपना सर्वस्व ईश्वरार्पित कर देता है। वह अपने इन्द्रिय-मन-बुद्धि-शरीर-वाणी को ईश्वरार्पित करने के साथ-ही-साथ अपने कर्मों तथा अपने कर्मों से मिलने वाले फलों को भी ईश्वर के चरणों में अर्पित कर देता है। सच्चा भक्त समस्त विषयासक्तियों, इच्छाओं, कामनाओं इत्यादि से रहित होता है। भगवद्गीता में चार प्रकार के भक्तों अर्थात् अर्थार्थी, आर्त, जिज्ञासु तथा ज्ञानी की चर्चा की गई है। इन चारों भक्तों में ज्ञानी भक्त ईश्वर को अत्याधिक प्रिय होते हैं, क्योंकि ज्ञानी भक्त ईश्वर के ही रूप होते हैं। वे निःस्वार्थ भाव से ईश्वर की भक्ति करते हैं। भगवद्गीता में ईश्वर के दोनों ही स्वरूपों अर्थात् निर्गुण तथा सगुण को स्वीकार किया गया है।

बीज शब्द : ईश्वर, भक्त, प्रेम, भक्ति, ज्ञानी भक्त, ईश्वरार्पित।

महाभारत के भीष्म पर्व का एक भाग भगवद्गीता संस्कृत साहित्य के क्षेत्र का एक अत्यंत ही लोकप्रिय धार्मिक काव्य है। यह एक ऐसा अद्वितीय ग्रंथ है, जिसके द्वारा लौकिक संसार में निवास करने वाले समस्त मनुष्यों को मोक्ष-प्राप्ति हेतु ऐसा सरल तथा सहज उपदेश दिया गया है, जिसका पालन कर कोई भी व्यक्ति अत्यंत ही सरलता तथा सहजता से अपने जीवन के चरम लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति कर सकता है, आत्मा का विकास कर ब्रह्म तक पहुँचने में सक्षम हो जाता है।

भगवद्गीता के अन्तर्गत आत्मा का विकास करने, ब्रह्म तक पहुँचकर पूर्णता की प्राप्ति करने हेतु तीन प्रकार के योगों अर्थात् ज्ञानयोग, भक्तियोग, तथा कर्मयोग की चर्चा की गयी है। परन्तु इन तीनों ही योगों में सबसे अद्वितीय तथा अतुलनीय योग भक्तियोग है, जिसका द्वार बिना किसी भेदभाव के सभी मनुष्यों के लिए समान रूप से खुला हुआ है। भक्ति में एक ऐसी अतुलनीय शक्ति निहित होती है कि वह दूराचारी तथा पापी व्यक्ति को भी धर्मात्मा बना देना है, दुर्बलात्मा को भी परम गति की प्राप्ति करवा देता है। गीता में कहा गया है कि उन

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सभी भक्तों को परमपिता परमेश्वर की प्राप्ति निश्चित रूप से होती है, जो अपने आराध्य की अथाह भक्ति करते हैं, असीम प्रेम करते हैं, उनके प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा-विश्वास रखते हैं।¹ स्वामी विवेकानन्द भक्तियोग की महिमा को स्वीकार करते हुए कहते हैं कि व्यक्ति छलरहित, कपटरहित होकर ईश्वर की असीम भक्ति करता है, उनसे अथाह प्रेम करता है। जब व्यक्ति ईश्वर से अथाह प्रेम करने लगता है, उनकी असीम भक्ति करने लगता है तब वह क्षण भर के लिए भी ईश्वर से प्रेम किए बिना जीवित नहीं रह पाता है। परिणामतः उसे शाश्वत मुक्ति की प्राप्ति हो जाती है, क्योंकि भक्ति में अनन्य शक्तियाँ निहित होती है।²

