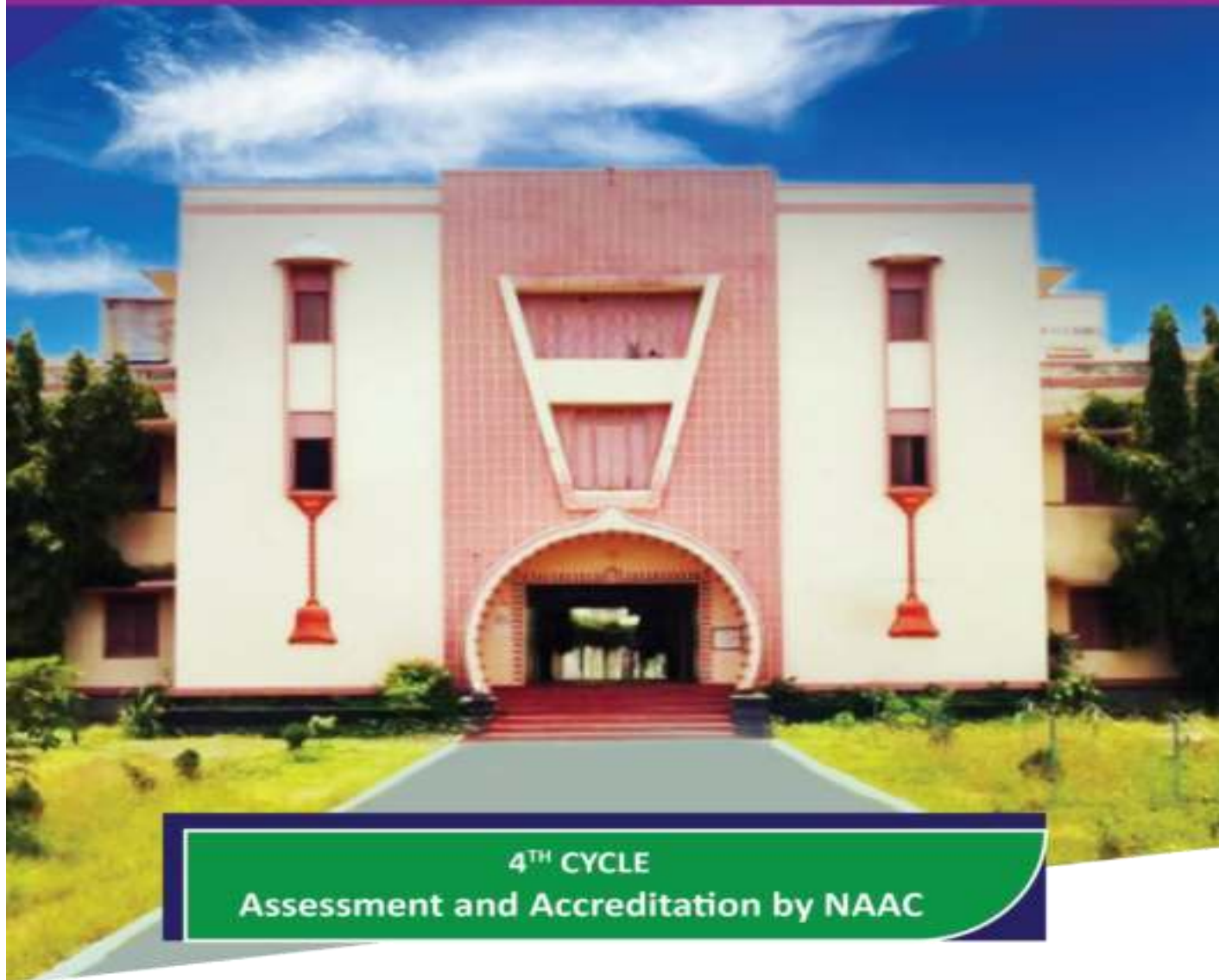




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महिला सबलीकरण व भारतीय संविधान

प्रा. अमोल भाऊराव बंडे,

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पाहीजे. राजकीय प्रक्रियेच्या सर्वात पातळ्यावर होणाऱ्या निर्णयप्रक्रियेमध्ये स्त्रीयांना समाज स्तरी व सहभाग मिळवण्यात ह्या आज स्त्रियांनी स्वतःच्या कर्तृत्वावर राजवड्यात प्रतिनिधित्व मिळविले आहे. घटनासुसंतीमुळे विस्तारीत पंचायती मध्ये तसेच नगरपालिका, महानगरपालिकांमध्ये स्त्रियांसोबत ३३ टक्के जागा आरक्षित ठेवण्यात आल्या तर स्त्रियांसोबत ३३ टक्के अधिकारपदे राष्ट्रीय ठेवण्यात आली.

या आरक्षणामुळे महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग वाढतच मार्च २०१० रोजी सरकारने लोकसभा व विधानसभा पामध्ये महिलांना ३३ टक्के आरक्षण देणारे विधेयक मांडले. त्यास राज्यसभेने मंजुरी दिली. आज महिला कार्यक्षमता, पात्रता कौशल्ये ह्या द्वारे समाजात राजकीय क्षेत्रातही पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने राजकीय क्षेत्रात आपल्या स्वतंत्र उसा उमटवित आहेत.

सारांश :-

महिला सक्षमीकरणात स्त्रीयात सर्वांगीन विकासाच्या दृष्टीने राष्ट्रीय महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरण आखले आहे. महिलांना प्रगतीच्या दिशेने वाटचालीस प्रारंभ केला आहे. आज राजकीय, सामाजीक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक सर्वत्र क्षेत्रात महिलांची कामगिरी अतुलनीय आहे. महिलांच्या समाजीक दर्जात वाढ झालेल्या दिसून येते.

महिला सक्षमीकरणात राष्ट्रीय महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरण निश्चितच प्रगतीचा राजमार्ग उरले आहे.

संदर्भ :-

१) महाराष्ट्र शासन : महिला धोरण २०११ (maharashtra.gov.in)

२) स्त्री प्रश्नाची वाटचाल – विपुल भागवत

३) महिलांच्या सत्तासंघर्षाचा आलेख –

डॉ. वैशाली पवार

□□□

सारंश :

कोणताही समाज हा नर आणि मादी म्हणजेच स्त्री व पुरुष या दोन घटकांपासूनच अस्तित्वात येत असतो. त्यामुळे दोन्ही घटकांना सारखेच महत्त्व असते परंतु भारतीय समाजामध्ये पुरुषसत्ताक कुटुंबपध्दती अस्तित्वात असल्यामुळे स्त्रीला दुय्यम स्थान प्राप्त झाले. त्यामुळे देशाची अर्धी शक्ती ही काय गेली. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७० वर्ष झाली. स्त्रियांनी वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात आपली प्रगती केली. परंतु आजही ज्या प्रमाणात पाहीजे त्या प्रमाणात स्त्रियांना समाजामध्ये एक माणूस म्हणून तिच्याकडे पाहिले जात नाही. ही आपल्या भारतीय समाजाची व्यथा आहे. गुलामगिरीच्या काळामध्ये भारतामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या संदर्भात बऱ्याच वाईट चालीरिती परंपरा अस्तित्वात होत्या. सतीप्रथा, बलविवाह, केशवपन, देवदासी, विधवा विवाहाला विरोध या अनिष्ट प्रथेविरुद्ध समाजातील काही शेर समाजसुधारकांनी आवाज उठवून समाजामध्ये जागृती निर्माण केली. व त्या वाईट चालीरिती बंद केल्या. त्याचप्रकारे स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतामध्ये भारतीय स्त्रीला एक माणूस म्हणून योग्य दर्जा मिळवण्या याकरिता राज्यघटनेने वेगवेगळे करपदे व तरतुदी केल्या. जेणेकरून त्या समाजामध्ये प्रतिष्ठेने जीवन जगू शकतील. स्त्रियांना प्रतिष्ठेने जीवन जगात पावे. त्याचप्रमाणे त्यांना आपल्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा सर्वोच्च विकास करता यावा. त्यासोबतच काही अधिकारांची आवश्यकता असते. म्हणून महिला सुध्द सबल झाली पाहिजे तिला तिचे जीवन समाधान, प्रतिष्ठेने व स्वावलंबीपणे जगता पावे तिला कोणतेही

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भिक नको, उपकार नको, तर कोणता विषयाकडे पाहण्याची समाजाची मानसिकता ही मनुष्यबरोबरची असली पाहिजे. याकरिताच स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणासाठी भारतीय संविधानाने मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रयत्न केले. तसेच मुळाव्या स्तरावरील राजवट्यातील प्रमाण कामीन आहे. हे पाहण्याकरिता किंवा स्त्रियांचे राजकीय सबलीकरण करण्यासाठी समाजाची स्त्रियांकडे पाहण्याची मानसिकता बदलणे आवश्यक आहे. तेव्हाच स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण खऱ्या अर्थाने झाले असे आपल्याला म्हणता येईल.

प्रस्तावना :-

स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण या विषयाची चर्चा मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत असते. स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण म्हणजे काय हे पाहणे आपल्याला आवश्यक आहे. कोणताही समाज हा स्त्री व पुरुष या दोन घटकांपासूनच निर्माण होत असतो. ज्याप्रमाणे रक्षाची दोन्ही बाजू व्यवस्थित चालली तर रक्षे हा चालतो. त्याचप्रमाणे कोणत्याही देशाची प्रगती ही त्या देशातील दोन्ही घटकंश्वर अवलंबून आहे. स्त्रियांना पुरुषाबरोबरचे अधिकार मिळाले तरच देशाची प्रगती होऊ शकते. परंतु भारतीय कुटुंबाधर्मात ही पुरुषप्रधान आहे. म्हणून समाजामध्ये पुरुषांचा दर्जा हा महत्त्वपूर्ण समजल्या जातो. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना गौण स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे. प्रत्येक वेळी ती अवलंब आहे. तसेच तिला काही कळत नाही. ती सधम नाही. असा समज पुरुषवर्गाचा असतो. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांचे क्षेत्र हे चूळ आणि मूल दर्पातच सीमोत होऊन बसते. त्यामुळे देशाची अर्थी शक्ती नष्ट होते. भारतीय समाजामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत खूप वाईट प्रथा, परंपरा अस्तित्वात होत्या. उदा. सतीप्रथा, बालविवाह, केशवपन, देवदासी, स्त्री शिक्षणाला विरोध यामुळे स्त्रियांना बऱ्याच अधिकारांपासून वंचित रहावे लागले. स्त्रिया ह्या घराबोहेर पडूच शकत नव्हत्या परंतु त्यासाठी समाजसुधारकांनी प्रयत्न केले व समाजामध्ये जागृती निर्माण केली तसेच भारतीय संविधानाने मुळाव्या काही शिफारशी व कायदे केले. जो ज्यामुळे स्त्रियांचे सबलीकरण होऊ शकेल. म्हणजे स्त्री सशक्त स्वायत्तीमानी, स्वावलंबी होऊ शकेल आणि ती कोणावरही अवलंबून राहणार नाही. त्याचप्रमाणे तिचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व एक माणूस म्हणून विकसित करण्याचे व त्यासाठी

निरा कोणत्याही भेदभावाशिवाय तशी संधी मिळायला हवी. कारण प्रत्येक वेळी ती अवलंब आहे, तिला काही कळत नाही, ती सधम नाही असे म्हणून चालणार नाही.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) स्त्री सबलीकरण या संकल्पनेची उगळ करणासाठी
- २) स्त्री सबलीकरणाबद्दल समाजामध्ये जाणीव जागृती करण्यासाठी.
- ३) समाजामधील स्त्रियांना आपल्या हक्काची जाणीव जागृती करण्यासाठी.

महिला सबलीकरणासंदर्भात भारतीय संविधानाने केलेल्या काही तरतुदी :-

भारतीय राज्यघटना निर्माण करीत असताना भारतातील तत्कालीन परिस्थितीचा विचार करून घटना निर्मात्यांनी स्त्रियांची प्रगती झाली पाहिजे अेणेकरून राष्ट्राची प्रगती होईल. या दृष्टिकोनातून काही तरतुदी केल्या आहेत. त्या खालीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येतील.

- १) स्त्री – पुरुष समानता कलम – १४ २) स्त्रियांसाठी विशेष तरतुद कलम – १५ ३) स्त्री आणि पुरुष दोघांना समान कामासाठी समान वेतन – कलम – ३९

संसदेमध्ये स्त्री सबलीकरणाकरिता करण्यात आलेले काही कायदे –

- १) हिंदू विवाह विधायक कायदा – १९५५
- २) वारसा विधायक कायदा – १९५६ ३) हुंडा बंदीचा कायदा – १९६१ ४) गर्भापातविधायक कायदा – १९५२ ५) कौटुंबिक छळ प्रतिबंधक कायदा – २००५

७३ आणि ७४ ह्या घटनादुरुस्तीने लोकशाहीच्या विकेंद्रीकरणावर भर दिला. या घटनादुरुस्तीने ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद, नगरपालिका आणि महानगरपालिका या तहसील स्तरावर स्त्रियांसाठी ३३ टक्के राखीव जागा उघड्या करून दिल्या आहेत. विशेष म्हणजे महासदृ शासनाने स्थानिक स्वशासन संस्थांमध्ये ३३ टक्के महिलांचे आरक्षण ५० टक्के केले आहे. अशाप्रकारे भारतामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणासाठी भारतीय संविधानामध्ये तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. एकत्र अगूनले स्त्रियांचे

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राज्यवर्गवार लोकसभेसह भाग हा पत्र कमी प्रमाणात आहे. खेडेकडे तर तो काही वाचण्यासारखा आहे.

लोकसभेत महिलांचा सहभाग

अनु क्र.	वर्ष	महिलांची सदस्य संख्या	महिला सदस्यांची टक्केवारी
१	१९५७	२२	४.५०%
२	१९५७	२२	४.६५%
३	१९६२	३१	६.२८%
४	१९६७	२९	५.५८%
५	१९७१	२८	५.४१%
६	१९७७	१९	३.५१%
७	१९८०	२८	५.२९%
८	१९८४	४३	७.९५%
९	१९८९	२९	५.४८%
१०	१९९१	३९	७.३०%
११	१९९६	४०	७.३०%
१२	१९९८	४३	७.९१%
१३	१९९९	४९	७.९२%
१४	२००४	४५	८.२९%
१५	२००९	५९	१०.८७%
१६	२०१४	६५	१२.१५%

अशाप्रकारे आपण १९५१ पासून तर २०१४ च्या लोकसभेमध्ये मिळालेले प्रमाण हे कमी जास्त होताना दिसते आहे. परंतु २०१४ च्या १६ व्या लोकसभेमध्ये स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. तरीसुद्धा ज्याप्रमाणात पहिले त्याप्रमाणात स्त्रियांचे राजकारणात प्रतिनिधीत्व वाढलेले नाही.

स्त्री-संबंधीकरणासंबंधीील समस्या –

- १) संघराजकीय वॉर्ड कानिती
- २) शिक्षणाचा अभाव
- ३) महिलांची कुटुंबाप्रती असणारी जबाबदारी
- ४) राजकारणाकडे कानिवाचा नकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन
- ५) महिला वर्गावरील कानिवाचा भय
- ६) समाजाचा विचारांकडे कानिवाचा दुर्नीकोन

निष्कर्ष :-

कोणत्याही समाजातही स्त्री आणि पुरुष या दोघांचे ही स्थान हे सामान्य असल्याचे पहिले कारण त्या दोघांच्याही अधिकारकारण समाजातल्या विचार बदलणे

त्यापैकी कोणत्याही वेळ समुदाय चालणार नाही. परंतु भारतीय समाजातही विचारांचा हा दुसरा दर्जा मिळालेला आहे. तसेच तिचे समाजातही अधिकार हे अधिकार केलेले आहे. संघराजकीय वॉर्ड, संघराजकीय वॉर्ड आणि संघराजकीय मूलका या तीन क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिला अधिकार समान हक्क व स्थिती जर दिले तर ती प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात उजवाडोटीवर जाते म्हणूनच सौंदर्याच्या क्षेत्रात ऐश्वर्या राय, मुमिता रॉय सगत क्षेत्रात रुता मेषाकर, त्याचप्रमाणे विरल बेदी, पी. टी. उषा, कानिवाचा बाबल, या महिलांनी आपआपल्या क्षेत्रात ही भवती कानिवा आहे. त्याप्रमाणे महिलांचे सार्वजनिकरण जर योग्य प्रमाणात झाले तर राजकीय क्षेत्रात सुद्धा इंदिरा गंधी, प्रतिभाई पटेल, सुष्मा स्वराज, सोनीया गांधी सारख्या महिला येऊन उजवाड घेऊन कानिवा उजवाड, परंतु त्याकडील समाजाची स्त्रीकडे पाहण्याची मानसिकता बदलणे आवश्यक आहे. स्त्री ही भोगवस्तू नाही तर ती सुद्धा आपल्यासारखी एक माणूस आहे.

संदर्भ :-

- १) भारतीय समाज अभ्यास आणि समस्या – स. ज. लोडे.
- २) भारतीय राज्यघटनेची ओळख – पी. डी. वसु.
- ३) राजकीय विज्ञान – पटेल वी. एन. प्रतिभातीता माहिले.
- ४) आपली संसद – सुभाष सी. कानिवा प्रकाशन आहे.
- ५) भारतीय संसदभक्त तत्त्वटी आणि स्थानिक स्वशासन – स. ज. लोडे, विपक्षीय प्रकाशन.

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- j) Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from India passports and visas (entry 19)
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India's Contribution to international law, especially in the field of humanitarian laws, environment protection, technology and trade law, cannot be overemphasized. At the same time, India has adopted from international law to fulfill its international commitments.

Conclusion :-

It is better to say that no Constitution is perfect and Constitution of India is no exception to this universal rule. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that it is a workable document. It is a blend of idealism and realism. There have been careful thought, close analysis, argument and counter agreement About the global problem concern, the international treaties are enforceable by the Indian counts when they are incorporated by international law by the act of Parliament. Domestic Implementation of International law in India is an ongoing process and has done good progress.

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The Constitution – a living document

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Abstract

Indian constitution is a living document. The reasons are: firstly, that our constitution accepts the required changes which are needed by the society. Secondly, there has been enough flexibility in our interpretations. This means that our judiciary has interpreted our constitution according to changing circumstances. So, constitution is an instrument that may require changes from time to time. Our constitution is not a static document and it can be altered. But at the same time it is a sacred document. Our constitution is above ordinary law. It provides the framework to the government for democratic governance. That is why it is said that our constitution is a living document.

Constitution refers to a set of rules or provisions upon which the governance of a nation-state is based upon. The constitution of a country therefore represents the supreme law, representing the basic and fundamental law of the land. In other words, a constitution is an agreed upon document which establishes the basis on which the consenting people shall govern themselves. Constitution is higher than all other laws of the country as is a source of power and legitimacy of all public institutions. However, it derives its power and authority directly from the people of the country as evident from the very first line of the Preamble of

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c. Special majority + ratification by half of state legislatures (article 368)

In some cases, even special majority by parliament is not sufficient. It requires the assent of half of the state legislatures. This is when the distribution of powers between state and center is concerned. So when, federal issues are concerned assent of state is required. To amend the fundamental rights we require special majority plus ratification by half of state legislatures. In other areas also, third method of amendment is required:

to amend election of president, to amend Supreme Court and high court powers and many others.

In case of constitutional amendment (that is second and third method), all bills go to the president but here the president cannot send it back for reconsideration and in this case an important principle has been underlined that only elected representatives have the authority to bring about amendment to the constitution. Therefore, sovereignty of elected representatives is the basis of amendment procedure.

Besides the fact that over 100 amendments have been made to the Indian Constitution since its commencement without it losing its core values is testimony to the success of this great document. Also the fact that it has till now survived the test of time is a remarkable accomplishment in itself because when compared with both its neighbors as well as other erstwhile colonized countries, it represents a rare case where the constitution has not lost its relevance and has not been subject to overarching change or abandonment.

The real success of the Indian Constitution thus has been its ability to constantly keep evolving as per the changing needs of the dynamic Indian society. It has firmly laid down the rules of the game as all the players in the game have come to

internalize the democratic ideals and values that it stands for. It has been successful in reflecting the goals and aspiration of over a billion INDIANS, from whom it legitimately derives its source of authority and power.

In the conclusion of his *Making of India's Constitution*, Justice Khanna writes:

"If the Indian constitution is our heritage bequeathed to us by our founding fathers, no less are we, the people of India, the trustees and custodians of the values which pulsate within its provisions! A constitution is not a parchment of paper, it is a way of life and has to be lived up to. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and in the final analysis, its only keepers are the people."

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In *Mr. X Vs. Hospital Z*⁶, it was held that where there is conflict between two fundamental rights then the right which would advance the public morality or public interest, would alone be enforced in the court of law.

In all above cases judiciary clearly spoke about the right to privacy. From this above discussion one could understand that right to privacy is not only legal right or fundamental right under the constitution but it is a right which inherent in every individuals. And recently this is sum up by bench of Supreme court in *K. Puttaswamy Vs. UOI*⁷, Indians enjoy a fundamental right to privacy that it is intrinsic to life and liberty and this comes under Art.21 of Indian constitution.

Finally we can say that Supreme Court extending the scope of Article 21 and declaring the right to privacy as one of the fundamental right is the result of it. Our Indian constitution is that supreme document which thinks about the each and every angle and aspect of life of its citizen. And this is possible only in democratic country like India. Constitution is sovereign in nature and though it provides various rights to its people but at the same time it imposed some reasonable restriction on it. For example right to privacy is fundamental right but not absolute reasonable restrictions are also there. Every is along with duty. Constitution maintained the balance between right and duties.

⁶ AIR 1999 SC 495

⁷ Judgment delivered on, 24th August 2017

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Constitutional Social Responsibilities of Government

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Abstract:

India is considered to be the largest democracy of the world, which is governed by an elaborate and detailed written constitution. We have discussed some of the constitutional responsibilities of the government. The Preamble of the Constitution has used the terms like "Socialist", "Social and Economic Justice", "Equality" etc, these terms indicate that the state would extensively involve in welfare of people.

The welfare responsibilities of the government, which lays down the norms of ideal governance for people's welfare. It has been pointed out that the current economic policies of the government, which are largely influenced by liberalization, globalization, Privatization and capitalism, are not in conformity with its welfare obligations. On the one hand economy is growing very fast but its benefit is confined to 10-15% population; the rich poor divide is increasing continuously; the agriculture sector is neglected from the focus of economic development; the small scale industries have been devastated by the impact of neo-liberal policies; the regional disparities have been increased substantially. There is an urgent need to change the economic policies with people focused plan both in terms of expenditure and

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it is contemplated that the state would not make any distinction among its citizens on the basis of their possession of economic resources. Economic justice also requires the state to try to narrow down the gap of resourceful and poor by distributive justice in terms of income and wealth.

Directive Principles of State Policy

Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs). These directive principles are most glaring examples of the scheme of social justice in our constitution, and these principles anticipate a lot of provisions for the welfare of people at large relating to education, environment, promotion of justice, free legal aid, living wages, protection of marginalised groups, forest and wildlife, etc. The government is required to take all possible measures for the fulfilment of directive principles in its economic capacity. Some of the directive principles are: Ar. 39(a): The state shall direct its policy towards securing adequate mean of livelihood to man and woman; Ar. 39 (A): Promotion of justice, equal opportunities, and free legal aid; Ar. 41: Security of work, to education, and to public assistance in several cases; Ar. 42: Security of just and humane conditions of work; Ar. 45: Free and compulsory education to every child till the age of 14 years, etc.

Current Economic Policies and Neglect for Social Welfare

The model of globalization was adopted in the hope that it would bring prosperity to the nation in the terms of higher production and economic growth. Indeed from 1991 onwards the gross domestic product of our country has gone up 8-9%, and India has emerged as global economic power. India has attracted a great deal of foreign investment, and the amount of international trade

has increased manifold. But it has been observed by the scholars that the benefits of globalization has been confined to elite sections of society, and its impact in terms of social welfare has been by and far negative.

The demonetisation notification is illegal because it goes beyond the scope of what is permitted under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (RBI Act), the stated source of authority for the notification. Nor is it saved by Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1935, as the government has argued in court. There is also a prima facie case of abridgement of fundamental rights to movement Article 19(1)(d); trade or business, Article 19(1)(g); livelihood and, in case of those dead.

The economic policies of our country are focussing (from 1991 onwards) more and more on the expansion of capitalism and privatization, and continuously focus is diluted from the issues of social welfare. This inherently negative impact of the neo-liberal economic policies can be studies under following heads:

Increased Rich Poor Divide: The gap between the rich and poor has been widened. At global level the richest 10% of the population earned 79 times higher than the poorest 10% used to, in 1980; till 2003 the income of top-10% population was 117 times higher than those of poorest 10%.¹ In India the high rate of GDP has substantially benefitted only the upper 10-15% people, and depressed employment for marginalised section of society.² The top 10% of the population has a share of around 52% in the national wealth, and on the other hand the share of bottom 10% has been reduced to 0.21%.³

Neglect for Agriculture: From 1991 agriculture and farmers have been neglected by the

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government, and the average budgetary expenditure for irrigation is less than 0.35%.¹ The agriculture investment, which was 1.9% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1990-91, has been decreased to the extent of 1.3% of the GDP in 2003-04.² The expenditure on agriculture has decreased continuously as in the 9th plan it was 4.37%; in the 10th plan it was 3.86%, and in the 11th plan it was only 1.83%.³ The budget for 2011-12 is the most recent example of the neglect of agriculture by the government; the budgetary allocation for "agriculture and allied activities" fell by Rs. 5422 crore, or by 4.3%, in comparison to the allocation for the year 2010-11.⁴ In the last twelve years there were 2 lakh suicides by the farmers, which is the evidence of pitiful conditions of agrarian sector.

Devastation of Small Scale Industries (SSIs): It was observed that more than 3 lakh small scale industries and more than three lakh handloom and power loom units were closed down due to the impact of globalization, because of decreasing bank loans to the SSIs. The allotment of funds to the SSIs has also been decreasing continually in terms of percentage; in seventh five year plan (1985-90) the outlay for SSIs was 0.42% of the total expenditure; in 8th plan it decreased to 0.33%, and in 9th plan it further decreased to 0.12%.⁵ Even in the terms of growth performance the SSIs are lagging behind from the time of inception of globalisation, in 1990-91 the percentage of growth rate was 6.88%, but till 2002-03 it has been decreased to the extent of 4.69%. The SSIs are very important units for providing self employment in rural and suburban area, and they have potential to make people self sufficient, hence by neglecting the SSIs the government is definitely deviating from its welfare obligations towards people.

Regional Disparities in Development: It has been seen that the impact of the economic

policies of the government has not resulted in inclusive and equitable development, but rather big disparities have arisen in different regions. Generally speaking the southern states and western states have acquired accelerated economic growth, and the north eastern and central parts of nation are lagging behind.

Conclusion

In today's time it seems that the policies of government are not in conformity with the obligations of a welfare state. By taking pro-corporate stand, and neglecting the plight of the people, the state is derogating from its constitutional responsibilities of creating an egalitarian society and providing social and economic justice. It has to be remembered that people are not just means to achieve higher economic growth, but they are ends in themselves; every policy of government must put the people at the centre of it as beneficiaries. In the light of preceding discussion the following suggestions merit attention with regard to the constitutional responsibilities of the state to achieve social-welfare objective enshrined in the Constitution:

Focus on the Development of Agriculture: In India still around 58% people are dependent on agriculture; hence the government must increase the public expenditure in agriculture substantially in terms of GDP as well as in terms of total expenditure. More funds must be devoted towards the area of research in agriculture as like in the area of production of better quality seeds.

Removal of Poverty and Inequalities: The state must focus to eliminate not only the poverty but also inequality among the different sects of society. Although on the one hand the actual number of persons below poverty line has decreased but simultaneously the levels of

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inequality have risen considerably. The state must ensure that the benefits of globalisation are not confined to some particular sections, and the profits earned by a firm must be shared by the labour in appropriate percentage.

Removal of Regional Disparities: The per-capita net domestic product varies substantially among the states, as like in case of Delhi it is Rs 29137, and in case of Bihar it is Rs. 6277. On the basis of per capita income the states can be divided among three groups rich states (Punjab, Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu), middle income states (Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, AP) and poor states (Rajasthan, MP, Orissa, UP, Bihar); and needless to say the North Eastern region is counted as poor. The government is required to give urgent focus to the poor states in terms of education, infrastructure, healthcare, financial services, and other things.

Urgent Spending on Healthcare and Education: In healthcare around 46% children are malnourished in India, less than 15% population possesses any kind of healthcare cover around 66% poorest children in India receive no or minimal healthcare. In education the enrolment for secondary level in India is just about 52%, which is far low than that of countries like Vietnam (72%), and Sri Lanka (83%); the enrolment for higher education in India is just 12%; It has to be reminded that better healthcare and education facilities would create better professionals, and hence immediate attention must be paid to the development of these sectors both in terms of increased expenditure and utilisation of expenditure.

Changing Needs of Social Welfare: Along with changing time the content of social welfare policies would change, and the state must conform to these changing needs, and provide services as

per these changing needs. For example in 1970s the computer education was not an essential requirement of society, but in today's world it is immensely important. The state is constitutionally obliged to take care of the needs of society, and to maintain the social, economic and political justice; hence it must change its policies along with the changing needs of people keeping the welfare of the people at the centre.

Implementation of the above suggestions in a time-bound manner by the government would help government move towards fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities in bringing about a socialist welfare state.

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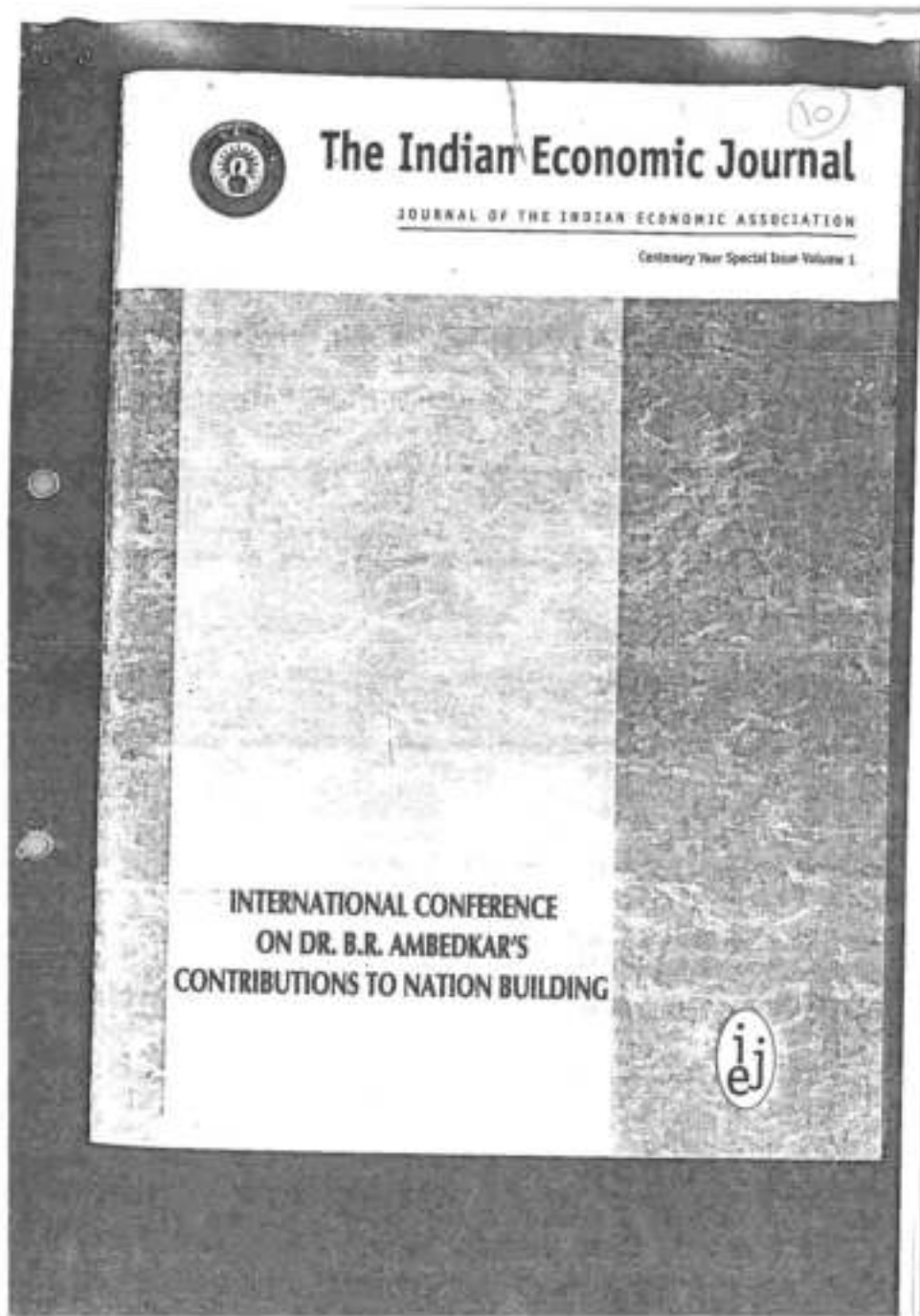
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Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Women Empowerment





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Role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Women Empowerment

Dipak K. Shringare

Introduction

In pre-independ India social political and cultural condition of the women was under imprisoned in bad tradition right from the Vedic period, women were deprived from the right of freedom, gender equality, education and social status in the society. They had no freedom. Man and women are equally powered. Our nation will not be able to progress rapidly but the present scenario is different in India where women are not as empowered as men are as result it has become the need of the time to think about women empowerment.

The Indian society with many social reformers such like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Karve, Mahatma Jyotiba Fule and Rajashri Shahu Maharaj put true effort to change women's condition. Empowered women in any society is an important to enable women to participate in the economic political development of society.

Objectives of Research Paper

- To understand the concept of women empowerment.
- To explain the role of Dr. Ambedkar in women empowerment.
- To analyses the liberty of India women from ancient period to post independent period.
- To Analyses women's contribution in socio-political aspects.
- The study of efforts made by Dr. Ambedkar for women.

Research Procedure

The main purpose of research is to study of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar contribution in women empowerment and various fields. Women's empowerment movement firstly started in European country in 18th century and its effects were observed all over the world. Indian social reforms & political reforms were quite essential to do first Indian Society Dr. Ambedkar believes that Buddha treated women with respects and love and never tried to degrade them like Manu. He taught women Buddha Dhamma and religious philosophy. Ambedkar ties women like Vishakha Amrapali of Vaishali, Gautami are as evidence of Buddha treatment of women as equals.

Adarsha Science, J. B. Arts and Birla Commerce Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon (MS)

What is women empowerment?

The word to empower "means" to enable" or to give power to the very term "empowerment" consists of conspicuous word "power" which means control over material assets intellectual resources and identity. Empowerment is not one-way process but it is multi dimensional process which enable one to realize his full identity and power in all spheres of life. According to the report of the government of India, Empowerment means moving from position of enforced powerlessness to one of power. Empowerment is a multi-faceted multi dimensional and multi layer red concept.

Status of Women

In the Hindu Shashtra women has been treated like animal "shudra, dhor, pashunari ye hai sab tadanekadhikari" (Ram charitmanas by Tulsidas) The Vedas, puran, manusmruti have graded women to very low status.

Position of Women in Vedicperiod

In the Vedic era, woman had sufficient freedom of going to attend fairs, festivals and assemblies. The strong Cultural background of Indian society and high status of women they enjoyed liberty of thought, expression beliefs in incident India

Position of Women in Britishrule

The British rule in Indian legislation was used to bring about significant modification in the structure of society various reform were initiated with respect to status of women.

Position of women in past independent in India: -

India participate in all type of activities present day women in media, politics, science, and technology. Activity such as sports, education and culture. Present situation and comment today sexual harassment rape, dowry death.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar critically studied Manusmruti Bhagwat Gita and other holy books. He rises if against the exploitation of downtrodden and women also. She was considered the enemy of male dominated culture and her status was lowered constantly through writing in religious book Dr. Ambedkar wrote on women related problems through the book writing that give importance to the problems of women. Dr. Ambedkar was well aware not only of that give untimely reply the problem of women. Dr. Ambedkar was well aware not only of inhuman treatment given to the untouchables but also of the degraded status of women in the Hindu society. He was revolutionary of 20th century has played a vital role in searing the basic human for women.

Dr. Ambedkar's Role in Empowerment of Indian Women

Dr. Ambedkar has made women free from socio economical slavery of years. In the constitution of India under fundamental right (appendix 14 to 18) best one the right of equality among men and women of every cast they get sanctioned the equal wages for working women in factories as well as maternity leave and equal voting power when he was labour minister

Dr. Ambedkar always respected for women's his heart flows with gratitude and respects for them.

A visionary at core Dr. Ambedkar realized that only law could make these women get rid of their problems thus he strongly advocated the need of law for the empowerment of women. During Mahad movement, he had arranged a special gathering of about five thousand women. In article 14 of the constitution of India he made it clear that no Indian would be denied justice on the grounds of caste, creed or gender.

Constitutional Rights for Women

Dr. Ambedkar was prime architect of Indian constitution. He said that, "Unity is meaningless without the accompaniment of women. Dr. Ambedkar's efforts for establishing equality in society and still remembered by the people of India. The constitution of India has given equal status to women. It forbade sexual discrimination and guarantee social and economic justice to women freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status dignity of the individual and national unity to all the citizen of India without any discrimination of caste creed Dr. Sex. Thus also guaranteed the empowerment of women through the fundamental rights under the constitution produces far provision regarding empowerment of women. Our constitution embraces the goal of achieving social equality in express terms and is perhaps the most right based constitution in the world because the constitution of India has given equal status to women.

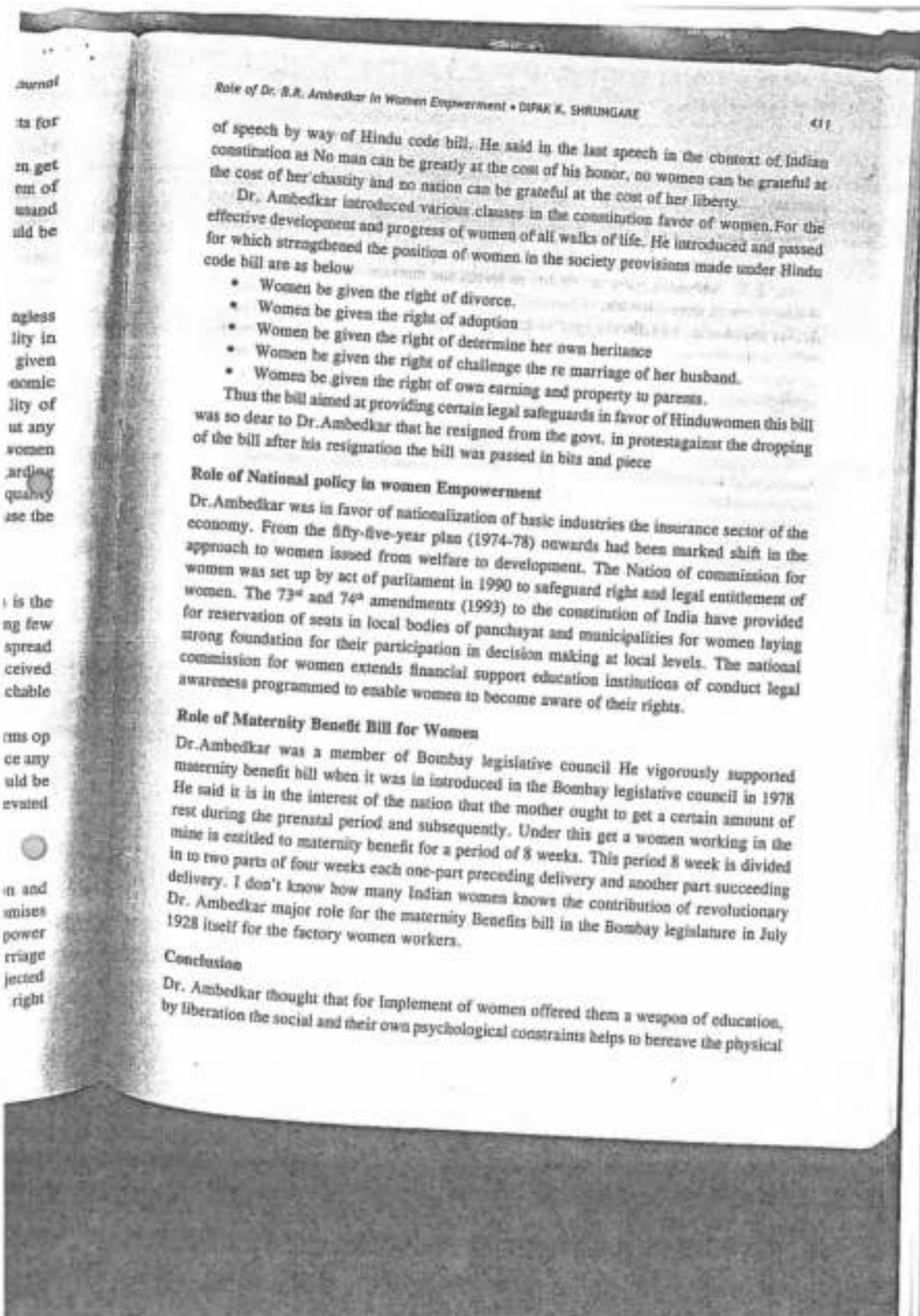
Role of Dignity for Women Labour

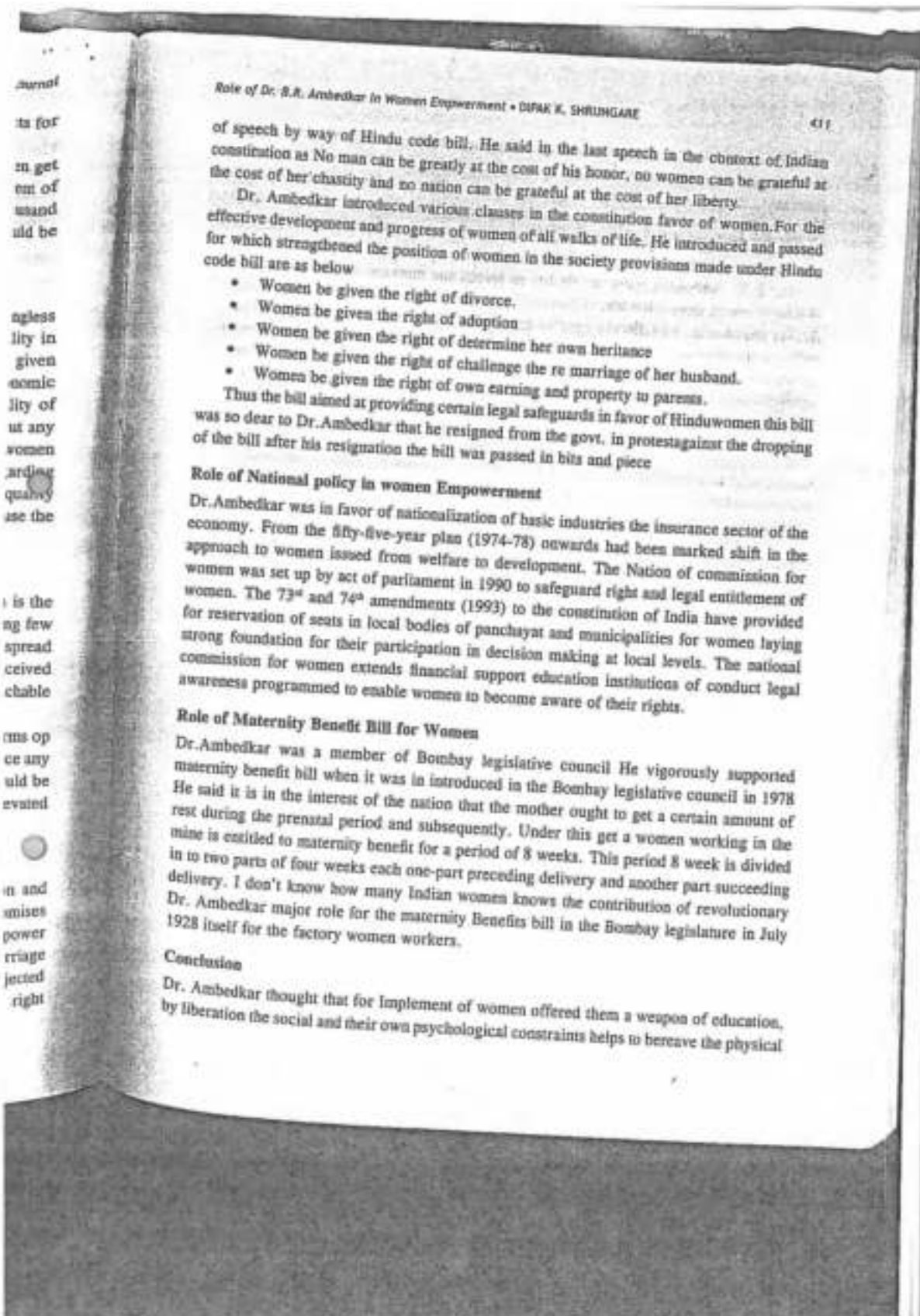
The Right to dignified life is one of the vital human rights of human beings which is the most often violated right for the depressed people like labor. Ambedkar is one among few Indian leaders who has paid a serious attention to the analysis of problems of widespread poverty and unemployment. The conception of Dignity of labour could not be conceived under untouchability because a section of society was regarded as untouchable unapproachable and for all dealing in daily life.

Most of the women work in agricultural sector either as workers in household farms up as wage worker or the government policy for all eradicating poverty have failed to produce any desirable results as women do not receive appropriate wages for their labor they should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in society.

Role of Hindu Code Bill for Women

Dr. Ambedkar introduced in 5 February 1951 a first step towards the recognition and empowerment of women in India, he introduced this bill in the parliament on the promises from Jawaharlal Nehru that the bill will be passed as it is basically prepared to empower women by way of giving property right and giving right in many other matters like marriage. Dr. Ambedkar recommended that right in the form of law under this bill which were rejected by Hindu religion for thousand years. He publically advocated women's freedom, right



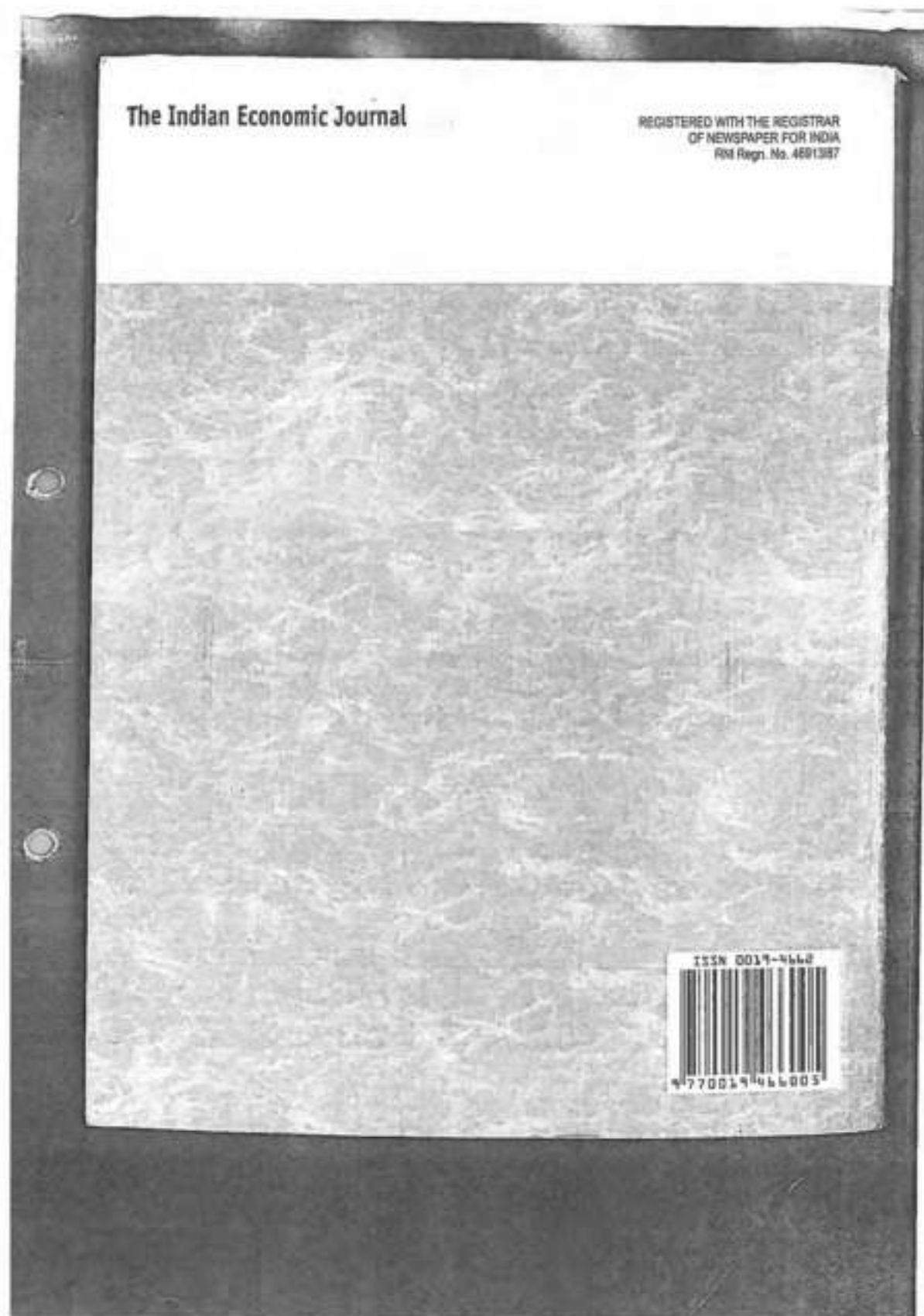


and psychological isolation of women it also helps them to face and overcome the negative impact that the culture and the religion cast and class deter mind factors. That have been generated. He always thought that the real progress of dalits could not achieved without liberating the women themselves, he first time deemed adult franchise which in important to give voting right to untouchable and women against the classstructure society women's liberating is possible only to give economic and social right.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar spent all his life to spread the message to liberty equality and fraternity among those who want to come out from the misery. He was not only an economic thinker philosopher but also emerged as an intellectual labour leader during its times. I believe only when social education Indian women the vision of Dr. Ambedkar will turn in to reality only when a woman is educated she can understand the real importance of social and political empowerment. Dr. Ambedkar has given much importance a nationalism equality brotherhood and liberty are the principal of nationalism.

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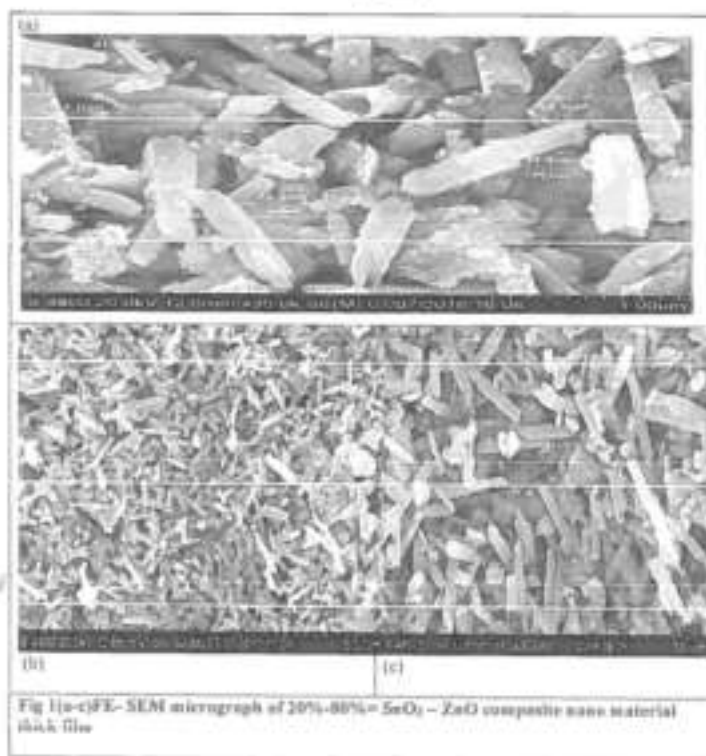
Study of ammonia Gas Sensor Based on SnO₂ and ZnO Nanocrystalline Composite Material

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typical process, the composite paste was formulated by mixing the various quantity of synthesized SnO₂ and ZnO powder with ethyl cellulose (temporary binder) in mixture of organic solvents. The ratio of mixture of SnO₂ and ZnO to ethyl cellulose was 95:05. The ratio of inorganic to organic part was kept as 75:25 in formulating the paste. The homogeneous pastes were screen printed on a glass substrate in desired pattern. The films prepared were fired at 500 °C for 5 hr. prepared thick films called as SnO₂ – ZnO nano composite thick film sensor. Different thick film sensors fabricated as in given table No 1.