भगवद्गीता के अनुसार जब भक्त अपने आराध्य से अनन्य प्रेम करने लगता है, उनकी अथाह भक्ति करने लगता है तब न तो ऐसी भक्ति के स्वरूप को किसी भाषा के द्वारा वर्णित किया जा सकता है और न ही ऐसे प्रेम के स्वरूप को, क्योंकि भक्त का अपने आराध्य के प्रति होने वाला प्रेम सभी प्रकार के प्रेमों से अलग तथा अनोखा होता है।³ भक्त का अपने आराध्य के प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा तथा विश्वास होता है। वे सदैव पूर्ण श्रद्धा तथा पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ प्रेमपूर्वक दृढ़ निश्चयी होकर अपने आराध्य की आराधना करते हैं, उनके जीवन में न तो संसार का महत्त्व होता है और न ही सांसारिक वस्तुओं का। परिणामतः वे न तो सांसारिक वस्तुओं के मिलने पर खुश होते हैं और न ही सांसारिक वस्तुओं के छिन जाने पर दुःखी। वे न तो सफलता की प्राप्ति होने पर हर्षित होते हैं और न ही विफलता मिलने पर दुःखी होते हैं। वे कभी भी किसी भी प्रकार की परिस्थितियों से विचलित नहीं होते हैं। परिणामतः उन्हें निश्चित रूप से ईश्वर की प्राप्ति होती है। भक्त ईश्वर से असीम प्रेम करता है, उनकी अथाह भक्ति करता है। मनुष्य प्रेम तथा भक्ति दोनों ही सदैव ऐसे सर्वोच्च सत्ता की करता है, जो अपने आप में पूर्ण होता है। जब भक्त अपने आराध्य की असीम भक्ति करता है, तब वह अपने आप को पूर्णरूप से परमेश्वर में लीन कर देता है। भक्त कभी भी कोई भी कर्म स्वहित अथवा फलप्राप्ति की इच्छा से नहीं करता है बल्कि वह अपने कर्मों का निर्वहन सदैव निःस्वार्थ भाव से फलाकांक्षारहित होकर परहित के लिए ही करता है।⁴

भगवद्गीता में कहा गया है कि किसी भी मनुष्य के अंदर राग की भावना की उत्पत्ति तभी होती है, जब वह ईश्वर से विमुख हो जाता है। राग के कारण मनुष्य सांसारिक पदार्थों को अपना मानने लगता है। उसके अंदर सांसारिक नाशवान पदार्थों के प्रति लोभ की भावना की उत्पत्ति हो जाती है। उसके अंदर सांसारिक पदार्थों को प्राप्त करने की कामना उत्पन्न होने लगती है। परिमाणतः रागयुक्त पदार्थों की प्राप्ति होने पर वह प्रसन्न हो जाता है और रागयुक्त पदार्थों की प्राप्ति न होने पर उसके अंदर क्रोध की भावना उत्पन्न हो जाती है। परंतु इन समस्त रागों, कामनाओं का अंत तब अत्यंत ही सहज ढंग से हो जाता है जब मनुष्य ईश्वर के साथ अपने संबंधों को जोड़ लेता है। जब भक्त ईश्वर के प्रति एकनिष्ठ भक्ति करते हुए सिर्फ और सिर्फ परमेश्वर को ही अपना सर्वस्व मानते हुए अपनी मन-इन्द्रिय-बुद्धि-शरीर-वाणी इत्यादि को भी ईश्वरार्पित कर देता है। जिस भक्त के अंदर सदैव आत्म-समर्पण तथा अपने समस्त कर्मों को ईश्वरार्पित करने की भावना पायी जाती है, उसे निश्चित रूप से ईश्वर की प्राप्ति होती है। जो भी व्यक्ति पूर्ण प्रेमपूर्वक पूरे श्रद्धा तथा विश्वास के साथ अपना सर्वस्व ईश्वरार्पित कर देता है, तथा ईश्वर के चरणों में अपने-आपको पूर्णरूप से समर्पित कर देता है उसके लिए सदा ही ईश्वर का द्वार खुला रहता है।⁵

भगवद्गीता के अनुसार, सच्चा भक्त वही है, जो ईश्वर से अनन्य प्रेम करता है, उनके प्रति अटूट श्रद्धा तथा विश्वास रखता है, उनकी अथाह भक्ति करता है। सच्चा भक्त सभी प्रकार की आसक्तियों, विषयों से रहित होता है। वह अहंकार, राग-द्वेष जैसी भावनाओं से, सभी प्रकार के दुर्गुणों-दुराचारों से मुक्त रहता है। वह संसार में निवास करने वाले सभी प्राणियों के प्रति समान भाव रखता है, सभी प्राणियों से समान प्रेम करता है। कभी भी किसी भी प्राणी के प्रति ईर्ष्या-द्वेष की भावना नहीं रखता है, क्योंकि उसे यह ज्ञात हो जाता है कि सभी प्राणी

ईश्वर के ही अंश होते हैं।⁶

भगवद्गीता की भाँति स्वामी विवेकानन्द का भी मानना है कि भक्तियोग का अनुसरण करनेवाला व्यक्ति ईश्वर से अनन्य प्रेम करता है, नित्य-निरंतर उन्हीं की आराधना करता है। उन्हीं के विषय में चिन्तन-मनन करता है तथा सिर्फ और सिर्फ उन्हीं का ध्यान करता है। परिणामतः उन्हें यह ज्ञात हो जाता है कि ईश्वर सभी जीवों में समान रूप से व्याप्त होते हैं। इसलिए वह संसार में निवास करने वाले सभी जीवों से सामन रूप से प्रेम करता है। वह न तो किसी प्राणी को श्रेष्ठ मानता है और न ही किसी को तुच्छ। वह ना तो किसी भी प्राणी के प्रति ईर्ष्या की भावना रखता है न तो किसी प्राणी से अथाह प्रेम करता है और न ही किसी प्राणी के प्रति द्वेष की भावना रखता है।⁷

भगवद्गीता में कहा गया है कि भक्त चार प्रकार होते हैं-

“चतुर्विधा भजन्ते मां जनाः सुकृतिनोऽर्जुन।

आर्तो जिज्ञासुरर्थार्थी ज्ञानी च भरतर्षभ॥”⁸

1. अर्थार्थी भक्त-भगवद्गीता क अन्तर्गत अर्थार्थी भक्त की श्रेणी में ऐसे भक्तों को रखा जाता है, जो सांसारिक सुख-सुविधाओं की प्राप्ति हेतु सुखमय जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए धन-सम्पदाओं की प्राप्ति हेतु ईश्वर की भक्ति करता है। उदाहरणार्थ सुग्रीव ने अपने भाई बालि की सम्पत्ति, उसका साम्राज्य प्राप्त करने के लिए ईश्वर की भक्ति किया था।

2. आर्त भक्त-आर्त भक्त की श्रेणी में ऐसे भक्तों को रखा जाता है, जो असहनीय दर्द-पीड़ा तथा दुःखों से मुक्ति प्राप्त करने हेतु ईश्वर की भक्ति करता है। उदाहरणार्थ- कौरवों के दरबार में दुशासन से अपने आत्मसम्मान की रक्षा हेतु द्रौपदी ने भक्तिपूर्वक ईश्वर श्रीकृष्ण को पुकारा था।

3. जिज्ञासु भक्त-जिज्ञासु भक्त की श्रेणी में ऐसे भक्त आते हैं जो संसार से सांसारिक जीवन से असंतुष्ट होकर ईश्वर के वास्तविक स्वरूप को जानने के लिए, अपनी अज्ञानताओं को दूर करने के लिए ज्ञान की प्राप्ति करना चाहते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ-उद्धव ने संसार से असंतुष्ट होकर ईश्वर कृष्ण से ज्ञान प्राप्त किया।

4. ज्ञानी भक्त-ज्ञानी भक्त की श्रेणी में ऐसे भक्त आते हैं, जिन्होंने आत्म-प्रकाश को प्राप्त कर लिया है। ज्ञानी भक्त सभी प्रकार की इच्छाओं, कामनाओं से मुक्त होते हैं। ये सभी परिस्थितियों में समान भाव से स्थिर रहते हैं। कभी भी किसी भी परिस्थिति में विचलित नहीं होते हैं। ये स्वयं में ही संतुष्ट होते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ-शुक महर्षि एक ज्ञानी भक्त थे जिन्होंने राजा परीक्षित को श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता की शिक्षा दी।

अर्थार्थी, आर्त, जिज्ञासु तथा ज्ञानी भक्तों के संबंध में गीता में कहा गया है कि अर्थार्थी, आर्त तथा जिज्ञासु भक्त किसी-न-किसी रूप में व्यक्तिगत इच्छाओं की पूर्ति हेतु ईश्वर की भक्ति करते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर ज्ञानी भक्तों के अंदर किसी भी प्रकार की व्यक्तिगत इच्छा नहीं होती है। बिना किसी स्वार्थ के ज्ञानी भक्त नित्य-निरंतर सिर्फ और सिर्फ ईश्वर की भक्ति करते हैं, उन्हीं से प्रेम करते हैं। ज्ञानी भक्त तथा परमेश्वर दोनों को ही एक-दूसरे से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि ज्ञानी भक्त ईश्वर का ही रूप होते हैं। इसलिए ज्ञानी भक्त ईश्वर के साथ अभिन्न रूप से जुड़े रहते हैं। ईश्वर के साथ अभिन्न रूप से जुड़े होने के कारण ही ज्ञानी भक्त सभी परिस्थितियों में समान रूप से स्थिर रहते हुए परमपिता परमेश्वर की भक्ति करते हैं, सिर्फ उनसे ही प्रेम करते हैं।⁹