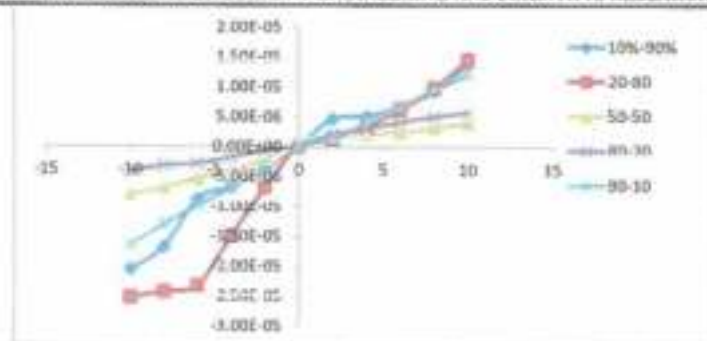
Main system is SnO ₂ – ZnO nano composite		
Sr No.	SnO ₂ -ZnO percentage	Meaning
1	90% - 10% or (90-10)	90% SnO ₂ and 10% ZnO
2	80% - 20% or (80-20)	80% SnO ₂ and 20% ZnO
3	50% - 50% or (50-50)	50% SnO ₂ and 50% ZnO
4	20% - 80% or (20-80)	20% SnO ₂ and 80% ZnO
5	10% - 90% or (10-90)	10% SnO ₂ and 90% ZnO

Table - 1



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Fig 3 - V Characteristic of unmodified SnO_2 - ZnO nano composite

B) Electrical conductivity

The variation of $\log(\sigma)$ with reciprocal of temperature of all unmodified SnO_2 - ZnO nano composite thick films are shown in fig. the nature of conductivity shows the negative temperature coefficient of resistance i.e. Semiconducting nature of all unmodified SnO_2 - ZnO nanocomposite thick films. All the samples have nearly equal conductivity. Conductivity of 50 - 50, 20 - 80 and 90 - 10

composite sample overlap on each other while the conductivity of sample 10 - 90 and 80 - 20 are negligibly smaller than first three. $\log(\sigma)$ of different sample are -5.8, -6.08, -6.06, -6.08, -6.7 from the mentioned value of $\log(\sigma)$ the sample (90 - 10) sensor exhibit highest value of $\log(\sigma)$ while sample (10 - 90) sensor has lowest value. Sensor and their corresponding highest electrical conductivity is depicted in table 3.

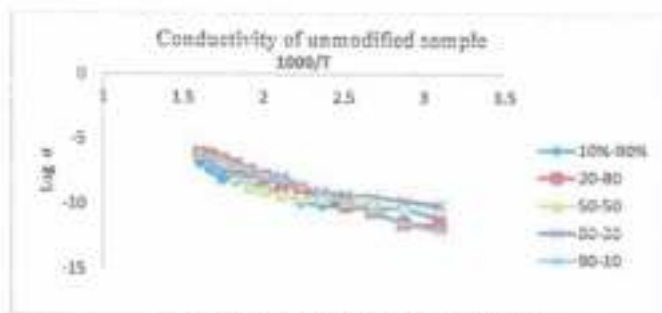


Fig : 4 Conductivity of unmodified sample

Table - 3: highest conductivity of sensors

Sensor	10%-90%	20-80	50-50	80-20	90-10
Highest conductivity	-6.78896	-6.08585	-6.06214	-6.08037	-5.82182

Fig. 4 shows the variation of sensitivity with operating temperature for pure SnO_2 and ZnO towards ammonia gas. The maximum sensitivity of pure SnO_2 for ammonia was 8 at 100 °C and that of ZnO was 3 at (50°C) & (100°C). Sensitivity of ZnO at 50 °C might be

due to moisture and it is not that much considerable.

C) Sensitivity - Fig 5 and 6 depicts the variation of gas response with operating temperature for pure SnO_2 and ZnO and for all SnO_2 - ZnO composite thick films sensors towards NH_3 gas, respectively. From each curve it is clear that for

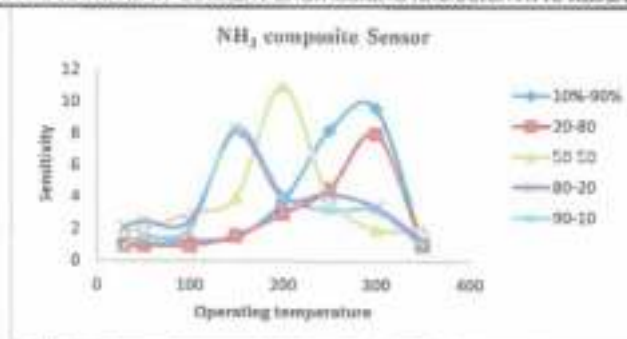


Fig 6 : Ammonia gas sensitivity of SnO_2 - ZnO composite sensor

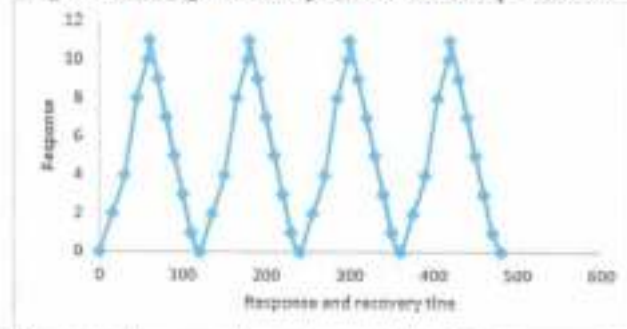


Fig 7: Response and recovery time of unmodified SnO_2 - ZnO composite sensor

D) Response and recovery time

Response and recovery time of unmodified SnO_2 - ZnO (50-50) composite sensor is depicted by Fig. 6, 90% response level were attained in (50

sec). Recovery time of (50-50) sensor is about same (50 sec.) The response and recovery time of all unmodified composite sensor is tabulated in table.

Sensor	Response time	Recovery time
10-90	57	60
20-80	48	56
50-50	58	50
80-20	48	56
90-10	48	57

Table 5 – Response and recovery time of unmodified sensor –

6) Conclusions

Results and analysis from this study showed that the array of SnO_2 - ZnO composite sensor is not that much effective for the detection of Ammonia. In particular, the composites materials were seen to exhibit better response behaviours than the pure counterparts. The best performing composite towards ammonia was seen to be the (50 -50) SnO_2 - ZnO sensor device at 200 °C with a response of 11 towards 600 ppm. of the analyte. The response of (50 -

50) SnO_2 - ZnO sensor device slightly better than pure SnO_2 sensor but 3.6 times greater than pure ZnO . These results thus showed that a simple change in the concentration of the individual metal oxides within the composites could improved the gas response of the devices towards ammonia.

Acknowledgements: Thanks to Dr. T.C. Raghununshi, Principal, Vidyabharti Mahavidyalaya Amravati for guiding me in this

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Study of Ammonia Gas Sensor Based on ZnO &
ZnO Nanocrystalline Composite material

Synthesis and Characterization of SnO₂- ZnO Composites Nano Particles

where- d is the crystalline size, k is grain shape dependent constant (0.9), λ is the wavelength of incident x-ray beam ($1.54 \text{ \AA}$), θ is the bragg reflection angle and β is full width at half maxima. The average particle size from peak of SnO_2 in XRD pattern of SnO_2 -ZnO sample is found to be in the range 11 nm, and that from ZnO peak it was 10 nm.

Figure 2 shows the SEM micrograph of SnO_2 -ZnO composite nanoparticles prepared by microwave assisted technique sintered at 400°C . As shown in fig. 3, the synthesized sample consist of mixture of fine tiny spherical and also leafy and platy nano particles were observed. The nano particles revealed to be well crystalline and slightly agglomerated spherical nano particle in the size range of 11.4 nm, which agree with those estimated from XRD pattern using Scherrer formula. fig. 3 shows the EDAX pattern of SnO_2 -ZnO nano composite particle sintered at 400°C . The sign of O, Sn and Zn are observed in the pattern therefore the sample was compose of 40.37 % - Zn, 39.64 % - O and 19.79 % -Sn which clearly support that the synthesized sample is SnO_2 -ZnO composite nano particle.



Figure 2. SEM micrograph of SnO_2 -ZnO nano composite

Figure 4 shows the TEM micrograph of the SnO_2 -ZnO nano composite sample. The particle size of SnO_2 -ZnO composite sample shown in the TEM micrograph is in

good agreement with the result of SEM micrograph. particle size observed in TEM micrograph match with those calculated from XRD pattern. Rod like particle are attributed to ZnO while spherical quantum dot are of SnO_2 . SAED pattern is shown in fig. 5. The selected area electron diffraction pattern of the sample indicates the crystalline nature of the sample.

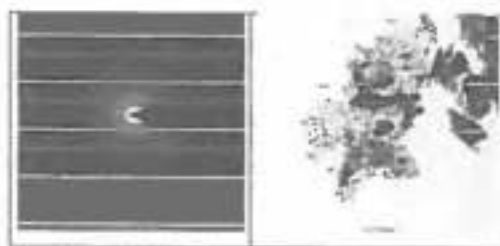


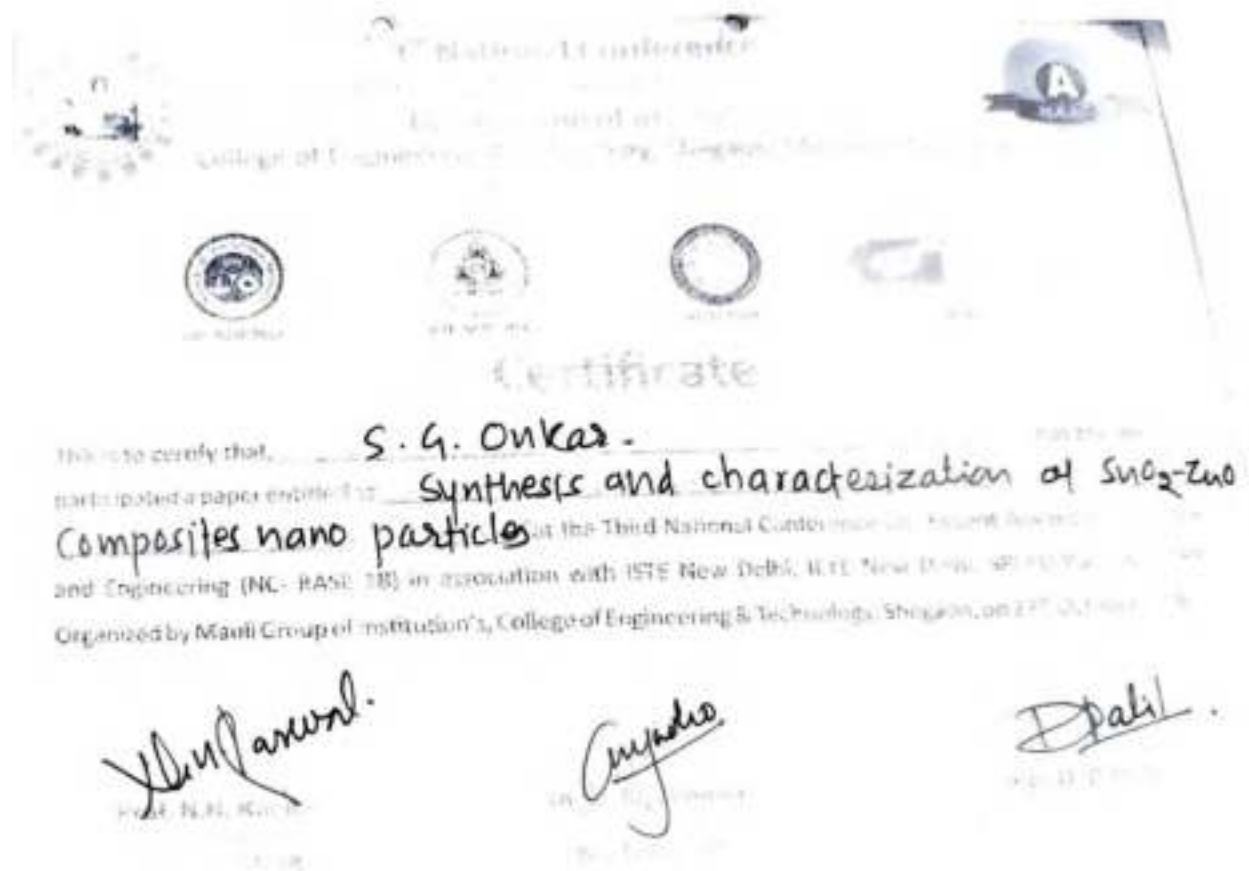
Figure 3. TEM micrograph of SnO_2 -ZnO nano composite

IV. CONCLUSION

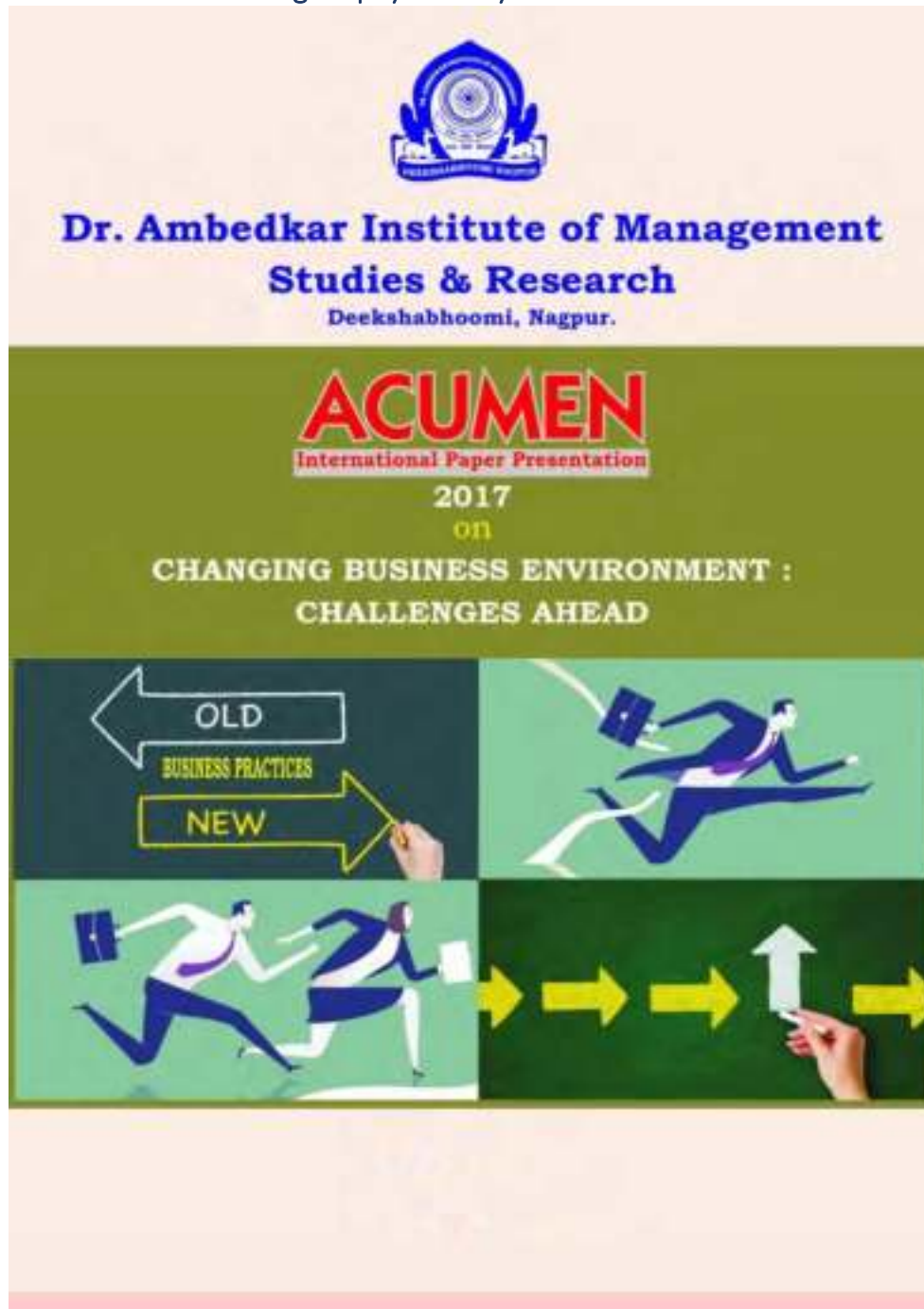
The nano crystalline SnO_2 -ZnO composite sample has been successfully prepared by microwave assisted co-precipitation method sintered at 400°C using di hydrated stannous chloride and zinc chloride as precursor and de ionized water as a solvent. This process is inexpensive, time saving, compact and more convenient method to synthesize the nano particle for the application in nano sensor, optoelectronic devices, electrode material, PH sensor, biosensor and other industrial application.

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Impact of Demonitization on Digital payment System



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IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION ON DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM

Prof. Rupesh R. Dahake

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Abstract

Demonetisation announced on November 8, 2016 was aimed at addressing corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror financing. This research article addressing the impact of demonetisation on digital payment system of India. How this significant move catalyst for payment system of India how this will change the payment system of India positively or negatively. This paper will analysis digital payment option in India during period of demonetisation from 8 Nov 2016 to 31st March 2017. research article will check whether people used more digital payment option or used hard cash during the period. How government propagate this idea of cashless economy or digital cash option during the demonetisation period. What is the impact of govt. efforts to promote cashless economy how its fruitful during demonetisation? such kind of questions will address in this research article.

Introduction

On November 8, 2016, it was decided to demonetise high value currency notes of denomination of ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500 (called specified bank notes - SBNs). Such notes, valued at ₹ 15.4 trillion, constituted 86.9 per cent of the value of total currency in circulation. The decision was in continuation of a series of measures taken by the Government of India during last two years aimed at eliminating corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding. The decision was guided by the aim of reaping its enormous potential medium-term benefits in the form of reduced corruption, greater digitisation of the economy, increased flow of financial savings and greater formalisation of the economy. All of these would lead to higher GDP growth and tax revenues that could be used by the Government for inclusive and stronger economic growth within the norms of fiscal prudence, besides contributing to overall improvement in business environment.

India has traditionally been a cash intensive economy. According to an estimate, about 78 per cent of all consumer payments in India are effected in cash. It was, therefore, obvious that currency squeeze during the demonetisation period would have had some adverse impact on economic activity, although such impact was expected to be transient, (RBI)

The digital payment system scenery in India is undergoing a huge revolution. Indian people have shown remarkable attraction to digital technologies, with growth rates for mobile phones and e-commerce adoption far outperforming rates in developed economies. The Government of India's 'Digital India' initiative aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy is expected to further hasten awareness, availability and adoption of digital technologies.

An outcome of demonetisation was that the digital payments system chosen up sharply. After demonetisation, there has been a significant emphasis on digital modes of payment. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank have initiated a series of measures, some of which are temporary, to promote movement from cash to non-cash modes of transactions. They include, inter alia, (i) reduction in the merchant discount rate (MDR) and

point of sale (POS) fees; (ii) monetary incentives in the form of discounts and prizes; (iii) service tax relief on MDR for small transactions; (iv) waiver of charges for small value transactions under Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) based *99# platform; (v) broadening Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) reach by enhancement of limits; (vi) introduction of a new category of PPIs; (vii) permitting banks to issue PPIs to a larger set of entities; and (viii) permitting National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to launch (a) the common app for UPI; and (b) National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) system.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS: -

Government of India announced demonetisation on dated 9th Nov 2016 and cancelled 500 & 1000 rupees' denomination currency from the system this was very bold decision taken by the government. After that there was chaos in the country everybody running to bank and exchange his old currency with new 500 & 2000 denomination notes this process was so hectic but people have no option. In demonetisation period govt. try to promote digital currency through digital payment system like payment apps, internet banking, BHIM app, Unified payment system, Aadhar enable payment system, cheques etc. through this tools government try promote digital currency. Government also launch digital payment scheme for consumer and merchant to promote cashless economy.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY: -

This research paper wants to know what is the impact of this all efforts which taken by govt. during the demonetisation period whether govt. got success or not in his cashless vision. And also know what is the future of digital payment system in India.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY: -

1. To study the impact of demonetisation on payment system.
2. To study the Perception of Indian Consumers towards Digital payment system.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. **Desk Research:** a detailed review of relevant literature for the research paper was conducted at this stage.
2. **Collection and analysis of information:** - all data and information gathered through secondary data was collected and analysed for the purpose of developing the research paper.

The digital payment ecosystem in India: -

Digital payments comprise payment transactions carried out using a variety electronic modes such as cards, mobile or internet based set ups, to send and receive money. The ecosystem consists of buyer (customer), seller (merchant, service provider) and Payment Service Provider (PSP) that enables transfer of money from buyer to seller for the product/ service availed.

The PSPs in India consist of both bank and non-bank players. As of July 2016, PSP segment had 44 authorised Pre-Paid Payment Instruments (PPIs) including mobile wallets, prepaid cards providers and eight authorised payments banks, eight authorised cross-border money transfer operators and eight authorised white-label Automatic Teller Machines (ATM) operators. These PSPs offer a variety of digital payment modes – from traditional ones such as National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), National Electronic Clearing Services (NECS)/ Automated Clearing House (ACH), bank cards (credit, debit, pre-paid), internet banking, mobile banking to newer ones such as wallets (PPIs), Aadhaar Enabled Payment

System (AEPS), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), UPI, Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), and now Aadhar Enable payment system and India QR code. (KPMG Report April 2017)

Impact of Demonetisation on Digital Payment System: -

Impact of demonetisation on payment system of India is very positive and encouraging to fulfilled vision of digital economy. Recent statistics of Reserve bank of India on digital payment system was positive, there is high jump in digital payment during the demonetisation period. After the announcement of demonetisation, digital activity levels were low in the initial weeks as people were busy depositing/exchanging SBNs. However, in December 2016, digital payment activity increased alongside progressive remonetisation. The usage statistics show that--- the y-o-y growth for major modes of electronic payments was good in October 2016, mainly on account of festive season. The continuance of that high growth with a further pick up in some components from November to January 2017 (Table 22) was a positive fallout of demonetisation. However, the pace of growth moderated somewhat in February 2017. A description of select categories of electronic payments system is presented in table: -

Growth in Select Electronic Modes of Payments						
(y-o-y growth in per cent)						
Category		Oct-2016	Nov-2016	Dec-2016	Jan-2017	Feb-2017
NEFT	Value	37.6	38.3	40.8	60.2	49.5
CTS	Value	2.9	8.6	13.0	19.3	0.8
IMPS	Value	150.7	135.9	186.6	196.7	184.2
NACH	Value	89.8	76.3	116.7	22.8	54.2
Source: RBI						

Of the various digital payment services that grew sharply post demonetisation, some require particular mention. First, a sharp pickup is seen in UPI transactions, a flagship product of the NPCI, though on a low base. The value of transactions increased 20 fold from ₹ 0.9 billion in November to about ₹ 19 billion in February. The average ticket size of transactions using UPI also increased from ₹ 3,150 to about ₹ 4,600 within the short window of three months, indicating some increase in confidence among the users. The UPI platform is operated through an app for money transfer between bank accounts using a smart phone in both on-line and off-line (at brick and mortar shops) modes. UPI provides ease to person-to-person as well as person-to-merchant transactions. Until recently, the front-end mobile app was provided by a few banks. However, with the introduction of Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM), there is now a front-end app, developed by NPCI, which will serve as a common app for any bank. Linked to a bank account at the back-end, BHIM allows sending and receiving money to/from other UPI accounts or addresses, and also allows remittances to

Recent Growth in Digital Modes of Payments		
Category	(Value in ₹ billion)	Change (%)

users who do not have a UPI-based bank account.

Category	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Feb-17 over Nov- 16	Feb-16 over Nov- 15
NEFT	8808	11538	11355	10878	23.5	14.3
CTS	5419	6812	6618	5994	10.6	19.2
IMPS	325	432	491	482	48.5	23.2
UPI	0.9	7	16.6	19	2001.2	-
USSD	0.007	0.104	0.382	0.357	4789.4	-
Debit and Credit Cards at POS &	352	522	481	391	11.1	-5.6
PPI #	13	21	21	19	41.9	15.2

Second, an impressive pick-up in growth for two straight months in December and January – in both value and volume terms, as also in the average ticket size – was observed in the NPCI's *99# service, which works on an USSD channel. While the volumes moderated slightly in February, the average ticket size continued to grow. This service caters to real time remittances for low value transactions, particularly of the under-banked sections of society, and facilitates their integration with mainstream banking services. The USSD service brings together diverse ecosystem partners such as banks and telecom service providers and allows customers to access financial services by dialling *99# from their mobile registered with the bank. The service works across all GSM service providers and all types of handsets – smart phones and feature phones.

Third, the spurt in digital payment activity in PPIs has also been noteworthy, with the value of transactions increasing from ₹ 13 billion to ₹ 19 billion, an increase of 42 per cent in three months. However, as remonetisation progressed, there was some decline in m-o-m growth in PPI transactions in January and February 2017 compared with December 2016. PPIs facilitate purchase of goods and services, including funds transfer, against the value stored on such instruments. Money can be loaded on PPIs by cash, or by debit to a bank account, or by credit card. PPIs are issued as smart cards, magnetic stripe cards, internet accounts, internet wallets, mobile accounts, mobile wallets, and paper vouchers. The post-demonetisation spurt in activity among the major payment wallet companies such as Paytm, Free charge, Mobikwik, SBI's Buddy, and HDFC's Chillr has been phenomenal. Both app downloads and merchant acquisitions have happened at a fast pace.

Fourth, debit and credit card payments at PoS, the familiar and time tested mode of digital payments, also recorded a sharp pick-up in December but the growth moderated in January and further in February with progressive remonetisation.

The catalytic push from demonetisation hastened migration towards digital payments in November and December 2016. However, ease in availability of cash by progressive remonetisation impacted the pace of growth of digitalisation in February 2017. Further efforts are essential to enhance the use of digital payment going forward such as: (i) continued efforts to incentivise digitalisation; (ii) removing roadblocks in penetration of payment technology; (iii) handholding of new users to bring in behavioural shift; and (iv) providing an environment for development of a robust and easily scalable payment ecosystem that benefits from the advancements in technology. This will facilitate adoption of digital payments on a sustained basis and help in substantial savings for the country in terms of reduction in cost of

cash in the system¹⁸; and an increase in accountability and tractability of transactions, thereby circumscribing tax avoidance.

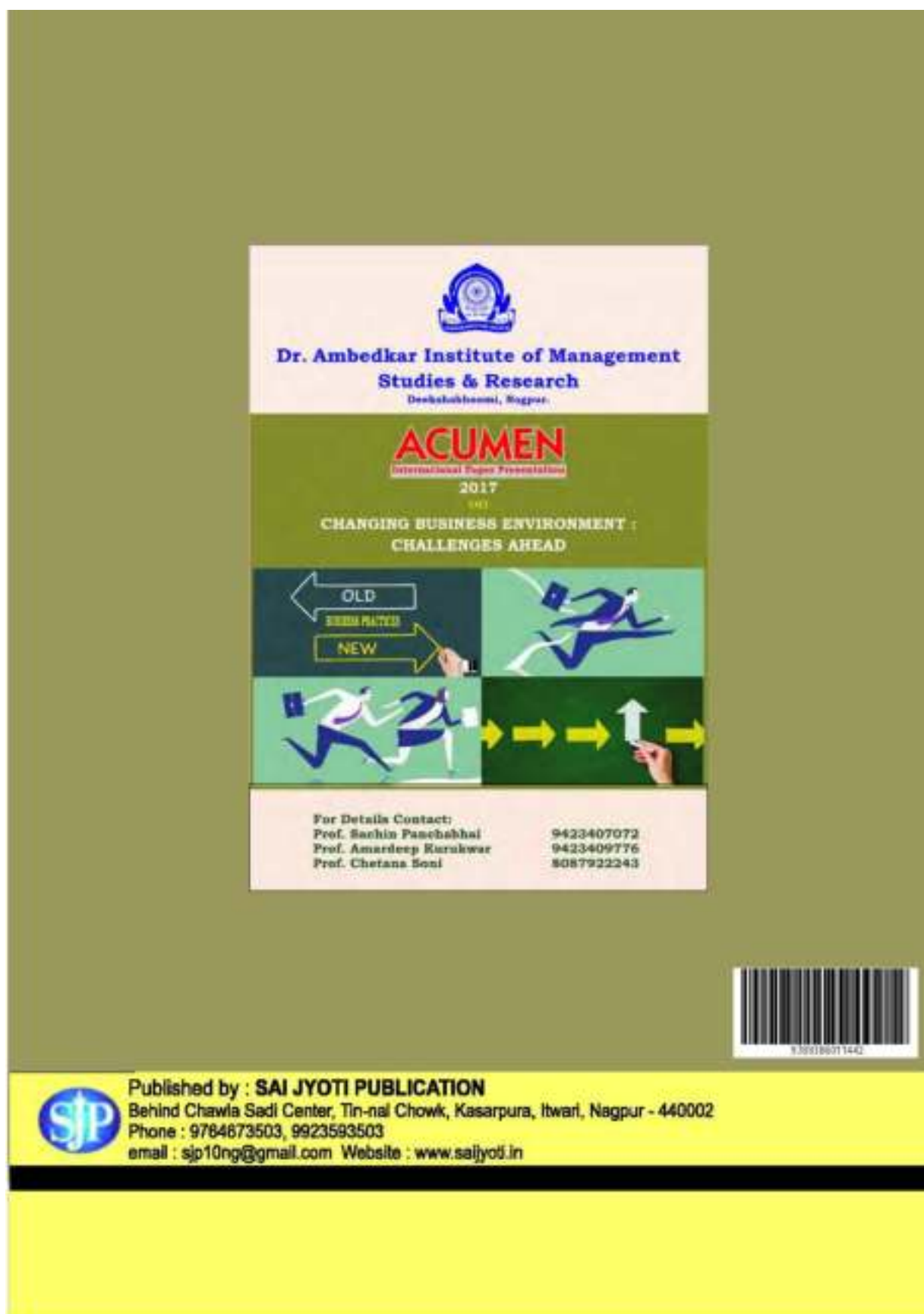
While it is important that efforts be made for increasing acceptance of digital payments, it is equally vital to ensure that the digital payments are safe and secure. It has been the constant endeavour of the Reserve Bank to enhance security features of currency notes to maintain confidence in India's paper currency. Similarly, there is a need to constantly review and ramp up security features of digital payments to maintain and enhance trust of its users, especially, given the low levels of literacy in India.

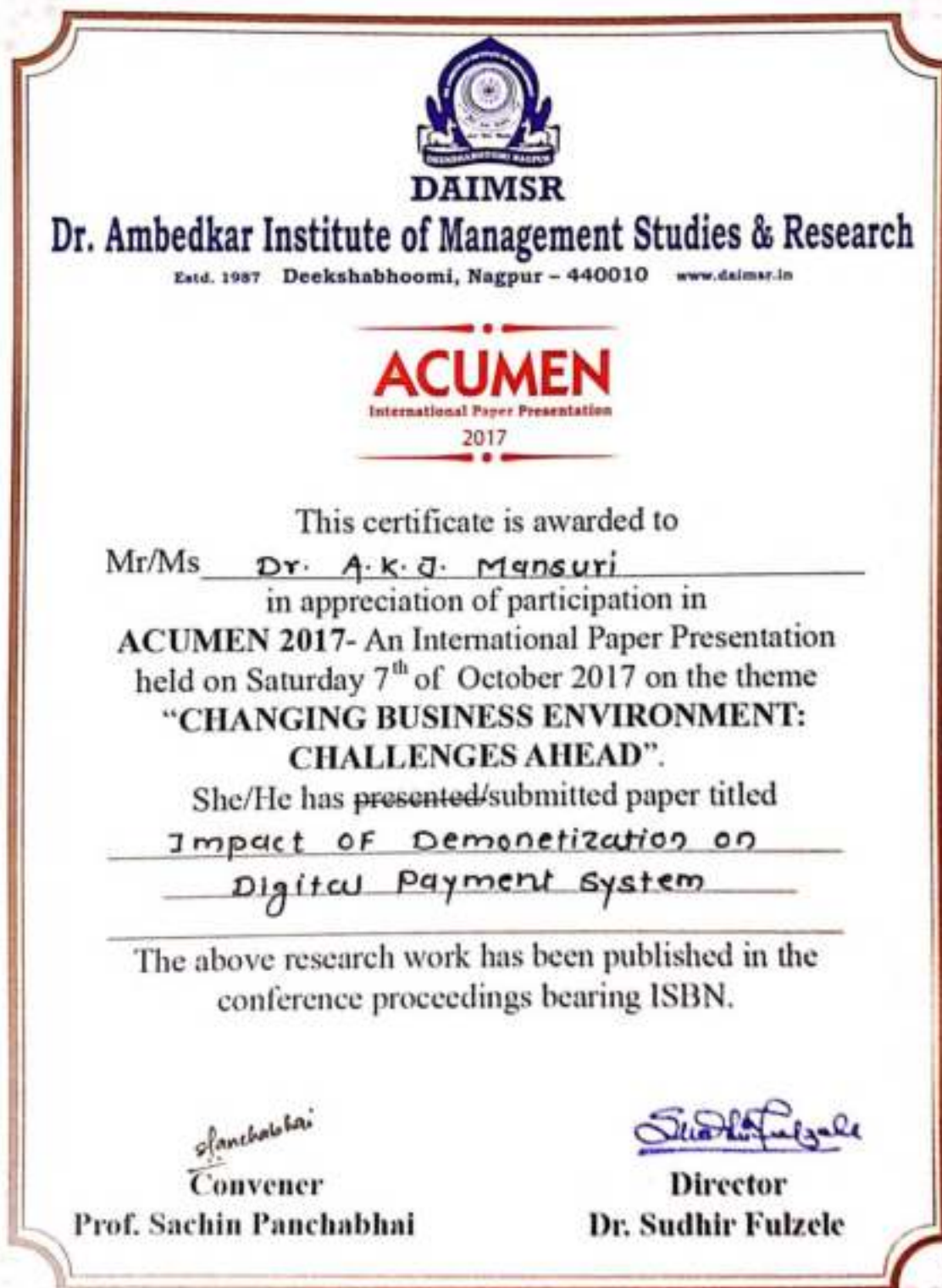
Conclusion :-

There has been a significant improvement in the use of digital modes of payments post demonetisation, although their base is still small because rural population still not aware about digital payment system. We need to make them aware and train so they can use digital payment system through this we can make our country digital economy. Main moto of demonetisation was eradication of corruption from the country and digital payment system can be weapon for govt. to tackle corruption and other problem of our country. Still our country need more awareness about digital payment system advantages to people and country.

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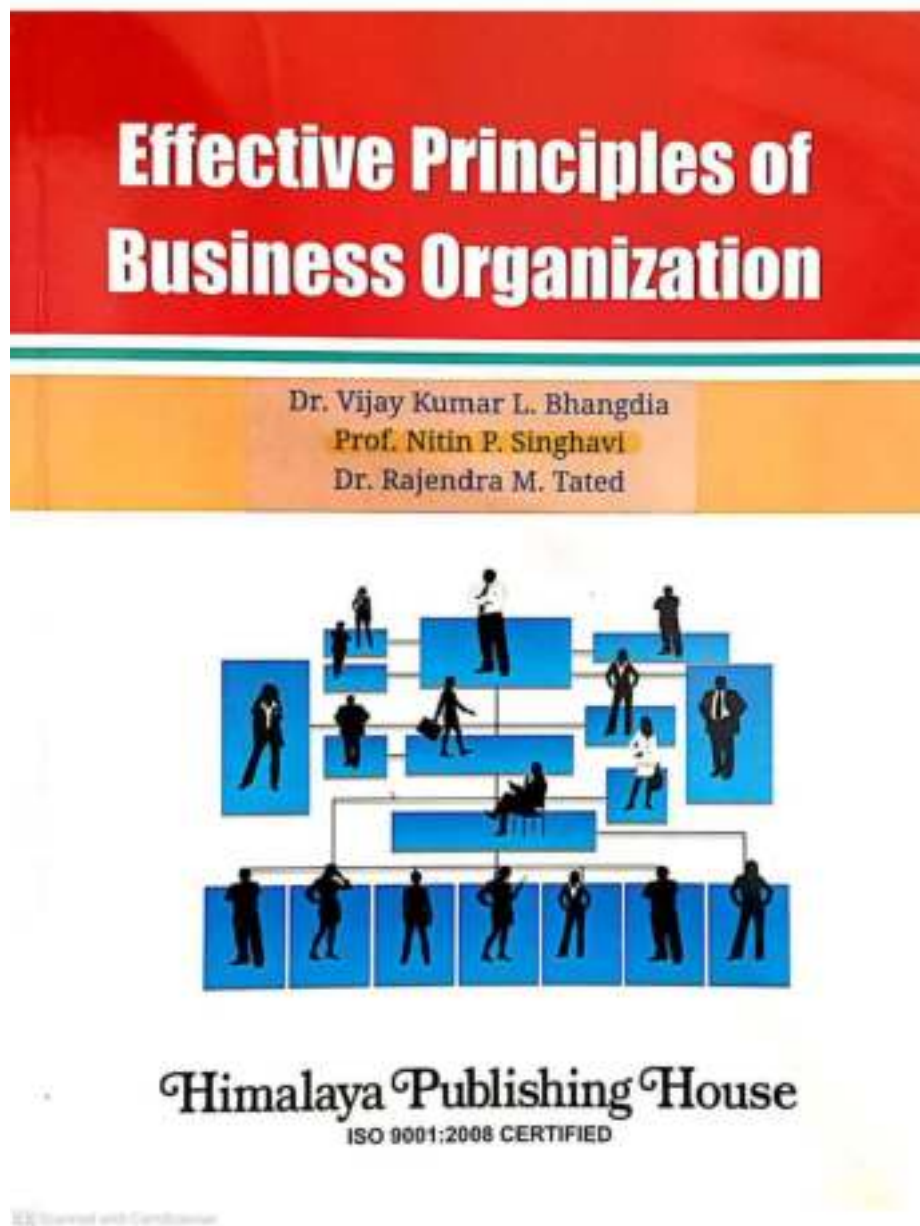
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- <https://www.bloomberquint.com/business/2017/04/12/digital-payment-users-jumped-over-60-after-demonetisation-says-npci>
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2018-2019

Effective Principles of Business Organisation



EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

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Skill India : Need, Advantage and Challenges



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6. Skill India: Need, Advantage and Challenges

Nitin Singhavi

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Skill India Won't be Just A Programme but a Movement

India is passing through the phase of demographic transition which could be the biggest opportunity or the biggest concern of the country depending upon the utilization of its huge work force. India adds 12 million people to its workforce annually, but very few have any formal skill training. Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of world of work. India is facing several skill development issues which are hampering its' progress & economic growth. Today, less than five percent of the Indian workforce is skilled. Therefore Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched national Multi-Skill programme is known as the Skill India programme on World Youth Skills Day on 15th July, 2015, announcing the aim to skill 402 million people by 2022. 'Skill India' is a dream project of our Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Skill means an ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic, and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carryout complex activities or job functions involving ideas (cognitive skills), things (technical skills), and/or people (interpersonal skills). Skill development is the process of identifying skill gaps, developing and polishes these skills. It is important because your skills determine ability to execute plans with success. Imagine a carpenter trying to build a house. He has the raw materials but lacks good wood working tools.

Objectives of 'Skill India'

The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth and to develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years and also to identify new sectors for skill development. The new programme aims at providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by 2020, covering each and every village. Various schemes are also proposed to achieve this objective.

Characteristics of 'Skill India'

- The importance is to skill the youths in such a way so that they get employment and also advance entrepreneurship.

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- Make available training, support and guidance for all occupations that were of traditional type like carpenters, cobblers, welders, blacksmiths, masons, nurses, tailors, weavers etc.
- More emphasis will be given on new areas like real estate, construction, transportation, textile, gem industry, jewellery designing, banking, tourism and various other sectors, where skill development is inadequate or nil.
- The training programmes would be on the lines of international level so that the youths of our country can not only meet the domestic demands but also of other countries like the US, Japan, China, Germany, Russia and those in the West Asia.
- Another remarkable feature of the 'Skill India' programme would be to create a hallmark called 'Rural India Skill', so as to standardise and certify the training process.
- Tailor-made, need-based programmes would be initiated for specific age groups which can be like language and communication skills, life and positive thinking skills, personality development skills, management skills, behavioural skills, including job and employability skills.
- The course methodology of 'Skill India' would be innovative, which would include games, group discussions, brainstorming sessions, practical experiences, case studies etc.

How is it Different from the Previous Skill Development Policies?

It's not that we do not have any skill development programme already. The Government of India has always considered skill development as a national priority. It is just that since the ministry is new, the approach taken for skill development is also new. Earlier, the emphasis was on traditional jobs. But this time, all kinds of jobs will be given equal emphasis. Earlier, the responsibility was divided among various ministries, but this time, these are being clubbed together. The ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship will be the principal ministry which is going to coordinate with other ministries and organisations.

According to NDA Government, Skill India won't be just a programme but a movement. Here, youth who are jobless, college and school dropouts, along with the educated ones, from rural and urban areas, all will be given value addition. The new ministry will be the certifying agency. Certificates will be issued to those who complete a particular skill or programme and this certificate has to be recognized by all public and private agencies and entities, including overseas organisations. Skill India is a programme for the entire nation.

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Advantages of Skill India

- The idea is to raise confidence, improve productivity and give direction through proper skill development.
- Skill development will enable the youths to get blue-collar jobs.
- Development of skills, at a young age, right at the school level, is very essential to channelise them for proper job opportunities.
- There should be a balanced growth in all the sectors and all jobs should be given equal importance.
- Every job aspirant would be given training in soft skills to lead a proper and decent life.
- Skill development would reach the rural and remote areas also.

Need of Skill India

By the end of 2020 the world is expected to face a shortage of 56.5 million skilled workers, while India is projected to have a surplus of 47 million, Indian government statistics. As Per Bloomberg report 30% of India's youth are neither employed nor in education or training. Unless employed gainfully, India's "demographic dividend" can turn into a socio-economic nightmare.

Country and Skilled Workforce % Out of Available Workforce Table

Name of Country	Skilled Workforce
United State of America	68%
Germany	75%
Japan	80%
South Korea	96%
China	24%
India	4.69%

For instance, 4.69% of India's workforce is formally skilled, as against 52% in the US, 68% in the UK, 75% in Germany, 80% in Japan and 96% in South Korea. In fellow emerging economy China, skilled workers account for 24% of the workforce. From this table it is clear that there is scope for development of skilled workforce in India.

This is noteworthy because the largest contributor to India's economy, the services sector, requires highly-skilled workers. Manufacturing, which the government is seeking to boost through its Make in India initiative, also needs trained workers.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship's estimate for the number of people who needed skills training was more modest – 126.87 million people in 34 sectors across

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industries by 2022, its Annual Report 2016-17 said. Of these, the top 10 sectors would account for 80% of the total requirement, it was estimated.

Top 10 Sectors Requiring Skilled Training (2017 to 2022)



Source: Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Annual Report 2016-17

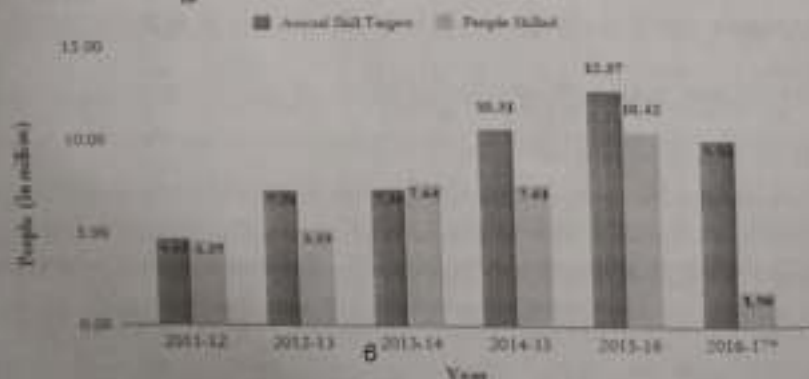
Even as India struggles to provide basic skills to millions of potential job-seekers, it needs to address the challenge of automation and prepare to impart skills for jobs where humans will not be replaced by robots or algorithms.

Government Steps in Skill India

Mindful of the challenge, India issued a National Policy on Skill Development in 2009 with the aim of skilling 500 million people by 2022.

The 2015 National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship issued subsequently estimated the need to skill 402 million people over the next seven years – to train 104 million fresh entrants and re-skill/up-skill the existing 298 million farm and non-farm sector workforce. However, the government has been unable to meet its annual targets – set by various ministries and departments – for any but one of the last five years.

Skill Targets And Achievements Across Ministries



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Challenges in Skill Development Mission

1. The issue is to provide access to all in the existing system by increasing the capacity and at the same to maintain the quality of the training.
2. In the 21st century, the most important thing is to keep update yourself; one of the major challenges is to constantly update the trainer about the new technological innovations in its field. A link should be created between the industry and the trainer institute, which will help both as the industry will provide the new changes in field of technology which will help to upgrade the knowledge of trainer whereas industries will get candidates as per their requirement.
3. School education needs to be matched with the government efforts in the area of skill development. In our country still education is based on the traditional concept, education does not necessarily provide skill required for the job.
4. Creation of institutional mechanism for research development is also one of the major challenges. There is no proper framework to guide and to manage or control to take up the new research. As National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) which organizes qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude And National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) provides the benchmarks or set parameters which the different organisations involved in education and training must fulfill in order to be accredited to provide education and training/skills activities.
5. Experiential learning courses, i.e. a mix of classroom and practical training, will help students to retain more. Presently, very few institutions offer such courses in India. Government should try to use this methodology more.
6. Skill development is not the responsibility of governments, corporates and training institutes alone; students too are equally responsible and need to recognise the changing scenario of employment.
7. Our country does not have a nation-wide Vocational Education and Training standards and lack of uniformity results in poor productivity. Lack of an integrated on-site apprenticeship training, inadequate industry interface, insufficient financing of the Vocational Education and Training system.
8. It is found that many ministries imparting skills training are short of infrastructure and qualified trainers, and hence impart substandard training.
9. Discrepancies were found in formation of Sector Skill Councils, which are responsible for developing and conducting programmes as well as assessing trainees. One of the

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- criteria for establishing Sector Skill Councils – that a sector has 1 million existing workforce – was itself not strictly followed. For instance, the Media and Entertainment Sector Skill Councils was created despite employing 400,000 people in 2013.
10. A programme called Recognition of Prior Learning – under which people with prior learning experience or skills were assessed and certified – was abruptly misused. People were certified "after giving 4-5 hours of training" in order to achieve targets.
 11. Many ministries lack training infrastructure and impart substandard training. Some of the short-term courses offered are as short as eight hours and neither meets the skills needs of employers nor provide employment opportunities. Even if few are employed, the retention rate is low.
 12. In order to appoint more and more trainers the NSDC and SSCs [Sector Skill Councils] provided training to fresh diploma and engineering graduates 2-5 day training to become qualified trainers. This system questions the knowledge level of trainers.

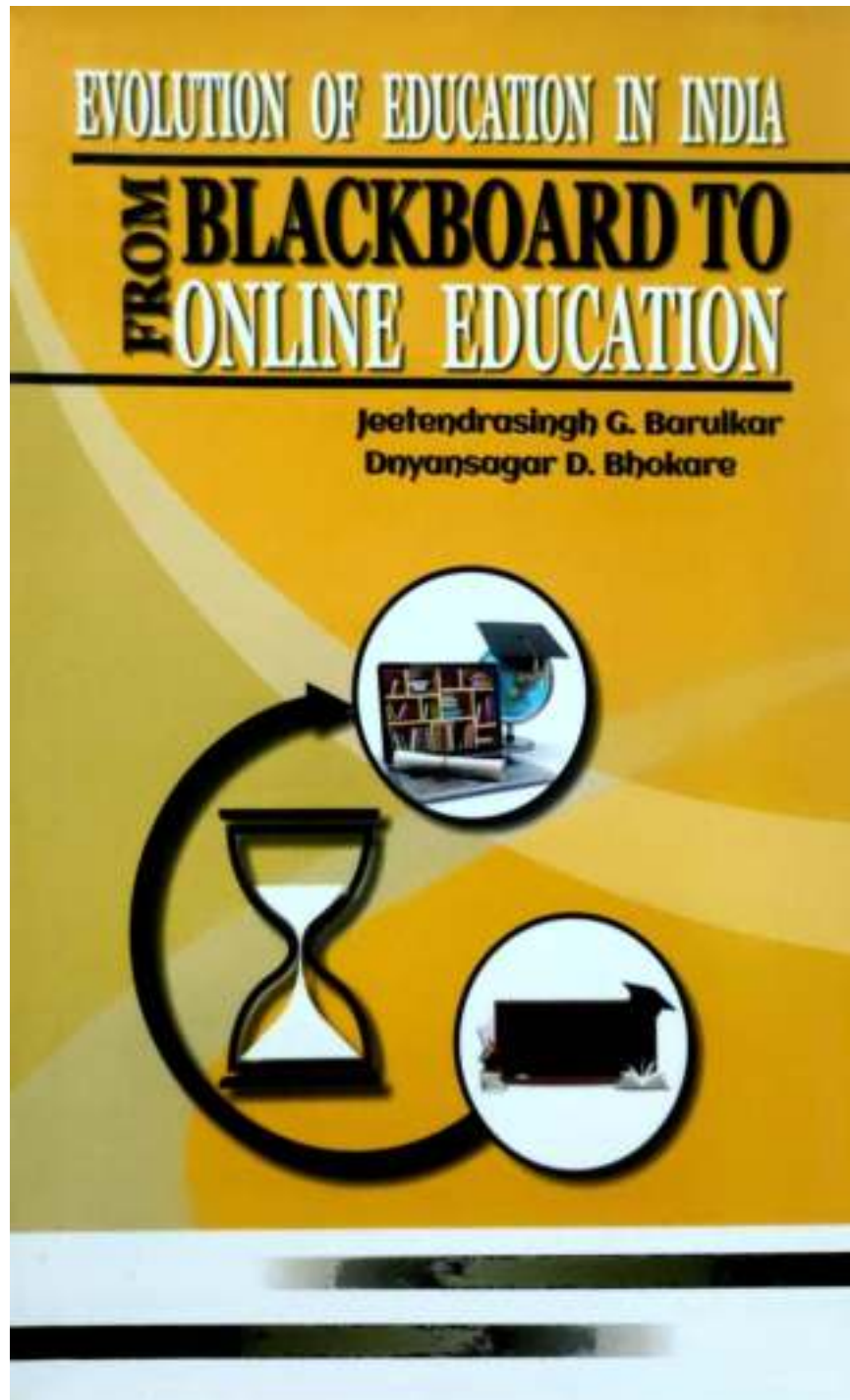
Conclusion

What shape 'Skill India' will take and what it will do only time can tell. But no doubt it seems to be a good initiative – providing skills to people, especially because India is one of the few countries all across the world whose working age population will be very high, few years down the line, going by its ever-increasing growth of population, as per the World Bank.

It is also high time now measures are taken to improve the physical and mental development of the youths of the country so that none of them remains unemployed and the country's unemployment problem also gets reduced. It is time to open up avenues by which the youth accepts responsibility and no one remains idle because an idle youth is a burden to the economy. The economy should concentrate on job creation and social security schemes. With this new approach towards skill development, India can definitely move forward towards its targeted results.



Evolution of Education in India:: From Blackboard to Online Education



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CONTEMPORARY SCENARIO OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

The education system started getting influenced by various institutions. During the late nineteenth century, the Theosophical Society of India and Ram Krishna Mission started to merge the western ideals of education with its Indian roots to inspire the students and make them accept universal education. Intellectuals of various nationalities came together and helped shape the education system in India. This paper focuses on various scenarios related to the education system in India.

Keywords: Contemporary scenario, education system, importance of education

INTRODUCTION

The Universities in India in the present times can be classified in various categories like Central Universities, State Universities, Deemed

Universities, Private Universities, Agricultural Universities, Institutes of National Importance and Open Universities. The Government of India is responsible for arranging, allocating and distributing financial resources required by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the establishment of Central Universities in India. The responsibility rests on the Central Government to devise policies with a view to improve the quality of higher education in India. Improving the quality of and access to higher education and research in India has become all the more important. The various States of the country are made responsible for progress of education in their respective areas, but the Centre also shares responsibility in some fields of education. According to the Constitution Amendment of 1978 some of the subjects of education have been placed under the joint responsibility of the State and the Centre. The Centre is responsible for determining the standard of higher research, science education, technical education and higher education.

These are under the control of the Central Ministry of Education. Educational planning and education of the backward classes are also the responsibility of the Centre. Educational planning and education of the backward classes are also the responsibility of the Centre. Keeping in view the growing need of qualified human resources in various sectors of the economy, The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has been constituted to assist in the functioning of the two Governments and ensure that parity is maintained in the field of higher education. Open Universities provide the facility of distance education to people who are unable to pursue regular courses. Distance education is provided on academic, technical and professional subjects. These universities offer undergraduate, post-graduate and doctoral programmes. They also offer diploma and certificate level courses. As Agriculture plays an important role in the Indian Economy, setting up of adequate number of Agricultural Universities were considered very important in India.

Professional Education

Higher education also deals with the professional education. For this a network of public and private polytechnics and vocational institutions controlled and supervised by the councils specializing in each discipline, exists. Professional councils, like All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Distance Education Council (DEC), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Medical Council of India (MCI) and others are responsible for recognition of courses, promotion of professional institutions and provision grants to undergraduate programmes & various awards.

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Adult Education

Our Government has rightly chosen to educate the illiterate adults. In the education of adults the emphasis has not been only on making them literate but an attempt is also made for education of the personality in order that they may fulfil the responsibilities of citizen of a democracy intelligently. In 1971 Programme of Adult Education was launched. Its objective has been to educate 30 crore adults within the age range of 15-35 years by the end of the 21st century. The main purpose of this Adult Education programme is to increase the working efficiency of the adults and to create in them a social and national consciousness.

Technical Education

The technical education system in the country covers engineering, technology, management, architecture, pharmacy etc. The Ministry of Human Resource Development supports the programmes at undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate and research levels. The technical education system at the central level comprises of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), National Institute of Technology (NITs) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

Rural Higher Education

The purpose is to impart higher education to youths of rural areas at secondary education in order to enable them to contribute in the development of rural community. The programme was started in 1956.

Educational Research and Training

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was established by the central Government in 1961 for implementing educational policies and plans of the Central Ministry of Education. The Council contributes in the educational progress by cooperating with various universities in the country and Boards of Education in various States. The Council runs four Regional Colleges of Education in Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore. These colleges train teachers and arrange for in-service training of teachers during summer also. The following autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission oversee accreditation for higher learning:

- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
- Distance Education Council (DEC)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

- Bar Council of India (BCI)
- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)
- Medical Council of India (MCI)
- Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)
- Indian Nursing Council (INC)
- Dental Council of India (DCI)
- Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH)
- Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM)
- Veterinary Council of India (VCI), the Indian Education System is generally marks - based.

CONCLUSION

This paper briefly focused on the scenarios of Indian educational system but considering all of its possible circumstances. It consists of professional education, adult education, technical, higher education and rural education. Students go through a lot of personal development in college. Things such as critical thinking skills, time management, and perseverance, communication, and presentation skills are all great assets not only for future work but for personal life as well. Pursuing your passion in the form of a college degree is the path that some people take and there is nothing wrong with that. If you really love music, studying music, then find a way to make a career out of it. College will help you get a deeper and more theoretical understanding of your passion and will also open your eyes to possible career paths and mentors.

College students study hard and they study often. They are taught to think alternatively and creatively to solve a problem. As a result, college students have high cognitive ability. Courses often require group work and presentations, resulting in better interpersonal communication skills for grads. They can also act as a social net, lifting you up when you are down and encouraging you to do your best in your studies, your profession and in your life. Learning to live with others and work well with others enhances your social skills as well.

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Synthesis, spectral characterization and biological activity of Schiff base metal complexes derived from dapsone and salicylaldehyde



SYNTHESIS, SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SCHIFF BASE METAL COMPLEXES DERIVED FROM DAPSONE AND SALICYLALDEHYDE

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ABSTRACT

Complexes of Cr(III), Mn(III) and Fe(III) with Schiff base derived by the condensation of dapsone with salicylaldehyde were synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, molar conductance, magnetic susceptibility measurements, spectral studies (IR, ¹H NMR, UV-Visible), mass, TGA. Elemental analysis data suggest the 1:1 [M:L] stoichiometry ratio in all the metal complexes. The molar conductance measurements reveal the non-electrolytic nature of the complexes. The electronic spectral data support octahedral geometry for all the synthesized complexes. The thermal degradation pattern of the compounds has been analyzed from the thermograms and the kinetic parameters have been evaluated. The Schiff base ligand and its complexes have been tested *in vitro* to evaluate their antimicrobial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* using well-diffusion method. It has been found that the Schiff base ligand and its complexes show significant antimicrobial activity against all tested bacterial species.

Keywords: Dapsone, salicylaldehyde, Schiff base, well-diffusion

1. Introduction

Sulfone Schiff base ligands are the condensation products of aldehydes or ketones with sulfone analogues. 4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulphone (DDS), popularly called Dapsone, is a creamy white crystalline

powder that is lightly soluble in water but freely soluble in alcohol and dilute mineral acids. It is an antibiotic sulpha drug that is commonly used to treat leprosy, dermatitis, herpetiformis and pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.

Dapsone shows efficient pharmacological activity against *Mycobacterium leprae* that occur as cross activity in HIV inflamed sufferers; it reveals application in numerous fields (Vijayalakshmi, Chitra and Balaramesh, 2015). For the treatment of leprosy infections, dapsone is a pharmaceutical drug most commonly used in combination with rifampicin and clofazimine as multidrug therapy (MDT). This antileprosy drug is a very potent chelating agent and its effective coordination to metal ion may have important biological implication (Lakshmi, Syed Tajudeen, and Geetha, 2011). The current study focused on the synthesis of heterocyclic Schiff base ligand and its Cr(III), Fe(III) and Mn(III) complexes and its thermal and spectroscopic characterization.

2. Experimental method

2.1. Material and reagents

All the metal salts and solvents used were analytical reagent grade supplied by SD Fine and Merck. Pure sample of dapsone was obtained from Shale Scientific Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai. Solvents were purified and dried before use by literature method (Furniss, Hannaford, Smith and Tatchell, 1989). The ligand used in the present work is not commercially available, hence were synthesized in laboratory. Manganese acetate dihydrate was prepared by the oxidation of Mn(OAc)₂·4H₂O

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using Christensen's method (Christensen, 1901) while all other metal salts are commercially available and used as receive.

The amounts of metal present in the complexes were estimated by metal oxide method (Aswar, Bahad, Paradhi and Bhawe, 1988). The molar conductance of the complexes in dimethyl formamide (DMF) solution (10^{-3} M), was measured using equiptronic digital conductivity meter EQ-660 with a cell constant of 1.00cm^{-1} at room temperature. ^1H -NMR spectra of the ligand were recorded in DMSO- d_6 solution on EM-360, 60 MHz NMR spectrometer. The infrared Fourier-transform infrared (IR) spectra of ligand and complexes were recorded as KBr pellets using Shimadzu spectrometer (IRAffinity-1S). Mass spectra of synthesized compounds were carried out on

Thermo scientific TSQ 8000 Gas Chromatograph- Mass Spectrometer. The thermal analysis was performed with a Perkin Elmer (TGS-2 model) thermal analyzer at a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ in the temperature range $40\text{--}500^\circ\text{C}$.

2.2. Synthesis of Ligand (L^2H)

Equimolar (0.01m) solutions of Salicylaldehyde (2ml) and dapsone (2.48g) were separately dissolved in ethanol and refluxed for two hours. The volume of reaction mixture was reduced to one third and cooled at 0°C . The solid residue was filtered off and recrystallized by ethanol. The purity of the compounds were checked by thin layer chromatography (TLC). General scheme for the synthesis of Schiff base ligand is shown in Figure 1.

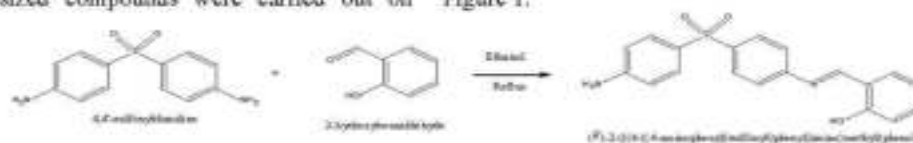


Figure 1: Synthesis of Schiff base ligand.

Yield: 81%. The ^1H NMR spectra of Schiff base ligand was recorded in DMSO- d_6 using TMS as an internal standard. The ^1H NMR spectrum of Ligand L^2H (Figure 2) shows following peaks. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm: 12.54 (s, 1H, phenolic OH), 8.89 (s, 1H, azomethine proton), 5.87-7.88 (m, 12H, aromatic), 3.36 (s, 2H, $-\text{NH}_2$) (Halli, Patil, 2011, Patil, Jadhav and Patil, 2012).

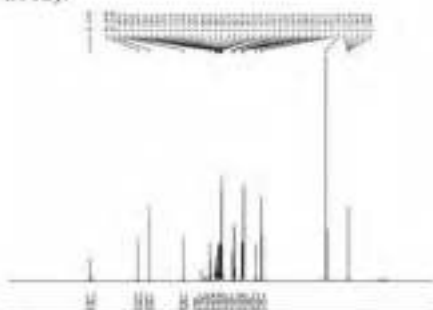


Fig. 2 - ^1H NMR Spectrum of Ligand L^2H

2.3. Synthesis of complexes

The complexes were synthesized by adding equimolar ethanolic solution of the ligand and respective metal salt, i.e., $\text{CrCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Few drops of 1N KOH were added to the reaction mixture and the reaction mixture was refluxed in water bath for about 10-12 h. The coloured solids obtained were filtered off, washed several times with ethanol followed by petroleum ether and finally dried over fused calcium chloride.

3. Results and Discussion

In the present study, all the complexes are found to be coloured solids, air stable and non-hygroscopic. The analytical data indicate 1:1 metal: ligand stoichiometry. The complexes are insoluble in water and common organic solvents but soluble in coordinating solvents like DMF and DMSO. Lower values of molar conductance indicate that complexes are nonelectrolytes. The analytical and physical data of ligand and its complexes are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Analytical and physical data of ligand and its metal complexes

Compounds	Molecular formula	Formula weight	Color	M.P. (°C)	%C	%H	%N	%M
L ² H	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	352.41	Yellow	240 °C	64.76(63.91)	4.58(4.88)	7.95(7.82)	—
[Cr(L ²)Cl ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂].H ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆ CrCl ₂	528.34	Brown	>300 °C	43.19(43.31)	4.01(4.85)	5.30(5.52)	9.84(10.02)
[Mn(L ²)(OAc) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂].H ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆ Mn	524.43	Black Cherry	>300 °C	47.76(47.88)	4.70(4.28)	4.84(4.34)	9.50(9.42)
[Fe(L ²)Cl ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂].H ₂ O	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₆ FeCl ₂	530.98	Black	>300 °C	42.89(41.59)	3.59(4.02)	5.26(5.30)	16.49(16.68)

3.1. IR Spectra

To study the binding modes of ligand toward metal ion, IR spectral data of Schiff base ligand was compared with the complexes (Table 2). After complexation, the band due to azomethine vibration in free L²H ligand was shifted to a lower wave number and appeared at 1596-1601 cm⁻¹ in metal complexes, indicating the involvement of azomethine nitrogen in the coordination to the metal center (Xavier and Srividya, 2004, Conpolat, 2014, Sharma and Shah, 2013, Nida, Javed and Muhammad, 2009, Gupta, Singh, Varshney and Varshney, 2003). The ligand showed a strong band at 3328 cm⁻¹ due to the phenolic -OH group (Conpolat, 2014). This band was absent in the spectra of all the metal complexes, indicating involvement of

this group in the formation of the complexes. The appearance of the M-N bands at 405-435 cm⁻¹ and the M-O bands at 518-536 cm⁻¹ in the complexes indicate that the ligand was coordinated through O and N atoms (Hakim, Ahmad, Salima and BenGuzzi, 2008, Bharti, Malik, Sharma N and Sharma S, 2013). A medium sharp doublet due to NH₂ stretching vibration is observed at 3452-3460 cm⁻¹ and 3367-3379 cm⁻¹ (Kumaran, Priya, Gowsika, Jayachandramani and Mahalakshmi, 2013, Ghazizadeh, Badii and Sheikhshoeie, 2013). Two prominent bands, one around 1300-1303 cm⁻¹ and other around 1134-1145 cm⁻¹ are observed due to asymmetric and symmetric SO₂ stretching vibration (Nida, Javed and Muhammad, 2009).

Table 2: IR spectral data (cm⁻¹) of ligand and its metal complexes.

Compound	$\nu(\text{O-H})$ hydrogen bonded	$\nu(\text{NH}_2)$	$\nu(\text{C-N})$	$\nu(\text{SO}_2)$	$\nu(\text{M-O})$	$\nu(\text{M-N})$	asym/sym
L ² H	3328	3460, 3367	1614	1300	1145	—	—
[Cr(L ²)Cl ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂].H ₂ O	—	3459, 3379	1596	1303	1136	518	435
[Mn(L ²)(OAc) ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂].H ₂ O	—	3456, 3367	1597	1300	1134	536	405
[Fe(L ²)Cl ₂ (H ₂ O) ₂].H ₂ O	—	3452, 3379	1601	1301	1134	523	424

3.2. Mass Spectra

Mass spectrometry has been successfully used to determine the molecular ion peak for Schiff base ligand. The various fragmentation peaks obtained for ligand,

Cr(III), Fe(III), and Mn(III) complexes are in good agreement with the proposed structure. Mass spectrum of ligand shown in Figure 3.

Fig. 3: Mass spectrum of Ligand L²H

3.3. Electronic Spectra

The electronic absorption spectra of metal complexes were recorded in DMSO in the range 200-800 nm. The electronic spectrum of Cr(III) complex shows bands at 288, 482 and 611 nm corresponding to transition ${}^4A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{2g}(F)$, ${}^4A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(F)$, and ${}^4A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(P)$ respectively, indicating octahedral geometry around Cr(III) ion (Sibous, Bentouhami and Khan, 2013). For Mn(III) complex band appears at 275, 579 and 797 nm for transition ${}^6B_{1g} \rightarrow {}^5E_g$, ${}^6B_{1g} \rightarrow {}^5B_{2g}$ and ${}^6B_{1g} \rightarrow {}^5A_{1g}$. All these transitions indicate

octahedral geometry for Mn(III) complex (Alhadi, Shaker, Yehye, Ali and Abdullah, 2012; Hankare, Gavali, Bhuse, Delekar and Rokade, 2004). The electronic spectrum of Fe(III) complex shows bands at 762, 537 and 343 nm corresponding to transition ${}^6A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(D)$, ${}^6A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}$ and LMCT transition respectively, indicating octahedral geometry around Fe(III) ion (Sibous, Bentouhami and Khan, 2013). The absorption region, band assignment and proposed geometry of the complexes are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Electronic absorption spectral data of the complexes

Compounds (RM)	μ_{eff} $\Omega^1 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$	Molar conductance (nm)	Absorption Band assignment	Geometry
$[\text{Cr}(\text{L}^2)\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3.64	10.12	288, 482, 611 ${}^4A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{2g}(F)$, ${}^4A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(F)$, ${}^4A_{2g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(P)$ octahedral	
$[\text{Mn}(\text{L}^2)(\text{OAc})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$	5.10	12.25	275, 579, 797 ${}^6B_{1g} \rightarrow {}^5E_g$, ${}^6B_{1g} \rightarrow {}^5B_{2g}$, ${}^6B_{1g} \rightarrow {}^5A_{1g}$ octahedral	
$[\text{Fe}(\text{L}^2)\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$	5.08	24	762, 537, 343 ${}^6A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}(D)$, ${}^6A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}$, LMCT octahedral	

3.4. Thermal Analysis

Thermal analysis is performed to determine the thermal stability of complex and its degradation pattern in which the change in the weight of the substance is recorded as function of temperature or time. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed in nitrogen atmosphere with heating rate $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ and thermograms were recorded in temperature range 40-500°C. Using this technique several kinetic parameters such as activation energy (Ea), order of reaction (n), entropy change (ΔS), free energy change (ΔF), apparent entropy change (S^*) were calculated. The thermal data have been analyzed using Freeman-Carroll and Sharp-Wentworth methods (Ozawa 1975, Patel and Patel 1993).

Thermogram of ligand L^2H and its complexes is given in Figure 4 while kinetic parameters are assigned in Table 4. The TG curves of complexes show three step decomposition patterns. The complexes lose their weights in the temperature range 60-120°C indicating the presence of one lattice water. Further weight loss observed in the temperature range 130-220°C corresponding to the presence of two coordinated water molecules [0%wt. loss, obs/cal.: Cr(III): 6.86/6.81; Mn(III): 6.27/6.22; Fe(III): 6.81/6.76]. The complexes show sudden loss in weight in range 230-440°C which is due to the loss ligand molecule. Above 450°C, the curve is almost horizontal indicating the formation of corresponding metal oxides.

Table 4: Thermal decomposition data of ligand and its complexes

Compound	Half decomposition	Activation energy	Order of	Entropy change	Free		
energy Apparent	reaction	ΔS	entropy change				
Temperature (°C)	Ea (kJ/mol) (n)	(kJ/mol) S* (kJ)					
			FC	SW			
$[\text{Cr}(\text{L}^2)\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$	330	8.11	8.23	99.99	-277.74	94.95	-37.67
$[\text{Mn}(\text{L}^2)(\text{OAc})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$	350	11.72	11.63	99.92	-281.62	99.87	-38.01

$[\text{Fe}(\text{L}^2)\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 360	16.44	16.660.96	-314.23	114.80	-38.84

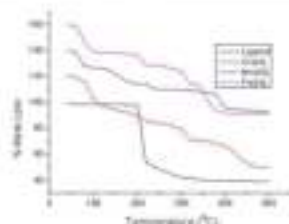


Fig. 4: Thermograms of ligand (L^2H) and its complexes.

3.5. Antimicrobial activity

Antibacterial screening of Ligand (L^2H) and its complexes against *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *K. pneumoniae* strains were carried out. Almost all complexes showed a good zone of inhibition against *E. coli*. *P. aeruginosa* and *K. pneumoniae* were found to be resistant towards Mn(III) complex. However Mn(III) complex has shown moderate antibacterial activity towards *E. coli* and *S. aureus*. The Fe(III) complex found to be

bactericidal against *S. aureus* while bacteriostatic in nature against all other bacterial species. Cr(III) complex was found to be moderate in activity against *K. pneumoniae*. Results of studies of antibacterial effect of ligand and their metal complexes are summarized in Table 5. Photographic plates showing zones of inhibition in *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* are presented as figures 5 and 6 respectively.

Table 5: Results of antibacterial effect of ligand and its metal complexes

Compounds	<i>E. coli</i> (mm)	<i>S. aureus</i> (mm)	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (mm)	<i>K. pneumoniae</i> (mm)
L^2H	S ₂₂	S ₂₃	S ₂₀	S ₂₅
$[\text{Cr}(\text{L}^2)\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	S ₁₈	R	S ₁₂	S ₁₆
$[\text{Mn}(\text{L}^2)(\text{OAc})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	S ₁₄	S ₂₆	R	R
$[\text{Fe}(\text{L}^2)\text{Cl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	R	S ₁₁	R	R

S- Sensitive (Bactericidal) R- Resistant (Bacteriostatic)



Figure 5: Photographic plate 1 showing zones of inhibition in *E. coli*

Figure 6: Photographic plate 2 showing zones of inhibition in *K. pneumoniae*

4. Conclusion

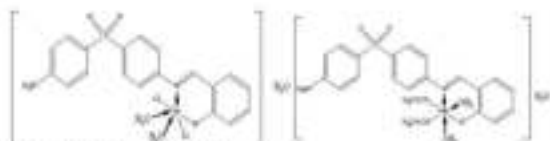
The present article includes the synthesis and characterization of new Schiff base ligand and its Cr(III), Mn(III) and Fe(III) complexes. Characterization of compounds includes IR, mass, ^1H NMR, and TGA. Electronic spectrum

suggests octahedral geometry for all synthesized complexes. It is observed that ligand coordinates to metal ion through hydroxyl oxygen, and azomethine nitrogen and acts as a monobasic bidentate ligand (metal ligand ratio 1:1). The thermal data show that complexes were highly stable and their thermal

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decomposition, as well as thermodynamic parameters, were studied. The Schiff base ligand and its complexes have been tested in vitro to evaluate their antimicrobial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and

Klebsiella pneumoniae using well-diffusion method. It has been found that the Schiff base ligand and its complexes show significant antimicrobial activity. On the basis of spectral data, the proposed structures of complexes are shown in Figures 7 & 8.



M= Cr(III) or Fe(III)

Fig 7: Proposed structure for Cr(III) and Fe(III) complexes Fig 8: Proposed structure for Mn(III) complex

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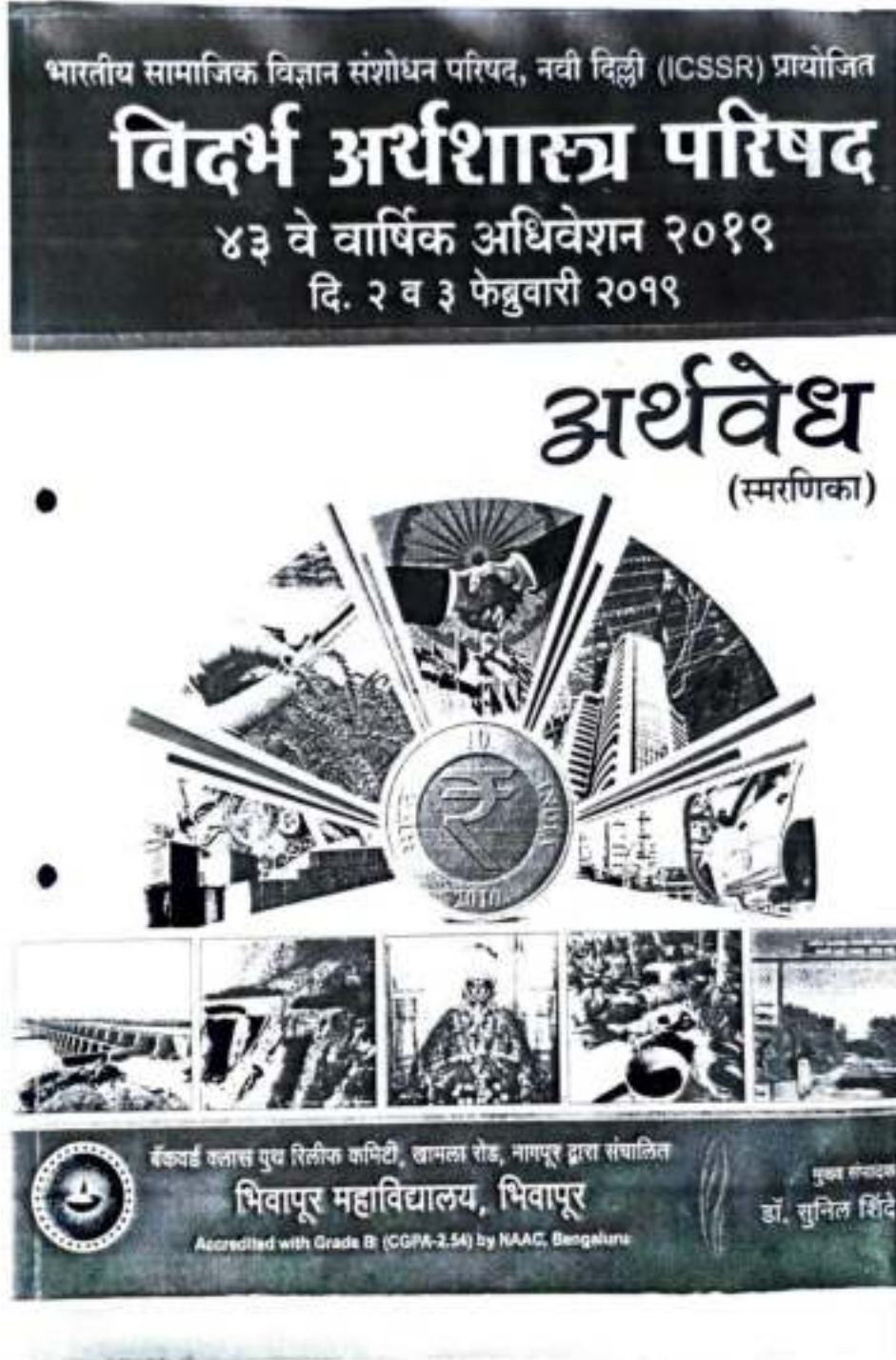
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अणुक्रमणिका

प्रथम सत्र : भांडवलशाहीच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या उपलब्धी व मर्यादा

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द्वितीय सत्र : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची यथार्थता

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विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र शिल्लक परिषद ४३ वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन दि. २ व ३ फेब्रुवारी २०१९ “अर्थव्यवस्था”

जागतिकीकरण - भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील एक आव्हान

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□ प्रा. निलेश म. मोहकार

आदर्श महाविद्यालय
धामणगाव रेल्वे, जि. अमरावती

१९९१ मध्ये भारताने स्विकारलेले खाजगीकरण, जागतिकीकरण आणि उदारीकरणाचे धोरण होय. जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था व आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधी यांच्या शिफारशीनुसार हे धोरण स्वीकारले. या धोरणामुळे आर्थिक वृद्धीचा वेग वाढले, आर्थिक विषमता कमी होईल, रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतील, शिक्षण, आरोग्य व पायाभूत सुविधा यात वाढ व सुधारणा होईल, त्याच बरोबर समाजातील शेवटच्या माणसापर्यंत या धोरणाचा लाभ होईल असा प्रचार आणि प्रसार करण्यात आला. आज आपण २१ व्या शतकात वावरात असतांना संपूर्ण जग किती जवळ आले आहे अशी संकल्पना भारतात रुजली आहे. या जागतिकीकरणाचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेला अनुकूल व प्रतिकूल परिणामांचा आढावा या शोधनिबंधात घेतला आहे.

प्रस्तुत धोरण लागू केल्यामुळे दोन महत्वाचे बदल घडून आले. पहिला बदल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील शासनाने आपला सहभाग कमी केला. दुसरा म्हणजे अर्थव्यवस्था खाजगीकरणाच्या दिशेने तीव्रगतीने वाटचाल करू लागली व ती मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे झुकत आहे. त्यानुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांचे खाजगीकरण सुरू झाले आहे. एकूणच जागतिक व्यापाराचे नविन स्वरूप म्हणजे इंकल प्रस्ताव व त्याचा पुढील अवतार म्हणजे जागतिक व्यापार संघटना होय. राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रांमध्ये जागतिकीकरण किंवा वैश्वीकरण हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा असा विषय झालेला आहे. एकविसाव्या शतकात सर्वच क्षेत्रावर जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव स्पष्टपणे जाणवतो. जागतिक व्यावसायिक पर्यावरणात जी आधुनिक अशी परिवर्तने घडून येत आहेत त्यात जागतिकीकरणाला प्रमुख स्थान आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासाचा वेग वाढला असला तरी त्याचा परिणाम हा आर्थिक विकासावर झालेला आहे.

अर्थव्यवस्था :

भूमी, श्रम, भांडवल व उद्योजकता यांना उत्पादनाची साधने असे म्हटले जाते. अर्थव्यवस्थेत ही साधने कोणाच्या मालकीची आहेत या आधारावर अर्थव्यवस्थांचे तीन प्रकार

केले जातात. भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था, समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था व मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था. ज्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत उत्पादनाची साधने खाजगी मालकीची असतात. वस्तु व सेवांचे उत्पादन खाजगी भांडवलदारांमार्फत होते व त्यांच्या किंमती बाजारयंत्रणेकरवी ठरतात. अशा अर्थव्यवस्थेला 'भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्था' असे म्हणतात, किंमत ठरण्याची प्रक्रिया मुक्तपणे चालते म्हणजे ती सरकारी हस्तक्षेपापासून मुक्त असते म्हणून भांडवलशाहीला "मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था" असे म्हणतात.

भांडवलशाही आणि समाजवाद या दोन्ही अर्थप्रणालीमधील दोष टाळून चांगल्या गुणांचा समन्वय साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करणाऱ्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था असे म्हणतात. मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्थेत सार्वजनिक व खाजगी क्षेत्रांचे सहअस्तित्व असते. भारताने स्वातंत्र्यानंतर मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्विकार करून आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया सुरू केली. अर्थात भारताच्या मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आराखडा मुलतः भांडवलशाहीवर आधारलेला होता. भारत सरकारने १९९१ मध्ये 'आर्थिक सुधारणा' सुरू केल्या. या सुधारणांच्या धोरणाला 'नविन आर्थिक धोरण' असे म्हणतात. या सुधारणेतील महत्वाचा भाग म्हणून २४ जुलै १९९१ रोजी नवीन औद्योगिक धोरण जाहीर करण्यात आले. १९९१ मध्ये तत्कालीन सरकारने सुरू केलेल्या आर्थिक सुधारणांचा मध्यवर्ती गाभा म्हणजेच उदारीकरण-खाजगीकरण-जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया होय. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणांपासून मात्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रवास मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्थेकडून मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे होत आहे असे दिसून येते.

जागतिकीकरणाची संकल्पना :

'जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेचे एकात्मिकरण होय' म्हणजेच या प्रक्रियेत जगातील देशांदरम्यान वस्तु, सेवा, भांडवल, तंत्रज्ञान, माहिती इत्यादीबाबत वाढते आर्थिक आंतरअवलंबित्व निर्माण होत जाते. जागतिकीकरण ही एक व्यापक आर्थिक प्रक्रिया आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत विभिन्न देशांदरम्यान उत्पादक घटकांची उदा. श्रम, भांडवल, तंत्रज्ञान, वित्त, उद्योजक इ. मुक्त प्रमणक्षमता असून

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विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र शिक्षक परिषद ४३ वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन दि. २ व ३ फेब्रुवारी २०१९ "अर्थविवरणिका"

मुक्त व्यापाराची स्थिती निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात असतो.

व्याख्या :

"जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे व्यापारी, वित्त, रोजगार, तंत्रज्ञान, दळणवळण, विदेशी स्थलांतर पर्यावरण, राहणी, शासन, समाजव्यवस्था, संस्कृती अशी सर्व प्रकारच्या क्षेत्रांमधून होत राहणारे रूपांतर होय असे म्हणता येते.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधी, "जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे वस्तु, सेवा व आंतरराष्ट्रीय भांडवलप्रवाह, अतिजलद व प्रसरण पावणारे तंत्रज्ञान त्यांचे वाढते प्रमाण तसेच विविधता ह्यांच्या साहाय्याने जगातील देशांचे सतत वाढत जाणारे परस्परवलंबित्व होय". वर्तमानकाळात जागतिकीकरण ही संकल्पना प्रामुख्याने व्यापाराच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीयकरणाशी संबंधित आहे, त्या अंतर्गत विश्वस्तरीय स्पर्धा विकसित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने व्यापार व व्यापारी धोरणांप्रती वैश्विक दृष्टिकोन स्विकारला जातो. त्याचा मौलिक उद्देश आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार व व्यापारास विश्वव्यापी बनवून बहुपक्षीय व्यापारपध्दती विकसित करणे हा आहे. व्यापारा बरोबरच आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया आणि सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रिया व विचारधारांचेही विश्वव्यापीकरण करणे हे त्याचे लक्ष असते. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमुळे संपूर्ण विश्व एक "वैश्विक ग्राम" बनेल, जी प्रक्रिया भारताच्या 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्' या विचारसरणीशी सुसंगत आहे.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव :

जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या रचनेवर अवलंबून असते. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात प्राथमिक क्षेत्राचा म्हणजे शेती, खाण, वस्तू खनिजांपासून मिळणारे उत्पन्न अधिक असेल व त्यातही पारंपरिक तंत्राचाच वापर अधिक होत असेल तर जागतिकीकरणामुळे तोटा अधिक होईल व हे क्षेत्र तंत्रप्रगत असेल तर जागतिकीकरणाची प्रक्रिया फलदायी ठरेल.

कृषीचा व्यापार की व्यापारासाठी कृषी :

१९९१-९२ सालापासून भारताने स्विकारलेल्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणानुसार निर्यातभिमुख कृषी हा दृष्टिकोन शेतकऱ्यांवर ठरविला जात आहे. ह्याच काळात सुमारे एका लाखापेक्षा अधिक शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक गणित बिघडल्यानंतर तो ज्या-ज्या उपायांनी स्वतःच्या खर्च-उत्पन्नाची तांड मिळवणी करतो ते सारे उपाय थकल्यानंतर तो आत्महत्या करतो आहे. हा अन्वयार्थ जर वास्तववादी असेल तर कृषीच्या अर्थशास्त्रात काही गंभीर

विकृती येत आहेत हे ओळखले पाहिजे. ही विकृती नुकतीच अशी मांडली गेली आहे. एकीकडे जीवनावश्यक धान्याची वाढती आयात आणि दुसरीकडे पैसे देणाऱ्या पिकांचे घटते क्षेत्र, अशी विचित्र परिस्थिती झाली आहे. या पाठीमागे अन्नधान्याची सुरक्षितता टिकविण्यासाठी होणारे प्रयत्न अपेक्षे इतका वेग गाठू शकत नाहीत की काय, अशी शंका येत आहे. शेतकऱ्याला त्याचा माल कोठेही विकण्यास दिलेली मुभा, खाजगी कृषी पणन समित्यांना परवानगी, किरकोळ विक्री क्षेत्रात बडे उद्योग आल्याने शेतमालाला मिळणारा चांगला भाव या विधायक गोष्टी असल्या तरी भावाची हमी सातत्याने मिळते का, हे महत्वाचे आहे. समाजाच्या अन्न सुरक्षेसाठी शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांना आत्महत्या करण्यापासून वाचविणारे कृषीधोरण ही आजची गरज आहे. त्याअनुगंगानेच आयात-निर्यात व्यापार असावा. शंभर टक्के कृषि उत्पादन आयात-निर्यातीच्या चरकात घालण्याची आवश्यकता नाही.

१९९१ च्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणांमुळे भारताच्या औद्योगिक धोरणात आमूलाग्र बदल घडून आले.

१) औद्योगिक परवाना पध्दती रद्द करण्यात आली.

२) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राची भूमिका कमी करण्यात आली.

३) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र आरक्षण कमी करण्यात आले.

४) खाजगीकरण व निर्गुंतवणूक धोरण लागू करण्यात आले.

अ) परकीय गुंतवणूक व तंत्रज्ञानास मुक्त प्रवेश प्रदान करण्यात आला.

ब) औद्योगिक स्थानिकीकरणाचे धोरण शिथिल करण्यात आले.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या फलश्रुती :

१) मुक्त आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार :

जागतिकीकरणाच्या धोरणाने मुक्त व्यापार आणि गुंतवणुकीने जगातील सर्वच देशाला विशेष फायदा मिळाला. तेथील लोकांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यास मदत मिळाली. अनेक देशांनी जागतिकीकरणाच्या नावाखाली बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपण्यांच्या प्रभावाखाली न येता तंत्र, विज्ञान, उत्पादन, आर्थिक स्वावलंबनाचा मार्ग स्विकारून आर्थिक विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

२) विकसनशील देशांना नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा लाभ :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे विकसित देशातील आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची विकसनशील देशात आयात होते. त्यामुळे या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून विकसनशील देश आपली

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उत्पादकता वाढवून आर्थिक प्रगतीचा वेग वाढवू शकतात.

३) भांडवली बाजाराचा विकास :

भांडवली बाजाराचा जलद विकास हे सुध्दा जागतिकीकरण प्रक्रियेचे लक्षण होय. आंतरराष्ट्रीय भांडवल प्रवाहाकरिता भांडवली बाजाराचा विस्तार ही पूर्वावश्यक अट आहे. आता विदेशी गुंतवणूकदार भारतात गुंतवणूक करू शकतात. बऱ्याच भारतीय कंपन्या न्यूयॉर्कच्या स्टॉक मार्केटमध्ये आल्या आहेत.

४) बाजारपेठांचा विस्तार व विकास :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे बाजारपेठांचा विस्तार होतो व त्यांचा आकारही वाढतो. ह्याचा फायदा म्हणजे कंपन्यांना केवळ एका विशिष्ट देशाच्या मागणीवर अवलंबून राहावे लागत नाही. कारण त्यांच्या उत्पादनाकरिता विशाल बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध असते.

५) औद्योगिक विकास :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे देशातील उद्योग संस्थांना आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, प्रचंड भांडवल व व्यवस्थापकीय कौशल्य उपलब्ध होते. ह्या सर्व सोयी व सवलतीमुळे उत्पादनात वाढ घालू शकतो.

६) संस्कृतीची देवाण घेवाण :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे विभिन्न देशांमधील भौतिक अंतर कमी होऊन ते परस्परांच्या सानिध्यात येतात. आचारविचारांची देवाण-घेवाण होते. त्यामुळे दुसऱ्या देशांच्या संस्कृतीचा फार जवळून परिचय होतो. परस्परांच्या संस्कृतीचा संपर्कात आल्यामुळे विविध प्रकारच्या वस्तुंकरिता मागणी निर्माण होते व वाढते.

७) उपभोग पातळीत वाढ :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे औद्योगिकीकरण व उत्पादन ह्यात वाढ होते. पूर्वीपेक्षा कमी किमतीत उच्च दर्जाच्या वस्तु व सेवा उपलब्ध होतात. त्यामुळे उपभोग मागणी वाढते.

८) रोजगार संधीची उपलब्धता :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे स्वस्त श्रम उपलब्ध असलेल्या विकसनशील देशात विकसित देशातून आणून कारखाने लागतात. ह्या नविन कारखान्यांच्या स्थापनेमुळे विकसनशील देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगारनिर्मिती होते.

९) राहणीमानाच्या दर्जात सुधारणा :

मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. तसेच शिक्षाला परवडतील अशा किमतीत माल सर्वत्र उपलब्ध होतो. परिणामतः लोकांच्या जीवनमानाचा दर्जा उंचावतो.

१०) जागतिकीकरणामुळे विकसनशील देशात विशेषीकरणाचा महत्व प्राप्त होते.

जागतिकीकरणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या :

१) शोधनशेवचावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम :

जागतिकीकरणात तेजीची उच्च पातळी असावी लागते. त्यामुळे निर्याती महाग होतात. महाग झाल्यामुळे निर्यातीत घट होते व शोधन शेवत तुट येऊन ती वाढत जाते.

२) सार्वजनिक खर्चात घट :

आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष व जागतिक अधिकोष ह्यांच्या संरचनात्मक समन्वय कार्यक्रमांशी जागतिकीकरण हे निकटरित्या संबंधित आहेत. ह्याकरिता उपयोगात येणारी मुख्य नीती म्हणजे सार्वजनिक खर्चात कपात करणे ही होय. खर्चात कपात करावयाची म्हणजे गरीब वर्गाला मिळणाऱ्या आर्थिक सहाय्यात कपात करावी लागते. परिणामतः गरीब वर्ग अधिक गरिब होतो.

३) गरीब व श्रीमंत वर्गातील आर्थिक विषमतेच्या दरात वाढ :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे गरीब अधिक गरीब होत आहे व श्रीमंत अधिक श्रीमंत होत आहे. अत्यंत कुशल व कार्यक्षम लोकांना भरपूर पगाराच्या नोकऱ्या मिळत आहेत व इतर सामान्य लोकांना न्यूनतम मोबदल्याकरिता झगडावे लागत आहे. आर्थिक विषमतेत होणारी वाढ जनअसंतोषाला कारणीभूत होत आहे.

४) खाजगीकरणाच्या विस्तारीकरणाकरीता दबाब :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे देशातील सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राचे खाजगीकरण करण्याबाबत चोहोबाजूंनी दडपण येऊ लागते. जागतिकीकरणाला सुरुवात झाल्यापासून सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील पाणीपुरवठा व वीजपुरवठा ह्यासारख्या जनतेला आवश्यक असणाऱ्या ह्या सोयींचे खाजगीकरण होत आहे. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक सरकार काढून घेत आहे व खाजगी क्षेत्राला वाव देत आहे.

५) विदेशी मदतीची आवश्यकता :

विकसनशील देशांना आपल्या आर्थिक प्रगतिकेकरिता विदेशी मदतीची नितांत गरज आहे. आर्थिक प्रगतीकरीता विदेशी मदतीवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अवलंबून राहावे लागत असल्यामुळे परावलंबित्वाचा फार मोठा धोका स्विकारावा लागतो.

६) व्यापार मुक्त पण न्याय नाही :

विकसित देश विकसनशील देशात येणाऱ्या मालावर प्रशुल्क व गैरप्रशुल्क अडथळे निर्माण करतात. ह्या अडथळ्यांचे फार

विदर्भ अर्थशास्त्र शिलक परिषद ४३ वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन दि. २ व ३ फेब्रुवारी २०१९: "अर्थविषय स्मरणिका"

मोठे ओझे गरीब विकसनशील देशांवर पडते. न्याय व्यापार करावयाचा असेल तर विकसनशील देशातून येणाऱ्या मालाच्या बाबतीत शक्यतो अडथडे आणू नयेत.

७) जागतिकीकरणामुळे स्वदेशी उद्योगांना धोका :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या मालांनी स्वदेशी बाजारपेठा भरलेल्या आहेत. ह्या विदेशी मालाची गुणवत्ता उच्च दर्जाची व किंमतीत कमी असल्यामुळे स्वदेशी उत्पादन ह्या विदेशी मालाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकू शकले नाही. त्यामुळे स्वदेशी उत्पादन कंपन्या बंद पडतात. असे भारतातही घडत आहे.

८) बेरोजगारीत वाढ :

विदेशी मालाशी स्पर्धा करण्यात ग्रामीण व कुटीर उद्योग असमर्थ असल्यामुळे त्यांना आपले उत्पादन बरेच घटवावे लागते व काही कंपन्यांना उत्पादन बंद करावे लागते. परिणामतः बेकारांच्या संख्येत वाढ होते.

९) देशाच्या सार्वभौमत्वाला धोका :

जागतिकीकरणामुळे स्वतंत्र देशाचे आर्थिक सामर्थ्य जागतिक व्यापारी संघटना, युरोपियन युनियन संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ ह्या अतिशय सामर्थ्यशाली संघटनांकडे जाण्याची फार मोठी शक्यता असल्यामुळे लोकशाही स्विकारलेल्या देशांची सार्वभौमत्व व स्वायत्तता ह्या संकटात सापडू शकतात.

१०) जागतिकीकरणामुळे पैसांच्या वस्तूंची मागणी बाकीस

लागली व आवश्यक वस्तूंचा तुटवडा होऊन वस्तूंच्या किंमती वाढू लागल्या.

जागतिकीकरण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर एक आव्हान म्हणून उभे आहे. आपल्या विकासाच्या प्रारंभिक टप्प्यात आपल्या उद्योगांना स्वातंत्र्याच्या विकासाला प्राधान्य दिल्याचे इतिहास सांगतो. कोणताही देश जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतून मुक्त झालेला नाही. अविकसित व विकसनशील देश या प्रक्रियेत पूर्णतः सापडले आहेत. या देशातील सामाजिक गटांमध्ये असुरक्षिततेची भावना निर्माण झालेली आहे. जागतिकीकरण तात्त्विक दृष्ट्या सर्वाना फायद्याचे होऊ शकते त्यासाठी निकोप समतोल पातळीवर स्पर्धा टिकविणे आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ सूची :

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२. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था - डॉ. जी. एन. झामरे - पिंपळापूर प्रकाशन
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५. जागतिकीकरण नवीन गुलामगिरी - अँडमिरल विष्णु भागवत - समता प्रकाशन

★★★



Global Mental Health-Peace and Sustainability through Yoga



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GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH, PEACE AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH YOGA

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ABSTRACT

Yoga can make an important contribution in achieving a healthy life and promoting well-being for all at a time when the world is striving to achieve sustainable development goals. Yoga underscores the unity of all things and of all people, a concept that is very close to the UN values of sustainability and peace. Yoga also promotes inner calm and it is highly necessary for us to better understand one another in the challenges we face. This year's theme of 'Yoga for Health' directly links yoga practice to sustainable goal number three that focuses on ensuring healthy life and promoting wellbeing at all ages. Yoga connects our body with nature and leaves us with a better balance with the world around us. In the plethora of activities and challenges of the 21st century, we need precious moments of self-reflection to allow us as individuals to play a positive role in improving the world around us.

Keywords: Yoga; Psyche; Psychiatric disorders; Peace

INTRODUCTION

Yoga has an important contribution to make in achieving a healthy life and promoting wellbeing for all. The world has started acknowledging the importance of Yoga and 21st June is being celebrated as international "Yoga Day" worldwide. The UN General Assembly President Peter Thomson remarked "yoga has now assumed a global identity and the ancient art of physical, mental and spiritual balance that helps people achieve a sense of wellbeing. It guides us towards being in harmony with our fellow humans and with nature." The Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi stated in his popular national broadcast (Mann Ki Baat; generally means "Heart's talk"), Yoga is India's recommendation of wellness to the world and appealed to all citizens to embrace the practice of Yoga at whatever stage of life they are in. Again at the Paramartha Niketan in Rishikesh, Uttarakhand on the bank of Ganges he stated "yoga is not just a form of exercise but a way to attain peace through physical, mental and spiritual well-being". The ancient scriptures suggests Sage Patanjali assembled the Yoga Sutras prior to 400 CE, and the very first line of his yoga sutra reads as Yoga citta vritti nirodhah, which means "Yoga is the cessation of mind - movement which means yoga is a life style process of controlling chitta. Chitta composes of Man (Mind), Buddhi (Intellect), Ahamkar (Ego) relating to his technique of attaining final (Moksha) Emancipation. The Yoga Sutra of Patanjali prescribed eight limbs (Ashtanga) or stages of yoga, namely the first stage of spiritual path outlined as moral restraints (Yama) and its complements (Niyamas) that represent a series of "right living" or ethical rules. Both stages discipline the body and psyche, are considered to be necessary preliminaries. The third limb is mind-body posture as the accessory to mind control by governing and disciplining the body (Asana) which promotes

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good health and cultivate awareness, relaxation and concentration. The fourth one is the vital force (Pranayama), means extension of Prana - breath life force or breath control. The fifth limb is the conscious withdrawal of energy from the senses (Pratyahara) and the final three stages are the process by which unification of experiences occur. These are concentration (dharana), meditation (dhyana) and ecstasy (samadhi), described as equilibrium and conjunction. These steps are known as "samyama"- the term summarizes the "catch-all" process of psychological absorption with an aim of meditation. Specifically, the eighth state of meditative consciousness or absorption, a one-pointedness of mind, is the final phase of the unification process.

All these attributes of the revered practices are often accompanied by a distinctive philosophy and psychology. Besides, yoga was known as spiritual discipline for the advancement of ultimate state of psychophysiological health with higher mind-body consciousness. Yoga is well accepted by the Western world as a holistic approach to health which is also classified as a form of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) by the National Institutes of Health. It is also recognized as a form of integrated mind-body medicine that improves wellbeing, mostly the stress related illnesses. In view of the documented benefits of yoga in promotion of mental and physical health, numerous psychiatrists now recognize its positive role in alleviating psychiatric disorders and adapt yoga in their own practice.

Yoga and Mental Health

In recent years there is a growing utilization of Yoga as one of the therapeutic measure in the field of mental health where the benefits of yoga practice and therapy are being widely recognized. Now the health professionals are aware of therapeutic values of yoga and many introduce the approach as a psycho-physiologic and spiritual technique in their treatment. Research indicate Asanas increase patient's physical flexibility, strength and coordination while the Pranayama and Meditation practices calm and focus the mind to enhance higher self-awareness and lessen anxiety, that result in better quality of patients life. Some other beneficial and therapeutic effects reported by Yang such as reduction in level of distress, blood pressure, and improvement in mood, resilience and metabolic regulation. Studies also indicate yoga is effective in the treatment of anxiety disorders (including in caregivers), pain, Alzheimer's disease, stroke prevention and rehabilitation, epilepsy, peripheral nervous system disorders and multiple sclerosis. The practice of yoga has grown as a universal science that has innumerable therapeutic facets that helps to achieve holistic health. Though there are numerous types and schools of yoga, each characterizes their own specific styles of mind and body postures (asanas), breathing techniques (pranayama), meditation and deep relaxation practices that fosters awareness and eventually promote intense states of consciousness. According to yoga the nervous system of an individual affects one's health and yoga purifies and brings relaxation to the mind. It symbolizes unification of mind, body and soul to enable a person to gain higher consciousness. In the past decades one can witness a considerable development in research addressing the impact of yoga on health and wellbeing. Many studies confirmed the physiological effects and advantages of yoga in the treatment of mental illnesses characterized by decrease in cortisol, plasma oxytocin, heart rate variability.

increase in neurotrophic factors (BDNF), copiousness of the cognitive experience related potential, and gray matter level are also reported

In an exploratory study by Woodyard in reported several therapeutic effects of yoga practice, such as

1. Improvement in body flexibility and muscular strength.
2. Promotion and enhancement of cardiovascular and respiratory functions.
3. Improvement in depression, anxiety and stress.
4. Treatment of addiction and promotion of recovery.
5. Reduction in chronic pain, f) improvement in sleep patterns.
6. Boost in overall quality of life and wellbeing.

Therefore, this is suggested that it is imperative for the health care professionals to be knowledgeable about the application of yoga and the evidence of its many therapeutic effects. However, the large scale transmission of yoga education and regular broadcasting yoga programs in the media has revolutionized yoga as a way of life with greater recognition of its rootedness in health and emotional wellbeing. Although there are emergent bodies of research literature and assorted scientific reviews that suggest numerous therapeutic effects of yoga, however few researchers had indicated that there is paucity of tangible evidence regarding its therapeutic relevance for many clinical conditions.

Peace through Yoga

Creating sustainable global peace on the Earth is an ultimate state of contentment and freedom amongst and within all nations and humanity. At the same time sporadic and acute societal unrest; including religious fanaticism, terrorism, territorial disputes, political and ethnic tensions posing greater challenge of the era around the globe. The interpersonal conflict may escalate to institutional aggression, hostility and war. World peace is desirable and peace brings both material and spiritual benefit to all societies. When it's most needed the yogic science has the power to inspire grassroots social change in the world. Yoga is not just for self-transformation, but is an instrument for global peace which provides internal, emotional and spiritual reconciliation and healing. It gives one the self-strength and capability to approach conflicts from a space of mindfulness, compassion and love, in such circumstances peace is inevitable.

Violence and war originates on economic, military, religious or ideological motives are caused by much the same factors as aggression between people. Though positive transformation within individuals may take enormous time but the practice of yoga can be critical to the transformation of those individuals who may create and are creating the institutions with replaced or transformed organizations that are based on the ethos of peaceful co-existence. The ideal world of nonviolence provides a foundation for people and nations to willingly cooperate, either voluntarily or by virtue of a system of governance that prevents warfare.

The Global Peace Initiative (GPI) has recognized the leading, scientifically established meditation-based "technologies of consciousness" that counterbalances individual and societal tension, restore balanced brain functioning and clearly diminish crime and social conflict. The GPI is now employing the "Brain-Based Approach to Peace" on a national scale in the United States of America, India and on a global scale. In a study by Hatchard, Deans, Cavanag and Orme-Johnson in 1996 reported that due to Transcendental Meditation program in groups there were multiple effects in the intervention site such as reduced crime and a phase transition to increased orderliness. The distinctive efficacy of the Transcendental Meditation (TM) - Sidhi Program in groups has been well documented that reported success in preventing social violence, terrorism, and war which has been recognized by more than fifty demonstrations and twentythree scientific research. The researchers have carefully scrutinized and published in reputed academic journals, in every paper the TM approach produced noticeable drop in crime rate, social violence, terrorism, war and on the other hand there was an increase in peace and positivity in society.

Sustainability and Yoga

On 20th June 2016 the Permanent Mission of India to UN organized a special event on Yoga for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The unique program sought to enrich the collective insight to the unique features of yoga and its central place for the achievement of SDGs as it links the ancient practice to modern sustainability goals. The SDGs are interconnected set of 17 explicit targets that include ending poverty and hunger, ensuring good health and wellbeing, achieving inclusive and quality education, access to safe water and sanitation, focusing on climate action, responsible consumption and the conservation of environment, promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions – all the socio-political and environmental goals may be ultimately linked to the olden practice of yoga for the mind and body which is a way to discover the sense of oneness with self, the world and the nature. Most importantly, Maharshi Patanjali described yoga as "sarvavhauma", which means Universal. In this context Hrudananda Ray contended "Yoga as a science of reunion can work and is working, fostering the well-being of a complete man. So simply it is a human science devoted to serve humanity beyond faith, belief and way of worship". The ancient yoga wisdom suggests the practice of virtues called Aparigraha which means non-possessiveness or non-greediness refers to keeping the desire for possessions to what is necessary or important based on the one's life stage and environment. The practice of Nonpossessiveness (aparigraha) can lead to contentment (santosha) this implies a greater human value of sustainability, while meeting the needs of present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. "Yoga aims at transforming our life style and its awareness can help us in our struggle against climate change. The practice of yoga brings about balance, wellbeing, happiness and freedom to live life fully. We may actually see the beginning of a global shift in consciousness leading to a more balanced and harmonious planet". In an official statement the former Director General of UN Ban Ki-moon stated that yoga practice can aid in increasing consciousness about our own role and responsibility as consumers of the planet earth's

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resources and individuals' obligation to respect and live in peace with our neighbors. In addition yoga can also help individual in emergency situations to find relief from stress.

In fact, sustainability may be found ingrained in Patanjali's Ashtanga Yoga, code of conduct described in the eight fold path that are pertinent to human living and institutions in present-day context, observance of these universal code of conduct rooted in moral, ethical and behavioral imperatives ultimately lead to a sustainable society. This has not only social dimensions but also has environmental and economic dimensions that eventually lead to spiritual progress of the individuals. These reliable principles and practices can be explicated how yamas (ethical restraints), and niyamas (ethical observances), have a bearing on individual behavior along with socio-economic and environmental implications. Similarly, the practice of the subsequent five limbs of yoga such as asana, pranayama, pratyahara, dharana and dhyana – lead to a sustainable society where individuals develop an affirmative attitude towards life, attaining a state of samadhi, (super-consciousness) the ultimate aim of yoga.