गीता में कहा गया है कि भक्त अपने अथाह भक्ति के द्वारा ईश्वर के सगुण-निर्गुण दोनों ही प्रकार के स्वरूपों की प्राप्ति कर सकता है। जो भी भक्त अपनी समस्त इच्छाओं, विषयासक्तियों का त्याग कर अपनी कर्मेन्द्रियों,

ज्ञानेन्द्रियों को अपने वश में करके ईश्वर के निर्गुण-निराकार स्वरूप का ऊँ० नाम स्मरण करते हुए अपने शरीर का त्याग करता है, उसे निःसंदेह ईश्वर के निर्गुण-निराकार स्वरूप की प्राप्ति होती है।¹⁰ गीता के विचारों के विपरीत स्वामी विवेकानंद ईश्वर के सिर्फ सगुण स्वरूप को ही स्वीकार करते हैं, निर्गुण स्वरूप को नहीं, क्योंकि उनका मानना है कि भक्त परमेश्वर के निर्गुण स्वरूप की आराधना न करके सदैव सगुण स्वरूप की ही आराधना करता है, क्योंकि प्रेम-आराधना-उपासना, ध्यान-चिन्तन-मनन का विषय ईश्वर का सगुण स्वरूप होता है निर्गुण स्वरूप नहीं।¹¹

गीता में कहा गया है कि ईश्वर की कृपा सभी भक्तों को तुरंत नहीं होती है बल्कि उसके लिए भक्तों को असत् से उपर उठना पड़ता है। सभी प्रकार के विकारों से मुक्त होना पड़ता है। हर्ष-शोक, राग-द्वेष जैसे दूगुणों से मुक्त होना पड़ता है। सफलता-विफलता, आदर-निरादर, सम्मान-तिरस्कार जैसी सभी परिस्थितियों में समान रूप से स्थिर रहना पड़ता है। सभी प्राणियों के प्रति समान भाव रखते हुए उनसे एक समान प्रेम करना पड़ता है। लेकिन जब भक्त को ब्रह्म की प्राप्ति हो जाती है तब वह संसाररूपी सभी बंधनों का त्याग तो कर देता है परन्तु उसके अंदर मौजूद अहं की भावना का अंत पूर्ण रूप से नहीं हो पाता है बल्कि उसके अंदर सूक्ष्म रूप में अहं की भावना मौजूद रह ही जाती है। लेकिन सूक्ष्म रूप में मौजूद अहं की भावना का अंत तब हो जाता है जब भक्त को पराभक्ति की कृपा हो जाती है। पराभक्ति के द्वारा अहं भावना का अंत होने के पचात भक्त को तत्त्व का वास्तविक बोध हो जाता है, जिसके माध्यम से वह परमात्मा को जान जाता है और उन्हीं में प्रविष्ट हो जाता है।¹²

अतएव कहा जा सकता है कि भगवद्गीता द्वारा प्रतिपादित भक्तियोग एक ऐसा अद्वितीय योग है, जिसको अपनाकर सबल से सबल तथा निर्बल से निर्बल व्यक्ति भी सिर्फ अपने निःस्वार्थ प्रेम तथा भक्ति के माध्यम से बड़े ही सरल तथा सहज ढंग से ईश्वर की प्राप्ति कर सकता है। अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति कर सकता है। गीता द्वारा प्रतिपादित भक्तियोग आज के समय में भी प्रासंगिक है, क्योंकि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी प्रगति के इस युग में भी उसी व्यक्ति को अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति होती है, जो अपने लक्ष्य से अथाह प्रेम करते हैं। उनके प्रति श्रद्धा-विश्वास रखते हैं।

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सत्राची फाउंडेशन, पटना
शोध, शिक्षा एवं प्रकाशन की समाजसेवी संस्था

यह संस्था -

- साहित्यिक सम्मान देती है।
- शोध पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित करती है।
- पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करती है।
- सेमिनार आयोजित करती है।
- राजभाषा/राष्ट्रभाषा सेवियों को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
- शोधकर्ताओं को स्तरीय शोध के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है।
- नेट/जे.आर.एफ. के अभ्यर्थियों को निशुल्क मार्गदर्शन देती है।
- हिन्दी साहित्य के शिक्षार्थियों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए तैयार करती है।