CONCLUSION

With the passage of time, it is becoming exceptionally evident that much of the revered ancient philosophy and science of yoga will be practiced in various forms around the world and will continue to grow in popularity. Since the time it was urged to the world, community to adapt an international day of yoga by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2014, today it has unprecedented response from the world community. It is recognized that the yoga as a holistic approach can make a significant contribution to human health and wellbeing, sustainability, peace of the world population that is striving to achieve sustainable development goals. Considering the growing body of scientific studies and numbers of systematic reviews on the therapeutic effects of yoga, it may be suggested that yoga can be considered as a complementary therapy or an alternative method in the treatment of many health conditions. However, still there is an urgent need for evidence building research in specific health conditions to further garner international and national support to benefit millions of people those are away from the practice of yoga.

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शारीरिक शिक्षा और व्यक्तित्व विकास

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सारांश – समाज में शारीरिक शिक्षा का महत्व लगातार बढ़ रहा है। हर स्तर पर महसूस किया जाने लगा है कि स्वास्थ्य शरीर में स्वास्थ्य विचार पैदा होते हैं। यही विचार व्यक्ति का चरित्र निर्माण करते हैं। अच्छा चरित्र ही अच्छे व्यक्तित्व की निशानी है। प्राचीन काल में शारीरिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मांसपेशियों को विकसित कर शारीरिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने तक ही सीमित था। इसके पीछे सोच थी कि मनुष्य अच्छे में, भारवाहन में, पैदल पर चलने में, लकड़ी काटने में, नदी, तालाब या समुद्र में मोटा लगाने में सफल हो सके। किंतु ज्यों ज्यों सभ्यता बढ़ती गई, शारीरिक शिक्षा के उद्देश्य में भी परिवर्तन होता गया। वर्तमान में शारीरिक शिक्षा का अर्थ स्वास्थ्य शरीर के साथ व्यक्तित्व विकास में महत्वपूर्ण माना जाने लगा है।

प्रस्तावना :- व्यक्तित्व आधुनिक मनोविज्ञान का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण एवं प्रमुख विषय है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में कुछ विशेष गुण या विशेषताएं होती हैं जो दूसरे व्यक्ति में नहीं होती। इन्हीं गुणों एवं विशेषताओं के कारण ही प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक दूसरे से भिन्न होता है। व्यक्ति के इन गुणों का समुच्चय ही व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व कहलाता है। व्यक्तित्व एक स्थिर अवस्था न होकर परिवर्तनशील होता है। जिस पर परिवेश का प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसी कारण से उसमें बदलाव आ सकता है। व्यक्ति के आधार-विचार, व्यवहार, क्रियाएं और मनीषियों में व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व प्रकटता है। व्यक्ति का समस्त व्यवहार उसके वातावरण या परिवेश में समावेश करने के लिए होता है। ज्ञानसाधारण में व्यक्तित्व का अर्थ व्यक्ति के बाह्य रूप से दिया जाता है, परन्तु मनोविज्ञान में व्यक्तित्व में व्यक्ति के रूप, गुणों को भी समाहित किया गया है। अर्थात् व्यक्ति के बाह्य आवरण के गुण और अन्तरिक तत्व, दोनों को माना जाता है।

ज्ञानांतर पर यह धारणा है कि व्यक्ति की शारीरिक संरचना उसके व्यक्तित्व को प्रभावित करती है। यदि व्यक्ति की शारीरिक संरचना में कोई दोष होता है, तो वह व्यक्ति अपना आत्मविश्वास खो बैठता है। इस सम्बन्ध में शैलडन (1940) की परिभाषा प्रसिद्ध है। शैलडन ने शरीर रचना को तीन वर्गों में विभाजित किया है। पहला, एन्डोमर्फिक, दूसरा मीसोमर्फिक तथा तीसरा एक्टोमर्फिक। एन्डोमर्फिक व्यक्ति मोटे, कोमल तथा मोल होते हैं। ये स्वभाव से निरिचल एवं मिलनसार होते हैं। 'मीसोमर्फिक' व्यक्तियों की मांसपेशियां सुगठित होती हैं। ये शरीर रचना में आकृष्टाकार तथा मजबूत होते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति उर्जस्वी, कर्नेल तथा साहसी होते हैं। 'एक्टोमर्फिक' व्यक्ति शरीर रचना में दुबले पतले, लम्बे तथा कमजोर होते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति बुद्धिमान, कताक्षर अन्तर्मुखी होते हैं। इस तरह शारीरिक संरचना से व्यक्तियों के गुण विकसित होने के साथ उसकी व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण होता है। यही व्यक्तित्व समाज में उसकी पहचान बनाता है।

व्यक्तित्व एवं संस्कार :- व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व के विकास पर संस्कार एवं संस्कृति की अहम भूमिका है। व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व संस्कार व संस्कृति के अनुरूप होता है। जन्मकाल से ही नियुक्त

सांस्कृतिक-धार्मिक तथा सामाजिककरण उसकी संरकार व सांस्कृतिक परम्परा के अनुरूप होता है। प्रत्येक संस्कृति में शिक्षा के सामाजिककरण की एक विधि होती है। इसी विधि के द्वारा संस्कृति अपने को सुरक्षित रखती है। संस्कृति और व्यक्तित्व एक दूसरे के पूरक होते हैं। आज के अधिकतर बलवैज्ञानिकों का यह विचार है कि संस्कृति और व्यक्तित्व दो विन्न वस्तुएं नहीं हैं। बल्कि एक ही वस्तु के दो पहलू हैं। जिस संस्कृति में बालक का साहजिक-वास्तव होता है। उसी संस्कृति के गुण उसकी व्यक्तित्व में आ जाते हैं।

मैकडॉगल और पैल के शब्दों में "संस्कृति हमारे रहने व सोचने के ढंगों में, दैनिक कार्यकलापों में, कला में, साहित्य में, धर्म में, मनोरंजन और सुखोपयोग में हमारी प्रकृति की अभिव्यक्ति है।" इस तरह संस्कृति कार्य करने की रीतियों, मूल्यों, भावात्मक लगावों और बौद्धिक अभिव्यक्ति का क्षेत्र है। एक संस्कृति दूसरी संस्कृति से इन्हीं गुणों के आधार पर भिन्न होती है। समाज अपनी संस्कृति के निर्माण के लिये खेलों का सहारा लेता है। जिस तरह भारत में कई लड़कों से खेलों को जोड़ा गया है, यह इच्छा प्रमाण है कि संस्कृति विकास में खेलों का योगदान है। यही संस्कृति समाज में व्यक्तियों का विकास करती है। मकर संक्रांति पर गुल्ली डंडा, पारंग लकड़ान, नागपंचमी पर कुस्ती, वैशाखी दौड़ आदि जैसे आयोजन सिद्ध करते हैं, कि खेल संस्कृति के माध्यम से समाज में व्यक्तियों का विकास करते हैं।

शारीरिक शिक्षा का इतिहास :- संसार के सभी देशों में शारीरिक शिक्षा को महत्व दिया जाता रहा है। ईसा से 2500 वर्ष पहले चीन में श्लेग बीमारियों के उपचार हेतु व्यायाम में भाग लेते थे। इरान में युवकों को युद्धसज्जारी तीरंदाजी तथा सव्यजिम्मा आदि की शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में दी जाती थी। यूनान में डेलफ्ट की प्रतिष्ठानियों का बड़ा महत्व होता था। सभी का मानना था कि शारीरिक शिक्षा से नैतिक शक्ति का विकास होता है। तीर्थ में वृद्धि होती है। रोमों का नियंत्रण होता है। स्पार्टा में जगह जगह व्यायामशालाएँ बनी हुई थी। रोम में शारीरिक शिक्षा, तैजिक शिक्षा तथा पारिवारिक शिक्षा में परस्पर घनिष्ठ संबंध था। राष्ट्र की रक्षा करना इन सभका उद्देश्य था। पाश्चात्य देशों के धार्मिक विधानों में परिवर्तन होने के कारण तापस्त्र तथा शारीरिक यातायातों पर बल दिया जाने लगा। किन्तु अभी चलकर खेलकूद, तैलकी, व्यायाम तथा अस्त्रशस्त्र के अभ्यास में लोगों की अभिरुचि पुनः उत्पन्न की गई। इस काल के माइकिल ई. माटेन, जे.जे. रूगी, जॉन लोच, तथा कैमिलस आदि शिक्षाशास्त्रियों ने शारीरिक शिक्षा का आग्रह किया।

शारीरिक शिक्षा और भारत :- भारतवर्ष में शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारतीय व्यायाम पद्धति का प्रमुख स्थान है। यह विश्व की सबसे पुरानी व्यायाम प्रणाली है। जिस समय यूनान, स्पार्टा और रोम में शारीरिक शिक्षा का विकास हो रहा था, उसी समय भारतवर्ष में वैज्ञानिक आधार पर शारीरिक शिक्षा का बीधा बन चुका था। उस बीधे का प्रयोग भी हो रहा था। आभर्मों तथा गुरुकुलों में आश्रम तथा अछादों और व्यायामशालाओं में गृहस्थ जीवन के लोग उपयुक्त व्यायाम का अभ्यास करते थे। इन व्यायामों में दंड-बैठक, गुग्गदर, गदा, माल, धनुर्विद्या, मुष्टी, वज्रमुष्टी, आसन, प्रणवाम, अरिक्का प्रणवाम, सूर्यनमस्कार, नवली, नेली, धौली, बल्ली, इत्यादि प्रक्रियाएँ प्रमुख थी। भारतीय व्यायाम पद्धति में सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इस पद्धति के द्वारा ध्यान को एकत्र करने, विलगुति का निरोध करना तथा स्मरण शक्ति आदि की वृद्धि करने के साथ व्यक्तित्व विकास को लक्षित किया गया था। इसी विशेषता से आकर्षित होकर अन्य देशों में इन व्यायामों का बड़ी

सांस्कृतिक-धार्मिक तथा सामाजिककरण उसकी संरचना व सांस्कृतिक परम्परा को अनुसरण होता है। प्रत्येक संस्कृति में विभिन्न को सामाजिककरण की एक विधि होती है। इसी विधि को द्वारा संस्कृति अपने को सुरक्षित रखती है। संस्कृति और व्यक्तिगत एक दूसरे को पूरक होते हैं। आज के अधिकतर बलवैज्ञानिकों का यह विश्वास है कि संस्कृति और व्यक्तिगत दो विभिन्न वस्तुएँ नहीं हैं, बल्कि एक ही वस्तु के दो पक्ष हैं। जिस संस्कृति में आत्मक का विकास-पल्लव होता है। उसी संस्कृति को गुण उसकी व्यक्तिगत में आ जाते हैं।

मैकगर्ह्वर और वेज की पद्धति में "संस्कृति हमारे रहने व सोचने के ढंगों में, दैनिक कार्यकलापों में, कला में, व्यवहार में, धर्म में, मनोरंजन और श्रवणयोग में हमारे प्रकृति की अभिव्यक्ति है।" इस तरह संस्कृति कार्य करने की रीतियों, मूल्यों, मान्यताओं तथा और बौद्धिक अभिव्यक्ति का लेख है। एक संस्कृति दूसरी संस्कृति से इन्हीं गुणों के आधार पर विभक्त होती है। समाज अपनी संस्कृति को निर्माण के दिग्गोष्ठों का सहारा लेता है। जिस तरह भारत में 'सर्द' (लौहारी) से लोगों को जोड़ा गया है, वह इसका प्रमाण है कि संस्कृति विकास में खेलों का योगदान है। सभी संस्कृति समाज में व्यक्तिगत का विकास करती हैं। फरार संस्कृति पर मुल्सी डंडा, फर्ग्य तथा फर्ग्य फर्ग्य पर कुम्भी, फेलगाडी वीड आदि जैसे आधुनिक सिद्ध करते हैं, कि खेल संस्कृति से जुड़कर समाज में व्यक्तिगत का विकास करते हैं।

शारीरिक शिक्षा का इतिहास :- संसार के सभी देशों में शारीरिक शिक्षा को महत्व दिया जाता रहा है। ईसा से 2500 वर्ष पहले चीन में लीस शैक्षणिकी के उपचार हेतु व्यायाम में भाग लेते थे। ईसा में युवाओं को घुड़सवारी सीखाने तथा सत्यप्रियता आदि की शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में दी जाती थी। यूनान में खेलकूद की गतिविधियों का बड़ा महत्व होता था। सभी का मानना था कि शारीरिक शिक्षा से मनसिक शक्ति का विकास होता है। ग्रीस में गृद्धि होती है। लोगों का विश्वास होता है। स्पार्टा में जंगल जंगल व्यायामप्रकार की हुई थी। रोम में शारीरिक शिक्षा, रोमन शिक्षा तथा फार्मिक शिक्षा में परस्पर सम्बन्ध था। राष्ट्र की रक्षा करना इन सबका उद्देश्य था। पारम्परिक देशों की धार्मिक विचारों में परिवर्तन होने के कारण धार्मिक तथा शारीरिक मान्यताओं पर बल दिया जाने लगा। किन्तु आगे चलकर खेलकूद, तीसकी, व्यायाम तथा अस्त्रशस्त्र के अभ्यास में लोगों की अभिरुचि पुनः जागृत की गई। इन सबके शब्दकित ई. माटेन्, जे.जे. सुतो, जॉन लॉक, तथा कर्नेलियस आदि शिक्षाशास्त्रियों ने शारीरिक शिक्षा का अध्ययन किया।

शारीरिक शिक्षा और भारत :- भारतवर्ष में शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारतीय व्यायाम पद्धति का प्रमुख स्थान है। यह विधि की सबसे पुरानी व्यायाम प्रणाली है। जिस समय ब्रूहन्, स्पार्टा और रोम में शारीरिक शिक्षा का विकास हो रहा था, उसी समय भारतवर्ष में वैज्ञानिक आधार पर शारीरिक शिक्षा का विकास भी हुआ था। उस क्षेत्र का प्रयोग भी हो रहा था। आधुनिक तथा गुरुकुलों में प्रायः तथा अखाड़ों और व्यायामप्रणाली में गृहस्थ जीवन के लोग उपयुक्त व्यायाम का अभ्यास करते थे। इन व्यायामों में दंड-बैठक, मुनदर, गदा, नाव, धनुर्विद्या, मुष्टी, वज्रमुष्टी, आसन, प्राणायाम, भस्त्रिका प्राणायाम, पूर्वमहाकर, नवली, नेली, धौली, वस्ती, इत्यादि प्रक्रियाएँ प्रमुख थीं। भारतीय व्यायाम पद्धति में सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इस पद्धति के द्वारा ध्यान को एकाग्र करना, विशुद्धि का निर्देश करना तथा स्मरण शक्ति आदि की गृद्धि करने के साथ व्यक्तिगत विकास की लक्षित किया गया था। इसी विशेषता से आकर्षित होकर अन्य देशों में इन व्यायामों का बड़ी

होम गति से प्रसार और प्रसार हुआ। कई स्थायी पर ली मासगो के विभिन्न अनुसंधान कोड स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं। देश में मनोविज्ञान का प्रसार बढ़ने के साथ ही शारीरिक शिक्षा में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का समावेश हुआ। इससे फल स्वरूप बच्चों की अभिरुचि, प्रवृत्ति, उम्र तथा क्षमता को ध्यान में रखकर शारीरिक शिक्षा को भावी कर निर्धारित किया जाना लगा। जिसको विद्यार्थी शिक्षा के साथ स्कूलों में शामिल किया गया।

शारीरिक शिक्षा से सामाजिक परिवर्तन :- आज शारीरिक शिक्षा अंतरराष्ट्रीय आदान प्रदान का एक मुख्य साधन हो गया है। शारीरिक शिक्षा का क्षेत्र बहुत विस्तृत बना दिया गया है। शारीरिक शिक्षा सामाजिक सुधार के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी समझी जाने लगी है। इससे द्वारा पारंपरिक सहयोग तथा औप नौध के भेद का निवारण संभव है। अधिकांश निबंधन के सक्रिय पाठ पढ़ने का अवसर भी इसमें प्राप्त होता है। इसी कारण बच्चों की शिक्षा को शारीरिक शिक्षा के आधार पर ही निर्धारित करना उचित समझा जाता है। शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में युवतियों का प्रमुख स्थान होता जाता है। सभी प्रगतिशील देशों में इस शिक्षा के कार्यक्रमों की अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं तथा समारोहों की संख्या दिनों दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस विषय में प्रतिभाग देने के लिए शारीरिक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय खुले हैं। जहाँ पर अध्ययनक तथा अध्यापिकाएँ आकाश के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करती हैं। शारीरिक परियोजना परीक्षा अंतर्मानवगतौन शारीरिक शिक्षा का प्रमुख विषय है। इसके लिए उच्च के अनुसार विभिन्न स्तर बनाए गए हैं। विभिन्न स्तरों पर शारीरिक शिक्षा के संवर्धन के लिए तथा संस्थाएँ स्थापित की गई हैं। शारीरिक शिक्षा आज सामान्य शिक्षा का प्रमुख अंग समझी जाने लगी है।

निष्कर्ष :- निश्चित आधार पर खेल खेलना एक व्यक्ति को शारीरिक और स्वास्थ्य निर्माण में मदद करता है। यह आमतौर पर देखा जा सकता है कि, कुछ अवस्था से ही खेल में शामिल रहने वाला एक व्यक्ति, बहुत ही शक्ति और मजबूत चरित्र के साथ ही अच्छे स्वास्थ्य को विकसित करता है। खिलाड़ी बहुत अधिक समय को फर्मा और अनुशासित होते हैं, इस प्रकार, हम कह सकते हैं कि, खेल राष्ट्र और समाज के लिए विभिन्न मजबूत और अच्छे नागरिक प्रदान करता है। अधिक प्रसिद्ध खेल हस्तियों को रखने वाला राष्ट्र कम समय में बहुत आसानी से दुनिया पर में अपनापन प्राप्त कर लेता है। देश के युवाओं को प्रेरित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रयास की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। वे बहुत आसानी से पहले से ही प्रसिद्ध खेल हस्तियों को देखकर प्रेरित होते रहते हैं। इस तरह के देश के युवाओं को खेल के क्षेत्र में प्रेरित करने में अधिक श्रम की जरूरत है। सर्वविदित खिलाड़ी भी अपने देश के आगामी युवाओं को प्रेरित करते हैं।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

- व्यक्तित्व का मनोविज्ञान - अरुण कुमार सिंह
- हिन्दी की दुनिया
- व्यक्तित्व निर्माण - मदनमाल गुजल
- व्यक्तित्व मनोविज्ञान - मधु अरबाना, किरनवाला मणी

Some Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi

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Some Constructive Program of Mahatma Gandhi

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Abstract
As Gandhiji followed path of truth and nonviolence. He made revolution in such way that

The process of changing the old structure and preparing the base for a new social order was going in parallel. For this purpose, according to Gandhi, three points were important: (1) Removal of exploitation of all kinds from the society, (2) Less governance, and (3) Constructive programs, which were must, in order to remove the obstacles coming in the way of fulfilling the goals.

Gandhi wanted to remove pauperism, unemployment, inequality, ignorance, filth and disease. But the slavery of the country being a major obstacle in the above task, he first thought of removing the same. Thus, his plan was to change the whole existing social order and to establish a new non-violent social order, of which he had a clear vision.

Introduction
The constructive programme was the product of Gandhi's vision of a non-violent society. It grew out of the knowledge he had grasped of the naked reality of our country at that time through his intense travels throughout the nation. These programs were not a passing thought but a creation of well-planned and thoughtful strategy of his mind. It was Gandhi's firm conviction that self-reliant villages form a sound basis for a just, equitable and non-violent social order, which can be a guiding principle for all citizens, constructive workers and policy makers in India. According to him, re-building of the nation could be achieved only by reconstructing villages. He himself initiated

such efforts at many places including Champaran (1917), Sevagram (1920) and Wardha (1938). With the passage of time, he visualized and developed an elaborate programme of constructive work, which included economic self-reliance, social equality and decentralized political system.

According to him, life will not be a pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom, but will be an oceanic circle whose center will be the individual always ready to perish for the village, the latter ready to perish for the circle of villages, till at last the whole becomes one life composed of individuals, never aggressive but ever humble, sharing the majesty of the oceanic circle of which they are integral units. Gandhi considered such action plans as an absolutely integral part for the freedom movement.

I am mentioning some of the constructive programme of MahatmaGandhiji during pre-independence period. He has done so many constructive programs for upliftment of mankind. The major constructive programs are

1. Communal Unity
2. Removal Of Untouchability
3. Prohibition
4. Khadi
5. Village Sanitation
6. New Or Basic Education
7. Adult Education
8. Women
9. Economic Equality
10. Truth And Non Violence
11. Place Of Civil Disobedience
12. Students

1. Communal Unity
But everybody does not know that unity does not mean political unity which may be imposed. It means an unbreakable heart unity. The first thing essential for achieving such unity is for every congressman, whatever his religion may be, to represent in his own person Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Zoroastrian, Jew, etc., shortly every Hindu and Non Hindu. He has to feel his identity with every one of the millions of the inhabitants of the Hindustan. In order to

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realize this, every congressman will cultivate personal friendships with persons representing faiths other than his own. He should have the same regard for the other faiths as he has for his own.

2. Removal Of Untouchability

Gandhi believed that standing at the heart of the inherited Hindu tradition, including its caste system, it was possible to overcome untouchability. "In my opinion, untouchability is a blot on humanity and therefore upon Hinduism. It cannot stand the test of reason. It is in conflict with the fundamental precepts of Hinduism," his insisted.² Untouchability was reform "custom masquerading under the name of religion."³ He set out to reform but not to reject Hinduism. According to the Mahatma, "the caste system is a hindrance, not a sin. But untouchability is a sin, a great crime, and if Hinduism does not destroy this serpent while there is time, it will be devoured by it."⁴ He firmly believed that ultimately the removal of untouchability depended on the change of heart of millions of caste Hindus.⁵

3. Prohibition

[Prohibition is an integral part of the programme of national self-purification. Twice has it been demonstrated what was possible in the shape of closing of liquor shops even through voluntary effort. Let the great Parsi community, men and women, discarding the unbecoming vituperation, rise to the occasion and help the great reform movement which, if it succeeds, will not only enrich India morally and materially but will serve as an impetus to similar effort in the Western world. Many eyes outside India are watching this experiment anxiously and prayerfully. That is an argument not for opposing prohibition but for ensuring that they get their drink if it is proved to be a medical necessity. They should be patriotic enough to recognize that as against their limited experience is the universal experience of the deadly effect of the drink habit.]

4. Khadi

Gandhiji presented khadi as a symbol of nationalism, equality and self-reliance. It was

his belief that reconstruction of the society and effective Satyagraha against the foreign rule can be possible only through khadi. Khadi is the central core of the constructive activities as recommended by him. According to him there could be no swaraj without universal and voluntary acceptance of khadi. In his words, "I am a salesman of swaraj. I am a devotee of khadi. It is my duty to induce people, by every honest means, to wear khadi."¹

5. Village Sanitation

Village sanitation occupied a prominent place in Gandhi's constructive programme. He bestowed supreme priority on sanitation and cleanliness. He was deeply pained and disturbed by the unhygienic and polluting habits of the people. He felt people were ignorant of the elementary laws of cleanliness, spitting, throwing food, refuse and peelings, etc. all over. All these dirty habits spread the disease and foul the air. According to him, a sense of national and social sanitation is lacking in our people. He said, "we do not mind dirtying the well, the tank, or the river by which side we perform ablutions. I regard this defect as a great vice which is responsible for the disgraceful state of our villages..."

National Language

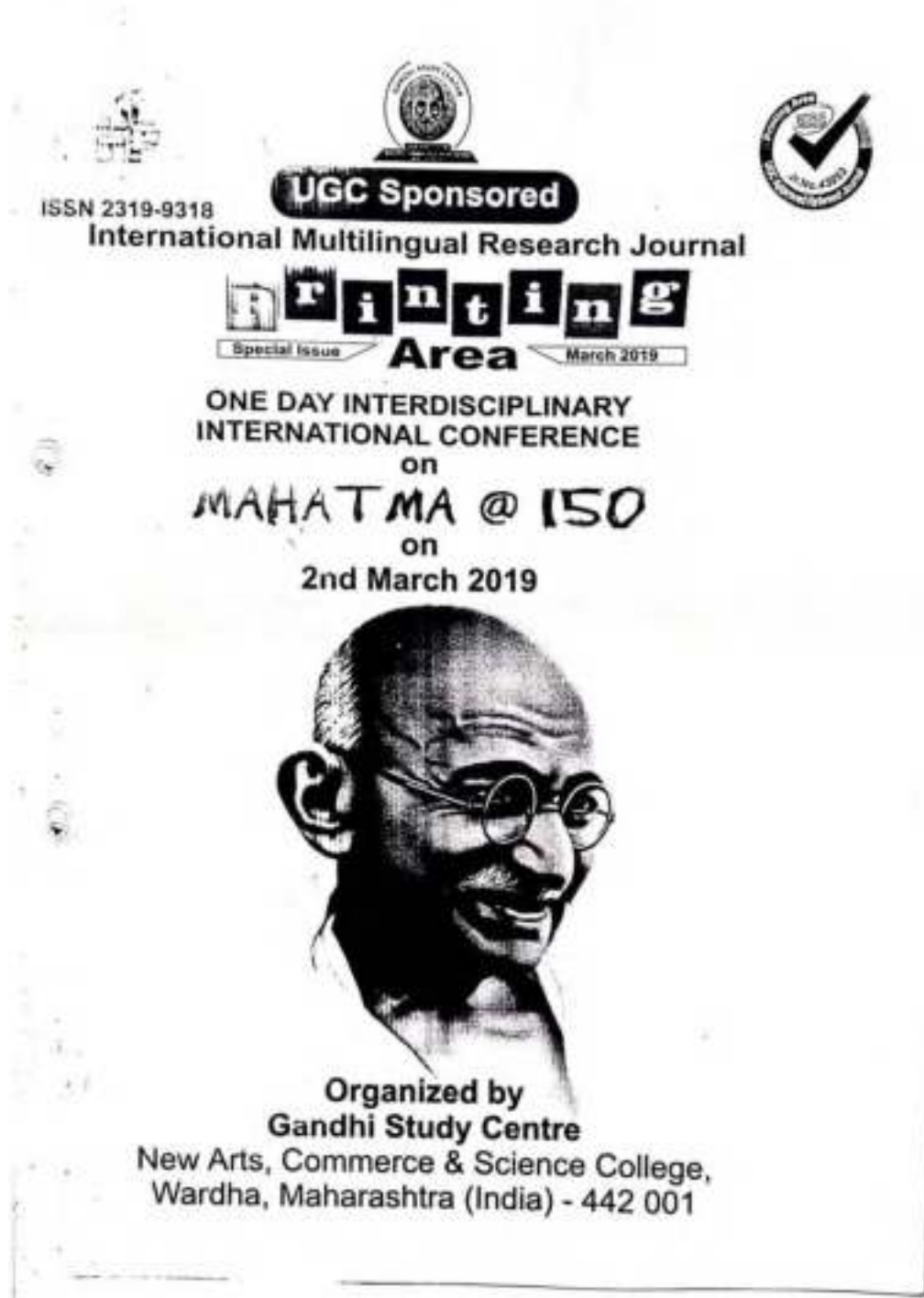
Gandhi felt that India needs a common language, which is known and understood by a large number of people and others can easily pick up. This is Hindi. He was sure that English can never be our national language, because "it (Hindi) has long been accepted as the lingua franca of India and much work has been done for its propagation and instruction in it by Prachar Sabha all over the country".

Conclusion

Gandhiji had his own views on various aspect of constructive programme which could help the society as well as getting freedom for India from britishers. Apart from above mention constructive programs Gandhiji also worked for program like adult education and economic equability, farmer, labor adivasi, student, place of civil disobedience.



Bhoodan Socio economic impact



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Bhoo dan: Socio-economic impactAuthor: **Dr. Maya V. Mawale**Designation : HOD and Assist. Prof. Dept of
Computer ScienceCollege Name: Adarsha Science, J.B. Arts &
Birla Commerce College Dhamangaon Rly**Abstract:**

In post independence era, to make India independence in every aspect, there were certain weaknesses in the Indian social structure which needed to be strengthened. Economic disparities were one of the major issues in front of vision maker of India. The Bhoo dan movement was the first post-independence movement which brings social transformation through a movement and not through government legislation. This movement gave art of of receiving land as a gift, its distribution to landless and plans for production and management. It brought social transformation and developed equality and unity among people.. This movement was given idea of common property management and use of natural resources. This paper will analysis the Bhoo dan movement ,its mechanism and its economic and social effects.

Keywords:

1. Bhoo dan 2. Pochampalli 3. Barodoli 4. Padayatra 5. zamindars

Introduction

We all known that Acharya-VinobaBhave, Mohandas K. Gandhi as a disciple and the Indian religious figure, is the founder of the Bhoo dan movement. After Gandhiji , Bhave was widely accepted as his successor. He was more interested in land reform than in politics, Bhoo dan Movement also known as land Gift movement was first started by the Acharya Vinoba Bhave in the Pochampalli village Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh By local Zamindar V. Ramchandra Reddy. He was given land to Vinoba Bhave for the 1st time in 1950s. Main aim of this movement was that land less labourers gifted

the land to cultivate. This idea was first taken into consideration by Gandhiji while travelling from Sevagram to Bardoli. He travelled thousands of miles by foot accepting donations of land for redistribution to the landless.

Bhoo dan Framework

- A. He and his followers were to do Padayatra from village to village and convince the larger landowners to donate at least one-sixth of their lands.
- B. This movement's target was 50 million acre to be gifted to landless people. (~1/6 of total cultivable land in India)
- C. When a Zamindar/rich farmer gifts/donates a land, the Bhoo dan worker would prepare a deed.
- D. These Deeds forwarded to VinobaBhave @Sevagram for signature.
- E. Bhoo dan Worker took help of Gram Panchayat. Patwari (village accountant) to survey the beneficiaries and land fertility.
- F. First preference was given to landless agricultural laborers, then to farmers with insufficient land.
- G. A date was fixed, entire village gathered and the beneficiary family was given land.
- H. Those who receive the donation are asked to sign a printed application requesting for land, after which they are presented with certificates of having received land.
- I. No fees charged from the beneficiary.
- J. Beneficiary was expected to cultivate the land for at least 10 years. He should start within three years of the receipt of land.

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K. These Rules/procedures were relaxed by taking local conditions, cultures in account.

L. Many state governments made legislation to facilitate donation and distribution of Bhoodan land. Example: *Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.*

Social Revolution of Mass People

1. The donors of land not gave any compensation.

2. This movement helped to reduce the gap between landless people and rich people and brings economic equality in rural areas.

3. This movement was un-official. The landlords were under no compulsion to donate their land. It was a voluntary movement.

4. To bring about a social order based on equality of opportunities by ensuring balanced economic distribution.

5. Decentralization of economic holdings and powers. Vinobaji writes, while describing the objectives of Bhoodan movement, "In fact, objective is of three fold."

a. Power should be decentralized from village to village

b. Everybody should have a right on land and property.

c. Thirdly, there should be no distribution in the matter of wages etc.

6. It is a bold step towards solving the problems of landless laborers in very peaceful manner.

7. It helps in bringing more land under plough. Even uncultivable land is cultivated.

8. It helps in the direction of tax burden.

9. It helps in reducing exploitation of the poor cultivators by the rich zamindars

10. It promoted capitalistic and democratic principle among people

Economic Revolution of Society

1. It was more a social movement than a legislature passed by government like the Land Ceiling Act, and hence, it was more people-centric.

2. It indirectly brought class and caste collaborations by urging the landowners to consider landless farmers to be their family members while donating them their lands.

3. It started dialog between the 'Satyagrah spirit' and 'Bullock capitalists'.

4. It helped in dousing the fire of peasant revolts

5. It was useful for further development of agriculture cooperatives

Conclusion

The movement not only brought land to landless people but it also helped in igniting interest of people in Gandhian philosophy. It was more a social movement than a legislature passed by government like the Land Ceiling Act, and hence, it was more people-centric.

Although concept and idea was really good but this was not a successful movement, but still we can say some landless people got some land despite of failure. Topic should conclude that even after having its limitations "Bhoodan movement" was a splendid attempt for solving land problems thorough means of Gandhian philosophy. And it helped in construction of socio-economic-political order of relevance and significance.

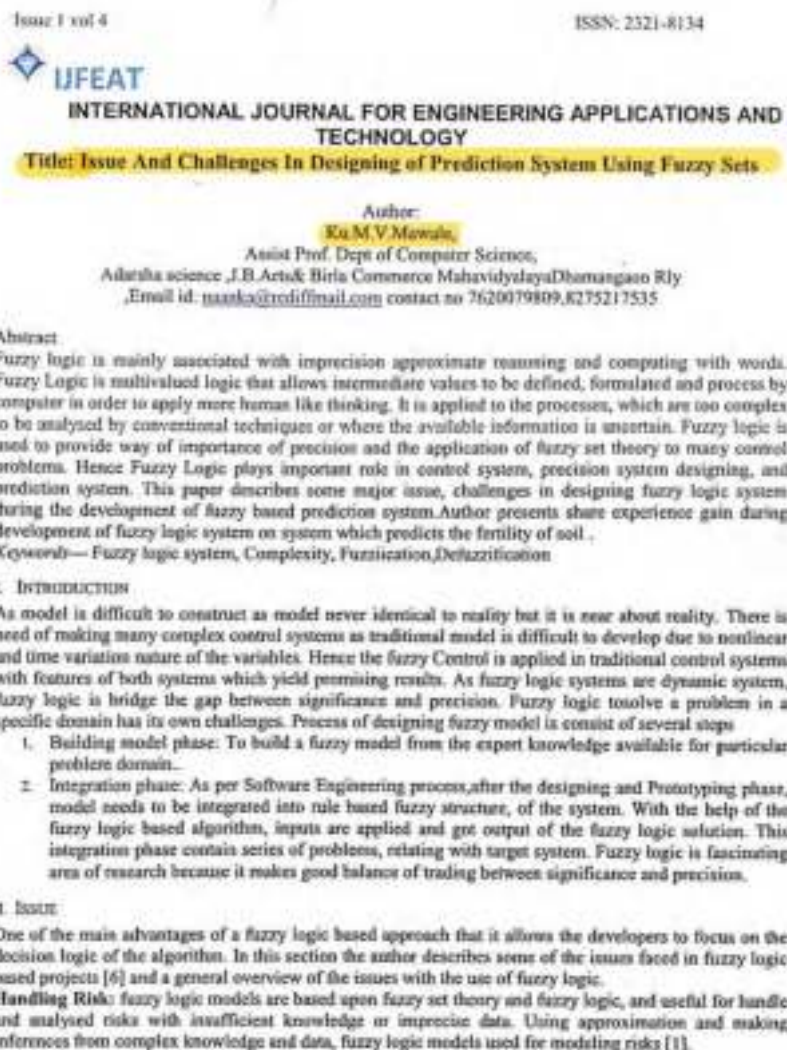
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Issue and challenges in designing of prediction system using Fuzzi sets



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Computation with Imprecise Information: Most real-world problem contain probabilities are basically imprecise and these type of imprecise probabilities occur in imprecisely defined variables, functions, relations, events, etc. Fuzzy logic solve this reality make it precise to draw some conclusion.

Computational theory of perceptions: Humans are capable to perform a most of physical and mental tasks without any measurements and any computations. While performing such tasks people employ perceptions. The fuzzy-logic-system use perceptions to serves this purpose as fuzzy logic plays role between significance and precision.

Possibility Theory: Fuzzy logic is best combination of possibility theory and probability theory. Possibility theory handle formalization of perception of possibility, decision analysis and computation with imprecise whereas probability theory only show chances to occur that process [2].

Uncertainty: Fuzzy logic theory admits the uncertainty of truth which incorporate information described in linguistic terms. Fuzzy logic models are more convenient for solve this type of problem with insufficient and imprecise data with the help of input and experience data both assess the uncertainty [1].

Decision taking capacity as prediction: In real world computing environment, the information is not complete, precise and certain, making very difficult to derive an actual decision. To deal with processing and modeling of such information, fuzzy techniques are applied to exercise the proper conclusion.

While facing real world problem, quality of data is not up to mark as data or information is precise, not having ability to arrive at actual decision. Design of fuzzy model solve this problem and provide correct prediction.

No of variable: The Fuzzy Logic Toolbox allow the number of input variable as many as requirement. If the number of inputs is too large, or the number of membership functions is too big, then it may also be difficult to analyze the FIS using the other GUI tools. The granularity of the input variables specifies the maximum number of fuzzy rules that may compose the Rule Base (RB). So, it has a strong influence on aspects, like complexity of rule learning, interpretability or its accuracy of system.

Interpretability: To build fuzzy system with making correct balance of interpretability and accuracy, is difficult task. Interpretability depends on membership function, rule identification. Combination of these two makes more accurate and interpretation about goal [8].

Computational Complexity: Fuzzy logic consists of designing rule to solve problem. This consider as issues because the lack of appropriate tools and solutions. Other logic only requires the simple set of rules which modifies the behaviour of the algorithm and Fuzzy logic solve this problem with appropriate support. Fuzzy logic based approach is allows the developers to focus on the decision logic of the algorithm.

Rule identification: If problem contain more amount of data, number of rule specification is more as more input variable [8]. Hence, it is required to generate fuzzy rule sets with the help of *Redundant rules, Wrong rules, Conflicting rules*. Optimization of the membership function results in the improvement of interpretability and accuracy of the fuzzy systems. Also, the scaling functions are optimized to maintain and precise the context related issues in the fuzzy rule based systems [9].

III. CHALLENGES

In the following sections, the remaining and emerging challenges of developing model based decision support tools for integrated environmental management are discussed. Control of the environment for large computing systems is often a far greater challenge. In addition, the design of a precision environmental control system also faces nonlinearities, caused by such system. Uncertainties in system parameters are often present.

Risk management: Even with a solid theoretical foundation, the success of a system depends on many factors such as the quality of the experts' opinions, the system's own credibility and its linkage to

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management decisions. [2]. In some cases where problem is not clearly defined, a simulation project always contain a risk factor which neither the designer nor the user of the model can fully anticipate in the early stage of design project.

Conversion of Imprecision uncertainty into precise decision: To develop method that enable the uncertainties associated with human inputs, there is big challenge to develop uncertainty analysis methods that are able to convert imprecise information to precise decision [4]

Wise combination of truth and possibility: Precise prediction is essential in any application area. Fuzzy model design is based on combination of truth and possibility, if membership function are correctly specified.

Computational Efficiency: Development of approaches and strategies for increasing the computational efficiency of integrated models, optimization methods and methods for estimating risk based performance measures; [5]

Selection of Membership Functions: The membership function is a critically important input for the fuzzy logic system. It may be easy to come up with the inference rules; it is not so easy to devise the membership function because it requires translating the qualitative description into a quantitative measure. [1]

Quality and quantity of variable: Data Collection is done with quite accuracy for productivity. For soil fertility almost every parameter is included as it indirectly related with crop yield. Past study problem has concerned only one or two or three soil parameter which affect soil productivity.

Nonlinearities development: When results are presented as maps, the presentation combines spatial data which are generally accurate with analytic results which may be inaccurate, leading to an impression that analytic results are more accurate than the data would indicate. Challenges of the higher reliability raised design of precision and prediction for control system faces nonlinearities in the system.

Exact rule specification: While studying fuzzy application in soil science, It is observed that when all possible combination of rule of soil parameter is taken into consideration then and then only possibility of accurate result. If one of combination is not taken into consideration affect the result. Finding out dependent variables and nondependent variables, sub groups are created and their dependability is tested. Large-scale-manufacturing systems tend to be very complex [7].

IV. PROBLEMS

Most of the tools available for developing fuzzy logic solutions have decent support for designing the algorithm. Some even provide great support for debugging and fine tuning those. The problem is that the development environment is rarely the same as the production environment, where the fuzzy logic solution will be applied. Also, deployment of the solution is not taken into consideration.

Most of the tools available for fuzzy logic development involve a set of available fuzzy logic functions (operators, defuzzification, etc.) but they do not provide a straightforward way to add additional functions. In some cases there is no possibility to add custom functions to the solution. This can be a serious problem when a used function is not supported by the fuzzy logic implementation.

V. CONCLUSION

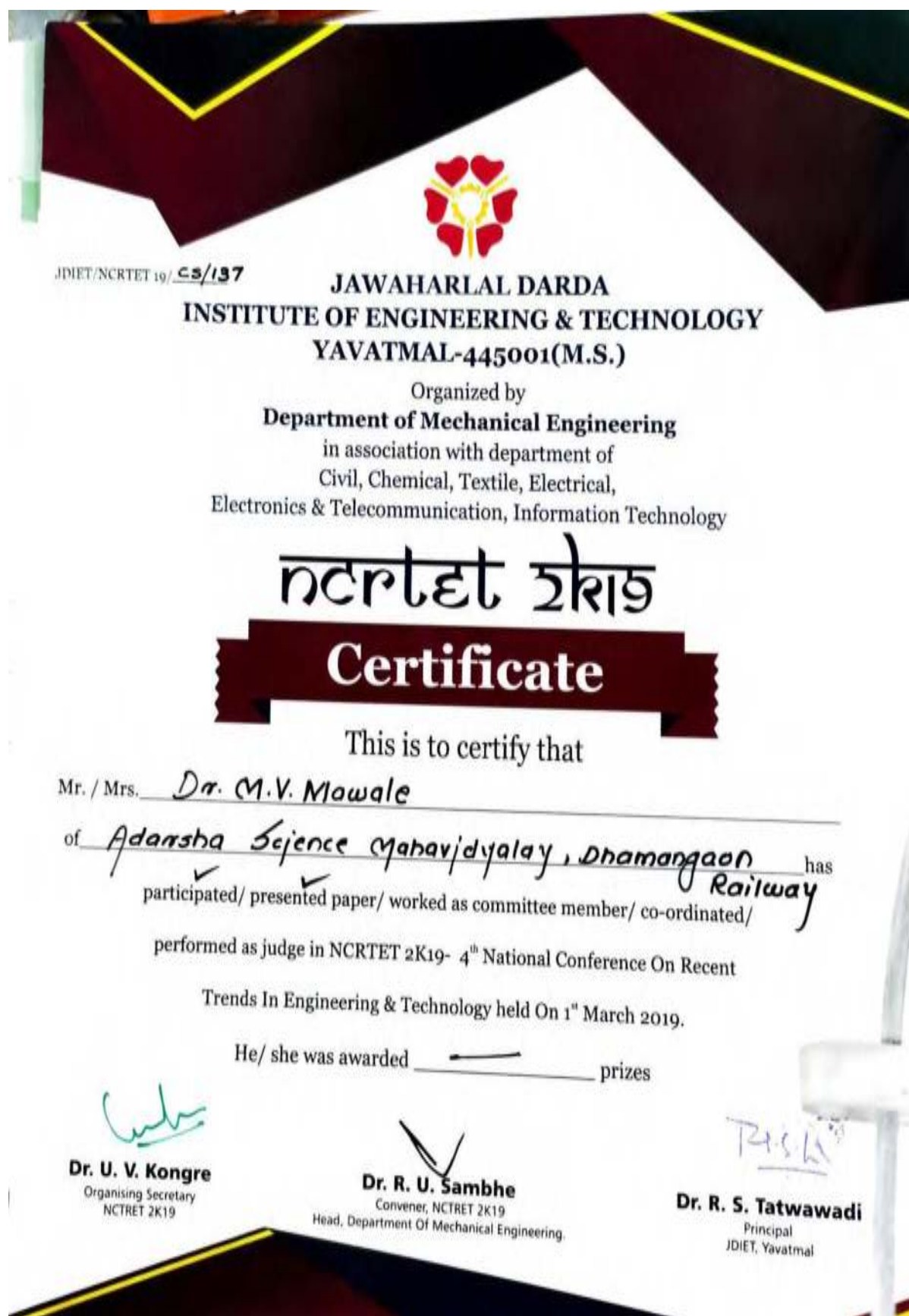
Basically, fuzzy logic is a precise logic of imprecision and approximate reasoning. The real-world is pervaded with fuzziness. Fuzzy logic is needed to deal effectively with fuzzy reality. An important point that has to be made is that fuzzy logic is much more than a logical system. Prediction system development using fuzzy set is taken all aspects of real world problem into consideration so that all possible condition are under scenario.

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Sports Nutrition and sports Performance



Interdisciplinary National Conference on Role Of Physical Education and Other Disciplines in Enhancing the Performance of a Player & Fitness for Young and New India

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Sports Nutrition And Sports Performance

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Director of physical education
Adarsh mahavidyalaya Dhamangaon Rly.

Abstract

Sports Nutrition is the study and practice of nutrition and diet as it relates to athletic performance. Although an important part of many sports training regimens, it is most commonly considered in strength sports weight lifting and bodybuilding and endurance sports cycling, running, and triathlon. Sports nutrition is a science that produce or provides and maintain the food (or dietary ergogenic aids) necessary for health, growth and physical performance. It deals with nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, supplements and organic substances such as carbohydrates, proteins and sugars in serious athletes of all sort who want to make use of nutrition for their benefit.

Keywords: Exercise, sports, nutrition and performance

Introduction:

National Requirements are much greater for athletes than the non-athletes. Over the last few years a great understanding has been attained due to studies, about the effects of food consumption prior to and after the exercise or during competition. Even a healthy diet can be different in nutrients. So it is worth while understanding what is in the food and the best form in which to eat it. And the energy in take may be four fold higher for than that recommended for the average individual. The goals of sports nutrition try to answer the questions such as : what types of foods and fluids should be consumed ? what to eat and drink and when throughout the day?

Since the beginning of mankind, the idea of diet and exercise has always been in place. From the time when the ancient Greeks and Romans started the Olympic games, the athletes had their own special regimen for great performance. However, the view of sports nutrition today has much evolved from the ancient Olympic gladiators' meal plan. The importance of proper nutrition is of great interest to athletes and exercise for optimal performance and long term benefits. In addition to diet. Social and cultural influences, lifestyle habits, motivation and training determine successful athletes and performance an, " Understanding sports nutrition leads to optimal athletes performance and lifetime health benefits and can thus be evaluated by the intake of certain nutrient and supplements when exercising, by learning the way the body utilizes these materials and how these practices complement future diet and exercise of the individual.

Objective Of Study:

To know the role of sports nutrition in enhancing the performance of athletes.

Review Of Literature:

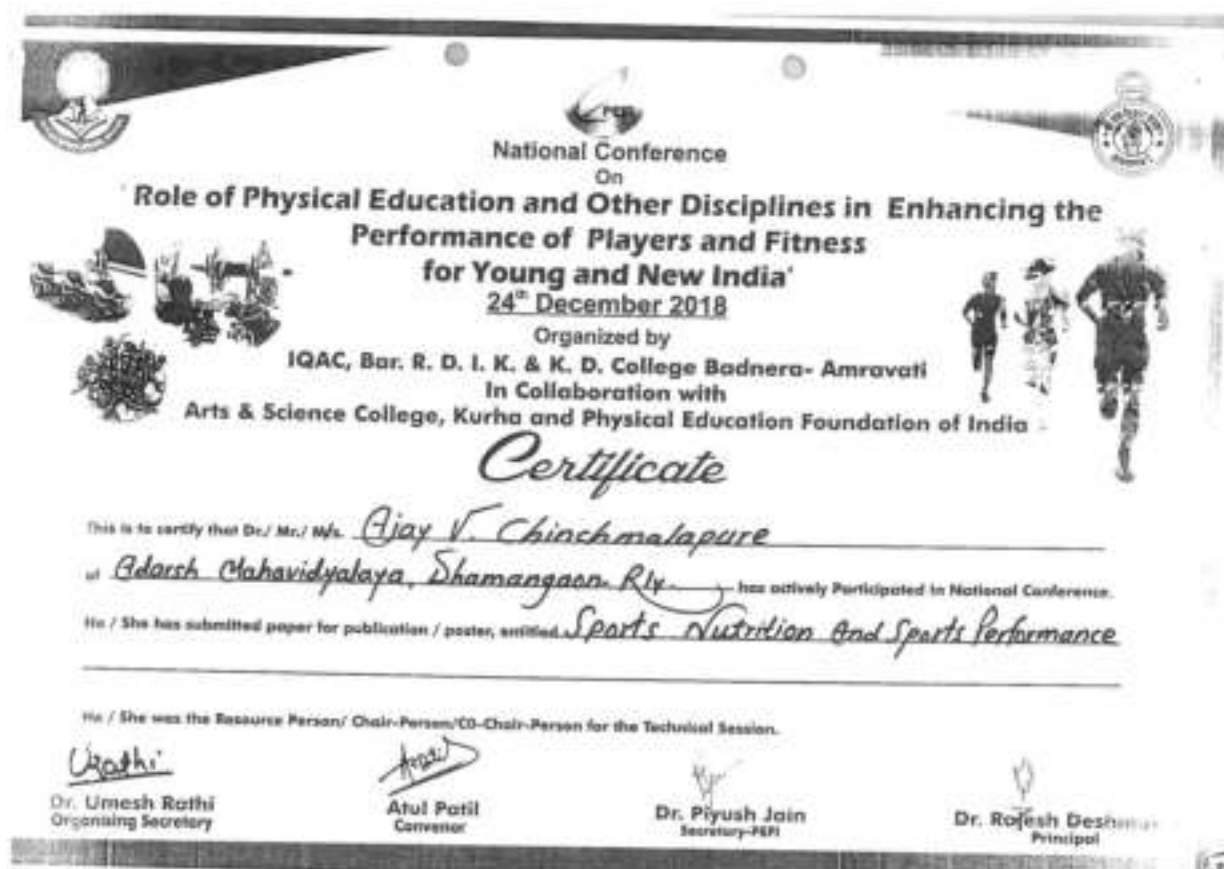
Murphy (2016) Shows that the coupling of exercise and proper diet is what produces a healthy lifestyle that can maintain the "prevention/management of (chronic disease such as) noninsulin-independent diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, osteoporosis, obesity, mental health, colon cancers, stroke and back injury." Other physical activities. Beruke (2017) have found milk, especially skim milk and chocolate milk may be the new sports drink, as milk leads to protein the synthesis which boosts net muscle protein balance.

Diet Tips For Athletes

1. There is a need to consume fats and infact 20-25% of your energy should come from fats. If the fat intake would be less than that, it won't be able to make any contribution in boosting your performance level.
2. There is a need to eat food before, during and after your exercise session, as that helps to control blood glucose level, thereby helping in enhancing your sports performance.
3. When an athletes performs his/her sporting activity, lot of fluid loss takes place, which causes dehydration. Dehydration can eventually cause heat stroke. So it is vital to drink adequate water during and after your sports performance.
4. It is advisable for sportspersons to eat a balanced diet consisting of plenty of proteins, vitamins and minerals. Opt for complex carbohydrate food and the intake of fat should be in moderate quantities.

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Effect of UV Radiation on the dielectric Properties of salicylic Acid doped polymer thin film of Pmma



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Effect of UV Radiation on The Dielectric Properties of Salicylic Acid Doped Polymer Thin Film of Pmma

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Abstract:-
 The thin films of PMMA, pure and doped with 1%, 3%, 5%, 7%, 9% salicylic acid (SA) were prepared by using isothermal evaporation technique. The measurement of dielectric constant (ϵ_d) for all above samples have been carried out within the temperature range 323K-363K and at frequencies in the range 1KHz-1MHz. The results reveal that the dielectric constant decreases with the increase in the exposure time of UV radiations. The samples were characterized by XRD, SEM and FTIR.

Key words:- PMMA-Polymethylmethacrylate, SA-Salicylic acid, UV- Ultraviolet Radiation.

Introduction:
 Low dielectric materials have been intensively researched by ceramic and polymer scientists (Shen et al., 2007) (Jousseume et al., 2007) (Singh et al., 2006). However, these materials possess a vast myriad of electrical, thermal, chemical and mechanical properties. Therefore, in many cases, the application of low dielectric constant materials are dictated by these other properties and the choice of low dielectric material may have a tremendous effect on a device's performance and lifetime.

Modern ultra-large scale integration (ULSI) devices contain 10^8 - 10^9 transistors in an area smaller than 1 cm^2 and operate at a clock frequency approaching several GHz (Baklanov et al., 2000). As device dimensions shrink, the switching speed of its basic element increases as a consequence of the decrease in carrier's transit time across the length of a transitory channel. Of course, these basic elements must be interconnected to make the ULSI device functional.

As the functional complexity of devices increases, the number of interconnections levels and metal length continue to increase to the extent that an advanced ULSI device may consist of 8-10 levels of metal lines. For this reason, the effective speed of the device is becoming ever more dominated by the signal propagation through the horizontal and vertical metal interconnects of components with various functions. It is here that the resistance (R) and capacity (C) characteristics of the interconnect materials become important. In fact, the rapid increase in RC delay time is one of the main bottlenecks in deep submicron devices. The RC delay is given by

$$RC = 2\rho k\epsilon_0 = (4L^2/P^3 + L^2/I^2) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

ρ – is the metal resistivity, ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity, k is the relative dielectric constant of interlayer dielectric (ILD), P is the metal line pitch (Sum of the line width and line spacing), T is the metal thickness and L is the metal line length. This equation demonstrates that RC delay can be reduced using metals with low resistivity and dielectric materials with a low dielectric constant. The introduction of copper and low dielectric constant materials has improved

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the situation as compared with the conventional Al/SiO₂ technology by reducing both the resistivity and capacitance between wires.

Copper is becoming the common metallization material. Further lowering of the signal delay by introducing low-k dielectrics is one of the main challenges today (Maex et al, 2003). A description of all the problems related to the introduction of copper and low-k dielectrics is beyond the scope of this paper and hence we have limited our discussion to approaches to decreasing the dielectric constant of polymer thin film of PMMA, So that it will act as interlayer dielectric (ILD).

Classically, the dielectric constant of materials is described by Clausius- Mossotti Equation

$$(k-1)/(k+2) = 4\pi N\alpha \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where, $k = E/E_0$

E And E_0 are the dielectric constants of material and vacuum, N is the number of molecules per unit volume (Molecular density) and α is total polarizability, including electronic (α_e), distortion (α_d) and orientation (α_o) polarizabilities. According to equation (2), the dielectric constant of materials can be reduced by decreasing the total polarizability and density. Early generations of low-k dielectrics were obtained by doping the traditional SiO₂ with fluorine and carbon during the chemical vapor deposition (CVD) of the dielectrics which typically have a k value in the range of 3-3.5. Other types of low-k dielectrics are based on organic polymers. Saturated hydrocarbons have a lower polarizability than unsaturated conjugated and aromatic hydrocarbons. Most of the organic low-k films with sufficient thermal stability have dielectric constant close to or in the range of 2.6-3.0. Decreasing the density produces a further reduction in the dielectric constant. Therefore, ultra low k dielectrics with k less than 2.6 must be porous (Mikhail R B et al 2006).

In this paper, we have discussed the effect of UV radiation on dielectric constant of salicylic acid doped polymer thin films of PMMA. Especially we have focused on lowering dielectric constant of thin films for the development of microelectronic devices based on low dielectric constant polymer films. For this purpose weight of PMMA in all sample remains fixed and salicylic acid doped at different weight percentage, so that we can find the optimum percentage ratio of SA that exhibits lowest dielectric constant value.

Experimental Procedure:

Materials:

In this study, PMMA (Sigma Aldrich), dopant salicylic acid (SA), and solvent THF (J.T. Baker) were used without further purification. Isothermal evaporation technique (Narayan et al., 1991) (Bahri et al., 1997) (Sangawar et al., 1995) (Belsare et al., 1998) was used to prepare the thin films of polymer.

Preparation of thin films:

1gm. PMMA was dissolved in THF (Tetrahydrofuran), and doped with salicylic acid in different weight percentage (1%, 3%, 6%, 7%, and 9%). The solution was cast on a glass plate and was allowed to evaporate slowly. This process has produced a mechanically stable and a free standing thin film.



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UV Irradiation

A low pressure mercury vapor lamp (TUV 30W, Philips, Holland), which emits radiation at 254 nm, was used. The intensity of the incident light was 24 W m^{-2} . Films of the same thickness and surface area were placed at 15 cm distance from the light source. Irradiation times were for 0, 5, and 10 minutes. All irradiations were performed at room temperature in air.

Thickness Measurement:

The thickness of the film was measured by digital micrometer (Mitutago Corporation, Japan)



Dielectric constant measurement:

The AC conductivity of the samples was determined by 4284 A precision LCR meter over the frequency range 20 Hz to 1MHz supplied by Agilent Technology, Singapore and corresponding dielectric constant (ϵ_r) was measured in the temperature range 323 K- 363K.



Characterization

X-ray diffraction (XRD)

The amorphousness of polymer thin films was investigated using XRD. The XRD pattern were recorded on Siemens D 5000 diffractometer with Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda=1.54060\text{\AA}$) over the range of $2\theta=10^\circ$ - 60° at ambient temperature.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The morphology of polymer thin films at room temperature was studied by SEM.

FTIR Study:

To study the structural changes including the alteration in position and intensity of the characteristic bands Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy using Shimadzu FTIR spectrophotometer 8300) over the range 400- 4000 cm^{-1} was used.

Prominent findings

Dielectric constant

i) decreases with increase in frequency at different constant temperatures.



- ii) increases with increase in temperature at different constant frequencies.
- iii) decreases with increase in dopant percentage at constant temperature and constant frequency
- iv) decreases with increase in time of exposure to UV radiation at constant temperature, frequency and dopant percentage.

Results and Discussion

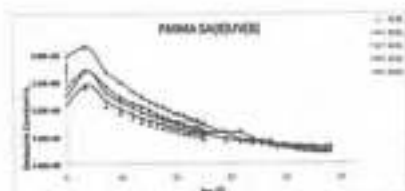


Fig 1: Variation of dielectric constant with log f at different constant temperatures

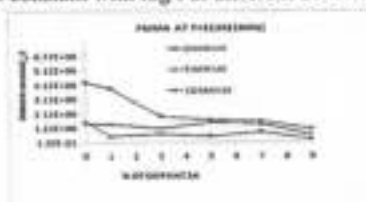


Fig 2: Variation of dielectric constant with percentage of dopant at increasing time of exposure to UV radiation

From fig.1 it is clear that dielectric constant decreases with the increase in frequency and increases with the increase in temperature. This can be explained as PMMA is weakly polar polymer (Tager et al., 1972) under alternating electric field, polar polymers require some time to align the dipoles. At very low frequencies the dipoles have sufficient time to align with the field before it changes direction. At very high frequencies the dipoles do not have time to align before the field changes direction. At intermediate frequencies the dipoles move but have not completed their movement before the field changes direction and they must realign with the changed field. The electronic polarization and to some extent atomic polarization, is instantaneous, at high or low frequency for both polar and non polar polymers. Therefore, polar polymers at low frequencies (e.g. 60 Hz) generally have dielectric constants of between 3 and 9, and at high frequencies (eg 1MHz) generally have dielectric constants of between 3 and 5. So as frequency increases, the orientational polarization decreases since it takes more time than electronic and atomic polarization. This decreases the value of dielectric constant with frequency reaching a nearly constant value at high frequency. The motion possibly occurring in amorphous material in the order of increasing temperature are: side chain motion, motion of two four moieties in the main chain (The Schatzki Cruck shaft effect), motion of moieties containing hetero atoms in polymer chain, motion of segments containing 50-100 backbone atoms (corresponding to T_g) and motion of the entire chain as a unit (Seano1982). These motions are responsible for the freeing of charge carriers and assisting the orientation of polar species as per the variation in the direction of applied AC electric field of constant frequency. The total polarization of the sample arises from the electronic polarization, atomic or ionic polarization and orientation polarization. Among these three contributions; orientation polarization is greatly assisted by the increase of



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temperature. This result is in agreement with those reported in the literature (Muhd. Akram et al., 2005; Reda 2006; Rao et al. 2000). The dielectric polarization results from molecular dipoles (Goel et al., 2000; Srivastava et al., 1977), which remain frozen at lower temperature and attains rotational freedom at higher temperature, when the effect of molecular interaction energy becomes weaker than that of the thermal energy (Goel et al., 2000). Therefore dielectric constant increases with temperature.

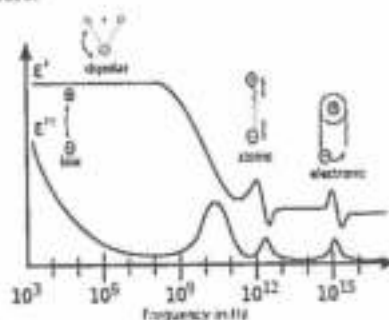


Fig 3 Dielectric constant and loss dispersion of dielectric materials against frequency.

The dielectric constant gets decreased with the increase in dopant percentage (Fig 2). As the dopant salicylic acid has $-\text{OH}$ and $-\text{COOH}$ groups ortho to each other, both these groups have tendency to release their hydrogen atoms as H^+ ions and the $-\text{COO}$ group is electron hungry segment of PMMA that attracts the electrons present in $\text{C}-\text{CH}$ and $\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$ bonds towards itself. As a result of this, a drift of electrons from nearby bonds starts flowing towards the COO group that imparts polarity in the parent molecule. But due to proximity and availability of electron rich centers within the molecule, the H^+ ions of Salicylic acid tend to form intramolecular hydrogen bonding. As a consequence of this, dopant salicylic acid remains unmoved. Under vigorous conditions, these H^+ ions may get departed partially but it is difficult to break their association completely from parent molecule. In this situation if we go on increasing the percentage of doping that may enhance the complexity due to which the dielectric constant gets decreased with the increase in dopant percentage.

From fig 2 it is clear that, before irradiation value of dielectric constant is in the range of 4.3-1.03. After irradiation the value of dielectric constant is in range 1.5-0.64 for 5 min irradiation and for 10 min irradiation value is in the range of 1.5- 0.30. This means the dielectric constant gets decreased with the increase in time of exposure and the rate at which the dielectric constant decreases also becomes higher with the increase in time of exposure. This can be explained as; the bonds between the atoms in many polymers have dissociation energies that are very similar to the quantum energy present in UV radiation which is capable of breaking the bonds in the polymer chain to generate a cascade of reaction, oxygen radicals, hydro peroxide unit's carbonyl group formation, chain cleavage. As a result, the polarization group may get reduced and dielectric constant gets decreased as shown in fig (2) (Scierka et al, 2003). Also the evaporation of THF solvent during the preparation of thin film may have led to the formation of pores in the thin film (Stephan A. M. et al., 2000). It should be emphasized that the formation of porous film follows the principle of phase separation. In this principle one phase is induced to create the matrix and the other (i.e. solvent) to create convex surface shapes, which can be

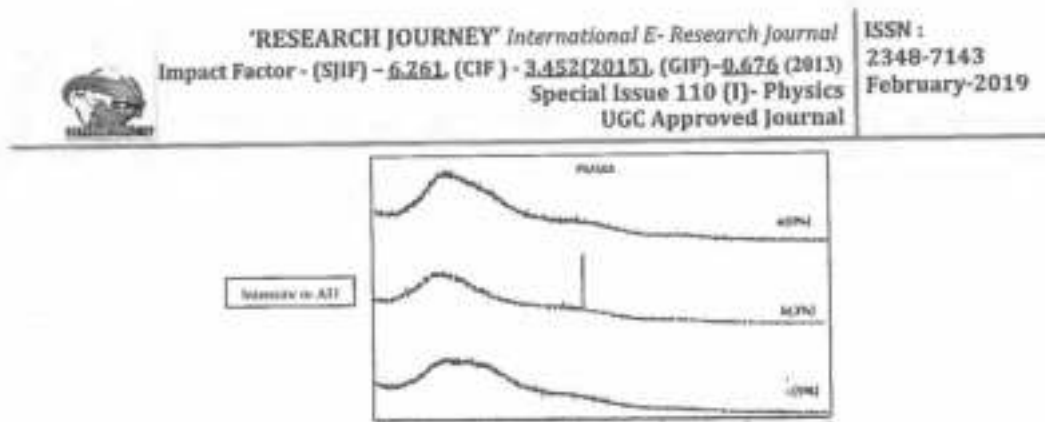


Fig 6: XRD spectra of a) PMMA SA (0) b) PMMA SA (3) c) PMMA SA (9)

Conclusion:

The dielectric constant of thin films of PMMA, pure and doped with salicylic acid at different weight percentage, can be reduced by doping with salicylic acid and by exposure to UV radiation so that it can be used as interlayer dielectrics in microelectronic devices.

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Social Concerns in Mulk Raj Anand's Untouchable

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8. Social Concerns in Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable*

Jeetendrasingh Barulkar

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Abstract

Mulka Raj Anand is one the leading figures of the early Modern Indian Writing in English. Anand is considered as a social realist in the line of Charles Dickens. Prevailing evils of the contemporary society forced him to turn to social realism and look at art as a means of social transformation. The present paper attempts to discuss the problems of discrimination and untouchability his novel *Untouchable*.

Keywords: Untouchability, Discrimination, Social Realism, Caste System

Introduction

Literature and society are inseparable from each other. Literature documents the social transformations. In order to understand life and society, one must turn to literature. It is believed that 'Literature is the mirror of the society'. Literature flourishes in the social context. It records various aspects of life- joys and sorrows, love and hatred, victories and losses, social unrest etc. The soul of literature is human life and life, in turn, is influenced by literature. Literature attempts to reflect and define life and hence it can have a great influence on society. One can find in literature the major social, economic and political transformations that our society has witnessed.

Literature has not only been touched and influenced by social unrest and various revolutions but it has also been a cause of such transformation. Social reformers have used literature as a tool of transformation. Writings of Tagore, Mahatma Fule, Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Pandit Nehru etc played a significant role in bringing social reformation in India. In the literary circle, writers like Bankimchandra Chatterji, Premchand, R K Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand etc were deeply influenced by the thought of social reform.

The Author

Anand was one of the leading figures of the Indian Progressive Writers Movement. He had a strong belief that creative writing must serve the social cause. He portrayed the characters which reflect contemporary socio-political conditions. Most of the characters of Anand's work

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are victims of social systems. Bhabha, an eminent social rights activist, writes: "An Indian writer of fiction in English comes anywhere near Mulk Raj Anand in providing a social and political portrait of India." He presented the realistic picture of contemporary society. He is admired for his novels and short stories, which have acquired the status of being classic works of modern Indian English literature, noted for their perspective insight into the lives of the oppressed and their impoverishment, exploitation and misfortune.

The Novel

Untouchable is a novel that established Anand as an eminent writer of India. The novel makes a scathing attack on the evil practice of untouchability and caste system. The novel revolves around the central character of Bakha, an untouchable man, who works as a sweeper. The novel underscores the class conflict in the society. The novel, though shortest of his novels, had a lasting impact on the society and the literary world. The novel's protagonist is not the only victim of discrimination but some other characters also suffer due to their subordinate caste. The living standard of these characters is not so good. They live in shrunken mud houses. It is the colony of the outcasts which includes leather workers, the washer men, the barbers and some other lower class people. Anand has depicted the insensitivity of the upper class people through the novel. He is concerned with the anxieties of the suppressed class people. Through this creative endeavor, he attempts to provide a sense of empowerment to these classes. Social disconnect of the people has been given voice through the present novel. The suffering of the people is largely due to the caste in which they are born, which is determined by their birth in that particular caste.

Though the lower class people are treated as 'untouchables', the mastering class is never hesitant to touch an untouchable girl or woman to make them victim of their carnal desires. The double standards of the society are very appropriately exposed by Mulk Raj Anand. The protagonist, Bakha, is embodiment of the suffering community at the hands of hypocrite society. He is the representative figure of the entire suppressed community. The approach of Anand is not just limited to the Indian society, but is the reflection of the entire human society where humans are treated improperly due to their caste, race, ethnicity or religion. Anand attempts to create awareness and enlightenment about class discrimination in the society. It led to the realization, among modern educated generations, of India's internal caste based slavery system which was a

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major obstacle in the path of the development. One of the world renowned critics E M Foster praised Anand's novel for its historical and literary significance.

The emotions of dejection and enslavement are prominently portrayed through the character of Bakha. Though belonging to a lower class sweeping community, his residence is in one of the most unhygienic places. His community is deprived of the right over public sources of water. They are made to depend on the mercy of their masters. The cruel, inhuman treatment given to the people is heart rendering. One of the episodes in the novel where Bakha, the protagonist, forgets to give 'the untouchable's call' leads to the public shaming of Bakha. This scene is very touching. People like Bakha were very often publically abused and punished for invading the territory of the upper class people. Society, instead of pitying with him, brutally witnesses and supports the act of cruelty. Though he is a simple human being, he is no more than an untouchable creature for the orthodox society. The priest's attempt to molest his sister Sohini is another scene which makes readers' furious. It resulted in the raised awareness about the crushing of the oppressed class and the social injustice.

Anand had dared to deal with such topics which were ignored by most of his contemporary writers. Caste system is a curse to the Indian society and the practice of untouchability had ruined millions of lives. In the words of Srinivas Iyengar- "The novel presents the picture of a place of a society, and of certain persons, not so easy to be forgotten; picture that is also an indictment of the evils of a decadent and perverted orthodoxy". There are several instances of social realism in the novel. The temple scene and the Sadhu scene where Bakha struggles for bread are some other incidences which underline the approach of the orthodox society. In the light of Christian and Gandhian thought, the character of Bakha seeks a solution to the problem of discrimination. Bakha sees some hope in the Gandhian ideology of Ahimsa and kindness for all. Gandhi for him was a kind of messenger of peace. No one can surely answer how much the philosophy of Gandhi worked for the poor cleaners like Bakha because for the Indian society it is difficult to shake off the age old rules. Many of the evil practices had become unwritten laws which had barbaric and humiliating effect on people like Bakha.

Conclusion

The novel, even today remains relevant, in the context of recent acts of exploitations and discrimination in the name of caste. The deep-rooted prejudices and the cruel orthodoxy that

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Anand represented through his novel is still to be completely uprooted. He had penned a strong condemnation of the problem which has deeply impacted the psyche of the oppressed class. There have been various efforts, through socio-political and literary endeavors, to get rid of the problem, but the people are still battling against the same problem that they had faced centuries ago. All we need to do is understand the perspective of the oppressed as voiced by Anand and some other creative writers and be resolute to address the issue. Thus Anand's *Untouchable* proved to be a milestone in awakening the society and arousing a hope of a casteless society. There, in the end of the novel, is a note of hope and optimism.

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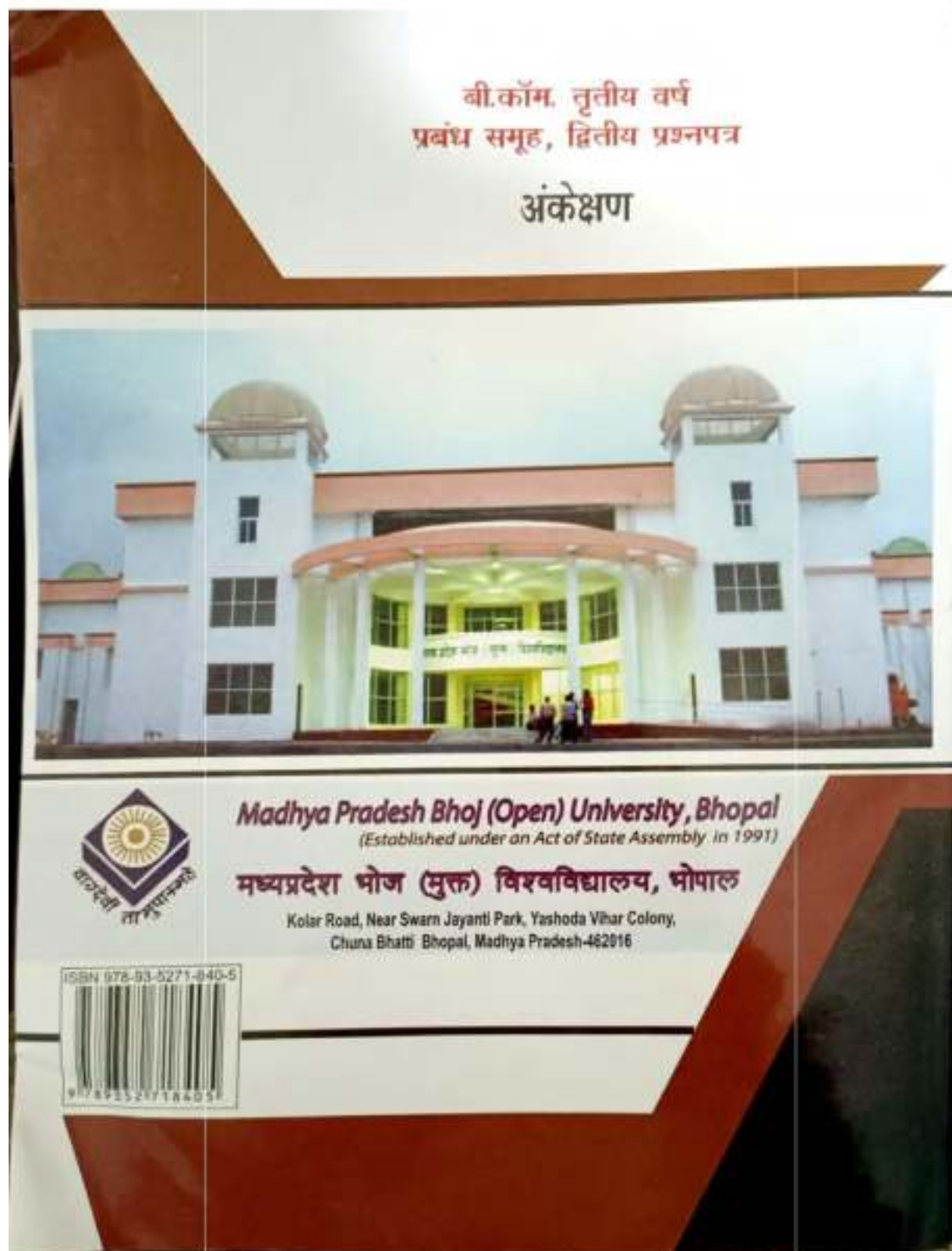
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2019**Demonetization And Its Impact On Gold Market****Nitin P.Singhavi**

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Dhamangaon Rly,

Abstract

This paper focused on demonetization and its impact on the Gold Market. We all know due to demonetization many sectors of economy get affected. This paper covers only the Gold Market. Everybody knows that the Gold market is the major indicator of the economy, changes in the gold prices due to change in the policy of the government. When people or investor feels unconfident in share market they normally diverted their investment towards gold. Same behaviour of investor I observe in demonetization period in India. This paper wants to study the effect of demonetization policy on the Gold market.

Keywords: Demonetization, Market, Economy

Introduction

Indian market has always been attracted to the glitter Gold. The fact though India's market share of the world Gold market is meager, but it stands number one in terms of demand. The demand is basically in the form of jewelry, bar, coins, industrial demand for use of medicine and other purposes. The effect of cancellation of legal tender of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 by government on November 8th, 2016 are going to be significantly much more severe than simple inconvenience caused to the vast majority of people in the country. Banks and ATM's are closed for settling their ahead operations, government issued New notifications for exchanging notes, people who have hard cash are felt in fear to exchange their ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 notes same time they have an idea to purchase the Gold and save their money due to that Gold's demand surprisingly increase. Up to 50% premiums were paid for 10 gm gold. Expert say that with the high demand of gold in the country their might not be an immediate impact, but a long-term impact on the gold prices will certainly be seen. On 8th Nov, 2016 it is ₹ 28,980 it rise up to ₹ 31,700 for 10 gm. on 9th Nov, 2016, the gold price has dropped to about ₹ 27,350 across major market in India. Traders and investors can certainly witness sharp swings in the gold price. Jewellers sold 15 tonnes of gold ornaments and bars, worth around Rs 5,000 crore, on the intervening night of November 8 and 9 after the government demonetised Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 denomination notes, said Surendra Mehta, national secretary of India Bullion & Jewellers Association (IBJA). IBJA has 2,500 jewellers registered with it from across the country. A number of panicked traders and gold jewelers have also spread messages that state the ability of a ban by the government on importing the valuable metal for domestic use from Q1 of 2017. Though there is no official disclosure on the same, a number of gold traders are said to have been buying the extra gold that is needed for the wedding season to come. The research has been basically conducted to create an idea what are the impacts of demonetization on Gold Market in future.

Objective of study:

There are following objectives of the research paper:

1. To study the Changes in Gold price during the Demonetization period.
2. To an light the government policy during Demonetization period.
3. To major effects of demonetization in Indian Market
4. To give suggestion if any.

Review of Literature

Here I the point of view Government representatives and Industrial scalars with respect to Industrial and related issues as the part of literature:

1. P.M. Modi defined demonetization and says "The Government's decision has several gain for farmers, traders, laborers, who are the economic backbone of our nation. No longer will the progress

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and prosperity of rural India be curtailed by corruption and black money. Our village must get their due.”

2. G.V.Shreedhar , Chairman of All India Gems and Jewellery Trade Federation said “ This effect all industries; it will also have an effect on the jewellery industry. We are favor of the decision announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.”
3. N.S. Kannan ,ED,ICICI Bank said “ We have always says that the recovery as well as the decision-making environment have been quite challenging We continue to navigate the environment and press forward on all the resolutions.”
4. “Yes, prices in the markets have crashed.” Industrial ministry official admitted the fact but said that it is for short span effect in long term it is beneficial for industries
5. Balram Garg Managing Director of PC Jewelers said that “This is a very good decision for long term particularly for the organized sector. There could be impact on pure gold demand, which is good for jewelers.”

Research Methodology

Descriptive and analytical research design is used in this research. Research is based on secondary data that collected from various sources i.e. MCN, Newspapers, Magazines and reports etc.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

To achieve the above objective weekly high and low price have been taken starting from 1st week after 8th November 2016 to Last week of January.

Table No 1
Weekly high and low price of gold after 8th November 2016

Month of November	Lowest (in `)	Highest (in `)
Week1	29,396	30,147
Week 2	28,845	29,607
Week 3	28,490	29,209
Week 4	28488	28672

Table No 2
Weekly high and low price of gold in the month of December 2016

Month of November	Lowest (in `)	Highest (in `)
Week1	27,920	28,427
Week 2	27,576	28,500
Week 3	27,002	27,670
Week 4	226,888	27,260
Week 5	26,935	27,627

Table No 3
Weekly high and low price of gold in the month of January 2016

Month of November	Lowest (in `)	Highest (in `)
Week1	27,445	27,948
Week 2	227,854	28,490
Week 3	28,380	28,791
Week 4	28,124	28,803

In the month of November 2016 initially after demonetization the prices of gold have downed trend due to strict control of Government of India. Over the price of Gold it came down to 30,147 to 28,762 at the end of November there have been no impact on price due to demonization but the price variation in gold price was seen because of wedding occasion demand. But again the market of gold price in the month of January has been

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seen increasing and the gold have again hiked in the market and roved that there is no alternate of gold in term of investment in the market. The reason for this confidence can by summarize from well-known saying in India "Gold is Gold".

Conclusion

On the basis of above interpretation we can conclude that the impact of demonetization was seen in the Month of November 2016 only because people have much hard cash in form of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 and banks are denied to exchange of these notes due to government order so people have only option to invest this money in gold. Other big reason that the Industrial demand in other sectors are declined steeply so investors has shown his confidence in the gold.

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4. News paper "The Hitvad", Business Standard and The Times of India
5. Magazine- India Today Moth Nov., Dec-16 and Jan-17

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Online Consumer Behavior Model

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Online Consumer Behavior Model

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Abstract

This is a conceptual research paper based on online consumer behaviour model, nowadays online shopping booming all over the world and we all are witnessing such changes around us. In my research paper, I have developed an Online consumer behaviour model inspired by the TAM model. The basic objective behind the development of such a model was to understand consumer behaviour while shopping online in a specific region, factors which affect the behaviour of consumer towards online shopping. Online shopping most popular nowadays especially in a young generation more diverted towards online shopping. What are those factors which make online shopping most promising nowadays? This research paper tries to explain all this question with the help of Online consumer behaviour model.

KeyWords: Consumer Behavior, TAM model, E-commerce, e-market

Introduction

Online shopping is a modern trend in society which grew rapidly throughout the world. Especially this trend more popular among Generation Y. Online shopping today is more common that is why most of the big multinational and small companies taking more interest in e-commerce business. (Abdullah, 2016) Online shopping is not a new term for anyone who knows the computer & internet. Every corner of the world internet expanded his wings. Internet is the most popular mode of communication, information, entertainment and business transaction through the world. Since the internet technology commercialized, the initial user of the internet was for marketing purpose in the business. Nowadays most of the organization depend on the internet because the function of business done via the internet. The mass media, consumer marketers and advertising agencies seem to be in the midst of Internet discovery and exploitation. (Teo, 2002)

Consumer and organization rapidly using the internet for buying and selling activities over the internet. Online shopping means buying and selling products or services over the internet. currently, the most famous mode of shopping is online shopping without any doubt. Online shopping has so many names like an Internet purchase, Cyber shopping, electronic shopping, online trade, e-shopping, online boutique, e-tailing market, web business & e-tail etc. (<https://www.powerthesaurus.org>, 2019)

The reason behind why consumer and enterprises are crazy to do the business transaction over the internet because the Internet makes things are simple, cost-effective, reachable, for business and consumers to do transaction with each other and that makes online shopping more popular in the world. Many retailers, business houses acknowledge the impact of the internet on his business is positive means internet makes business simpler and reachable to his consumers. Today people attracted towards online shopping due to convenience, ease of use, low cost, time-saving, global market etc. are main factors which attract the consumer to shop more over the internet. There is no doubt the future market will more competitive and more attractive for consumer and business organization. Many organizations studying the behaviour of a consumer while shopping for offering future products.

Internet users in India according to a recent report (Diwanji, 2019) in 2018 was 483 million and this figure will rose to 666.4 million users in 2023. Increasing users of the internet which make India world 2nd largest online market worldwide. The report also revealed most of the internet users are mobile phone owner who uses the internet at a very cheaper rate which India hotspot for online shopping.

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According (Lipsman, 2019) to Online retail shopping worldwide sales worth 3,535 billions US dollar in 2019 statistics indicate an increasing trend in online shopping. There is an estimation about the future eCommerce market sales in 2023 will be 6,542 billion US dollar. Global eCommerce market soon touches \$ 5 trillion markets in 2020. This figure is the evidence of online shopping impact on global business.

Considering the above fact about online shopping and internet & smartphone penetration in India make one of the promising markets of e-commerce or online shopping in the world. According (Foundation, 2018) to e-commerce has transformed the way business is done in India. The Indian e-commerce market is expected to grow to US\$ 200 billion by 2026 from US\$ 38.5 billion as of 2017. Much growth of the industry has been triggered by increasing internet and smartphone penetration. The ongoing digital transformation in the country is expected to increase India's total internet user base to 829 million by 2021 from 604.21 million as of December 2018. India's internet economy is expected to double from US\$125 billion as of April 2017 to US\$ 250 billion by 2020, majorly backed by eCommerce. India's E-commerce revenue is expected to jump from US\$ 39 billion in 2017 to US\$ 120 billion in 2020, growing at an annual rate of 51 per cent, the highest in the world.

Theoretical Context of Online Consumer Behaviour

Consumer behaviour is very complicated to understand or make a rational statement about the behaviour is very difficult. The numbers of factors internal and external variable that affect human behaviour and it is very complicated to relate the certain variable with behaviour. (Clark, 2007) This is the most complicated area for research to find or predict the behaviour of the human certain situation there are some many studies done in the past but there is no certain model or formula to predict the behaviour of a human in certain situation. There is the high scope or potential for research. Many organisations, the Government want to understand the behaviour of a consumer to achieve the objective. Many models I have already discussed in chapter 2 in the Review of Literature. In my research, I want to study consumer behaviour in online shopping. Means how consumer adopt new shopping technology, how he or she get attracted towards online shopping, what are the variables which affect the consumer behaviours towards online shopping. In my research, I want to explore the variables study them and make consumer behaviour model which can predict consumer behaviour towards online shopping.

(zoeller, 2019) What is Consumer Behaviour? (Sugandha Agarwa, 2017) Consumer behaviour means selection, purchase, consumption of goods or services for the satisfy his needs or wants. Consumer behaviour is the study of how individuals, groups, and collective entities choose, purchase, utilize, and discard ideas, goods, or services to satisfy needs and wants. (Dani, 2017) Online consumer behaviour means buying process of product and services over the internet we can also be called them psychological state of the consumer while purchasing goods or services on shopping portals. In simple term purchase process on the internet.

Consumer Online Buying Process

(Kotler, 2000) The process of online buying behaviour consists of five stages which are like traditional shopping behaviour. In the first stage in buying is need recognition for buying goods or services then the second stage is information search regarding need over the internet, in the third stage find alternative and evaluate the available alternative and fourth stage purchase the goods or services online and last post purchases behaviour. we can simply summarize the online consumer behaviour in simple five-step which are: -

1. Need Recognition:-

The first stage of online consumer behaviour is consumer identify his need(want) or solution towards his problem. Any purchase depends on need recognition by the consumer. Need to be generated through the difference between the actual situation with desire situation this difference create the need. Need or solution required due to internal stimuli like basic need (hunger) or external stimuli like advertisement or promotion by the company.

2. e-Information Search

In the second stage of consumer behaviour is information search in this stage consumer start or initiate the information search about the products or services on web portals which suit their need or

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problem. The consumer has two sources of information one is the internal source which can be a past experience of shopping and opinion about brand or product and second is external sources of information this source can be friends, family, social media, website, advertisement etc.

3. Evaluation of alternative:-

After gathering the information about the products or services the next stage is to evaluate the different brands' related information. Consumer analysis the information and find the best solution which satisfies the consumer needs. This stage consumer examine and compare different brands on web portals or offline mode on the basis of quality, price, need, features and brand name this is the most complex process and it varied consumer to consumer according to their situation and budget.

4. Purchase Decision

After doing the third stage in this stage consumer takes the final decision regarding the purchase. Normally consumer buys his most suitable brand which fulfilled his needs, within the budget and expected benefits. Consumer purchase decision depends on two important factors which are attitude & perception and second the external factors which can be anything, cannot be controlled by consumers.

5. Post-purchase Behaviour

After making a purchase decision the last stage in the online consumer behaviour is post-purchase behaviour means how consumer feel or experience, after purchase the product or services. This is the most important stage for any company. If products or services not fulfilled the needs or want of consumer there will be a negative impact on sales or customer retention, if satisfied there will be a positive effect on the sales and customer retention rate. In this stage satisfaction normally measured by the consumer. (Khattak, 2019)



Figure 1.1. Online Consumer Behavior Process

Factors Affecting Consumer Behaviour

There are factors which affect the behaviour of a consumer while purchasing goods or services online. Those factors are social, cultural, personal and psychological etc.

1. Cultural Factors:

This is the most important factor which affects consumer behaviour such as cultural, subcultural, and social class.

- Culture:

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Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a group of people, encompassing language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. "Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things," Cristina De Rossi, an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate College in London, told Live Science. (Zimmormann, 2017) effect of culture on buying behaviour is changing country to country, region to region because of his religion, language, social habits etc. this important factor for companies for understanding the needs or wants of consumers.		
• Subculture: Each culture contains different subcultures such as religions, nationalities, geographic regions, racial groups etc. Marketers can use these groups by segmenting the market into various small portions. For example, marketers can design products according to the needs of a particular geographic group. (Sugandha Agarwa, 2017) • Social Class: Every society possesses some form of social class which is important to the marketers because the buying behaviour of people in a given social class is similar. In this way, marketing activities could be tailored according to different social classes. Here we should note that social class is not only determined by income but there are various other factors as well such as wealth, education, occupation etc. (Sugandha Agarwa, 2017)		
2. Social factors: Social factors also impact the buying behavior of consumers. The important social factors are reference groups, family, role and status.		
• Reference Groups: Reference groups have potential in forming a person attitude or behaviour. The impact of reference groups varies across products and brands. For example, if the product is visible such as dress, shoes, car etc. then the influence of reference groups will be high. Reference groups also include opinion leader (a person who influences others because of his special skill, knowledge or other characteristics). • Family: Buyer behaviour is strongly influenced by the member of a family. Therefore, marketers are trying to find the roles and influence of the husband, wife and children. If the buying decision of a particular product is influenced by wife, then the marketers will try to target the women in their advertisement. Here we should note that buying roles change with change in consumer lifestyles. • Roles and Status: Each person possesses different roles and status in the society depending upon the groups, clubs, family, organization etc. to which he belongs. For example, a woman is working in an organization as a finance manager. Now she is playing two roles, one of finance manager and other of mother. Therefore, her buying decisions will be influenced by her role and status.		
3. Personal factors Personal factors can also affect consumer behaviour. Some of the important personal factors that influence the buying behaviour are a lifestyle, economic situation, occupation, age, personality and self-concept.		
• Age: Age and life-cycle have a potential impact on consumer buying behaviour. It is obvious that the consumers change the purchase of goods and services with the passage of time. Family life-cycle consists of different stages such as young singles, married couples, unmarried couples etc. which help marketers to develop appropriate products for each stage. • Occupation:		
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The occupation of a person has a significant impact on his buying behaviour. For example, the marketing manager of an organization will try to purchase business suits, whereas a low-level worker in the same organization will purchase rugged work clothes.

- **Economic Situation:**

Consumer economic situation has a great influence on his buying behaviour. If the income and savings of a customer are high, then he will purchase more expensive products. On the other hand, a person with low income and savings will purchase inexpensive products.

- **Lifestyle:**

Lifestyle of customers is another important factor affecting the consumer buying behaviour. Lifestyle refers to the way a person lives in a society and is expressed by the things in his/her surroundings. It is determined by customer interests, opinions, activities etc and shapes his whole pattern of acting and interacting in the world.

- **Personality:**

Personality changes from person to person, time to time and place to place. Therefore, it can greatly influence the buying behaviour of customers. Actually, Personality is not what one wears; rather it is the totality of behaviour of a man in different circumstances. It has different characteristics such as dominance, aggressiveness, self-confidence etc. which can be useful to determine the consumer behaviour for a particular product or service.

4. Psychological Factors

There are four important psychological factors affecting consumer buying behaviour. These are perception, motivation, learning, beliefs and attitudes.

- **Motivation:**

The level of motivation also affects the buying behaviour of customers. Every person has different needs such as physiological needs, biological needs, social needs etc. The nature of the needs is that some of them are most pressing while others are least pressing. Therefore, a need becomes a motive when it is more pressing to direct the person to seek satisfaction.

- **Perception:**

Selecting, organizing and interpreting information in a way to produce a meaningful experience of the world is called perception. There are three different perceptual processes which are selective attention, selective distortion and selective retention. In the case of selective attention, marketers try to attract customer attention. Whereas, in case of selective distortion, customers try to interpret the information in a way that will support what the customers already believe. Similarly, in the case of selective retention, marketers try to retain information that supports their beliefs.

- **Beliefs and Attitudes:**

Customer possesses a specific belief and attitude towards various products. Since such beliefs and attitudes make up brand image and affect consumer buying behaviour, therefore, marketers are interested in them. Marketers can change the beliefs and attitudes of customers by launching special campaigns in this regard.

Conceptual Online Consumer Behaviour Model: -

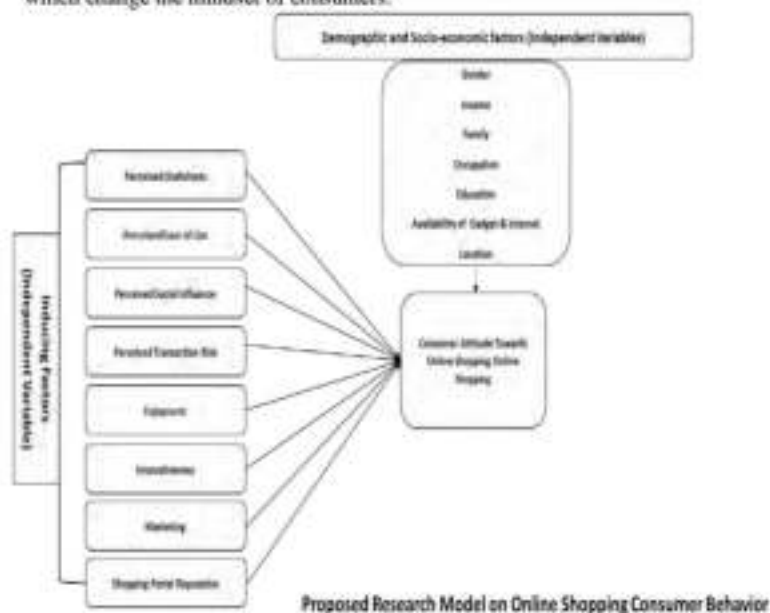
This conceptual model consists of several important external factors which affect consumer behaviour towards online shopping which makes the consumer attitude to make consumer intention to purchase things online. (ALAMOUDI, 2016) Under this model explained how consumer purchases the products or services online. This model is an extension of the Technology Acceptance Model. For the purpose of research to study consumer behaviour towards online shopping in the Vidharba region.

- a. **Perceived Usefulness:** under these external factors or variable means how consumer think using new technology will enhance the ability of shop online economically.

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- b. Perceived Ease of Use: means consumer thinks that shopping online will increase convenience to the consumer. Customer can shop directly from home to globe.
- c. Perceived Social Influence: Under these external behaviour social factors is one of the most influencing factors among all the external behaviour. Social factor means a social environment in which consumer lives and change their behaviour according to the social environment he or she purchases goods.
- d. Perceived Transaction Risk: In this external variable. The consumer thinks about potential risk factor like losing money, hacking, privacy and security issues etc. can affect the behaviour of the consumer. According to (Kim, 2010) eWOM (e- word of mouth) has a significant influence on online shopping behaviours of consumers.
- e. Enjoyment: Shopping enjoyment means Shopping enjoyment tendency is defined as the pleasure one obtains in the shopping process (Beatty, 1998) online shopping enjoyment factor also one of the major factors to be considered while study consumer behaviour.
- f. Innovativeness: Innovativeness how consumer adopts or not to adopt new technology or e-commerce for purchasing goods or services. Innovativeness something how society or people adopt new innovation when they faced or encounter with them it's called innovativeness in e-commerce. Personal innovativeness measuring scale was adopted from (Hurt, 1977).
- g. Marketing: Marketing is another effective external factor which affects consumer behaviour while purchasing goods or services. Under marketing how marketer used the marketing tools effectively which change the mindset of consumers.



This research will contribute insights into theoretical and pragmatic fields and address the limitation in consumer behaviour towards online shopping literature. Following are the potential contribution is summarized as follows:-

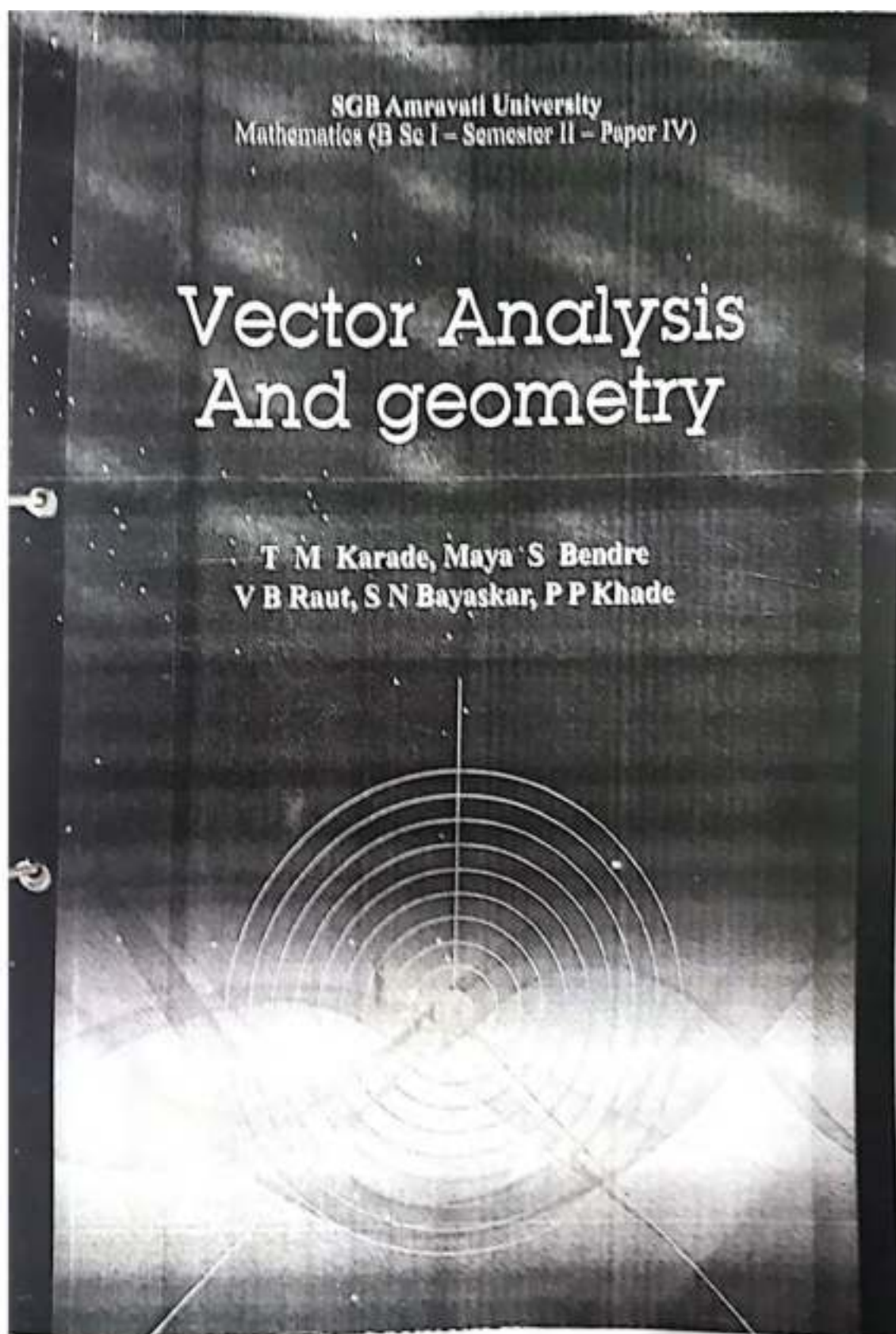
- a. A proposed research model is based on the technology acceptance model literature in terms of online shopping consumer behaviour. In this proposed model, the TAM model extended. This study provided a theoretical basis for explaining the role of the proposed research model influence consumer behaviour to purchases goods or services on an online portal. Proposed research model considers few new factors or variable which attach with consumer behaviour, like marketing, technology etc. this factor not considered by many researchers, so I included in my proposed research model.

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b. Consumer behaviour is different in every region or country means there is fragmented nature of consumer behaviour while purchasing goods online. During the review of literature, I found so many research papers on this topic but finding and conclusion are different there is no common finding. That why this research will address the consumer behaviour towards online purchasing in Vidharba region, the model will suit to Vidharba region which no else did in past. c. A proposed research model consists of three steps to study consumer behaviour towards online shopping. Will test the relationship between stages of the process of online shopping. These steps summarized as follows: - • In the first stage of research, the model will explain the relationship between external factors and consumer behaviour towards online shopping. • In the second stage will study the relationship between consumer behaviour and purchase intention towards online shopping. • In the third stage will study purchase intention process and overall online shopping behaviour of consumers.		
Conclusion In overall under this research study personalized behaviour of the respondent, in a specific region study some important districts like Wardha, Nagpur, Amravati, Chandrapur etc., gender and internet knowledge in the region to help study depth and create valuable knowledge and understating in every aspect of this field. This study provides a localized model to study consumer behaviour towards online shopping in the Vidharba region. There is more need to study on this topic from a different perspective.		
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Vector Analysis and Geometry



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T M Karade, V B Raut, S N Bayaskar, P P Khade
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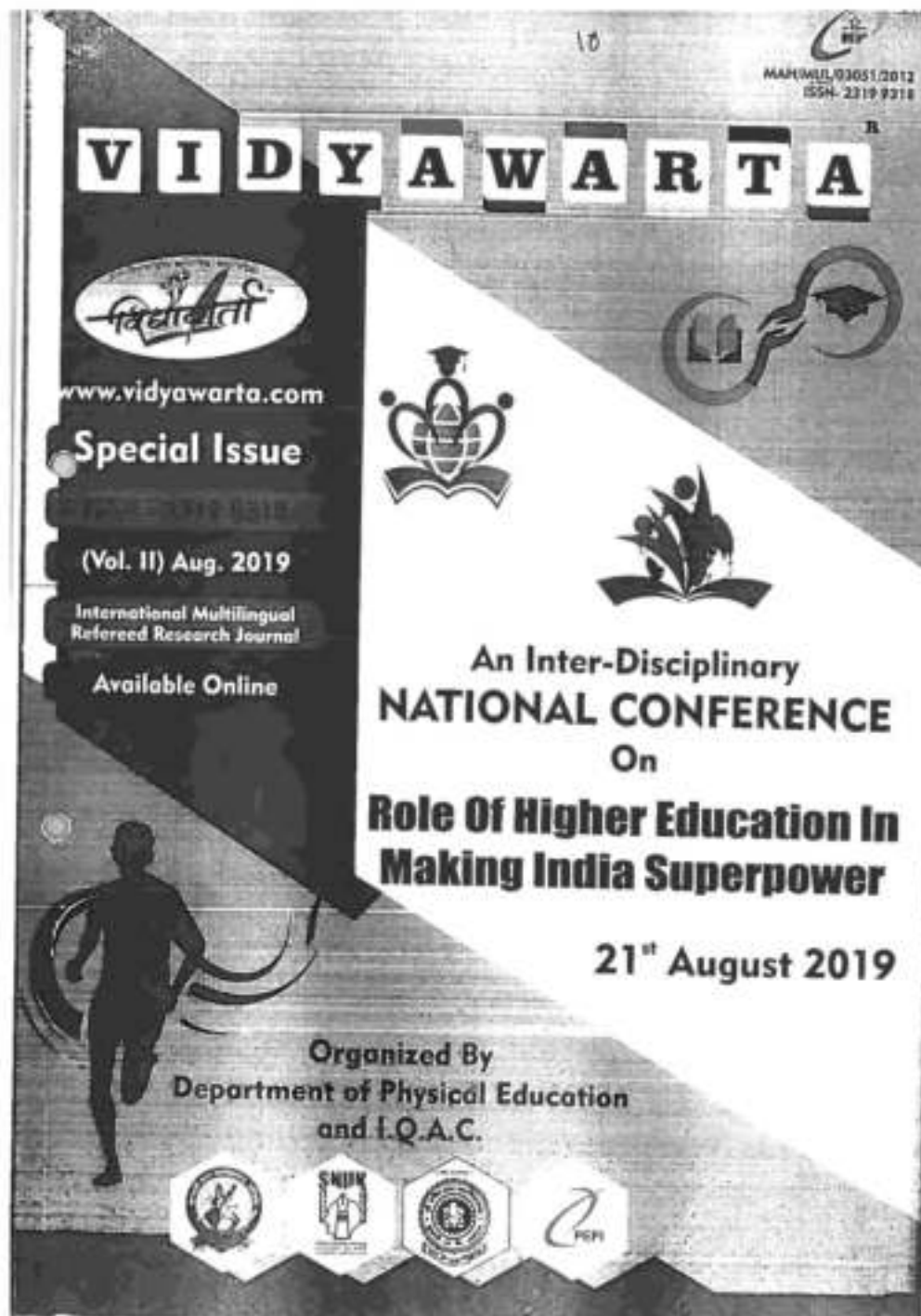
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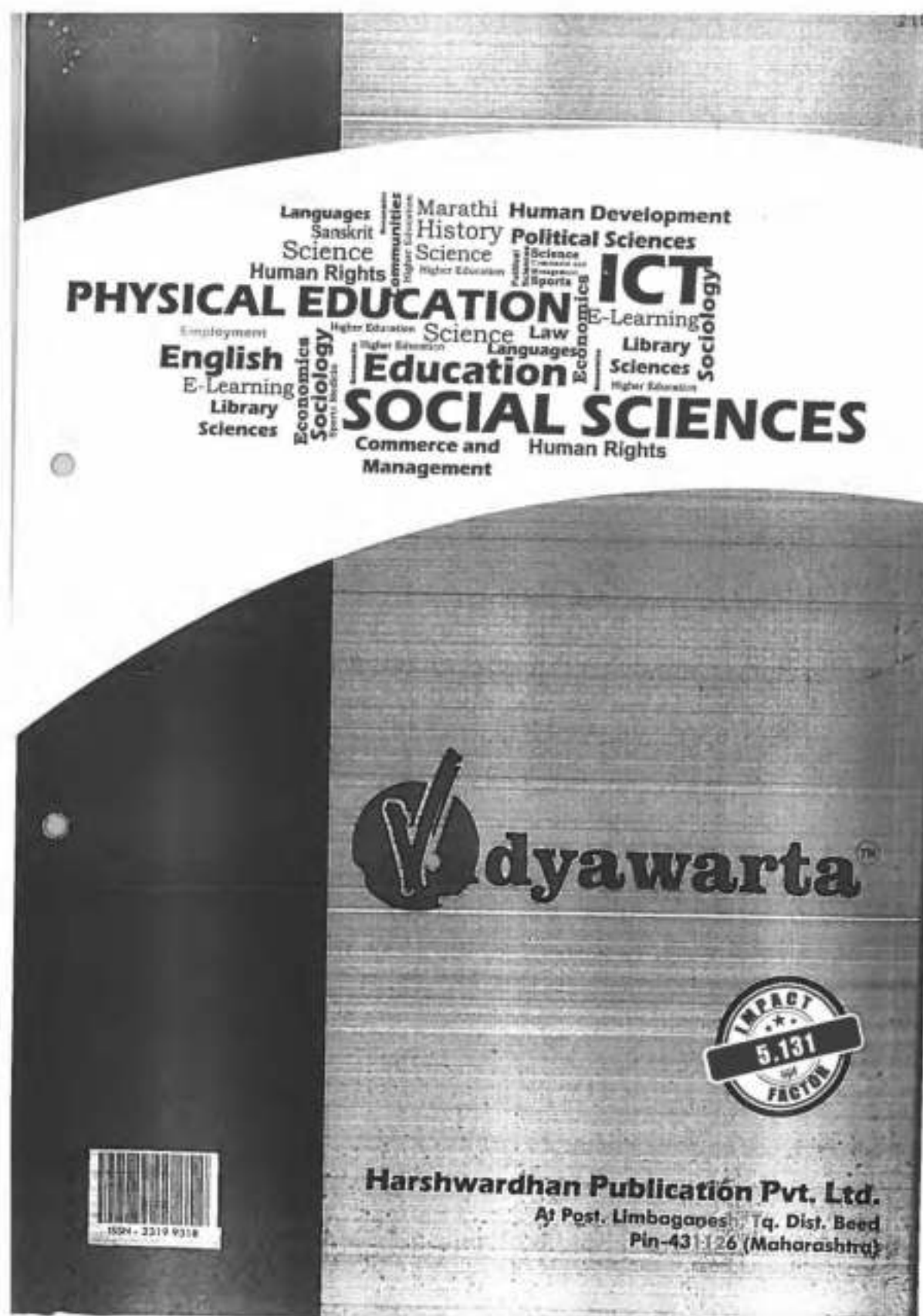
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Sports, Youth, Fitness and Physical Activity





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11

SPORT, YOUTH FITNESS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**DR. AJAYKUMAR V. CHINCHMALATPURE**Director of Physical Education
Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Rly.**Introduction**

Physical education and sport clubs are the main sports institutions. Sport clubs may be established for sport amateurs and for professional sportsmen. Amateur sport clubs are public legal entities whose purpose is to satisfy public interests in the field of physical education and sport, to unite sport amateurs and sportsmen for physical activity, healthy lifestyle, development of physical education and sport, to aim at qualitative and quantitative results of physical education and sport. A unit of an educational and scientific establishment uniting sportsmen of one or several sport branches, sport amateurs, sports promoters may also be regarded as a amateur sport club. Professional sport clubs are private legal whose purpose are to develop professional sports as an economic activity, to aim at quantitative and qualitative sport results. Indeed, sport & physical activity can be used as a tool for transformational change across all five of the DCMS outcomes in their strategy:

- Mental wellbeing
- Physical wellbeing
- Individual development,
- Social & community development
- Economic development

In this article following points are mention:

1. National strategy(ies)
2. Promoting and supporting sport and physical activity among young people
3. Physical education in schools
4. Collaboration and partnerships

National strategy(ies)

The National Sports Development Strategy (2011-2020) dedicates main attention to the social mission of sport and to the attempt of creating conditions to include all social groups into physical education and sports activity. This strategy covers the majority of activities (sports clubs, sports medicine centers, sports bases, sports management, sports

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science, media and other areas) and aims to promote healthy lifestyle to the broader society including young persons. The 2011-2020 National Sports Development Strategy has many facets, including: providing recommendations for physical activity levels for the general population; making policy suggestions to improve the infrastructure and urban planning considerations in order to improve opportunities for exercise; and implementing a clearly formulated national campaign for PE and public awareness of physical activity. Many stakeholders are involved in this campaign: the Department of Physical Education and Sports, Lithuanian national radio and television companies, as well as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and local municipal organizations. This multifaceted approach is useful in promoting behaviour change in the population, providing information about physical activity and, crucially, ensuring that projects to promote physical activity is implemented. Youth sports and health policy measures are included in the Inter-institutional Action Plan for the implementation of the State Sports Development Strategy for 2011-2020.

Promoting and supporting sport and physical activity among young people

In 2010 the Parliament of Lithuania has adopted the National Sport Development Strategy for 2011-2020, which serves as a national policy strategy on physical activity, specifically addressing Sports for All promotion. This is supplemented by the Inter-institutional Action Plan for the implementation of the 2011-2020 National Sports Development Strategy, and together, these plans aim to create conditions for greater inclusion of youth in sports and physical activity in Lithuania. Three main themes make up the strategy: increasing general public awareness of the benefits of physical activity; promoting healthy lifestyles through physical activity, physical education (PE) and sports; and creating the right conditions for citizens to engage in sports and exercise. More specifically, this includes initiatives to encourage young people to participate in voluntary sports activities; recommendations that establish and implement minimum standards for local sports and health infrastructure; and environmental restructuring to encourage children, adolescents and elderly people to participate in healthy lifestyles and sports.

Physical education in schools

According to the Law on Physical Education and Sport physical education and sport exercise is mandatory in the programmes of formal education (with the exception of higher education institutions). Physical education lessons are mandatory not less than three hours per week and organized in compliance with the general programmes of schools of general education of Lithuania, education standards and general requirements for health safety. In higher education according to the Law on Physical Education and Sport there must not be less than two hours per week of physical education and sport exercise in the first two years of studies.

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Physical activity for children of pre-school and pre-primary education programmes is mandatory during the whole period of education by designating not less than one hour per day. In other educational establishments which carry out programmes of non-formal education physical education exercise might be carried out in accordance with the approved teaching plans and (or) curricula. Qualification requirements for teachers to work in the educational establishments referred are laid down by the Law on Education, and for teachers in institutions of higher education – by the Law on Higher Education.

Collaboration and partnerships The Department of Physical Education and Sports 1) takes part in shaping the policy of the Republic of Lithuania in the field of physical education and sport, as well as pursue it; 2) draws up a long-term physical education and sports strategy and a development programme, strategic action plans of the institution, control their implementation; 3) approves a list of strategic sports; 4) disposes of state budgetary appropriations, funds of the Republic of Lithuania Foundation for the Support of Physical Education and Sport as well as other funds received in a legal manner, exercises control over the use thereof; 5) coordinates activities of the entities from the system of physical education and sport in the field of physical education and sport; 6) cooperates with the Lithuanian communities abroad in the field of physical education and sport; 7) sets the qualification requirements for heads of physical education and sports institutions, coaches and specialists, their performance evaluation, granting of categories, the procedure for issuing certificates for physical education and sports activities; 8) promotes the development of the physical education and sport information system and sports science; 9) accumulates and analyses statistical information about physical education and sport.

Conclusion

Non-governmental physical education and sports organizations, registered in accordance with the procedure laid down by legal acts, develop Olympic, Paralympic, deaflympics and special Olympics, Sport for All movements in Lithuania, various sports, groups of sports or sport for all. Physical education and sports organizations have the right to unite into associations in accordance with the procedure and for the purposes laid down by laws.

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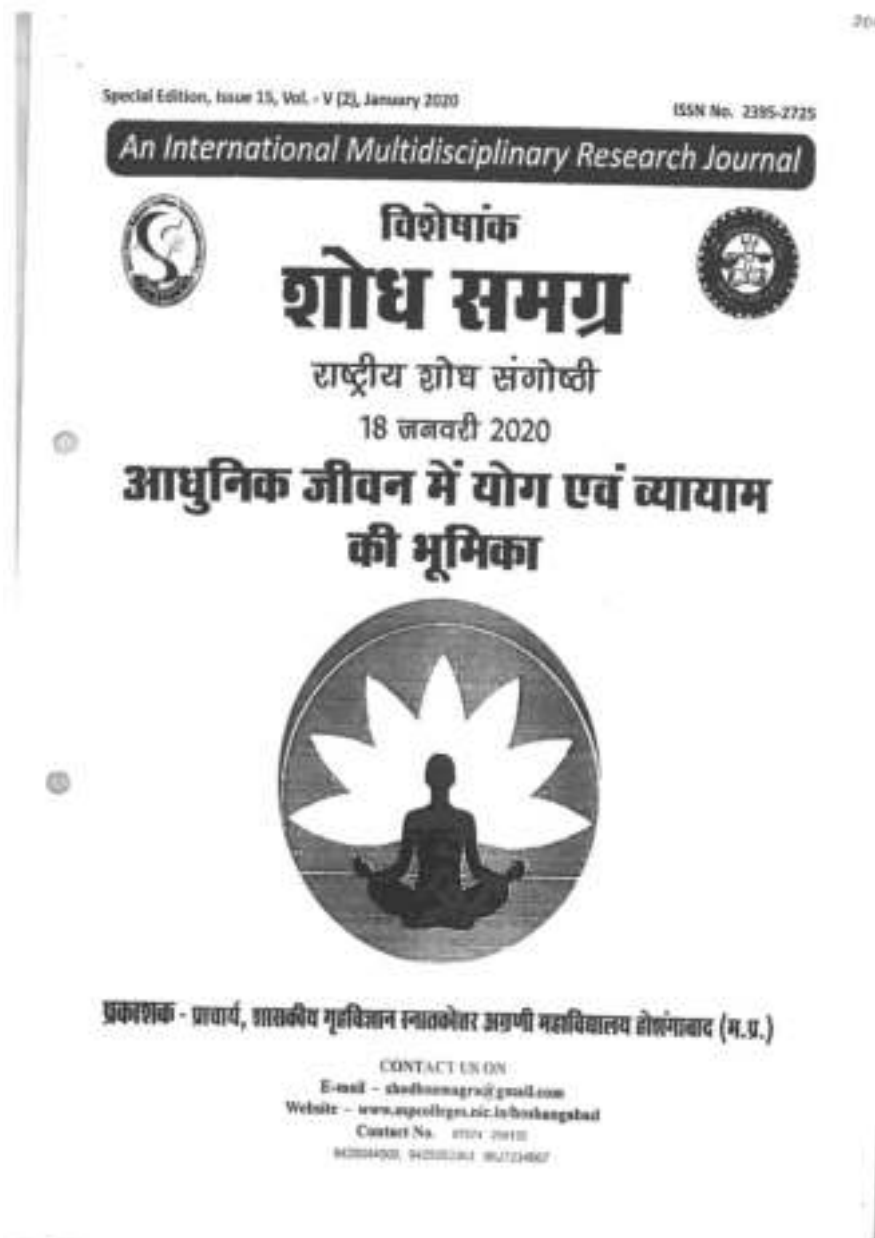
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Comparison of Stress level of Male and Female Students



Comparison of Stress Level of Male and Female Students

Dr. Ajaykumar V. Chinchamalpure,

Director of Physical Education, Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Rly, Dist. Amravati

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Abstract :

The purpose of the study is to compare the stress level of male and female college students. Researcher hypothesized that, there stress level of female is higher than the male students. The study was delimited to 50 male and 50 female college students. College students were selected from Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Railway, Dist. Amravati, by using simple random method. Age of the students ranging between 18-20 years. The test was conducted before the 20 days of university exam. Stress level was used to measure by ADS Scale which was developed by P. Bhatnagar, M. Singh and M. Pandey, Lucknow. The data were analysed by applying Y-test and level of significance was set at 0.05 level. Significant difference found in male and female college students. Higher stress level in female college students than the male college students. Hence it was concluded that most of the female college students takes more stress than male because they do sincere study for better marks.

Key Word : Yogic Practices, College Student, Anxiety

Introduction:

Psychology is the science of the activities of an individual in relation to this environment". The activity of the soul or the mind, in other words, the internal behaviour is manifested through the physical or the outer, for thinking and 'doing' are points or the same stretch and are inseparable for the struggle of survival." port psychology, an applied subdivision of general psychology, is unique because of the athletic settings in which efforts are concentrated and because of the type of stresses placed on competitors and coaches in this environment. These stresses include the marked visibility of efforts, operations, and results; the exactitude with which success and failure may be evaluated; and the often zealous caring that spectator's exhibit for the outcomes of events. The field of sport psychology needs to take into account of the diversity and richness of sporting cultures, and not assume that globalization will subsume cultural differences. Modern man lives in a mental world in which the important skills for success are based on his psychological abilities. He must perform the psychological dimensions of his life in order to seek an explanation for his behaviour. Behaviour can be defined as the total aggregate of human responses and that a person responds to work internal and external stimuli of the psychological components such as stress, motivation, attitude, attention, interests, anxiety, emotion, personality, introversion and extroversion etc. Stress is an integral part of our lives. "It is a natural by product of all our activities". Life is a dynamic process and thus forever changing and stressful. Our body responds to acute stress by a liberation of chemicals. This is known as the fight-or-flight response of the body, which is mediated by adrenaline and other stress hormones, and is comprised of such physiologic changes as increased heart rate and blood pressure, faster breathing, muscle tension, dilated pupils, dry mouth and increased blood sugar. In other words, stress is the state of increased arousal necessary for an organism to defend itself at a time of danger. Alterations of hormones in the body include not only adrenaline, but also substances like testosterone and human growth hormone. Up to a certain point stress is beneficial. We perform with greater energy and increased awareness with the influx of excitatory hormones that release immediate energy.

Statement of the Problem:

The problem is stated as, "Comparison of Stress Level of Male and Female Students"

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to find out stress level of male and female students also to compare it.

Hypothesis

Researcher hypothesized that, significant difference observe in the stress level of male and female students.

Delimitations

- 1) The study was delimited to 50 male and 50 female college students.
- 2) College students were selected from Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Railway, Dist. Amravati
- 3) The age of the subjects ranged between 18-20 years.
- 4) To find stress level of male and female students ADS Scale was used.

Methodology:

50 male and 50 female college students were selected by using simple random sampling method. Questionnaire was administrated on the students in the college timing without disturbing their daily schedule.

Analysis of Data

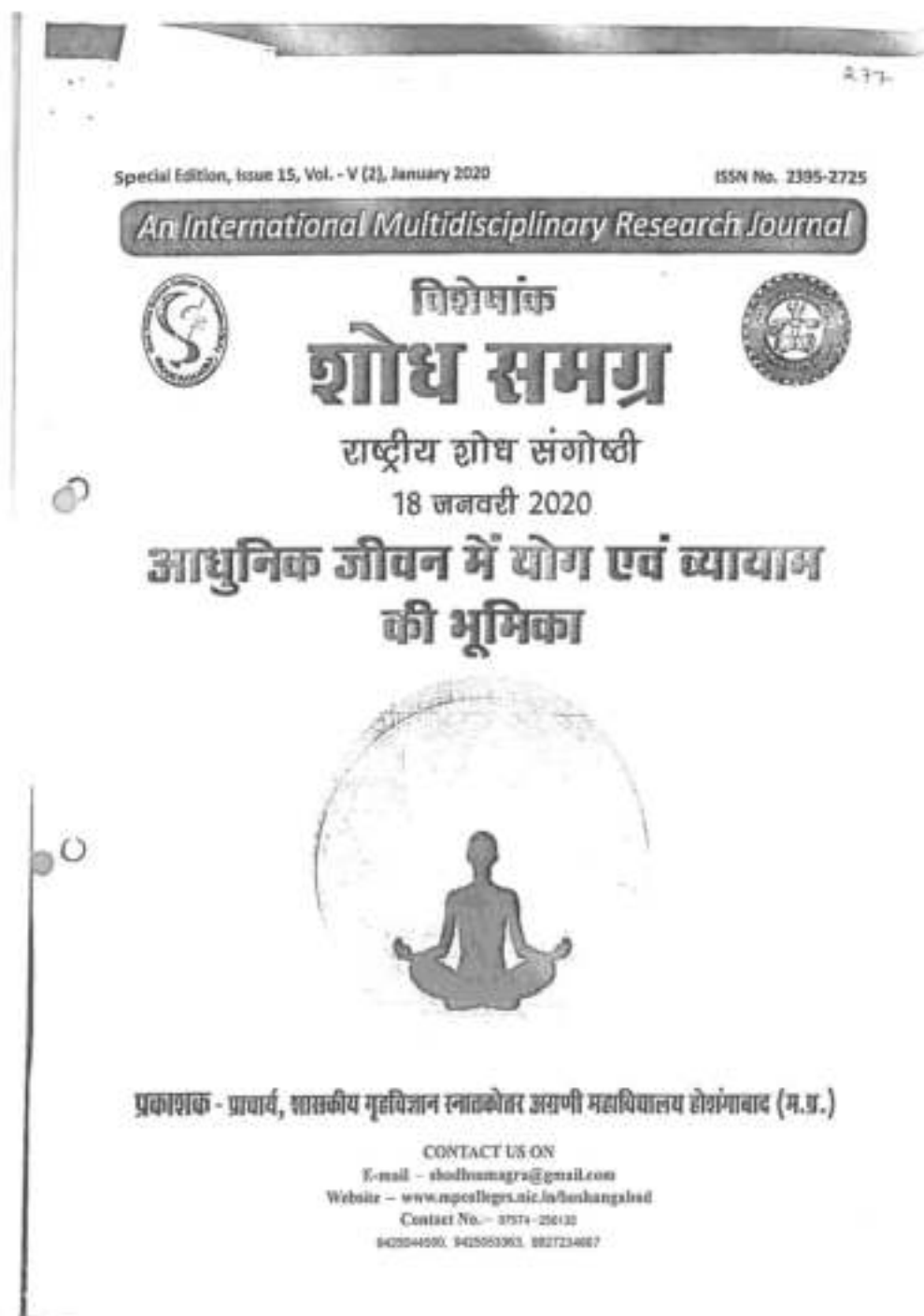
The data were analysed by applying 't' test and level of significance was set at 0.05 level. Findings of the statistical analysis have been shown in the following tables.

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Effect of Meditation on Mental toughness & Sports Competitive Anxiety Amongst Wrestling players.



EFFECT OF MEDITATION ON MENTAL TOUGHNESS AND SPORTS COMPETITIVE ANXIETY AMONG WRESTLING PLAYERS

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Prof. Dr. Madhuri Kopurkar

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Director of Phy. Edu. & Sports, Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Rly. (Mah.)

ABSTRACT

The Primary aim of the study was to investigate the effect of meditation on mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety among wrestling players of R.D.I.K. Amravati. For the purpose of this study 20 male regular wrestling players of 18 to 25 years of age from Ramrao Deshmukh & Indirabai Kapdiya Mahavidyalaya Amravati were randomly selected as subject. Mental Toughness (MTQ48) questionnaire developed by Dr. Alan Goldberg was used to measure mental toughness and the score was noted down in number. Sports Competitive Anxiety Questionnaire developed by Heinssen, Glass & Knight, 1987 was used to assess anxiety and the score was recorded in number. To determine the effect of meditation on mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety among wrestling players independent and dependent 't' test was employed for each selected variable separately, the level of significance was set at 0.05 for testing the hypothesis. The findings of the statistical analysis revealed that six weeks of meditation program showed significant improvement on Mental Toughness and Sports Competitive Anxiety among wrestling players.

Key Words- Meditation, Mental-Toughness, Sports Competitive Anxiety, Wrestling.

INTRODUCTION

Every athlete would agree that energy is a key ingredient to success in sports. Food, restful sleep, breath and meditation are the four source of energy. The amount of energy gained from meditation is greater than that of sleep. Meditation is probably the most powerful technique known to relieve stress and anxiety and restore health. The fact is meditation improves concentration. The direct result of meditation improved concentration equals a higher level of performance. Once the mind becomes strengthened, it has better control over the body, enhancing overall performance. Therefore the present study was undertaken stated as "Effect of meditation on mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety among wrestling players."

Purpose of the Study

To determine the effect of six weeks meditation programme on mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety among wrestling players.

Hypothesis

It was hypothesized that there might be significant effect of meditation on mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety among wrestling players.

Delimitations

1. Male regular wrestling practitioners of Ramrao Deshmukh & Indirabai Kapdiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati were selected as subjects.

2. The age of the subjects was ranging from 17 to 25 years.

3. Mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety were chosen as the dependent variables.

Limitations

Besides the Conditioning Programme the selected subjects were busy with their daily routine programmes which might have affected the result of the study but it was beyond the control of the scholar.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of the Subjects

Twenty (20) Wrestling practitioners of various courses of Ramrao Deshmukh & Indirabai Kapdiya Mahavidyalaya were selected randomly for the present study.

Selection of Variables

Mental – Toughness and Sports Competitive Anxiety.

Tools & Criterion Measures

Mental Toughness - (MTQ48) questionnaire developed by Dr. Alan Goldberg was used to measure mental toughness and the score was noted down in number.

Sports Competitive Anxiety Questionnaire developed by Heinssen, Glass & Knight, 1987 was used to assess anxiety and the score was recorded in number.

Collection of data

Purpose of the study and procedure of tests were explicitly stated to the selected subjects for their hearty cooperation & active participation. The data pertaining to the study were collected by administering the above mentioned questionnaires before and immediately after training programme on the selected groups.

Processing of Data

All the collected data were arranged systematically in the table for further statistical calculations.

Results and Interpretation

The analysis of data collected on mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety has been done by employing independent and dependent t-test statistical techniques for each variable separately to find out the mean

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difference between the Pre and Post-tests performance. To test the Hypothesis, the level of significance was set at 0.05

Findings

The results pertaining to the statistical analysis of the collected data have been presented in the following table.

Table - 1
Description of Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for the Pre Test Data on the Mental Toughness & Sports Competitive Anxiety of Experimental and Control Group

Variable	Mean of		S. Dev. of		Mean Diff.	S.E. of M.D.	t - ratio
	Expt. group	control group	Expt. group	control group			
Mental Toughness	20.2	19.4	1.23	2.01	0.8	2.04	1.075 ^{ns}
Sports Competitive Anxiety	69	69.1	4.29	3.381	0.1	1.727	0.057 [*]

^{ns} Not significant at .05 level

Tabulated $t_{0.05/18} = 2.101$

It is evident from the above findings that the calculated t value of 1.075, 0.057, respectively are quite lesser than the tabulated t-value of 2.101 required to be significant at .05 level for the 18 degree of freedom, hence it can be stated that the difference between the pre-test mean values of both groups in both the variables are statistically insignificant.

Table - 2
Description of Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for the Pre v/s Post Test Data analysis on the mental toughness & sports competitive anxiety of Control Group

Variable	Mean of		S. Dev. of		Mean Diff.	S.E. of M.D.	t - ratio
	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test			
Mental toughness	19.4	19.5	2.01	2.29	0.4	0.963	0.373 ^{ns}
Sports Competitive Anxiety	69.1	69.6	3.381	3.657	0.276	1.508	1.048 ^{ns}

^{ns} Not significant at .05 level Tabulated $t_{0.05/9} = 1.833$

It is evident from the above findings that there is no significant difference between pre- and post-test means of mental toughness ($t=0.373$), sports competitive anxiety ($t=1.048$) because all the obtained t-values are less than that of required tabulated t-values of 1.833 at .05 level for the 9 degree of freedom.

Table - 3
Description of Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for the Pre v/s Post Test Data on mental toughness & sports competitive anxiety of Experimental Group

Variable	Mean of		S. Dev. Of		Mean Diff.	S.E. of M.D.	t - ratio
	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test			
Mental toughness	20.2	22.1	1.23	2.51	1.9	0.83	3.298 [*]
Sports Competitive Anxiety	69	71	4.29	5.05	2	1.046	4.243 [*]

^{*}Significant at .05 level Tabulated $t_{0.05/9} = 1.833$

Findings of the above table indicate that there is significant improvement between the Pre and Post-test means of mental toughness ($t=3.298$), sports competitive anxiety ($t=4.243$) of experimental group, because all the above mentioned t-values are greater than the tabulated t-value of 1.88 at .05 level for the 9 (nine) degree of freedom. Comparison of means has been picturesquely presented in Fig.1.

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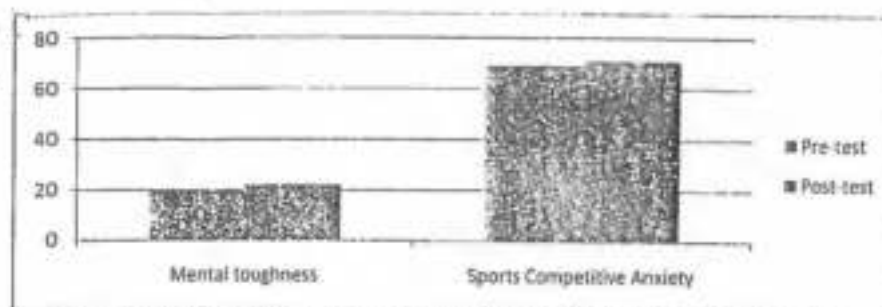


Fig. 3 – Difference between the Pre and Post-test Means of selected Variables of Experimental group

Table - 4

Description of Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for the Post Test Data Analysis on Mental Toughness & Sports Competitive Anxiety of Experimental & Control Group

Variable	Mean of		S. Dev. of		Mean Diff.	S.E. of M.D.	t-ratio
	Expt. group	Control group	Expt. group	Control group			
Mental Toughness	22.1	19.8	2.51	2.29	2.30	1.074	2.141*
Sports Competitive Anxiety	71.0	69.6	5.05	3.65	1.4	1.974	0.709*

*Significant at .05 level Tabulated t_(18,1) = 1.833

It is evident from the above findings that the calculated t values of 2.141 for mental toughness are statistically significant. Analysis of the table-2 also reveals that the calculated t-values of 0.709 sports Competitive anxiety are smaller than the tabulated t-value of 2.101 required to be significant at .05 level for the 18 degrees of freedom, hence difference between the post-test means of the above mentioned variables are statistically insignificant. The comparison of means has been graphically depicted in Fig.4

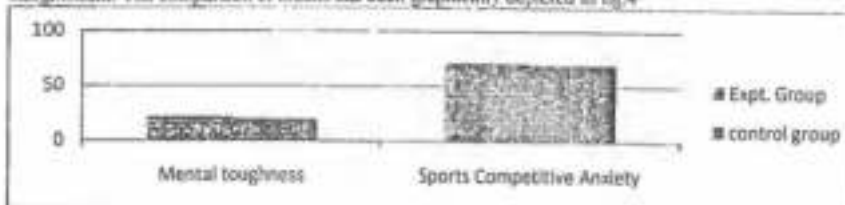


Fig. 4 – Difference between the Post-test Means of Selected Variables of Experimental and Control group

Discussion on findings

On the basis of findings from Table 3 it is understood that there was significant effect of Meditation program on Mental Toughness and Sports Competitive Anxiety of the experimental group. The significant improvement in the selected variable may be attributed to the fact that six weeks of Wrestling training cum meditation program might have brought necessary physiological and psychological changes hence experimental group has shown significant improvement compared to control group. Hence such result might have occurred in the study.

Conclusion

Recognizing the limitations and on the basis of statistical findings it may be fairly concluded that six weeks of meditation programme along with wrestling training significant improvement would be occurred in mental toughness and sports competitive anxiety of the wrestling players.

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"आधुनिक जीवन में योग एवं व्यायाम की भूमिका"

शासकीय गृहविज्ञान स्नातकोत्तर अग्रणी महाविद्यालय, होशंगाबाद (म.प्र.)

राष्ट्रीय शोध-संगोष्ठी

18 जनवरी 2020

प्रमाण पत्र

प्रायोजक
जनभागीदारी समिति

आयोजक
क्रीडा एवं योग विभाग

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि डॉ./श्री/श्रीमती/शुभ्री/.....MADHURI YOGENDRA KOPHAR.....

पद.....संस्था Adarsha Sci. J. B. Arts & Birla Commerce College.....ने
Dhamangaon Dist. Amravati (M.S.)

महाविद्यालय में "आधुनिक जीवन में स्त्री एवं व्यायाम की भूमिका" विषय पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय शोध-संगोष्ठी में
अध्यक्षता/विशिष्ट अतिथि/विषय प्रवर्तक/विशेष बतला/प्रपत्रवाचक/प्रतिभागी के रूप में सहभागिता की।

शोधपत्र का विषय "Effect of meditation on mental Toughness & Sports Competitive Anxiety among Pressing players"

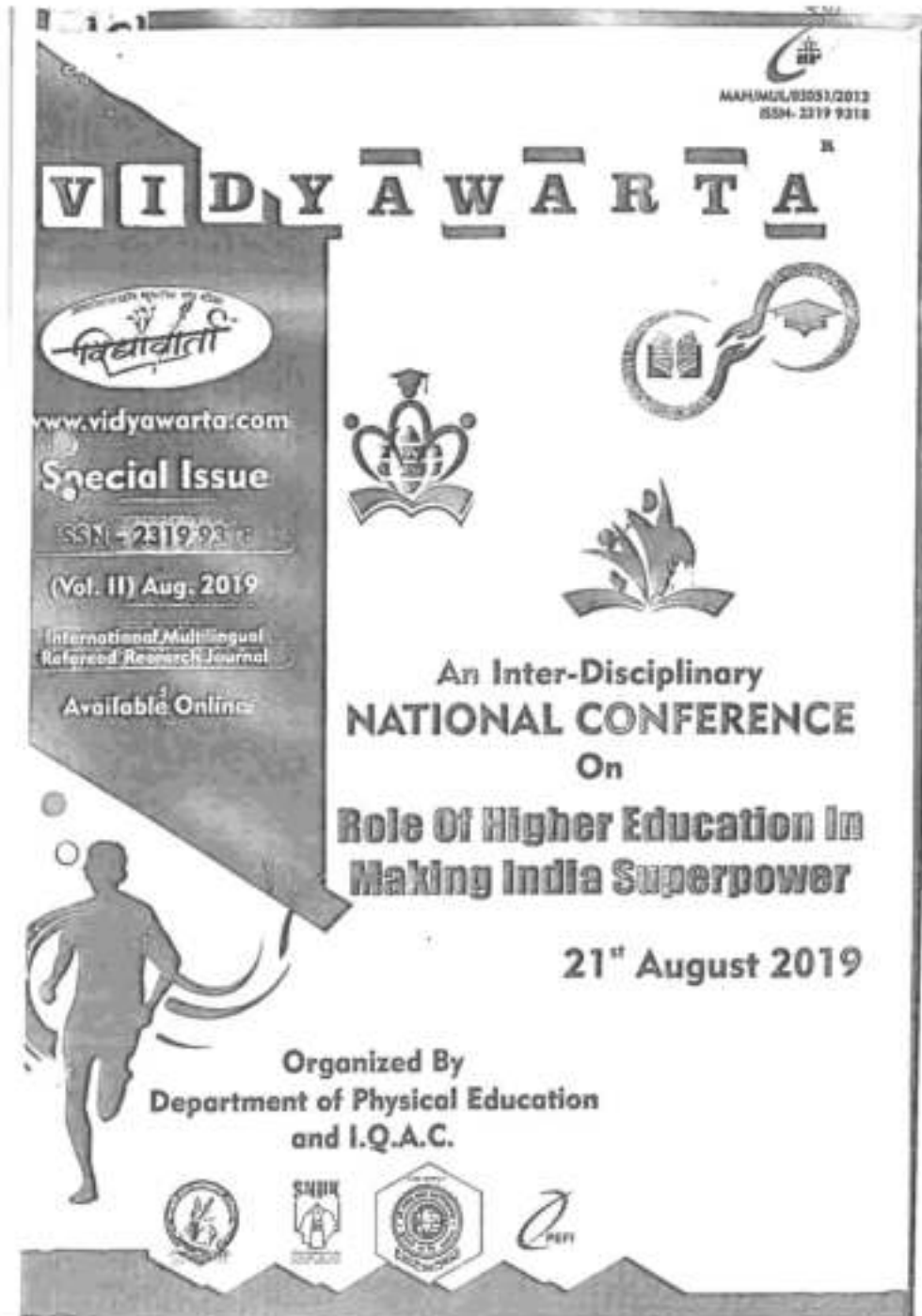
महाविद्यालय परिवार सहभागी की सफलता एवं उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता है।

डॉ. ज्योति जुनगरे
संयोजक

डॉ. श्रुति गोखले
सचिव

डॉ. यशमिनी जैन
प्राचार्य एवं संरक्षक

Why Sports For Development Is An Effective Tool In Tackling Youth Development Issues



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**WHY SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT IS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL IN
TACKLING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ISSUES****MADHURI Y. KOPALWAR**

Director of Physical Education & Sports

Adarsha Science, J. B. Arts & Birla Commerce College, Dhamangaon Rly.

ABSTRACT

Sport has the power to change the world, it has the power to unite in a way that little else does. It speaks to youth in a language they can understand. Sport can create hope where once there was only despair. It is more powerful than governments in breaking down racial barriers. It laughs in the face of all types of discrimination. It is often said that sport has an inherent ability to bring people together, in particular the youth, and yet until recently, the tremendous potential of sport for development to achieve youth development objectives has been little utilized. By its very nature, sport encourages participation bridging national, ethnic, social and religious divides. It is precisely for this reason that sport, when used as a tool for development, can serve as an impetus for social transformation and change.

INTRODUCTION:

Sport for development aspires to achieve social impact by using sport, play and physical activity. Alongside its importance in the field of education, sport can also serve as a tool in areas of health promotion, HIV prevention, gender equality, violence prevention, conflict resolution, good governance, inclusion, and environment all of which are prime issues concerning young people today. Sport for development and peace initiatives are an efficient and cost-effective tool. Young people are the innovators, creators, builders, and leaders of the future. But they can transform the future only if they have the necessary skills, health, decision-making opportunities, and real choices about their lives.

Sport and Health

In India, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like obesity, diabetes, stroke, chronic lung diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer, which are attributable to lifestyle disorders, have become an increasingly serious problem among the urban middle-class population, including young people. According to recent WHO estimates, NCDs are responsible for almost 60% of total deaths in India. Holistic sports education program partnering schools and neighbourhood communities has showed how being physically active on a regular basis significantly lowers the risk of NCDs. By equipping school and community leaders and educators with the tools to create an active learning environment, such programs improve the health of children, adolescents, and adults and promote lifelong

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wellness. Using a traditional education program that is lecture-based and taught by teachers or health educators, the use of games that teach lessons and athletes as messengers allows young people to share their feelings and beliefs, increase knowledge, and develop healthy attitudes and behaviours.

More importantly, The Grass root Project is one of the first organizations in D.C. to be designed, initiated, and managed completely by student athletes, thereby engaging them in the decision-making process, providing leadership opportunities through various youth positions within the organization. In many ways, The Grassroots Project demonstrates how a combination of innovative research and on-the-ground engagement of young people really can change the way communities understand an issue.

Sport in Education

The benefits of sport reach beyond the impact of physical well being; the value of educational benefits of sport should not be underestimated. Sports-based youth programs that concentrate on delivering high quality physical education right from an early age have shown the positive relationship between being involved in physical activity and psycho-social development by:

- Boosting academic performance
- Increasing concentration and focus, and
- Improving classroom attendance and behaviour

Furthermore a Illinois underscores the importance of physical activity for children's brain development especially in terms of the particular thinking skills that most affect academic performance.

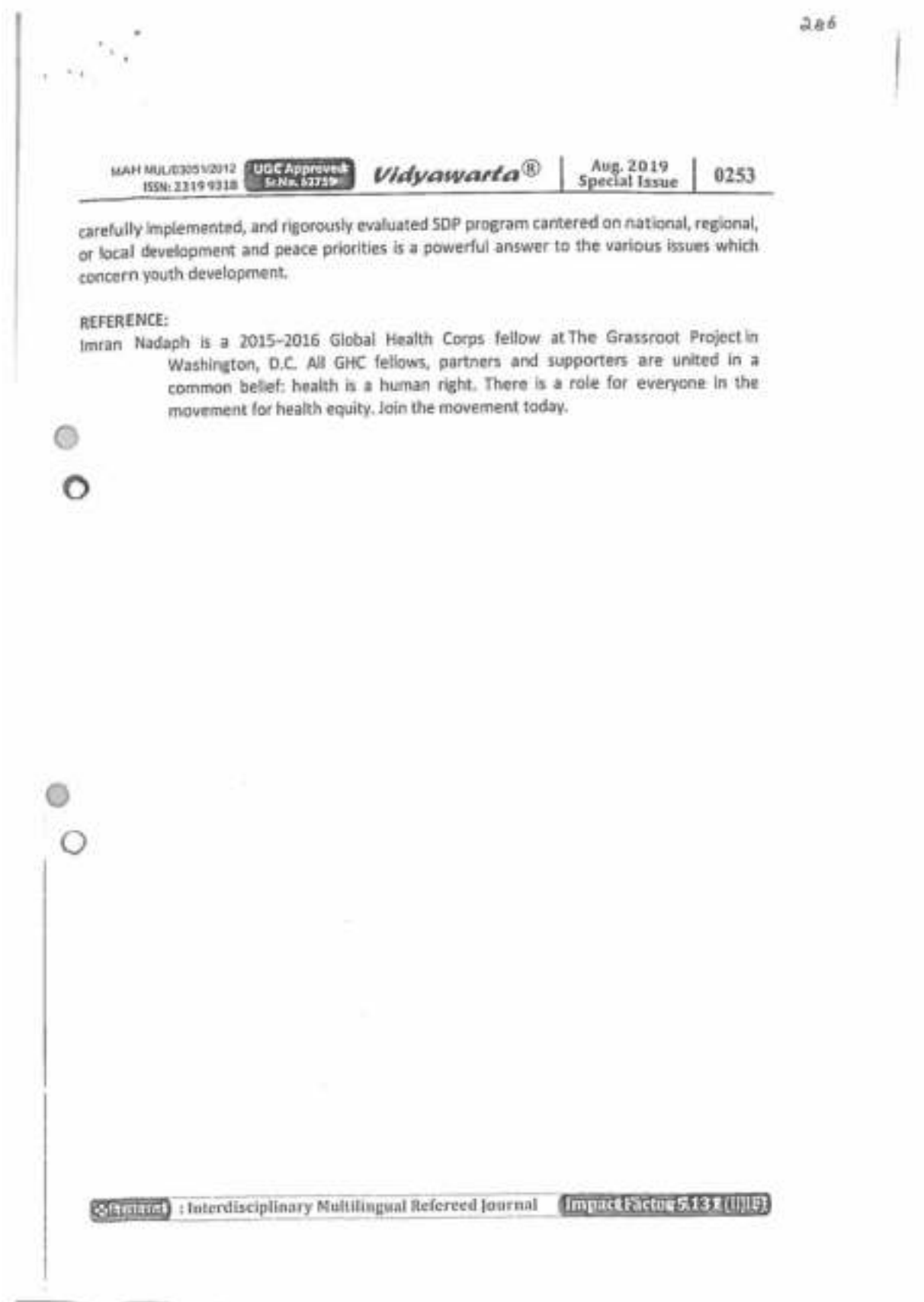
Sport in Peace Building and Conflict Resolution

Several organizations the world over, such as Generations for Peace, Peace and Sport and Peace Players International, have successfully used sport as a vehicle for conflict resolution efforts at both the grassroots and nation state levels. SDP programs focused on peace building and conflict resolution create an environment in which people can come together to work towards the same goal: show respect for others and share space and equipment. Under a corporate social responsibility (CSR) project and in partnership with the Sports Authority of Gujarat (SAG) in India, I have seen from close quarters the successful use of sport and its values to tap the potential of young people from the marginalized communities of riot-affected Godhra in the state of Gujarat, India. The center, which started off as a community football club, today boasts several young talented players who have represented Gujarat at various levels of competition.

CONCLUSION:

Sports for development programs not only create an awareness of the vulnerability experienced by young people, but also have an empowerment effect. They develop skills and knowledge necessary for young people to have more control of their lives and to function as responsible members of their communities. It is my firm belief that a thoroughly planned,

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Sports Skills For Better Development Of Sports And Technologies

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International Conference on Academic Research And Innovation in Teaching & Learning Technology in Vocational Education
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Sports Skills For Better Development Of Sports And Technologies

Prof. Dr. Madhuri V. Kapadwar
Adarsha Mahavidyalaya Dhamangaon Railway Dist. Amravati

Abstract
The use of technology in sports is growing rapidly. In football, for instance, new devices are used for different reasons such as to help referees in decision-making and to quantify the athletes' performance during a game, thus helping the coach to set the training program and the game strategy. The video camera became commonplace in the 1960's and provided sports coaches with a way to capture and analyze sport performance like never before. The video camera is perhaps the single most important development in coaching in the modern era of sport.

Introduction
One of the most famous and recent technologies introduced in football, is called 'goal line technology'. It is used to determine if a ball has crossed the goal line, in order to support the referee. In fact, as regards the quantification of the athletes' performance during a football match, different kind of devices have been produced in the last few years.

Electronic timing controlled by computers is employed to measure performance times of athletes in a great many sports including Athletics, Cycling, Skiing, Bobsled, Triathlon and many more. In the case of Athletics, the electronic timing also measures the athlete's reaction time to the start gun in case the athlete moves too early in the blocks.

Technology in sports
The world of sport is continually changing over the years, and the use of technology is just one of these areas that has made an impact on many sports in the modern day. See the annual sports technology awards for the latest technology ideas in the world of sport.

Making changes to a sport, with the inclusion of new technologies, has often caused controversy. One criticism of the use of technology is that it can slow down the speed of the game, but on the other hand for many people it makes watching it more enjoyable to see the correct decisions being made. If a new technology is available, and shown to be accurate, then it should be used so that the correct decisions can be made. It is only fair to the players and teams that the right decisions are made. The video camera became commonplace in the 1960's and provided sports coaches with a way to capture and analyze sport performance like never before. The video camera is perhaps the single most important development in coaching in the modern era of sport.

Electronic timing controlled by computers is employed to measure performance times of athletes in a great many sports including Athletics, Cycling, Skiing, Bobsled, Triathlon and many more. In the case of Athletics, the electronic timing also measures the athlete's reaction time to the start gun in case the athlete moves too early in the blocks.

The Force Platform is an apparatus placed under the feet of the athlete and measures their 'ground reaction force'. This is useful in sports such as Weightlifting and enables measurement of force and acceleration throughout the athlete's performance of a lift. Curiously, the measurement of force is due to the minute change in properties of crystals upon which the platform rests.

Sports skills
Fundamental movement skills are basic movements such as throwing, kicking, running, jumping, hopping and catching. Fundamental sport skills are these movement skills applied to a sport situation: for example, kicking a soccer ball, running a sprint, jumping up for a basketball rebound, catching a baseball.

By mastering fundamental movement skills, children will find it easier to learn fundamental sport skills. The combination of these two types of skills forms the basis of physical literacy and opens the door to new sports and physical activities and helps build a better, more confident athlete and person.

- Planning the Movement
- Timing the movement
- Think/predict what to do
- React to a situation if different from what you predicted
- Bilateral coordination
- To use both sides of the body together
- Can be a symmetrical movement (star jumps)
- Can be an alternating movement (walking)

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Hand Eye coordination

- Eyes guide the hands to complete movement (catching, striking)
- Coordinated movements start in your large muscles groups and move into your smaller muscle groups working together for a fluid motion.

Invasion	- Teamwork - decision making - spacial awareness - tactics links to sport like rugby, football & hockey
striking and fielding	- communication - travelling - striking sending - receiving links to sports like cricket, baseball & rounders
net-wall	- volley - bounce - over a barrier - spins - tactics - recovery links to sports like squash, tennis, volleyball & table tennis
athletics	- starting - jumping - running - power - strength - flexibility links to sports like track and field

Conclusion

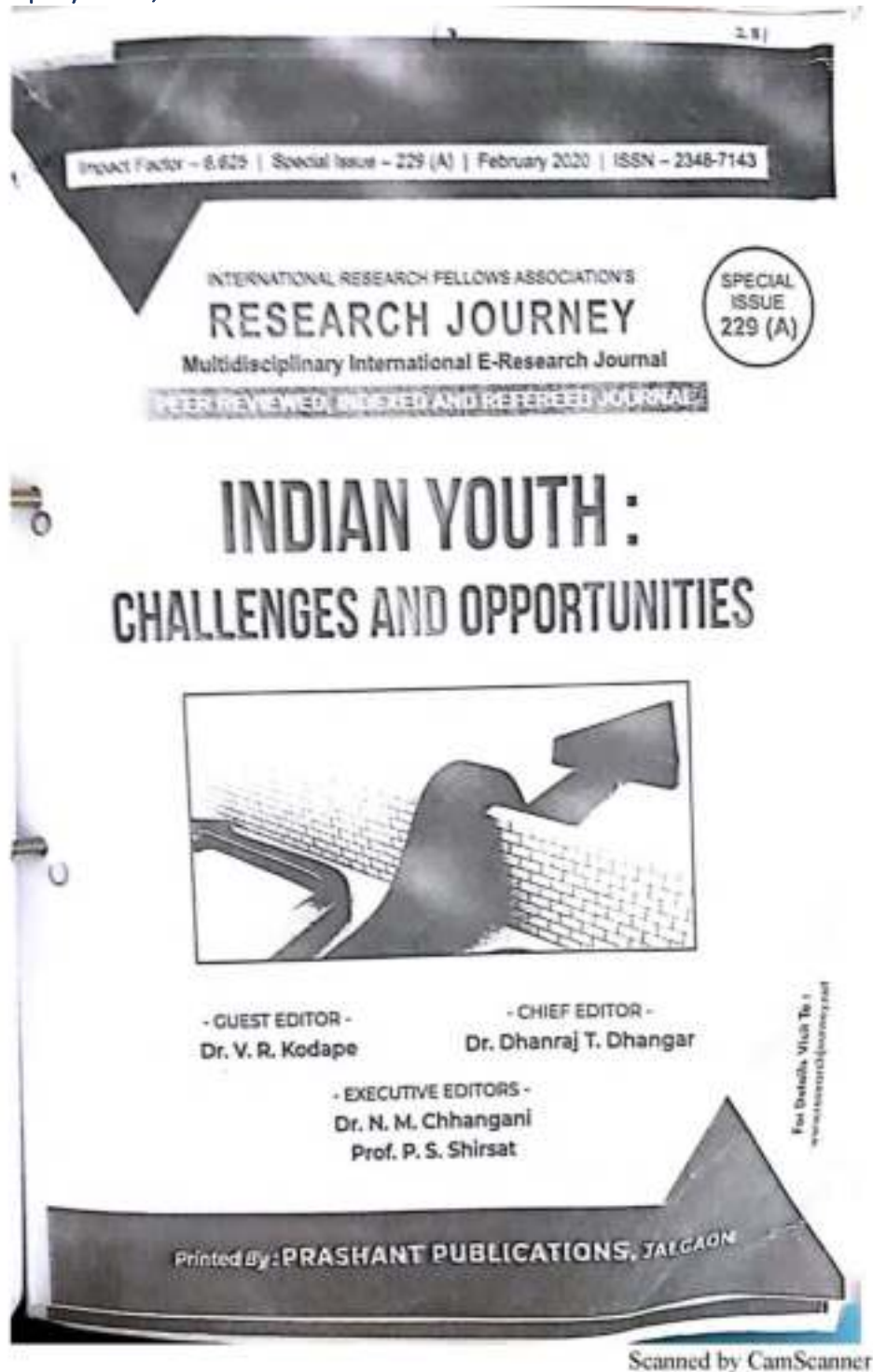
Technology play vital role in the human being in particularly in field of sports and games. It helps to avoid mistake in organization and administration of various sports and games at world level. Information Technology in Sports has established scientific discipline, Research activities, improve Learning and coaching. Bio-mechanical analysis and field research have evolved. In future very soon the way computer with be applicable in sports with good quality and best results.

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Unemployment, Unrest and Youth



Unemployment, Unrest and Youth

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Director of Sports & Physical Education, Adarsha Science, J.B. Arts & Birla Commerce College,
Dhamangaon Railway, Dist. Amravati (M.S.)

Abstract:

As employment opportunities are reduced in large number in past decade, unemployment has become the major problem. One of the main reasons for this is rise in population as compared to rise in job availability. With new changes in technology and communication medium many industries in different segments are suffering and collapsing. This has also led to deployment and reduced jobs in large number. In Government sector also same. Hence it is necessary to attract industries from all over the world to start their production. It is also required to boost the service sector by providing easy loans and other basic facilities.

Main Paper:

Since last 10 years, the opportunities of employment have been reduced to a large extent as compared to the rise in population. The graduates are waiting for the jobs and jumping in a huge quantity for a single job whatsoever it may be. The industrial growth is also very low. On the other hand many giant companies like Mahindra & Mahindra, BOSCH, and CROMPTON and so on have got a big setback due to the policies of the government and the competition in the market. Numbers of employees are getting removed including senior personnel from these industries on short notice.

Automobile industries have been collapsed totally due to the electric vehicles getting introduced compulsorily by 2022. A large number of ancillary units which are dependent over these industries are also affected due to reduced production in these big industries. Youth is getting unemployed due to removal from jobs by these industries. Having a particular skill now they are unable to match the needs of other industries.

A large number of engineering colleges and polytechnics have been closed either due to insufficient admissions or heavy unemployment in these fields. Even the government institutes are in trouble nowadays. The passed out candidates are not having the required minimum caliber. So there is also a mismatch in between the skills possessed by the pass outs and the skills required by industries.

The openings for jobs made available by both the central government and the states are very few and hardly 5-10 percent of the qualified youth is getting employment. The percentage of unemployed youth is increasing every year drastically.

The schemes of self-employment are also tedious and the youth is not dared to start any new business or workshop. Proper guidance regarding selection of a project, financial assistance providing agencies, market survey, feasibility of the project etc. is vigorously and frequently at various stages is required.

Due to various pay commissions introduced from time to time till date for government employees, the central as well as state government is trying to reduce the burden of funds required for salary in the budget. This is not possible unless the numbers of employees are reduced. Accordingly the numbers of posts at both the levels are getting decreased and the youth willing to get employed is getting affected in number.

Hence it is necessary to attract industries from all over the world to start their production. It is also required to boost the service sector by providing easy loans and other basic facilities. The aim of government should develop the villages now rather than cities. Quality roads, uninterrupted electricity and availability of water should be the priorities there.

Otherwise as the percentage of unemployed youth is increasing every year, the youth will collapse and may create problems like looting the rich, theft, becoming goondas or may divert towards suicide due to frustration.

Conclusion :

Unemployment is one of the biggest problems in world today. To seek solution for this we should focus on building skills in today's youth which will help them create new jobs and opportunities for themselves with sustainability and stability.

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Skill Youth play key role in making India A superpower



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SKILL YOUTH PLAY KEY ROLE IN MAKING INDIA A SUPERPOWER**DR. MAYAV MAWALE**

Assist Professor

Adarsha Science, J.B. Arts & Birla Commerce Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Rly

Email id: naanka@rediffmail.com, Mob. 7620079809**Abstract:**

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economical growth and social development for any country. For becoming superpower Youth plays important role. India is dominant young working human resource, which can make India super power. It is time for improving the physical and mental development of the youths of the country so that none of them remains unemployed and the country's unemployment problem also gets reduced. The paper argues the role of skill education in transforming youths and seeks to explore how this will impact on India's status on world map.

Introduction:

"India will become superpower of world along with china Brazil & Russia " This is dream of all Indians that becoming true as the past few years, there are great changes in social, economic, scientific and military aspects of the country. A superpower means country having the capacity to project dominating power and influence anywhere in the world. Currently, the United States is the only country which considered as a superpower. Superpower status technological, cultural, military and economic strength as well as diplomatic and soft power influence[e]. The country must overcome many economic, social, and political problems before it can be considered superpower. Every nation is governing by the strength of youth, and every youth progress is done with the help of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities created and monitored. After successful launching of 'Digital India' and 'Make in India', the Government launch another programme i.e. SKILL INDIA. This one is extension of programme launch of the skill development policy. It was launched in March 2015. Skill India Programme basically focus on Youth of Country.

There is need for providing a holistic development atmosphere in schools and educational institutions which would lead to multi-fold exposure of students to sports, skill

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development, culture and heritage of the country "This is the only way Indian society could make progress and pursue its aspirations for a greater role in the world nations

Methodology

Implementation of Skill Education

The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth and to develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years and also to identify new sectors for skill development. The new programme aims at providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by 2020, covering each and every village. Following areas are key area where skill education play role for youth empowerment

- Education

Nelson Mandela used to say that education is such a powerful weapon that it can change the world. That skill education combined with values, culture and hard work would help our country achieve its goal[c].

- Academic development of Youth student should carried out by changing key aspects
- Syllabus should be as per need and demand & syllabus up gradation should be done frequently.
- Practical implementation of conceptual knowledge should get more importance.
- Apprenticeships can also be an effective means for providing skills alongside schools.[a]
- Training programs for technical skill Development should be designed and incorporated within the education Institutes regularly.

- Self Employment

Youth Skill Development program should enhance Entrepreneurship and Employability traits So the Curriculum should be based on market need so that Employability and Entrepreneurship traits increase. For designing such market need syllabus a committee should be formed which includes Academician, Educationist and Eminent Personnel from Industry. to fulfill current and future needs and demands of the industry by means of employment and entrepreneurship, which is a important key factor for economic growth of any country and for which skilled human resource is a major requirement in every sector. Therefore employment skill training is necessary task to be achieved, The emphasis is to skill the youths in such a way so that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship Technical and vocational education is more effective when focused on skills closely linked to market demand.Special programs providing skills and other support services have been successful in improving employment outcomes for disadvantaged youths

- Spiritual Development

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In this digital and social media environment, youth are very much ambitious about career. Some Spiritual Courses should be include with regular curriculum to get rid of frustration, stress, strain, inferiority complex, anxiety. Government can run Spiritual Guidance Centre on Public Private Participation basis. youth who are jobless, college and school dropouts, along with the educated ones, from rural and urban areas, all will be given ethic and moral education. Physical fitness centre, sports centre, Yoga Centre should be made available with expert teacher in every academic institute for Physical Development of students and these centre can be made available to the youths

• **Rural Youth Empowerment**

Program Government should give special emphasize on development of Rural Youth Of India. It can be done by giving base and opportunities to the Rural Youth to stop the migration of Youth from Villages. As we know major India resides in Villages, so if India wants to be strong Villages should be strong and henceforth Rural Youth Should Be Strong. The importance of encouraging more and more youth from rural areas to dream big Governments can Empower Rural Youth by

- Identifying areas wherein youth are in masses along with one Entrepreneur who can employ them.
- The potential areas are like Agricultural Produce processing units can be developed viz. Wheat, Cotton(Ginning, Pressing, Small Spinning Units etc.), Milk(Animal Husbandry)and can sold at small outlets at Highways , Railway network, if available
- Trainings of Art & Craft and made market available to basic artisan work.
- Native Food Processing Units o Medicinal Plant Cultivation and processing as per local needs. By making Rural Youth Empowered we can make India Stronger
- World Need:
- The training programmes should be similar of international level so that the youths of our country can not only meet the domestic demands but also of other countries like the US, Japan, China, Germany, Russia.b]
- Traditional Business
- Provides training, support and guidance for all occupations that were of traditional type like carpenters, cobblers, welders, blacksmiths, masons, nurses, tailors, weavers etc.
- Certification
- Another remarkable feature of the 'Skill India' programme would be to create a hallmark called "Rural India Skill", so as to standardize and certify the training process. The new ministry will be the certifying agency. Certificates will be issued to those who complete a particular skill or programme and this certificate has to be recognized by all public and private agencies and entities, including overseas organizations. Skill India is a programme for the entire nation.

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- Skill oriented courses
- Communication skills, life and positive thinking skills, personality development skills, management skills, behavioral skills, including job and employability skills.
- Skill youth have following qualities
 - Raise confidence,
 - Improve productivity through proper skill development
 - Skill development will enable the youths to get blue-collar jobs
 - Development of skills, at a young age, right at the school level, is very essential to channelize them for proper job opportunities
 - Skill development would reach the rural and remote areas also.
 - Corporate educational institutions, non-government organizations, government, academic institutions, and society would help in the development of skills of the youths so that better results are achieved in the shortest time possible.

Conclusion

Success of 'Skill India' will show and its implementation only time can tell. But no doubt it seems to be a good initiative which provides skills to people, especially because India is one of the few countries all across the world whose working age population will be very high, few years down the line, going by its ever-increasing growth of population, as per the World Bank.

It is time to open up avenues by which the youth accepts responsibility and no one remains idle because an idle youth is a burden to the economy. The economy should concentrate on job creation and social security schemes. With this new approach towards skill development, India can definitely move forward towards its targeted results.

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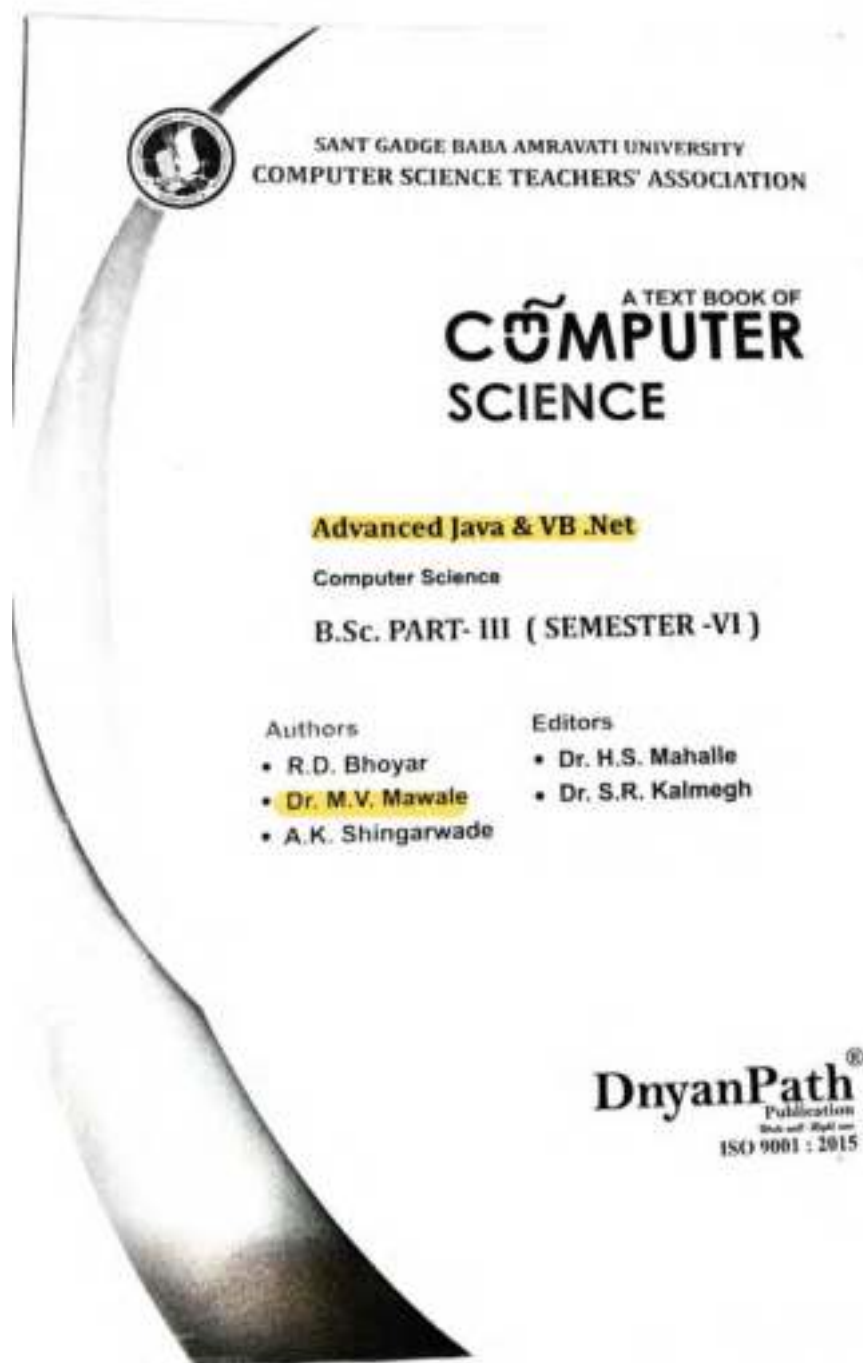
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Event Handling and AWT



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A TEXT BOOK OF
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Advanced Java & VB .Net

B.Sc. PART- III (SEMESTER- VI)

CHAPTER - III

Event Handling and AWT

3.1 Introduction :

Before starting towards the delegation model first we will understand Previous Java's Event Model

3.2 Event Model :

The event model is used for handling event processing in version 1.0 of the AWT.

It is based on inheritance. Event is change in the state of object. For ex if there is button. Here button is object before clicking button state is unclick and after clicking state is click hence here click is event. To respond against that event, event handler is used. Event handler is mechanism to control the event and decide what should happen if event occurs.

GUI programming is inherently event driven. It reacts whenever an user initiates an activity such as a mouse move that changes the co-ordinates of the mouse pointer in the screen, or clicks a button, scrolls a page, and so forth. Each is deemed as an event that the event handler maps the activity to a piece of code that explains the response the application should provide to the user. This is the task of event handling.

Issues occurred while working with the old Event Model

1. It works well for small applets with simple interfaces. It does not scale well for larger java programs.
2. The requirement for developers to implement a lot of boilerplate complexity to test user

Data Access with ADO. NET

CHAPTER - VI

Data Access with ADO .Net

6.1 Introduction :

ADO.NET is a data access technology from Microsoft .Net Framework (introduced in 1996), which provides communication media between relational and non-relational systems through a common set of components..

Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects.Net (ADO.Net) is a model, a part of the .Net framework that is used by the .Net applications for retrieving, accessing and updating data. ADO.NET provides a bridge between the front end controls and the back end database. The ADO.NET objects encapsulate all the data access operations and the controls interact with these objects to display data, thus hiding the details of movement of data.

ADO.NET is an object-oriented set of libraries that allows to interact with data sources. The data source is a database, but it could also be a text file, an Excel spreadsheet, or an XML file. ADO .NET consists of classes that allow a .NET application to connect to the data source, executes commands and manage disconnected data.

Difference between ADO & ADO.net :

1. We have recordset in ADO and in ADO.NET we have dataset.
2. In recordset we can only have one table. If we want to accommodate more than one table we need to do inner join and fill the recordset. Dataset can have multiple tables.
3. All data persist in XML as compared to classic ADO where data is persisted in Binary format.

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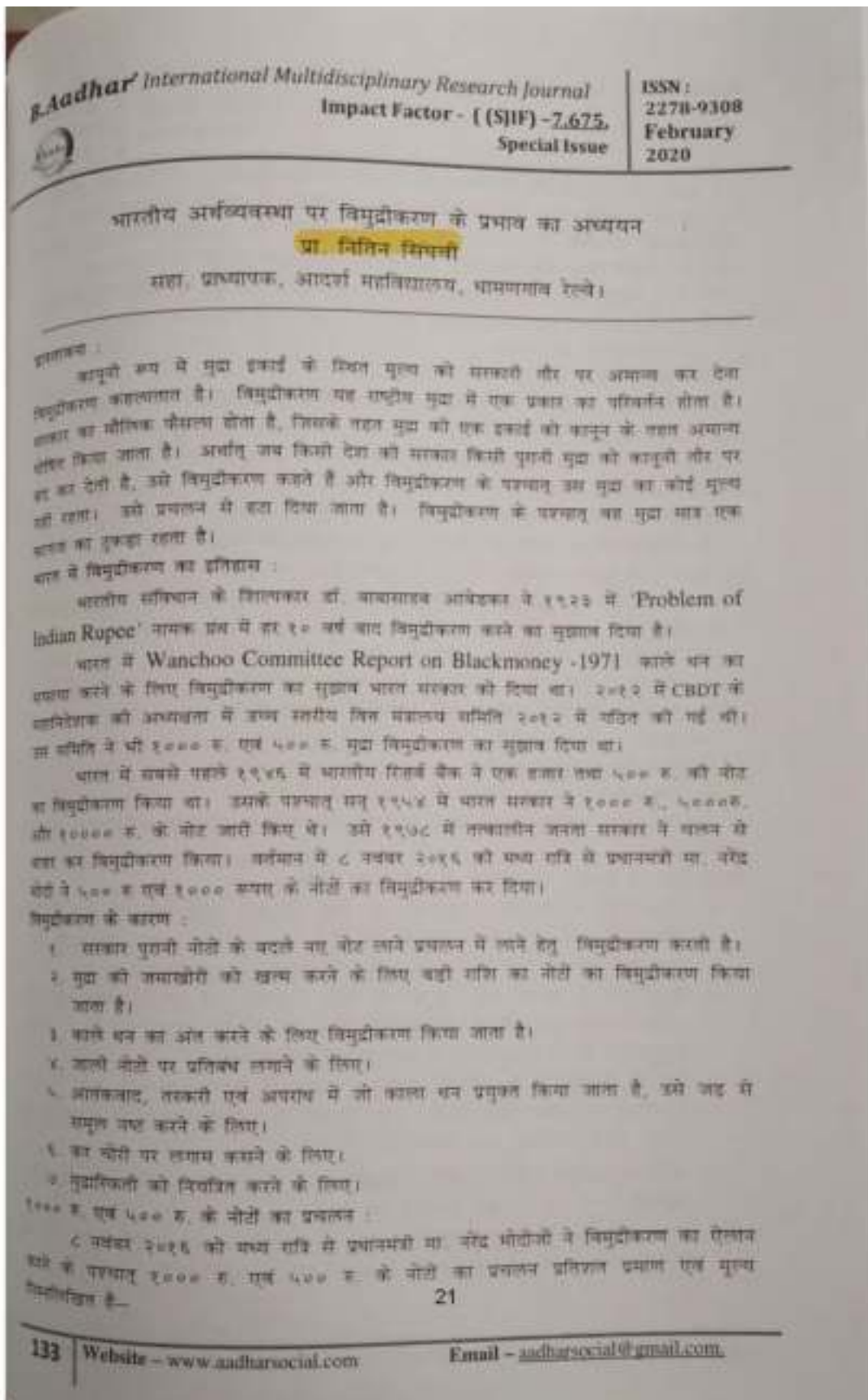
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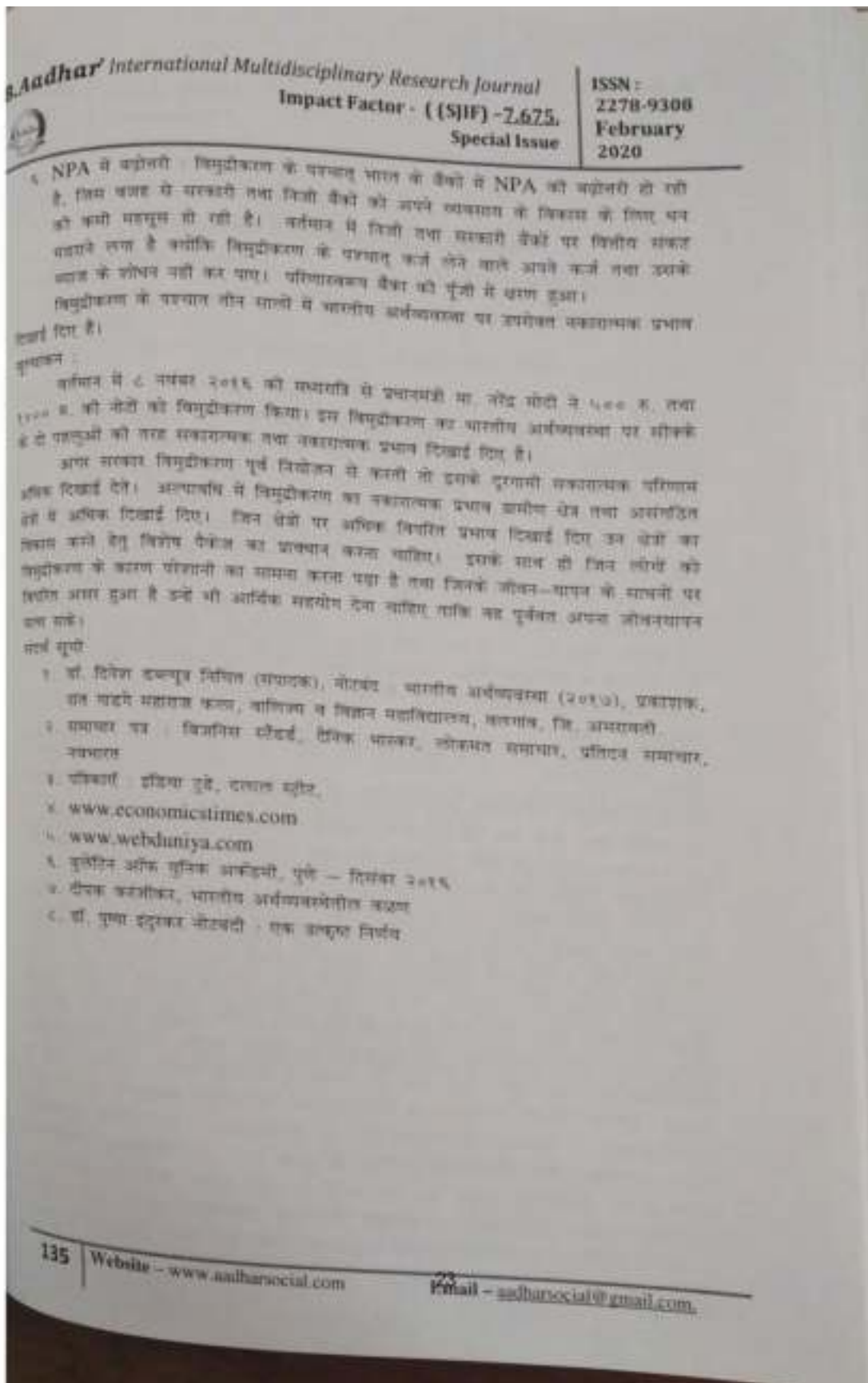


1. बरले धन को जड़ बनना।
2. जाली मोदी के प्रचलन पर लगाम लगाना।
3. बरले धन से बलाहूँ जाने वाली आत्मकमानी प्रतिस्पर्धी को जड़ से नष्ट करना।
4. का मोदी पर रोक लगाना।
5. रोक रीत मोधन प्रणाली को बहाल देना।
6. अर्थव्यवस्था को विकास को रति देना।

1. विद्युदीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रयोग नहीं है, क्योंकि कागज संकलन में सुविधा नहीं है।
2. देश में जाली लोगों का प्रचलन न हो सकता है।
3. विद्युदीकरण की प्रक्रिया देश में रोक रूकित जीवन प्रणाली में उल्लेखनीय बाधनी नहीं है।
4. देश में काले धन रखनेवाले लोगों की संख्या में कमी आई है।
5. देश में जो मुद्रा प्रणालन में नहीं थी, वह प्रणालन में आ गई।
6. काले धन से चलने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों पर रोक लगी।
7. हमारा कार्यभार में बंद हुई है।
8. सोबी बैंकिंग ठप हो गई है।
9. विद्युदीकरण को कारण अंधाधुन में भी कमी आई गई है।

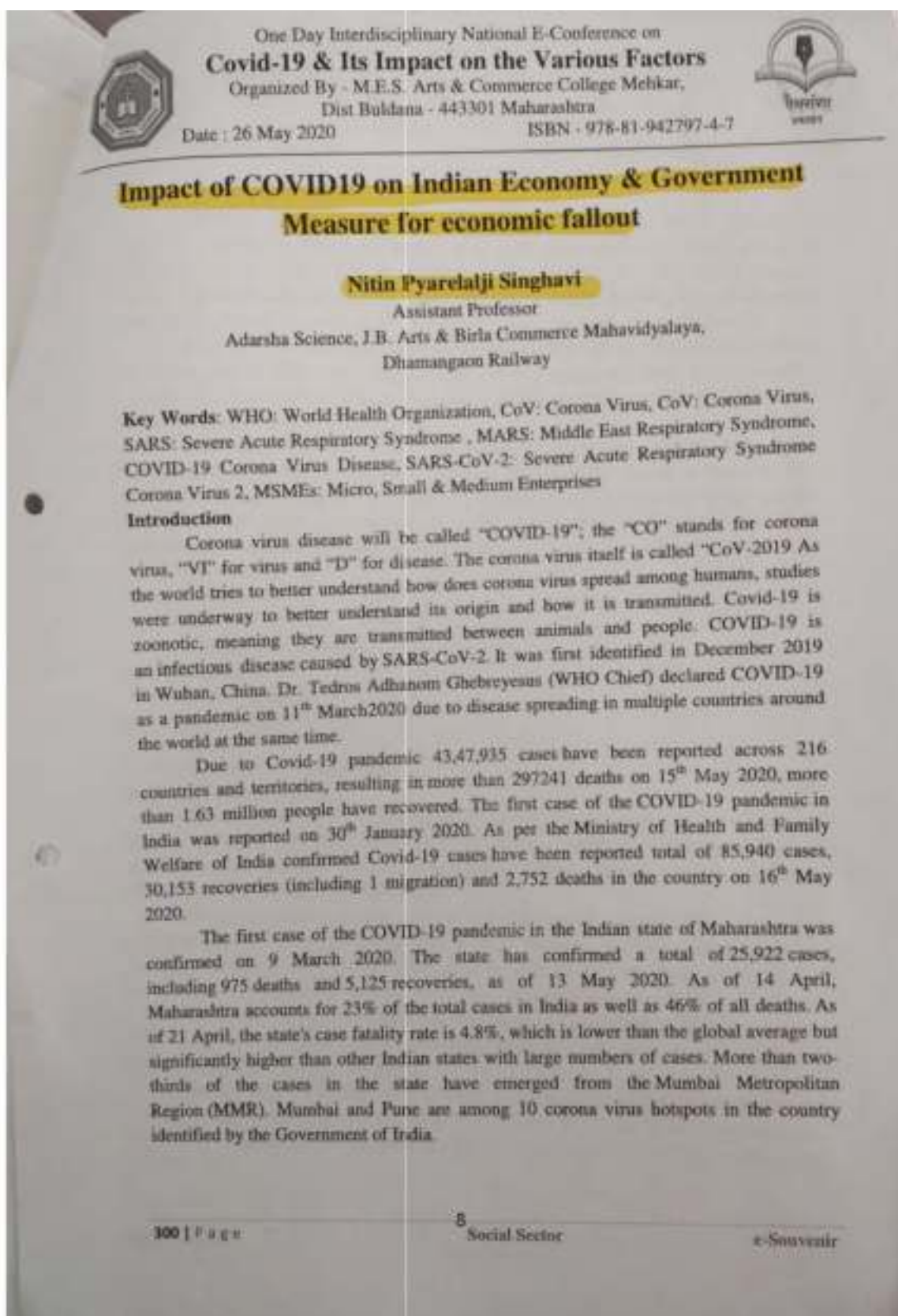
विमुद्रिकरण का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर वकारात्मक प्रभाव

1. विमृदीकरण के भारतीय अवलोकनका को रीढ़ माने जाने वाले कृषि क्षेत्र पर विपरीत परिणाम हुआ है। इस वजह किसानों को अपने कृषि पालक का उचित मान्य नहीं मिल पाया तथा कुछ प्रदेशों में किसान आत्महत्या की घटनाओं में बढ़ोतरी पाई गई है।
2. विमृदीकरण के परभाव काले धन को नष्ट करने में सरकार पूर्ण रूप से सफल नहीं थी, क्योंकि लगभग १८ प्रतिशत मुद्रा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास वापस आई है। हालांकि विमृदीकरण के जो लक्ष्य थे उसको अर्पित पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई।
3. देश में विमृदीकरण के परभाव असंगठित बजिक के रोजगार में कमी आई है तथा बेरोजगारी का औसत बढ़ गया है। एक अध्ययन की अनुसार वर्तमान में बेरोजगारी का औसत-वर्ष १० वर्षों में सबसे अधिक है।
4. औद्योगिक उत्पादन निर्देशांक (IIP) विमृदीकरण के परभाव IIP में दिन-ब-दिन कमी पाई गई है, जो वर्ष १० वर्षों में सबसे कम है।
5. प्रभावी माँग में कमी विमृदीकरण के परभाव आम जनता की उच्च शक्ति में घट पाई गई है, जिससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि देश में प्रभावी माँग में कमी आई है।





Impact of COVID 19 on indian economy & government measure for economic fallout



Impact on world Economy

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy is expected to shrink by over 3 per cent in 2020 – the steepest slowdown since the Great Depression of the 1930s. It is an outcome “far worse” than the 2009 global financial crises. Economies such as the US, Japan, the UK, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are expected to contract this year by 5.9, 5.2, 6.5, 7, 7.2, 9.1 and 8 per cent respectively.

Advanced economies have been hit harder, and together they are expected to grow by -6 per cent in 2020. Emerging markets and developing economies are expected to contract by -1 per cent. If China is excluded from this pool of countries, the growth rate for 2020 is expected to be -2.2 per cent.

China's GDP dropped by 36.6 per cent in the first quarter of 2020, while South Korea's output fell by 5.5 per cent, since the country didn't impose a lockdown but followed a strategy of aggressive testing, contact tracing and quarantining. In Europe, the GDPs of France, Spain and Italy fell by 21.3%, 19.2% and 17.5 % respectively. Most affected sector of world economy is given below

- Oil and natural gas
- Industrial Metals
- Food and beverages
- Aviation and Logistics
- Tourism
- On line shopping
- Entertainment
- Farming
- Contractions & Real Estates

Impact on Indian Economy

The economic impact of the 2019-20 corona virus pandemic in India has been largely disruptive. The World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since India's economic liberalization in the 1990s.

The former Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India has said that India should prepare for a negative growth rate in FY21. However, the International Monetary Fund projection for India for the Financial Year 2021-22 of 1.9% GDP growth is the highest among G-20 nations within a month, unemployment rose from 6.7% on 15 March to 26% on 19 April. During the lockdown, an estimated 14 crore (140 million) people have lost employment. More than 45% of households across the nation have reported an income drop as compared to the previous year.

Acuite Ratings & Research Ltd earlier this month estimated that the lockdown will cost the Indian economy almost USD 4.64 billion (over Rs 35,000 crore) every day and the entire 21-day lockdown will result in a GDP loss of almost USD 98 billion (about Rs 7.5 lakh crore).



One Day Interdisciplinary National E-Conference on Covid-19 & Its Impact on the Various Factors

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The Indian economy was expected to lose over 32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the first 21-days of complete lockdown, which was declared following the corona virus outbreak. Under complete lockdown, less than a quarter of India's \$2.8 trillion economic movement was functional. Up to 53% of businesses in the country were projected to be significantly affected. Supply chains have been put under stress with the lockdown restrictions in place; initially, there was a lack of clarity in streamlining what an "essential" is and what is not. Those in the informal sectors and daily wage groups are the most at risk. A large number of farmers around the country who grow perishables are also facing uncertainty. Various businesses such as hotels and airlines, are cutting salaries and laying off employees.

Extension of the nationwide lockdown till May 3 will inflict an economic loss of USD 234.4 billion, and result in stagnant GDP for calendar year 2020, as per British brokerage Barclays. Extension of the nationwide lockdown till May 17 will inflict an economic loss of USD more than 350 billion. Unemployment rate mount up to 24%. It is more alarming for unorganized sector and rural area.

Government Step:

Prime Minister announced financial package of 10% of India's GDP. This package is known as 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' of Rs 20 lakh Crore. The overall package, which stood at Rs 20,97,053 crore, included the Rs 1.92 lakh crore stimulus from measures announced by PM Modi recently such as the Pradhan Matri Garib Kalyan Package worth Rs 1.7 lakh crore. 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' package will help India in reviving the economy focus on land, labour, liquidity and laws and will benefit farmers, workers, taxpayers, MSMEs and cottage industry.

➤ 1st for MSMEs create employment around 11 crore people and have a GDP share of approximately 29 %. Out of the 16 announcements by government, six were dedicated to the MSME segment to infuse liquidity. This included Rs 3 lakh crore collateral-free loans and Rs 50,000 crore equity infusions for MSMEs through Fund of Funds. Liquidity relief measures worth Rs 30,000 crore were also announced for NBFCs, HFCs etc. and Rs 90,000 crore for power distribution companies. The minister also advised states and regulatory authorities for extending the registration and completion date of real estate projects under RERA to de-stress developers and ensure completion of projects for homebuyers to get their booked houses on time.

➤ 2nd for measures catered to migrant workers and street vendors. The Government introduced 'one nation one ration card' to allow migrant workers to buy ration from any depot in the country. A special credit facility of Rs 5,000 crore was announced to support around 50 lakh street vendors who will have access to an initial Rs 10,000 working capital. The minister also said that close to Rs 2 lakh crore will be given to farmers through Kisan credit cards while 2.5 crore farmers, including fishermen and animal husbandry farmers, would be able to get institutional credit at a concessional rate. The government allowed states to fund the food and shelter facilities to migrant workers from the disaster response fund that would cost Rs 11,000 crore to the centre.



Socio Economics Impact of E-governance on Common man



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Socio-Economic Impact of E-Governance On Common-Man

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E-Government harnesses information technologies (such as Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and mobile computing) to transform relations with citizens, businesses, and other arms of government. These technologies can serve a variety of different ends: better delivery of government services to citizens, improved interactions with business and industry, citizens empowerment through access to information, or more efficient government management. The resulting benefits can be less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth, and/or cost reductions.

E- Governance is a network of organizations to include government, nonprofit, and private-sector entities. The e- Governance scenario in India has evolved from mere computerization of government Department to initiatives which encapsulate the finer points of governance like citizen centricity, service orientation, accountability and transparency. In India, only 0.1 percent of the population has internet access at home; even many universities in India do have adequate email or internet facilities. Still, let us consider some Records, RTO, Supreme Court Decisions, Municipalities, Tax, Excise Passports, PF, Disaster Management to name a few.

What is e-Governance is Not?

- a) It is not about changing government processes and inter agency or inter personal relationships
- b) It is not limited to computerization of government offices
- c) It is not just about being able to type documents using computers
- d) It does not put government security and confidentiality at risk.

E-Governance is composed of three major components:

- 1. G2C (Government-to-Citizen) involves interaction of individual citizen with the government.
- 2. G2B (Government-to-Business) involves interaction of business entities with the government
- 3. G2G (Government-to-Government) involves interaction among government officials, whether within a government office or within government offices.

Impact of E-Governance

- 1. The major impact of e-governance is faster processing. Shorter wait, shorter queues, lesser corruption more transparency and etc.
- 2. The following impacts of e-governance are as follows
- 3. To make use of latest technologies that makes work sophisticated, easy and accurate
- 4. To increase transparency in the functioning of various departments.
- 5. To provide citizens access to information
- 6. To make efficient use of resources and time.
- 7. To enlighten people about the government's role in social and economic development
- 8. To strengthen the inner flaws in the working system
- 9. To improve the communication between government and citizens and government and business
- 10. To benefit rural India and bridge the digital divide to build a digital community
- 11. To get the productive and efficient work from the people

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Conclusion

E-governance is the government that uses technology and internet apps for enhancing the access of government-related information and delivery of it to the citizens and entities of government. This governance has its own economic and social impact.

Economically it helps in reducing costs and saving the budget, it provides a proper system for tax collection, it enhances the administrative process of communicating with citizens, and it develops the quality of location of economy benefitting a whole country by its services.

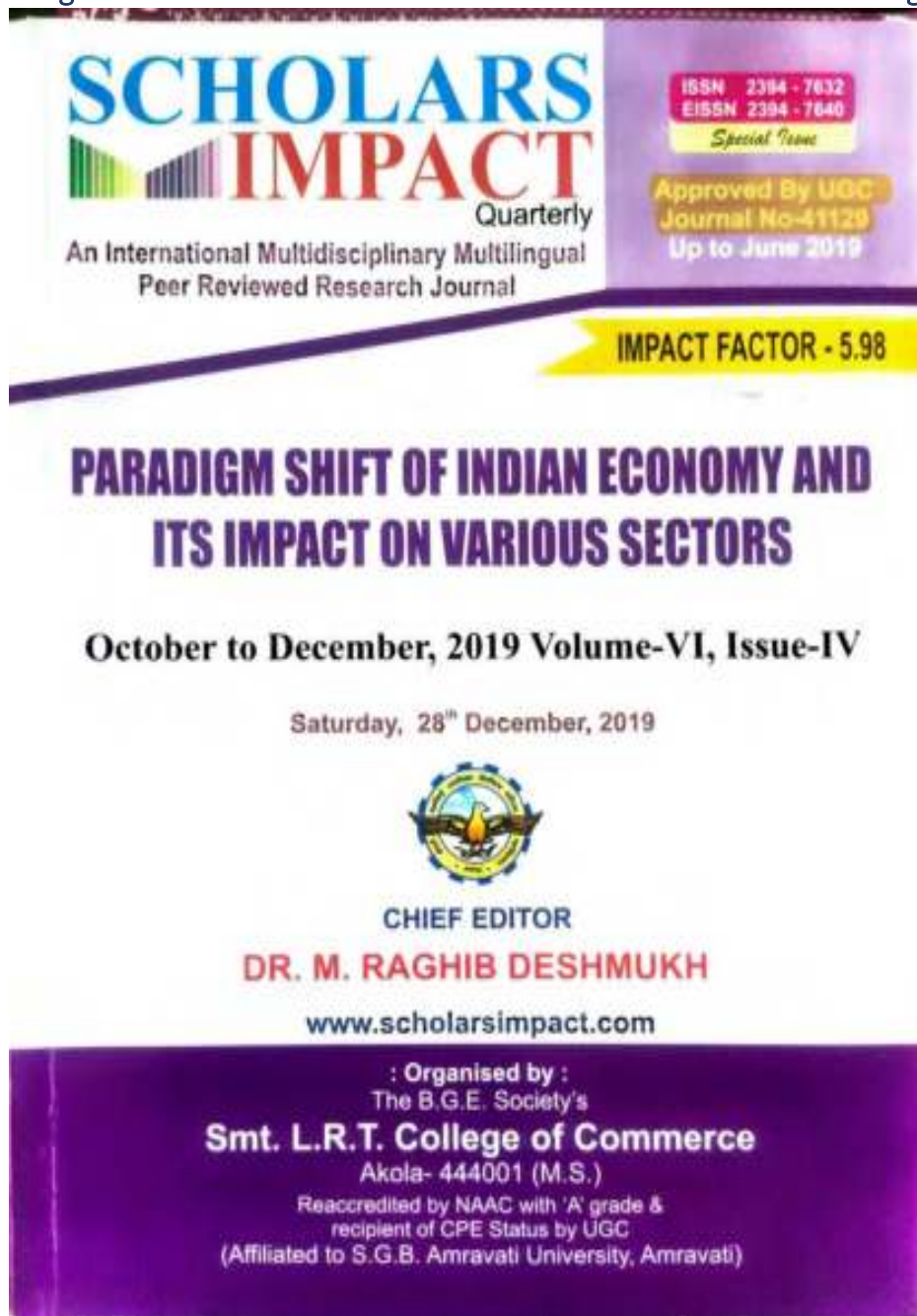
Socially it is able to maintain transparency in services of government to the people and helped in eradicating corruption; it developed efficiency in the delivery of services that reduced the usage of time, it made fast the distribution of services among people and it developed an effective interaction between citizens and government.

The key issue in evaluating e- Governance is the way in which it affects the nature of the relationship between political institutions bureaucracies and citizens; and whether it facilitates a relationship based on public accountability, participation and the transparency in the whole process; and whether it improves the socio- economic value of the whole nation as such.

In conclusion, one needs to understand that after a decade of e-governance India remains one of poorest countries in the world with 44.3 percent adult literacy rate, 25 percent without access to sanitation, 35 percent living below the poverty line, \$100 billion external debt and 128th rank in the recent HDI. E- Governance must show more than this dismal scenario of human conditions in India. After all, the poor citizens need the basic material preconditions of living – including food, health, education and employment – before they become interested in non-material concerns like information and knowledge provided by provided by e- governance. There is doubt that e- governance has been especially the affluent high-income families and foreign investors. But it is yet to be seen whether e-governance can eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and satisfy basic human needs in poor country like India.



Non-performing Assets of Public Sector Banks in India: Assessment and Emerging Issues



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NON PERFORMING ASSETS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA: ASSESSMENT AND EMERGING ISSUES

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Introduction:

A well-built banking sector is significant for a prosperous economy. The crash of the banking sector may have an unfavorable blow on other sectors. Banks shall be very cautious in lending, because they raise resources not just on fresh deposits, but also by recycling the funds received from the borrowers. Thus, when a loan becomes non-performing, it affects recycling of credit and credit creation. Apart from this, NPAs affect profitability as well, since higher NPAs require higher provisioning, which means a large part of the profits needs to be kept aside as provision against bad loans. Therefore, the problem of NPAs is not the concern of the lenders alone but is, indeed, a concern for policy makers as well who are involved in putting economic growth on the fast track.

The issue of non-performing assets (NPA), the root cause of the recent global financial crisis, has been drawing the attention of the policy makers and academicians of India alike. The problem of NPAs, which was ignored till recently, has been given considerable attention after liberalisation of the financial sector in India. Broadly speaking, NPA is defined as an advance where payment of interest or repayment of installment of principal (in case of term loans) or both remains unpaid for a certain period. In India, the definition of NPAs has changed over time. According to the Narasimham Committee Report (1991), those assets (advances, bills discounted, overdrafts, cash credit etc.) for which the interest remains due for a period of four quarters (180 days) should be considered as NPAs. Subsequently, this period was reduced, and from March 1995 onwards the assets for which the interest has remained unpaid for 90 days were considered as NPAs.

Magnitude of NPA in Indian Public Banking Sector:

At present NPA in the banking sector is debate topic because NPA is increasing year by year particularly in nationalized banks. The Gross Nonperforming assets of nationalized banks continued to mount over the last few years. On March 31, 2002 the total of Gross NPAs in nationalized banks was Rs.564.73 billion that is 11.1 percent of gross advances and 4.9 of total assets. Thereafter the gross NPAs have shown a decreasing trend and reached to level of Rs.389.68 billion at the end of March 2007. But the trend reversed after 2008 when NPAs rose significantly, NPAs increased most in between the years 2009-12, as the gross NPAs increased from Rs.449.57 billion in 2009 to Rs.1124.89 billion in 2011-12 and further to Rs.1644.62 billion in 2012-13. For the year 2013-14, the gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks increased by almost four times from March 2010 (Rs.599.26 billion) to March 2014 (Rs.2245.42 billion).

As per RBI data on domestic operations, the gross NPAs of PSBs, as on 30.6.2014, 31.3.2017, and 31.3.2019 (provisional data) were Rs. 2,24,542 crore, Rs. 6,41,057 crore and Rs. 7,10,109 crore respectively, which amounts to an increase of 10.77% over the last three financial years. RBI has apprised that the details of NPAs of PSBs as on 30.6.2019 are not available. Bank-wise details are at Annex.

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Gross NPA of Public Sector Banks

Bank	GNPA			% Age increase between 31.3.2017 and 31.3.2019
	As on 30.6.2014	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2019	
Acharya Bank	7,599	20,520	28,698	39.85%
Andhra Bank	6,827	17,670	28,974	63.97%
Bank of Baroda	10,641	34,935	40,388	15.61%
Bank of India	11,160	42,724	51,167	19.76%
Bank of Maharashtra	3,781	17,189	15,324	(-10.85%)
Central Bank	7,905	31,801	36,165	13.72%
Central Bank of India	11,449	27,251	32,356	18.73%
Corporation Bank	5,470	17,045	20,724	21.58%
Deva Bank	3,169	12,619	12,768	1.18%
IDBI Bank Limited	10,762	38,223	-	-
Indian Bank	4,415	9,588	13,156	37.21%
Indian Overseas Bank	8,781	32,521	32,416	(-0.33%)
Orissal Bank of Commerce	5,983	22,859	21,717	(-5.00%)
Punjab and Sind Bank	3,010	6,298	8,606	36.65%
Punjab National Bank	19,335	53,121	76,724	44.43%
State Bank of India (SBI)	56,830	1,05,549	1,70,813	61.83%
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,331	10,677	Merged with SBI	Merged with SBI
State Bank of Hyderabad	6,174	18,212		
State Bank of Mysore	2,490	9,915		
State Bank of Patiala	3,375	17,847		
State Bank of Travancore	3,282	8,817		
Uttarakhand Mahila Bank Limited	0	55		
Uttarakhand Bank	4,742	15,662	22,348	42.70%
UCC Bank	5,982	21,699	29,333	34.72%
United Bank of India	9,902	30,928	47,554	53.76%
United Bank of India	7,097	10,952	12,053	10.06%
Uttara Bank	2,069	6,382	8,923	39.82%

Source: RBI (domestic operations)

Note: IDBI Bank Limited was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019

Reasons for growing NPAs in the current perspective

One of the main causes of NPAs in banking sector is the directed loans system under which commercial banks are required a prescribed percentage of their credit (40%) to priority sectors. As of today nearly 7 percent of Gross NPAs are locked up in 'hard-core' doubtful and loss assets, accumulated over the years. Other important reasons for NPA in PSU are legal impediments and time consuming nature of asset disposal proposal, postponement of problem in order to show higher earnings, Manipulation of debtors using political influence.

Apart from the above mentioned reason other reasons that contribute in the rising NPAs in recent period are global recession coupled with internal factors like the slowdown in the domestic economy which had adversely affected the performance of corporate as well as small and medium enterprises leading to a negative impact on credit quality, switchover to system-based identification of NPAs by nationalized banks, slowdown of economic growth, and aggressive lending by banks in the past, especially during good times.

RBI Strategy against NPA :

4R's strategy is adopted by RBI which consist of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovering value from stressed accounts, recapitalising Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms in PSBs and

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- financial ecosystem to ensure a responsible and clean system. Steps taken under these strategies to expedite the enable resolution of NPAs of PSBs, and to improve the condition of banks include, inter-alia, the following:
- Over the last four financial years, PSBs were recapitalised to the extent of Rs. 3.12 lakh crore by infusion of Rs. 2.46 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over Rs. 0.66 lakh crore by themselves.
 - Key reforms were instituted in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda, include the following:
 - Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
 - Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been initiated thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
 - Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above Rs. 250 crore.
 - To ensure timely and better realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platform have been set up.

Enabled by the above steps, financial gains from cleaning of the banking system are now amply visible. Gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, have reduced over the last financial year (provisional data) by Rs. 1,35,366 crore, and as per RBI data on global operations, PSBs have recovered an amount of Rs. 3,09,568 crore over the last four financial years, including a record recovery of Rs. 1,21,171 crore in the last financial year (provisional data).

Conclusion and Suggestions:

Non-performing Asset (NPA) has emerged since over a decade as an alarming threat to the banking industry in our country sending distressing signals on the sustainability and endurability of the affected banks. High level of NPAs suggests high probability of a large number of credit defaults that affect the profitability, net-worth of banks and also erodes the value of the asset. The problem of NPAs is not only affecting the growth and reputation of banks but also the whole economy.

Though complete eradication of NPA in Banks is not possible however it can be controlled by proper strict loan recovery policy and strategies for reducing NPAs. Pre and post monitoring system should be devised and implemented at all level. Banks should create special recovery cells as head office/Zonal office/regional office levels identify critical branches for recovery. Fix targets of recovery plan and time bound action programme with proper techniques for each NPA should be drawn.

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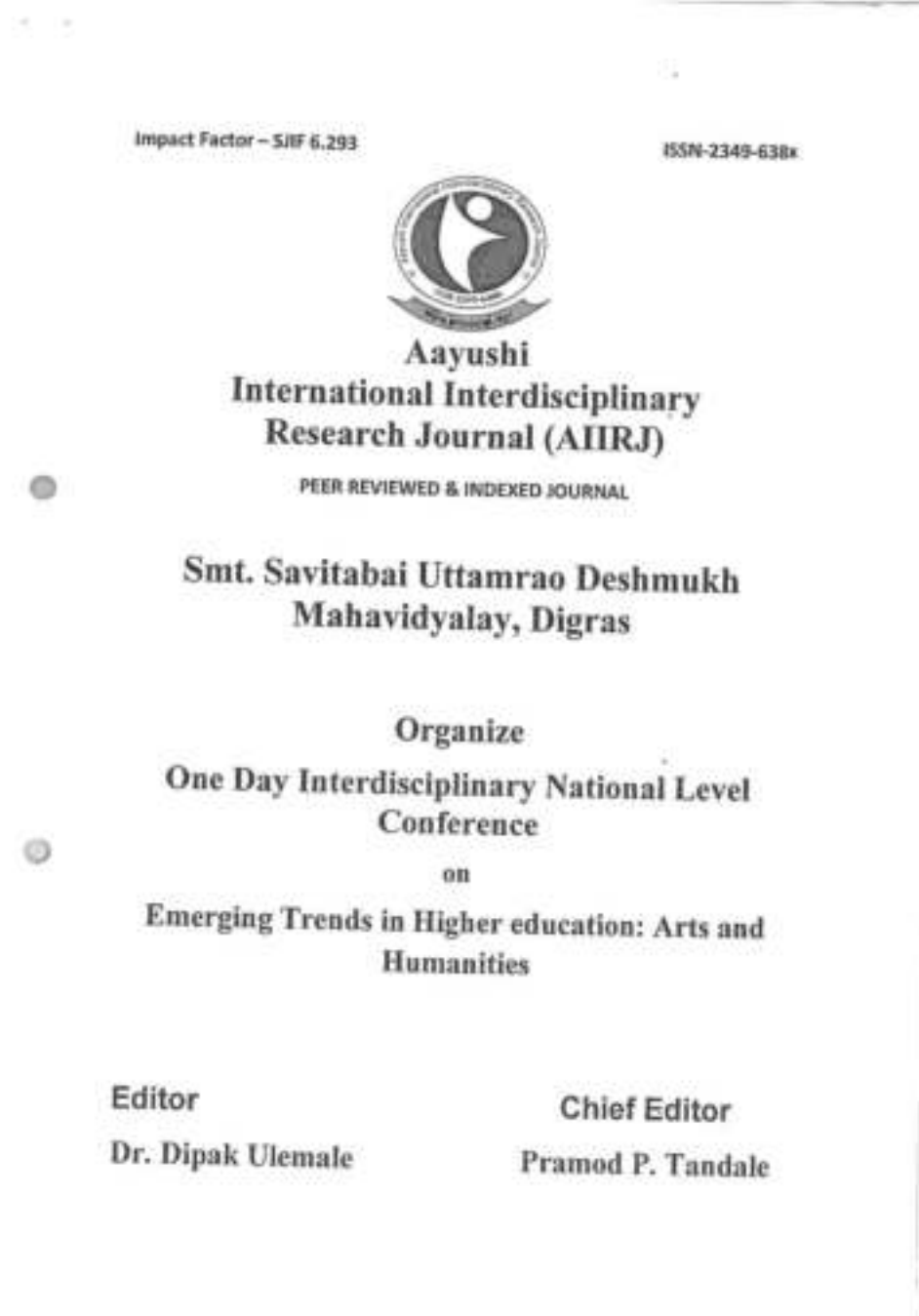
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आदर्श महाविद्यालय

धामंगाव तालुका, जि. अमरावती

“ जागतिकीकरण ” ही संकल्पना गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून सर्वसामान्य माणसाचा चर्चेचा विषय बनली आहे. २१ व्या शतकात जागतिकीकरणाचा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक इत्यादी प्रभाव जाणवतो. जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक विकासाने झालेला दिसून येतो. १९९१ मध्ये भारत सरकारने नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्वीकारले आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेत एक वेगळेच चळवळ लागले. जगातील अनेक राष्ट्रांमध्ये आर्थिक संबंधांचा विस्तार झाला. प्रत्येक राष्ट्र आपल्या आर्थिक विकासास चढवून आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील असतो. उद्यतीकरण, जागतिकीकरण व खाजगीकरण ही १९९१ च्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाची त्रिसूत्री आहेत. ज्यामध्ये सरकारी नियंत्रणे, परवाना पद्धत, राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रे संरक्षण, किंमत, भाडविल आगमन, गुंतवणूक, विदेशी व्यापार या सर्व बाबी जगजातीस खुल्या करण्याच्या जेणेकरून संपूर्ण जगाची अर्थव्यवस्था मुक्त होईल. काही अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारतासारख्या विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्थेत तंत्रज्ञानचे हस्तांतरण झाले औद्योगिकीकरणाचा वेग वाढून देश जलद गतीने विकासाच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करू लागला. प्रामुख्याने १९९१ पासून स्वीकारलेल्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाला आज जाळपास २९ वर्ष पूर्ण होत आहे. या काळात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतोळ विविध क्षेत्रावर जागतिकीकरणापाहिलेल्या परिणामांचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न लेखामध्ये घेण्यात आला आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ :

१९९१ नंतर भारताने आपल्या आर्थिक धोरणात उद्यतीकरण, जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण या त्रिसूत्रीचा अंगीकार केला. मुस्वातातील जागतिकीकरण हे मूलतः उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्राच्या संदर्भासह स्वीकारण्यात आले. नंतर १९९५ पासून खऱ्या अर्थाने इतर क्षेत्रांमध्ये त्याचा स्वीकार करण्यात आला. जग ही संपुक्त बाजारपेठ असणे जागतिकीकरणाने घ्ये आहे. बाजारपेठेमुळे व्यापारासाठी राज्यांच्या सीमारेषा फिकट होतात, अर्थात त्या ठिकाणी स्वतः आणि रास्त कच्चा माल आणि इतर आदाणे उपलब्ध असतील अशा जगातील कोणत्याही ठिकाणी उत्पादन घेणे होय. जागतिक विकासाच्या मते जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण करण्याची प्रक्रिया होय.

जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे अशी एक प्रक्रिया आहे की ज्या प्रक्रियेत वस्तु, सेवा, भाडविल, तंत्रज्ञान आणि ज्ञान यांची देवाण-घेवाण मुक्तपणे होण्याच्या अनुषंगाने राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील एकीकरण केली होय. यामुळे निरनिराळ्या देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था मध्ये समन्वय, सापेक्षता व परस्परवलंबन दिसून येते. यामुळे कुटुंबिक म्हणजे संपूर्ण पृथ्वी एका कुटुंबाप्रमाणे आहे. असा जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ अभिप्रेत आहे. या अनुषंगाने जो आर्थिक विकास होतो मानवाच्या दराडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ होते त्याचबरोबर मानवी जीवनशैली निगडोत असलेल्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक घटकावर त्याचा परिणाम जाणवतो. त्या परिणामाचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न सदर लेखामध्ये करण्यात आला आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाने परिणाम :

- **कृषी क्षेत्र :** २४ एप्रिल १९९४ रोजी मोरक्को या मोरक्को देशातील शहरात झालेल्या व्यापार करारत शेती क्षेत्राचा समावेश करण्यात आला. त्यानंतर शेवटालासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार खुला करण्यात आला.

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स्वातंत्र्य शेतकऱ्यांना खते, विज, कर्ज, व्याज, बी-बियाणे, शेती आयाणे इत्यादी वरील सबसिडी दिली जात होती. ती कमी करावी अशी शिफारस करण्यात आली. यामुळे शेती क्षेत्रावर याचे नकारात्मक परिणाम झाले. या कारणांने भारतातील कृषी मालाचा उत्पादन खर्च वाढत आहे. तसेच विकसित राष्ट्र छुप्पा प्रकारे कृषी क्षेत्राला अनुदान देतात. म्हणून आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत त्यांना कमी किमतीत माल विकणे फायदेशीर ठरते. या स्पर्धेतून सीमांत शेतकरी बाहेर फेकला जात आहे.

- **उद्योगक्षेत्र :** जागतिकीकरणामुळे बाजारपेठेत जीवणेची स्पर्धा निर्माण झाली आहे. विकसित राष्ट्रांनी बाजारपेठ खुली केल्यामुळे त्यांच्याकडे असलेले अद्यावत तंत्रज्ञान आधुनिक यंत्रे इत्यादीमुळे कमी खर्चात उच्च दर्जाचा माल तयार होतो. त्या मालाची भारतीय माल टिकवू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे भारतातील काही उद्योग बंद पडले आहेत तर काही उद्योग आकार घेतले आहेत. या क्षेत्रामुळे नवीन उद्योग सुरू होत नाहीत व जुन्या उद्योगाचा विकास होईल अशी अपेक्षा होती. परंतु विकसित राष्ट्रांचे कुशल व्यवस्थापन, कार्यक्षम तंत्र, आणि बांधकामे लहान उद्योग क्षेत्रात घेतलेल्या प्रवेशामुळे त्यांनी चोट्टी चिप्स, टोमॅटो सॉस, चॉकलेट, सौंदर्यप्रसाधने, औषधी निर्माण, इलेक्ट्रिकल्स वस्तू, मोबाईल, गॅजेट्स गॅजेट्स वस्तू बाबत भारतीय बाजारपेठ काबीज केली आहे असे दिसून येते.
- **सेवाक्षेत्र :** बहुराज्य, दळणवळण, पर्यटन, मनोरंजन, बांधकाम, अभियांत्रिकी, माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान, शिक्षण, आरोग्य, सुरक्षा इत्यादींचा समावेश सेवा क्षेत्रात होतो. सद्यस्थितीत संरक्षण आणि रेल्वे सेवा बगळता सर्व क्षेत्रे खाजगी क्षेत्रासाठी खुले करण्यात आले आहे. त्याच बरोबर कृषी, उद्योग, व्यापार, या सेवा क्षेत्राचे योगदान वाढत आहे. सद्यस्थितीत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कुचिश्चान अवस्थेतून सेवा प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे वाटचाल करीत असल्याचे चित्र दिसून येत आहे. हे प्रगत देशांचे वैशिष्ट्य मानले जाते. तसेच सेवाक्षेत्राचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाटा वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते. देशाच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासासाठी सेवाक्षेत्र 'जीवनरेखा' ठरले आहे. भारतात सेवा क्षेत्राचा वाटा १९५०-५१ मध्ये ३३.३ टक्के होता. २०१२-१३ मध्ये वाढून ५६.५ टक्के इतका झाला आहे. अमेरिकेत ७० टक्के, जपान जवळपास ६० टक्के लोकसेवा क्षेत्रात काम करतात. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत सेवा क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व झपाट्याने वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते.
- **व्यापार क्षेत्र :** सामान्यपणे व्यापार क्षेत्राचा देशातील अंतर्गत आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचा अर्धा देशाच्या आयात-निर्यातीच्या संबंध येतो. जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारताला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रा स्वीकारणे लागले, यामुळे बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांनी भारतात प्रवेश केला. त्यामुळे भारतीय उद्योगांचे काट टाकली. ते विदेशी माल सोबत स्पर्धा करू लागले. एकंदर मालाचा दर्जा सुधारला. त्याच्या काही प्रमाणात भारताच्या निर्यातीला फायदा झाला जागतिकीकरणाची भारतीय विदेशी व्यापारावर काही प्रमाणात अनुकूल तसेच प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाले. परंतु देशी व्यापाराचा एकूण आढावा घेत अगदील एकूण आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात भारतीय निर्यातीचा वाटा फारसा वाढलेला दिसून येत नाही. कारण जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेचे धोरण भारतापेक्षा विकसित राष्ट्रांना जास्त फायदाच आहे असे म्हणता येईल.
- **बँकिंग क्षेत्र :** १९ जुलै १९६९ रोजी एक सूचना काढून १४ मोठ्या बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण करण्यात आले. आज या घटनेला पन्नास वर्षे पूर्ण झाले आहे. सद्यस्थितीत अनेक बड्या बँका डबघाईला आल्यामुळे त्यांचे विलीनीकरण करण्याची प्रक्रिया वेगाने चालू आहे. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय बँकांचे स्वरूप बदलले व सामान्य माणूस आज बँकिंग व्यवहाराशी जोडला गेला आहे. तसेच जमीन व निमशाही भाषात बँकांचा विकास झाला आहे. त्यामुळे काही बँकांची मातेदारी संपुष्टात आली आहे. ए.टी.एम, नेट बँकिंग, नवीन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे बँकिंग व्यवहार पाहण्याला असे दिसते. असे असले तरी उदार आर्थिक धोरण परकीय बँकांचा भारतात प्रवेश हे एक बँकां समोर आव्हान ठरत आहे. भारतीय बँकांच्या निर्णय प्रक्रियेमुळे, बुद्धी

कर्ज, व्यवसायाच्या वाढता खर्च, बँक व्यवसायातील कुटी इत्यादी कारणांमुळे भारतीय बँक व्यवसाय अडथळीत आला असला तरी बँकिंग सोबत अमुलाग्र बदल करून बँकिंग क्षेत्र प्रगतीपाधार वेग्यासाठी जागतिकीकरणाचा उपयोग करून घेता येईल.

- **रोजगार क्षेत्र** : भारतात विदेशी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांनी प्रवेश केला. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतात नवीन तंत्रज्ञान व यंत्रणा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ लागला. उत्पादन वाढीसाठी श्रमप्रधान तंत्र ऐवजी भांडवलप्रधान तंत्राला प्राधान्य देण्यात येऊ लागले. त्यामुळे भारतासारख्या श्रमप्रधान देशात बेरोजगारीचे संकट निर्माण झाले. उद्योग, सेवा, व्यापार क्षेत्रात यंत्र, तंत्र, संगणकाच्या वापरामुळे उत्पादन वाढीचा वेग जाही वाढला असला तरी यंत्रणांची गरज कमी झाली आहे तसेच बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांनी देशातील कंपन्यांना ओव्हरटेक केले आहे. त्यावाही परिणाम रोजगार घटोवर झाल्याचे दिसून येते. १९९१ पासून अनेक लघु, मध्यम तसेच कुटीर उद्योग बंद पडून त्यातील कामगार बेकार झाले आहेत. शेवटी श्रम वायाविण्यासाठी तंत्रज्ञान विकसित केले हे तंत्रज्ञान श्रमप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेत संकट म्हणून समोर आले आहे.
- **पर्यटन क्षेत्र** : आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या वाढत पर्यटन हा एक प्रमुख व्यवसाय म्हणून मान्य झाला आहे. जगातील वायलंड, मलेशिया, सिंगापूर, स्वित्झर्लंड या अर्थव्यवस्था श्रमुष्याने पर्यटन प्रधान आहेत. या व्यवसायांमुळे पर्यटनीय चलनाची वाढी होते. भारतात पैसागिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक वृत्तीच्या विविधतेमुळे भारताला पर्यटनच नंदनवन म्हणतात. भारताने मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केल्यापासून परदेशी पर्यटकांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. डॉ. नरेंद्र जाधव यांच्या मते पर्यटन व्यवसायात रोजगार संधी अनेक आहेत. हॉटेल्स, अल्पोहार गृह, मार्गदर्शक, वाहतूक, वस्तु, भरतकाम, हस्तकला हे बटक पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करतात. यामधून पर्यटकांच्या ठिकाणी रेल्वे, हॉटेल्स, विमानतळ, वाहतूक व्यवस्था इत्यादी सुविधांमुळे अनेक लोकांना रोजगार मिळतो, व त्यामुळे त्या भागाचा विकास साधला जातो. तसेच देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत पर्यटनामुळे तांत्रिक ज्ञानाचे व संस्कृतीचे अंदाज-प्रदान होऊन विकासाला हातभार लागतो.
- **गुंतवणूक क्षेत्र** : भारत सरकारने विकासाला चालना देण्यासाठी बेट परकीय गुंतवणुकीची परवानगी दिली. बघता बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांना भारतात गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी आमंत्रित करतात. गुंतवणूक धोरणातील स्पष्टता, लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांना संरक्षण तसेच शेती आधारीत उद्योगांना आर्थिक धोकादायक ठरतार नाही याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक होते. कारण जगातील ब्राझील, वायलंड, इंडोनेशिया या देशात किरकोळ क्षेत्रात विदेशी गुंतवणुकीला परवानगी दिल्यामुळे स्वदेशी धरें बंद करणे लागले. ही वेळ भारतावर येणार नाही. व्यापार क्षेत्र हे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील अतिशय महत्वाचे क्षेत्र आहे. कोटपाणी भारतीयच्या रोजगार प्राप्ती व उपजीविकेचे ते एक साधन आहे, त्याचा जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रवाहात परकीय कंपन्यांच्या स्पर्धेत या क्षेत्राचा बळी उभार नाही म्हणून सरकारने गुंतवणूक धोरणाची काळजीपूर्वक अंमलबजावणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- **ग्रामीण विकास** : भारतात ग्रामीण विकासावर जागतिकीकरणाने साधक-बाधक परिणाम झालेले दिसून येतात. कृषी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आधार आहे. कृषीला मिळणारे अनुदान विकसित राष्ट्रात जास्त आहे. शेतीला लागणारे विद्युत, अन्नधान्य, छते, औषधी, कोडनाराके याबाबतीत बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांनी ग्रामीण भागात प्रवेश केला आहे. याद्वारे शेतकऱ्यांना लुटण्याचा मार्ग निर्माण झाला आहे. विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्राच्या काळावर शेती करण्यायोग्य जमीनी ही उद्योग व सेवा तसेच पर्यावणी क्षेत्राकडे वळविण्यात आल्या आहे. तसेच व्यापार शेती, कपड शेत, सहकार शेती, गट शेती या नवीन संकल्पना ग्रामीण भागात येत आहेत. जागतिकीकरणामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील पायाभूत सुविधांच्या विकासात गती निर्माण झाली असली तरी ग्रामीण भागातील स्वावलंबी अर्थव्यवस्था बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या आगमन झाल्याने बळपत आल्याचे दिसते.

National Conference on Impact of Migration on Rural and Urban Area in India Organized By :- Shri. Manohar Hari Khapane College of Arts & Commerce, Pachal	2nd Feb. 2020

वरील विवेचनावरून असे लक्षात येते की भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत एकाबाजूला लोकसंख्या निर्वहणात आलेले अपयश आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूला जागतिकीकरणाचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे बेरोजगारी वाढली आहे. या प्रक्रियेत आर्थिक विकासात सहभागी होण्यासाठी आर्थिक धोरण बदल करण्यात आले. त्या बदलत्या विविध क्षेत्रांवर परिणाम झालेले दिसून येते. या प्रक्रियेत जशीजशी गती प्राप्त होईल, तशी तशी जगातील अनेक राष्ट्रांतील व्यापारामध्ये वाढ होईल यामुळे अनेक देशांतील लोकांचे सांस्कृतिक संबंध वृद्धित होतील. अर्थात जागतिकीकरण तात्त्विकदृष्ट्या सर्वच राष्ट्रांना फायद्याचे ठरू शकते त्यासाठी निरक्षर समतेत पातळीवर स्पर्धा टिकवणे आवश्यक आहे.

जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेचा भारत सभासद झाल्यापासून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर काही वाईट तर काही चांगले परिणाम झाले आहेत. उदा. विदेशी भांडवल गुंतवणुकीत वाढ, नवीन यंत्र, तंत्राचे अंगण, औद्योगिक व कृषी विकास, संस्कृतीची देवाण-घेवाण, उपभोग्यत वाढ, राहणीमानात बदल इत्यादी परिणाम सकारात्मक स्वरूपाचे आहेत, असा गैरतीने जागतिकीकरण भारतासाठी एक आव्हान तर आहेच पण एक संधी आहे. भारत देशाला मजबूत आणि पुढातन संस्कृतीचा वारसा लाभला असल्यामुळे हा देश जागतिकीकरणाने आम्हाला खेळतेले पात संका नाही. या आव्हानाला सामील जाण्यासाठी, उत्पादन पद्धती सुधारणा करून उत्पादनात नवीन्य आणून नवीन संशोधन केले पाहिजे. त्याची जुनी कार्यपद्धती सोडून नवीन अद्यावात ज्ञान मिळवणे आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ :

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**४) सिंचनाच्या सुविधेत वाढ :**

नवीन कुशी घोरणाच्या अंतर्गत देशात सिंचन सुविधेचा विस्तार करण्यात आला. यामध्ये मोठी भरणी, काटवे, पाझर तलाव, विहिरी, कृत्रिमिका इत्यादी साधनांची निर्मिती केल्यामुळे कृषीच्या सिंचन क्षेत्रात वाढ झाली. १९५१ मध्ये देशातील एकूण सिंचन क्षेत्र २२३ लाख हेक्टर होती. २००८-२००९ मध्ये १००३ लाख हेक्टर झाली. सरकार आर्थिक नियोजनात सिंचन प्रकल्पाकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले. पहिल्या पंचवर्षिक योजनेत शेती व जलसिंचनाबाबत खर्च ६०० कोटी रुपये होता. तो बाराव्या पंचवर्षिक योजनेत केवळ सिंचनाकरील खर्च ३,४१,९०० कोटी झाला.

५) व्यावसायिक शेतीचा दृष्टीकोन :

भारतात हरितक्रांती पूर्वी शेती ही पारंपारिक पद्धतीने केली जात असे. त्यात जुनाट पंढ व तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात येत असल्यामुळे उत्पादन पाहिले त्या प्रमाणात होत नसे. उदरनिर्वाह किंवा जीवन जगण्यासाठी शेती करण्याचा दृष्टिकोन शेतकऱ्यांचा होता. परंतु हरित क्रांतीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली, आर्थिक परिस्थितीत सुधारणा झाली. आधुनिक पद्धतीने शेती केल्यास आपल्या उत्पन्नात, जीवनमानात सुधारणा होई असा आत्मविश्वास शेती करणाऱ्या कष्टकरी शेतकरी मिळाला. हा दृष्टीकोन हरितक्रांतीने शेतकऱ्यांचा दिला. आता शेतकरी शेती हा व्यवसाय किंवा उद्योग आहे असे समजतो.

६) विदेशी व्यापारात वाढ :

१९६० पूर्वी भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश असून ही अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत विदेशी व्यापारावर निर्भर होता. १९६०-६१ मध्ये भारत सरकारने १८१ कोटी रुपये किमतीच्या अन्नधान्याची आयात केली होती. २०००-०१ मध्ये गहू व तांदूळ वगळता इतर अन्नधान्याची आयात केवळ १० कोटीची झाली. यामुळे परकीय चलनाची बचत झाली. हरित क्रांतीमुळे उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाल्यामुळे एका बाजूने आयात बंद झाली तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने निर्यात वाढल्याने विदेशी भागीदारीच्या साठ्यात वाढ झाली.

७) आधुनिक पंढ तंत्राची उपलब्धता :

सखोल प्रमाणात शेती करून कमी वेळात व कमी खर्चात उत्पादन घेण्यासाठी नवीन पंढ व तंत्राचा विकास करण्यात आला. यंत्रणी पंढ, हार्व्हेस्टर, विद्युत पंप सेट, ट्रॅक्टर, रोलर, रोलर, रोलर इत्यादी आधुनिक पद्धतीच्या यंत्रांमुळे शेतीच्या उत्पादन क्षमतेत वाढ झाली. १९५०-५१ मध्ये यांत्रिकीकरण हा खाली मिनीतील क्षेत्रफळ दशलक्ष हेक्टर एवढे होते. ते २००१-०२ मध्ये १८६ दशलक्ष हेक्टर एवढे झाले. १९५०-५१ मध्ये ट्रॅक्टरची संख्या ०.१ लाख होती ती २००१-०२ मध्ये २६.४ लाख झाली आणि सद्यस्थिती त्यात वाढल्याने वाढ होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. नवीन यंत्रांचा शोध घेण्यासाठी संशोधन चालू आहे. या नव्या संसाधनांच्या वापरामुळे कृषी उत्पादनाच्या गतीत वाढ होण्यास मदत होईल.

८) व्यापारी पिकांच्या उत्पादनात प्रोत्साहन :

सुधारित व उच्च प्रतीच्या विधान्यांच्या जातीचा शोध लागल्यामुळे असे विधाने कमी वेळात भरपीस उत्पादन देऊ लागल्या. तसेच सेडिव शेती पैदा रासायनिक शेती करण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांचा कल वाढला. या खाताच्या वापरामुळे उत्पादन जलदगतीने वाढण्यास मदत झाली आणि सिंचनाच्या सोयी मुळे कपूर, ताग, ऊस, तेलबिया, फळे, फुले व्यापारी पिकांच्या उत्पादन वाढीला प्रोत्साहन मिळाले.

हरित क्रांतीचे प्रतिकूल प्रभाव :

हरितक्रांतीच्या कृषी उत्पादनावर अनुकूल परिणाम झाले. यामुळे काही पिकांच्या उत्पादनात प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत भारत आत्मनिर्भर झाला. देशाची अन्नात कमी झाली. या यशस्वीतेवर हरितक्रांतीचा काही दुष्परिणाम झाल्याचे सुद्धा दिसून येते. खते, कीटकनाशके, औषधे, रासायनिक पदार्थांचा पिकांवर वापर झाल्यामुळे पिकांच्या मुळाव्या नकलात्मक प्रभाव पडला. शेतजमिनीचा कस कमी झाला, अशा प्रकारचे दुष्परिणाम दिसू लागले आहे. त्याची सविस्तर चर्चा पुढील प्रमाणे करण्यात आली आहे.

१) कृषी विकासपुरती मर्यादित :

हरितक्रांतीच्या काळात गहू, तांदूळ आणि काही प्रमाणात बाजरासारख्या पिकांना प्रत्यक्ष बाकीच्या पिकांच्या उत्पादकापेक्षा अपेक्षेप्रमाणे वाढ झालेली दिसून येत नाही. कृषिभागाच्या अर्थी त्यासाठी पिकांच्या बाबतीत हरितक्रांतीच्या फारसे यश आल्याचे दिसून येत नाही.

२) संस्थागत सुधारणांचे दुर्लक्ष :

हरितक्रांतीच्या अंमलबजावणी सोबत भू-सुधारणांकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आले. कुठे शेती, जमीन धारणा मर्यादित, कुठेच त्याची जमीन, भू-दान वाढवणे अशा प्रकारच्या भू-सुधारणा राबविण्यात सरकारला फारसे यश आले नाही. परिणामी जमीन खताच्या मालकीची समस्यामुळे त्या सुधारणा, विम, विहीर, मोठे पंप इत्यादी उत्पादन वाढीसाठी आवश्यक सुधारणा करण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांनी दुर्लक्ष केले.

३) उत्पादनातील विषमतेत वाढ :

कृषी मध्ये आधुनिक यंत्रणा वापरामुळे मोठ्या शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पादन जास्त प्रमाणात वाढले परंतु अल्पभूधारक व सिंचन शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतीचा आकार लहान असल्यामुळे त्यांना आधुनिक यंत्रणा वापर करणे आले नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांचा उत्पादन कमी झाले, मोठे शेतकरी अधिक श्रीमंत झाले. त्यामुळे आर्थिक विषमता वाढली.

४) मर्यादित राज्यात यशस्वी :

पंजाब, हरियाणा, हरियाणा उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, तामिळनाडू ही राज्ये यशस्वीत इतर राज्यात हरितक्रांतीची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी झाली नाही. ज्या भागात जलसाठा भरपूर आहे त्याच भागात प्रभाव दिसून येतो, अर्थातच हरितक्रांतीचा सर्वांगीण विकास असा सर्वत्र राज्यांना लाभ झालेला दिसून येत नाही.

५) भारतीय शेतीची भांडवलशाही कडे वाटचाल :

मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन घेण्यासाठी शेतीत जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात भांडवलवाची गरज भासू लागली. विहीर, कृष्यंत्रिका, ट्रॅक्टर, जलसिंचन सुविधा, रासायनिक खते इत्यादीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात भांडवलवाची गरज असल्यामुळे केवळ ही खर्ची मोठ्या शेतकऱ्यांपुरतीच मर्यादित राहिली. मोठ्या शेतकऱ्यांकडे संपत्तीचे केंद्रीकरण झाले, उदरनिर्वाह करण्यासाठी असलेली शेती गुंतवणूक व परावा असे स्वल्प ट्रेडन नवीन शेतकरी भांडवलदार वर्ग निर्माण झाला.

६) कृषी मालाच्या योग्य भाव नाही :

सर्वातम जागावरील शेती खार्चिक पद्धतीची झालेली आहे. विधाने, खते, औषधे, कीटकनाशके, शेती संबंधित यंत्रे, अवजारे यांचे सरकार विविध प्रकारचे कर आकारतात. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या किमती वाढतात, तसेच सातत्याने कृषी आपत्तीवरचे अनुदानात घट होत आहे. याचा एकत्रित परिणाम शेतमाल्याच्या उत्पादनखर्चा वाढला परंतु या शेतमाल्याचा योग्य भाव मिळवून देण्यास सरकारला अपयश आले आहे. याची दृष्ट शेतकरी वर्षांभर पोहोचत असून त्याची रीक परिस्थिती विकट झाली आहे.

७) बेकारीत वाढ झाली :

शेती क्षेत्रात आधुनिक यंत्रणा वापर करण्यात आल्यामुळे मानवी भांडवलवाची पायली कमी झाली. ट्रॅक्टर, बाळणी, कापणी यंत्र, फवारणी यंत्र, इत्यादी यंत्रांची वचत करणाऱ्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे मानवी श्रमचे बायली कमी होऊन बेकारीत वाढ झाली. प्रामुख्याने भारतात ग्रामीण भागात लोकांसमोरील मोठ्या प्रमाणात राहिले. त्यांना कुशिक्षित रोजगार संधी जास्त असताना, परंतु शेती भांडवलवाचा झाल्यामुळे त्यांना रोजगार गमवता लागला.

८) शेतकऱ्यांचे अवलंबित्व वाढले :

दुर्दैवाचा काळो परंपरागत पद्धतीने शेती करण्यात येत होती. शेतीसाठी त्यांच्यासाठी विधाने, रीत खते, कीट प्रविष्ट औषधी, शेती खांदित्व, बैल जोडी, यंत्रणा, इत्यादीसाठी भांडवलवाची गरज पडत होती. ह्या सर्व आदाने तो बाजारातून विकून आणीत नसे. परंतु सध्याच्यात या सर्व आदानासाठी त्याला इतरांवर अवलंबून राहणे लागले. या आदानाच्या वाढत्या भरमेसाठी विक्रीत त्याच्या परवडत नाही. त्यामुळे शेती उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ झाली असून शेती करणे कठीण होऊन बसले आहे.

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सारांश :

हरितक्रांतीचे भारताच्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर अनुकूल तसेच प्रतिकूल प्रभाव याबाबत सर्वां आपण केली आहे. प्रतिकूल प्रभावाने प्रमाण तसे कमी करता येईल, तसेच सर्व राज्यांमध्ये हरितक्रांती राबवून देशाच्या समतोल कृषी विकास करता येईल असे आवाहन विद्योजन करण्यासाठी क्रांतीचे फायदे अल्पभूधारक, सीमांत शेतकरी, तसेच शेतमजूर वर्गाला तोपर्यंत मिळत नाही तोपर्यंत ही यशस्वी झाली असे म्हणता येणार नाही. यासाठी शेतकरी वर्गाला अल्प दरात कर्ज पुरवठा करणे, लहान प्रकल्प, लघुपाटबंधारे, योजना राबवून गरळसिंचन सुविधेचा विस्तार करणे गरजेचे आहे. ज्या विकसित राज्यात हरितक्रांती यशस्वी झाली आहे त्यांनी इतर राज्यांना उत्तेजन देणे गरजेचे आहे. याबरोबरच कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विकास, शेतीबाधात अनुकूल दृष्टीकोन बाळगून कृषी साधरता वाढविल्यास खऱ्या अर्थाने हरितक्रांती यशस्वी होईल.

संदर्भ :

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भारतीय बँकींग : सद्यःस्थिती आणि भवितव्य

प्रा. डॉ. दिपक शृंगारे

(सहयोगी प्राध्यापक) अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख आदर्श महाविद्यालय धामणगाव रेल्वे, जि. अमरावती

जुलै १९९१ पासून पी. व्ही. नरसिंहराव यांनी आर्थिक सुधारणा अमलात आणल्या. यात कृषी, उद्योग, व्यापार, सेवाधोरणासोबतच वित्त क्षेत्राचा समावेश करण्यात आला. वित्तीय प्रणाली, वित्तीय संस्था, भांडवल बाजार, नाणे नाबार हे वित्त क्षेत्रात समाविष्ट घटक आहेत. प्रत्येक देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत बँकांना महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. बँक म्हणजे ठेवी स्वीकारणारी आणि कर्ज देणारी संस्था हा काळ बऱ्याच मागे पडला आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षात बँकांच्या कार्यात विकासात्मक बदल घडून आले आहेत. भारतात एकोणिसाव्या शतकापासून व्यापारी बँक व्यवसायाला सुरुवात झाली. सद्यस्थितीत भारतातील विविध क्षेत्रात जलदगतीने आर्थिक विकास होत आहे. शहरीकरणामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत असून यात विविध गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी बँका महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहे. शहराबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागाकडे लक्ष देऊन बँकांनी आपल्या शाखांचा विस्तार या भागात केला आहे.

१९ जुलै १९६९ रोजी तत्कालिन पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी यांना चौदा बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण केले. नंतर १९८० मध्ये सहा बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण झाले. राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर मोठे उद्योग, लघु उद्योग, मध्यम उद्योग, कृषी, व्यापार, घरवांधणी, प्रवास, शिक्षण बाह्य खरेदी करण्यासाठी कर्ज उपलब्ध होऊ लागले. त्यांचा परिणाम ग्रामीण भागात चालणारी सावकारी काही प्रमाणात कमी होऊन शेतकऱ्यांचे शोषण थांबविण्यात यश आले, परंतु बँका सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात आल्यामुळे एक प्रकारची मक्तेदारी निर्माण झाली. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरचा पहिला कालखंडात भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्राचा विकास खाजगी बँक केंद्रित होता, परंतु राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर बँकांचा विस्तार झाला राष्ट्रीयीकृत बँकिंग व्यवसाय ८४ टक्के आपल्या नियंत्रणात आणून कर्जपुरवठ्यात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँकेचा वाटा ७० टक्के होता. अलीकडच्या काळात बँकिंग क्षेत्रात अनेक घड-उतार दिसून येत आहेत. रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडियाने नुकताच अहवाल प्रसिद्ध केला आहे. त्यामध्ये एकूण कर्जाच्या ३५ टक्के पेशा जास्त कर्ज बँकांनी मोठ्या उद्योगांना वाटले आहे. त्यापैकी ८६ टक्के कर्ज धक्कित आहे असे म्हटले आहे. सदर लेखनात भारतीय बँकापुढे धक्कित कर्जाचा प्रश्न, कर्ज वसुलीचा प्रश्न, त्यामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या, बँक डबबाईस येण्याच्या कारणांचा शोध घेऊन त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय बँकांनी आपल्या कार्यात अनेक बदल स्वीकारले असले तरी विदेशी बँकांच्या तुलनेत ते कमीच आहेत. बँक ही आधुनिक काळातील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्था आहे. देशाच्या प्रगतीत तिचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. मुक्त व्यापार धोरण, वाढता व्यापार, औद्योगिक तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती यामुळे भारतीय बँकांना वेगाने आपल्या कार्यात आधुनिक बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे. या सुधारणांच्या पातळीवर भारतीय बँका एन.पी.ए. व कर्ज पोटाळ्याच्या मालिकेने प्रसिद्धीस आल्या आहेत. उद्योग-व्यापार कृषिक्षेत्राला कर्जपुरवठा करणे हे बँकेचे महत्वाचे कार्य आहे. ठेवीच्या आधारावर कर्जपुरवठा करणे आणि नफा मिळविणे हे महत्वाचे लक्ष असले तरी धक्कित कर्ज ही बँकेसमोर मोठी समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे.

भारतीय बँकेची सद्यस्थिती:

■ एन.पी.ए. चे वाढते प्रमाण :

एन.पी.ए. म्हणजे बँकांची अशी कर्ज आहे की ज्याचे मुद्दल व व्याजाची परतफेड होत नाही. संचालक मंडळ बँकेतील अधिकारी यांच्या कर्जवाटप धोरणामुळे धक्कित कर्जाच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. त्या बँकेच्या नफ्यावर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. आर्थिक पत्रकात पाहण्यासाठी एन.पी.ए. ची संकल्पना ही बँकांचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी फार महत्वाची मानली जाते.

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• अनुपादक कर्जाचे प्रमाण :

बँकांनी कर्ज देवाना दिलेले कर्ज अनुपादक कर्जासाठी वापरले जात आहे की नाही हे पाहणे आवश्यक आहे. ज्या कर्जांना तपयोग अनुपादक कर्जासाठी केला असेल अशा कर्जांची परतफेद होऊ शकत नाही अशी प्रमाण भाषण समुदायाने शेतकरी अशा प्रकारचे कर्ज अनुपादक कर्जांचा खर्च करतात.

• औद्योगिक आजारण :

सार्वजनिक बँकांतून उद्योग क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्ज दिले जाते. उद्योगाची निवड, जागहाने घेणे, परवान घेणे, या उद्योग सुरू करण्यासाठी विविध ताली. उद्योगाची व्यवस्थापन न झालेली झालेली, कच्च्या मालाची कमतरता, व्यवस्थापनातील दोष, आर्थिक बंदी इत्यादी कारणांमुळे उद्योग कर्ज परत करू शकत नाहीत.

• अधिकोषण तत्काल विभागणी :

अधिकोषणाची तीन तरांचे म्हणजे लांबवत, तरावत, घुमटितता ही आहेत. या तत्वांचे बँकांना काटेकोर पालन केले नाही त्याचा परिणाम बँकेच्या कर्जात काढ झालेली दिसून येते.

• कर्ज प्रस्तावाचे योग्य परीक्षण :

कर्जदार बँकेकडे कर्ज मागणीसाठी अर्ज सादर करतात. त्या अर्जाचे योग्य परीक्षण होणे आवश्यक आहे. अर्जानेचलत जाईलेली करारपत्रे त्याच्या मातृपत्राची व विश्वासार्हता तपासूनच कर्ज मंजूर करणे पाहिजे असे उचित पाहणी झाल्यामुळे बँकेसमोर समस्या निर्माण होतात.

• मंदीचे वातावरण:

देशात मंदीची लहर आली तर उद्योग इकपाईस येतात, लोकंही अवशाली कमी होते. वस्तुची मागणी कमी होऊन व्यापार क्षेत्रात झड पोहोचते व कृषिक्षेत्रात मातृपत्र अल्प भाव मिळते. या सर्व कारणांमुळे उद्योग व्यवसायांना मोठा सहन करावा लागतो म्हणजे बँक काढून घेतलेले कर्ज ते वेळेवर पूर्ण करू शकत नाही.

• कर्जांसाठीचे धोरण:

सरकार कटलत जखलत त्या प्रमाणात सरकारची धोरण बदलत जाताना. अनेक वेळा राजकीय परिस्थिती आल्या राजकीय प्रवृत्त्यासाठी कर्जासाठी किंवा व्याज मालीची घोषणा करतात. या अनेकवे बँकेकडून घेतलेली शेतकरी कर्जांची कर्ज ही परत करीत नाही. त्यामुळे कर्ज वसूल करण्याचा प्रयत्न निर्माण होतो.

• छत्र बंधालक व अधिकारी :

भारतात अमीन भाषण सहकारी बँक, परसंस्था यांचा बंधालक मंडळाने वर्षास असेल. ते आपल्या मंडळातील व्यवस्थापनाची परतफेद करण्याची क्षमता विचारात न घेता कर्ज देतात. तसेच बँकेतील अधिकारी त्याच पैकन कर्ज मंजूर करतात असे दिसून आले आहे. त्यामुळे बँकेची कर्ज वसुली क्वावीरणे होत नाही.

• आधुनिक सुधारणांचा अभाव :

आजचे युग स्पर्धेचे आहे म्हणून बँकांनी नेहमी स्पर्धेसाठी तयार असावे बँकिंग क्षेत्राचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान जखलीत जाला तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे परंतु आजही भारतीय बँकांनी यात फारसा सुधारणा केलेल्या नाहीत मोबाइल ऐपेट, मंगलक व टूरसंगर जखलीच्या दवातात परकीय बँक बऱ्याच पुढे आहेत.

• अक्षय बँकेचे धोरण :

सर्वसाधारणपणे असे दिसून येते की सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये बँकांनी अति कर्ज वाढवणे धोरण स्वीकारले आहे. परकीय बँकांचे आव्हान, ख्रिश्च बँकांचे आधुनिकीकरण यामुळे सार्वजनिक बँक मळतल आल्या आहे. रिजल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स पृथक्पृथक्, प्रेअर खोटी-विजयी, कर्जावसुली दिग्दर्श, व्यवस्थापकीय अडचणी व अकार्यक्षम कर्मचारीवर्ग इत्यादी क्षेत्रांमुळे बँकांची उपादकता कमी झालेली आहे.

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भारतीय बँकेचे भवितव्य:

- **माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान :**

बँकिंग व्यवसायासाठी आपुनिबीकाण्याचा अवलंब करून ग्राहक सेवेत माहिती व तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे प्रचारात आहे. तंत्रज्ञानामुळे सर्व कर्जांदरमळे माहिती एका क्लिकवर मिळण्याची सोय आहे. त्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा जास्तीत जास्त लाभ बँकांना करून घ्यावा लागेल.

- **वकीत कर्जांची वसुली:**

भारतातील सार्वजनिक तसेच खासगी बँकांमधील वकीत कर्जांची सोयी समस्या आहे. निराश सोयी, वेळेत वीकडती, विविध तरतुदा यासारख्या अनेक लोकांनी बँकांची कर्ज बुडवली आहेत आणि बाहेर देशात स्थलांतरित झाले आहेत. कर्जांची पुढीलच्या आत वसुली कोणत्या बँकांच्या बांधवलात वाढ होईल.

- **साक्षरी धोरण:**

सरकारच्या वतीने वेळोवेळी मोठे उद्योगधंदे व शेतकरी यांचे कर्ज सफळ कारणांचा विनिर्ण घेतात आणि सरकारच्या वतीने योजना अंमलात आल्यामुळे त्या बँकांना स्वीकारण्या लागतात आणि अशा शीलतापासून बँकांच्या कर्जांचा ताला पडतो.

- **टॅक्नालॉजिकल कार्यवाही:**

ज्या बँकांचा कर्ज देताना कायदेशरी योग्य पाहणी होतील, तारणाच्या मर्यादा विचारात न घेता कर्ज दिले असेल किंवा ज्या बँकांतील कर्जांचे प्रमाण अनुपादित असेल अर्थात ज्या बँका कर्ज वसुलीकरिता निष्क्रिय व अपातनी ठरल्या असतील अशा बँकांचे टॅक्नालॉजिकल व कठोर कारवाई करणे आवश्यक आहे.

- **ग्राहक सेवेला प्राधान्य:**

बँकिंग व्यवसायातील सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक ग्राहक आहे. त्यांच्या हिताचे रक्षण करून त्यांचा तात्काळ सेवा पुरविणे बँकेचे आद्य कर्तव्य आहे. उच्च दर्जाची सेवा, ग्राहकांच्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन बँक व्यवसायात सुधारणा करणे निपाणी बाब आहे. सध्या बँकेची सेवा कुठेही व कोव्हाही मिळवी अशी अपेक्षा ग्राहकांची वाढत आहे त्यांना बँकांनी व कर्जांच्यातील बदल करावा.

- **विदेशी बँकांचे आव्हान:**

जागतिकीकरणाने विदेशी बँकांचा मुळ बरेच या भारतीय बँकांसाठी चिंतेचा विषय असू शकतो. अल्पांश बँकेची स्पर्धा काळा याही म्हणून बँक नियमन, कार्यपद्धती, ग्राहक सेवा, उच्च दर्जाचे तंत्रज्ञान, व्यवस्थापन भारतीय बँकांना आव्हानात काढते लागेल.

- **ग्रामीण भागात शाखा विस्तार:**

भारतातील बहुतांश लोक ग्रामीण भागात राहतात. त्यांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती व शेती संलग्न उद्योग आहे. म्हणून ग्रामीण भागातील सर्वसाधारण ग्राहकांना बँकेच्या सेवा पुरविल्याच्या हेतूने बँकांनी ग्रामीण भागात शाखांचा विस्तार करावा. या भागातील लोकांना लक्षात घेऊन कर्ज देऊन या भागातील उद्ये बँकांनी स्वीकारल्याच त्यापासून अधिक लाभदायकता काढण्यास मदत होईल.

- **ज्योपारी बँकांचे वित्तीयीकरण :**

भारतातील बँका एका अभूतपूर्व संकटग्रस्त पाहून जात आहे. बँकेने दिलेल्या कर्जांची वकीत प्रमाण वाढत आहे. तर कधी बँका तोट्यात चालत आहे. एकूण कर्जांचे ५५ टक्के कर्ज उद्योग क्षेत्रात दिले आहेत. त्यापैकी ८० टक्के वकीत आहेत. यावर पुन्हा म्हणून लक्षन व बुद्धीत बँका मोठ्या बँकेत वित्तीयीकरण करण्यात यावे. असे काळ असताना वित्तीय क्षेत्राला बँकेतील कर्मचाऱ्या वरवी पुनर्वसन आवश्यक आहे.

- **नियमित कर्ज भरण्याचा प्रेरणादायक :**

बँकेचे कधी कधी कर्जदार वेळोवेळी बँकांना वेळेवर आणि नियमित कर्ज देताना भरत असतात. अशा कर्जदारांचा उल्लेख देणे आवश्यक आहे. अशा कर्जदारां सोबत वैयक्तिक भेटी घ्याव्यात. त्यांचा आदर-मानन करून याकड कारणांत यावा. त्यामुळे इतर कर्जदारांना प्रेरणादायक मिळून ते वेळेवर पगळ करतील.

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■ **बैंक सेवेची गुणवत्ता :**

बँकिंग व्यवसायाने मुक्त आर्थिक भोवताली स्वीकारल्यामुळे अनेक स्पर्धात्मक परिस्थितीत तोट्याने तयार झालेले बँकेने सेवेचा वेग वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे. एटीएम, क्रेडिट कार्ड, डेबिट कार्ड, इंटरनेट बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग, होम बँकिंग इत्यादी सुविधा देणे आवश्यक झाले आहे. त्यामुळे अनेक प्राक्तन बँकेकडे आकर्षित होतिले निष्कर्ष :

जागतिकीकरणात जलद गतीने होणारा आर्थिक विकास यामुळे बँकिंग क्षेत्रामध्ये हलम व आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जाच्या सुधारणा घडवून आणणे आवश्यक आहे. कार्ये विविधित केल्यानंतर त्याचा विविधयोग योग्य होतो की नाही यावर बँकेचे नियोजन आवश्यक आहे. प्राचीन भंगाल बँक शाखांचा विस्तार करणे व बँकेच्या सुविधा पुरवून मोबाईल रिप्लेस, ऑनलाईन खरेदी, वीजबिल, एलआयसीचे हप्ते, वैद्यक शाखांचा सेवांचा तयार देणे यासारखे ठेवणे, यासाठी बँकांची प्राचीन भाषातील लोकांना प्रशिक्षण द्यावे. नव्या अर्थ नीतीत अनुसूच अशी बँक व्यवस्था हवी. त्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे बँकांना आज शासकीय संरक्षण मिळणार नाही. त्यामुळे त्याची जोखीम वाढेल ती कमी करण्यासाठी बँकेची एकूण क्षमता व स्पर्धात्मकता सुधारण्यास मदत होईल. वकीत वा बुद्धीत कर्जांचा प्रश्न अंतर्गत काम करण्याची पद्धत सुधारून आणि देशाच्या प्राचीन भाषात दोन हजारपर्यंत लोकसंख्या असलेल्या गावात मुद्रा बँक सेवा देता येईल असे विद्योत्पन्न करणे.

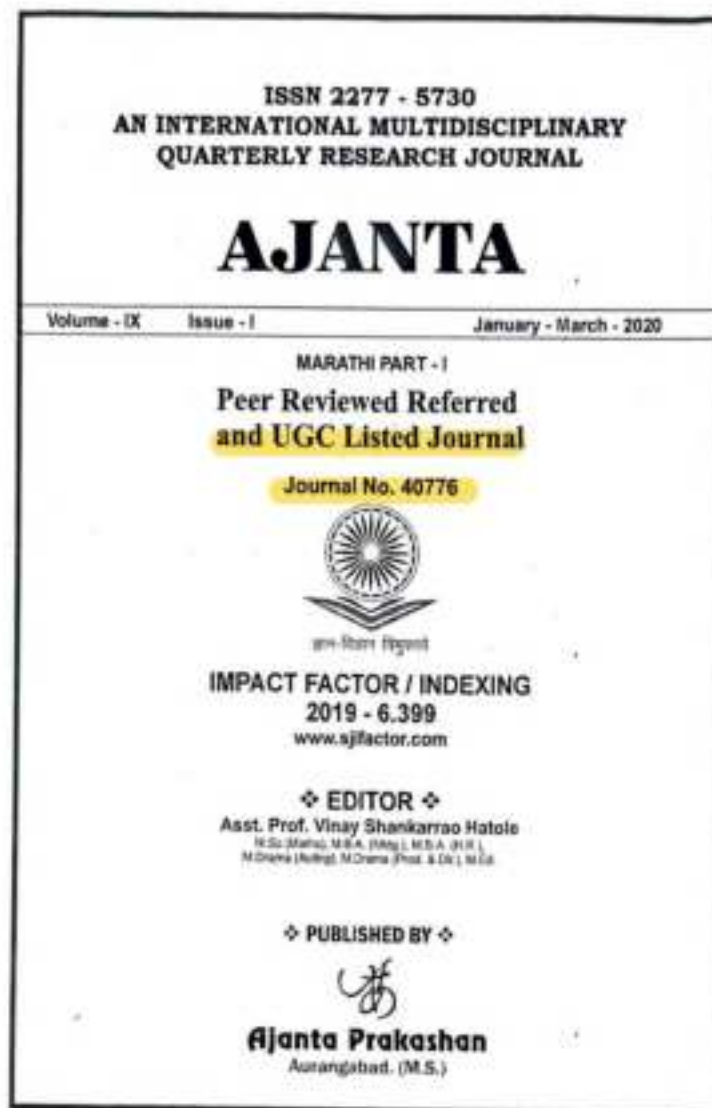
भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाबरोबरच परकीय बँकांची संख्या वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय बँकेचा व्यवसाय कमी होऊ शकतो. यासाठी भारतीय बँकांनी आपल्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील वेगाने बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे आपल्या कामकाजात पारदर्शकता, व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापन पद्धतीत बदल करण्याची खबरदारी घेतली पाहिजे बँक त्या सरकारी अमो वा खाजगी त्या योग्य कार्यक्षेत्राने वाटल्या पाहिजेत. रिझर्व बँकेच्या नियमानुसार एन.पी.ए. प्रमाण ५ टक्केपेक्षा जास्त नसावे एन.पी.ए. ची भीती न बाळगता बँकांनी व्यवसाय वाढीसाठी पाहिले व कार्य परत करतील असे कार्यक्षेत्र कार्यक्षेत्र सोपले पाहिजेत. लोकांनी सोन्यामध्ये गुंतवणूक न करता बँकेत पैसा जमा केला पाहिजे. यासाठी बँकांनी विविध योजना, आकर्षक व्यवहार, भेटवस्तू, प्रदर्शने, विविध जाहिराती करून स्पर्धात्मक वातावरण निर्माण करावे. तसेच कार्य वसुलीवर अपिकोषांनी काटेकोरपणे लक्ष ठेवावे. ही स्पर्धा निर्माण होण्यापूर्वी त्या अगोदर स्वाभाविक बदल करणे निघाचे आहे. यशस्वी निष्कर्ष व उपाय पावतून असे लक्षात येते की रिझर्व बँकेने निर्धारित केलेले नियम व अर्थ नुसार कार्य वाटप करण्यात आले तर बँकिंग क्षेत्रात सुधारणा होऊन गुणात्मक व संख्यात्मक आलेख ताठरमाने उभा राहील अशी अपेक्षा ठेवूया.

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१६. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय बँकेचे बदलते स्वरूप

प्रा. डॉ. दिपक शृंगारे

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भारताला जागतिकीकरण स्विकारून जावळपास तीस वर्ष पूर्ण होत आहे. त्याचे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विविध क्षेत्रातील होणारे परिणाम स्पष्टपणे दिसून राहिले आहे. यामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला विकासाच्या रेली निर्माण झाल्या आहेत पण त्याच बरोबर काही आव्हाने सुद्धा निर्माण झाली आहेत. जागतिकीकरणामुळे व्यावसायिक पर्यावरणात आर्थिक व राजकीय परिवर्तने घडून येत आहे. यामुळे बँकिंग क्षेत्राला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व प्राप्त झाल्याचे दिसते. कोणत्याही देशाच्या विकासासाठी मांडवळ आवश्यक असते बँकिंग क्षेत्रातून इतर क्षेत्राच्या विकासाकरिता मांडवळाचा पुरवठा केला जातो. त्यामुळे देशाच्या अंतर्गत आर्थिक व्यवस्थेमध्ये बदल होतो. जागतिकीकरणाने विविध देशात निरनिशङ्क्या प्रकारचे आर्थिक व्यवहार कोणतेही प्रतिबंध न येता पार पाडले जातात. देशाची नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगाची उन्नती करण्यासाठी जागतिकीकरणाशिवाय पर्याय नाही. सुरवातीच्या काळात जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण, उदासीकरण ह्या बाजूने होणारा विरोध हळूहळू मावळत होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. 1991 नंतर आजपर्यंतचा भारतातील बँकिंग क्षेत्राच्या विकासाचा आढावा घेतल्यास जागतिकीकरणाने अनुकूल तसेच प्रतिकूल असे समिश्र प्रभाव दिसून येतात. आज भारतीय उद्योग, विज्ञ, सेवा क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेने अधिक कार्यक्षम आणि स्पर्धात्मक झाल्याचे दिसून येते. जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारताची नव्हे तर जगाची विकासगती गतीमान झाली आहे. जागतिकीकरणाशिवाय कोणताही देश आपला आर्थिक विकास साध्य करू शकत नाही.

भारतीय बँकांनी जागतिकीकरणाच्या पर्वत प्रवेश केल्यानंतर बँकिंग क्षेत्राची दशा आणि दिशा बदलून गेली आहे. खाजगी बँकेची स्थापना, विदेशी बँकांचा प्रवेश यामुळे या क्षेत्राला स्पर्धात्मक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे. 1969 ते 1991 पर्यंतचा बँकेच्या राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतरचा प्रवास आणि 1991 नंतर आर्थिक घोरण स्वीकारल्यामुळे बँक व्यवसायात आमूलाग्र बदल झाले आहेत. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्वांगीण विकासात वित्तीय क्षेत्राची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. भारताने वित्तीय क्षेत्रात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत स्पर्धात्मक बाजारपेठेत उतरण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. बँकाच्या कार्याची व्याप्ती एक सारखी वाढत चालली आहे. बँकांनी आपल्या शाखांचे जाळे देशभर विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात निर्माण केले आहे. सर्वच क्षेत्रांना मांडवळ पुरवठा करण्याचे कार्य बँकांना करावे लागते. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे बँकिंग क्षेत्रात खूप प्रगती झाली आहे. वित्तीय प्रणालीत बँका, विमा कंपन्या, वित्तीय संस्था, युनिट ट्रस्ट, म्युच्युअल फंड अशा संस्था आर्थिक विकासात महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहेत. उद्योग व व्यवसायांच्या विकास व विस्तारासाठी देशाच्या आर्थिक समृद्धी करिता वित्तीय प्रणालीचे व्यवस्थापन संपन्न अवकाशम असण्याची हवी. आजच्या आपल्या बँकापुढे अनेक अडथळी आहेत. पण यावर मात करणे आवश्यक आहे. बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील वाढत्या स्पर्धेमुळे भारतीय बँकिंग व्यवस्थेमधील खर्चांमध्ये कपात करून नफा कमविण्याच्या क्षमतेत वाढ

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कालानुसार वैवाहिक जीवनानुसार प्रचलित असलेल्या तर जागतिक स्तरावर सामान्य करण्यासाठी वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात कार्यसमता निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रस्तुत लेखात जागतिकीकरण घटनेच्या वैवाहिक क्षेत्रावर त्याच परिणाम असलेल्या वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यां सादरविण्यात आल्याने, शक्ति कर्जाचा प्रश्न, कर्ज वसुलीचा प्रश्न, वैवाहिक क्षेत्रातून घेतल्या जाणाऱ्या कर्जाचा प्रश्न घेऊन जागतिकीकरणामुळे या क्षेत्रात निर्माण झालेल्या सर्वप्रकारे भारतीय वैवाहिक व्यवसायावरील अडथळा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

विषय निवड

वर्तमान काळात वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात हवाई निर्माण झाली आहे. मुक्त आर्थिक क्षेत्राच्या स्वीकार केल्यानंतर वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात मालीने प्रगती करणे अपेक्षित होते. परंतु अनेक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात वाढले एम. पी. ए. प्रमाण, वैवाहिक विविधता, दुर्बल कर्ज, वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात घेतले, कर्जामाली यावर अडथळा करण्यात आले. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात बदल होत आहे हा विषय निवडण्यात आला आहे.

प्रस्तुत लेखाचे उद्देश

1. जागतिकीकरणामुळे वैवाहिक व्यवसायाच्या विकासातील परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. जागतिकीकरणानंतर वैवाहिक व्यवसायाची स्थिती तपासणे.
3. वैवाहिक व्यवसायातील अडथळांचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. सध्याच्यातील अडथळे व उपाय सुचविणे.
5. भारतीय वैवाहिक क्षेत्रातील बदलाचा आढावा घेणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत लेखात द्वितीय माहिती स्त्रोताचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. जागतिकीकरणानंतर वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात झालेल्या विकासात्मक बदलाचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. वाढलेल्या विविध वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात, वैवाहिक क्षेत्रात विविध समस्यांचे अडथळे, दुर्बल, वर्तमानपत्रे, विविधता, विविध संशोधन लेख, इत्यादींचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे.

गृहितक

- जागतिकीकरणामुळे वैवाहिक व्यवसायावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रभाव आहे.
- मुक्त आर्थिक क्षेत्राच्या वैवाहिक व्यवसायावर परिणाम होऊन अडथळा निर्माण झाली आहेत.

जागतिकीकरणची चार्जमुनी

आधुनिक काळापासून 1990 च्या मध्यात जागतिकीकरणाला सुरुवात झाली. ही संकल्पना भारतासाठी नवीन नाही. यात प्रामुख्याने खाजगी क्षेत्राला प्रोत्साहन दिले जाते. भारतीय कार्यवाहिक क्षेत्रात जागतिकीकरणामुळे एकत्रीकरण होत आहे या उद्देशाने आर्थिक सुधारणांचे क्षेत्र सकारणात आहे. जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे व्यापार, शिप, राजपार, उद्योग, राजकारण, विदेशी स्वतंत्रता अशा सर्व क्षेत्रातून होत असलेल्या संपूर्ण क्षेत्र यात आर्थिक क्रियांचा दिवस हा देशाच्या राजकीय क्षेत्रावर होत आहे. एका देशाने जागतिक क्षेत्र देशातील व्यापार, मूल्यवस्तू व कर्ज यावर

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दोन्या बाबतीत व्यवहार पाडविणे व त्यावरून निष्कर्षो लागू पावणे यदवीने वाटून घेणे होय. जागतिकीकरण स्वीकारलेल्या देशांना आपले सर्व आर्थिक निर्णय जागतिक परिस्थितीत घेवून घेण्याचा बदलानुसार हावे लागला. या आर्थिक सुधारणांचा कार्यक्रमाचे उदाहरण म्हणजे खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरण हे तीन मूलमंत्र देशात अंमलात आसलेल्या बँकिंग क्षेत्रात समस्या निवडुना सवी निर्माण करतात अमेरिका आणि बहुतराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या पुढाकाराने तसेच अमेरिकेच्या प्रभावशाली असलेल्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधी (IMF) आणि जागतिक अधिकार (world bank) या संस्थांनी इतर राष्ट्रांना कर्ज सहज देण्या ज्या जाणक अटी त्या देशावर लादल्या त्यामुळे जागतिकीकरणाची मुक्तात झाल्याचे आढळून येते.

भारतीय बँकिंग व्यवसायाचा इतिहास

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्वीचा काळात मंदीर व्यापारी व कारागीर यांना ज्यावेळी तेथे पैसांची आवश्यकता होती त्यावेळी सभाजातीय साधक, सैनार, मोठे व्यापारी, मांडवलदार या लोकांना कर्जपुरवठा करीत असत. यामात अहत्या व एकोणिसाव्या शतकात आधुनिक बँक प्रणालीला मुक्तात झाली त्यानंतर ब्रिटिशानी बँक प्रणाली विकसित केली. 1870 साली अलेक्झांडर जेक कंपनीने काळकरावाला बँक ऑफ हिंदुस्तान नावाची पहिली बँक यामात स्थापन केली. त्यानंतर बँकिंग व्यवसाय आणि व्यापाराचे व्यवहार करणाऱ्या अनेक बँका निर्माण झाल्या. बँक ही अशी संस्था आहे जी लोकांच्या ठेवी स्वीकारते आणि गरजू लोकांना किंवा संस्था कर्ज स्वरुपात दिलेला करते. 1806 ला बँक ऑफ कलकत्ता, 1809 ला बँक ऑफ बंगाल तर 1840 ला बँक ऑफ बॉम्बेची स्थापना झाली. या काळातच भारतीय बँकिंग व्यवसाय खाजगी स्वरुपाचा होता. 1821 साली या तिन्ही बँकांचे एकरूपीकरण करून इण्डियन बँक ऑफ इंडिया करण्यात आले. यानंतर अनेक बँका स्थापन झाल्या व आधुनिक बँक व्यवसायाला मुक्तात झाली.

राष्ट्रीयीकरणपूर्वी बँकिंग क्षेत्र (1947 ते 1969)

भारताने 1947 साली स्वतंत्रत्व मिळाल्यानंतर विश्व अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला. देशातील उद्योग आणि बँकिंग विषयक धोरण आखण्यात आले. 1951 ते 1969 या काळातच भारताने उद्योगाच्या विकासासाठी पंचवर्षीक योजनात औद्योगिक विकासाचा प्राधान्य दिले. हे उद्योग सांकेतिक क्षेत्रातील असून त्यांना संयोजनाची आवश्यकता होती. ती पूर्ण करण्यासाठी बँकिंग क्षेत्रात विकासाची धोरण आखण्यात आले. बँकेच्या एकूण कर्जपुरवठा पैकी 80% कर्जपुरवठा उद्योगक्षेत्राला करण्याचे ठरले. या काळात भारतीय कार्यव्यवस्था विकसित होत असल्याने अधिक व्यवहार पाडीत जाणते. दळणवळणाच्या सोयीमुळे व्यावसायिक विकासात प्रगती झाली. बँकेच्या साधने विकासात प्रगती झाली. उद्योग यामातच अन्य व दीर्घकालीन कर्ज पुरवठा करणाऱ्या बँका स्थापन झाल्या. कर्जपुरवठा व ठेवी यामातच भारतीय बँकांनी आपलात सर्वात निर्माण झाली. व्यापारी बँकेच्या व्यवहारात निवडण टोण्यासाठी 1935 साली कॅपिटल अडिस्ट्रीचा स्थापना करण्यात आली.

राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर बँकिंग क्षेत्र (1969 ते 1981)

पंचवर्षीय इंदित पाडी यानी तत्कालीन बँकेची परिस्थिती लक्षात घेता आर्थिक विकासाच्या परिघेत विविध व्यवस्थेत आणवारावरून महत्त्व असणाऱ्या औद्योगिक विकासाबाबतच धोरण व पूर्वी विकासात लक्षणी करून घेणे आवश्यक असल्यामुळे 1969 साली 14 बँकांचे व 1980 साली 6 बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण करून विविध व्यवस्थेत

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नियंत्रण स्थापित केले. यापूर्वी बँका कोवळ नफा मिळविण्याच्या हेतूने प्रेरित होत्या. राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर सामाजिक दायित्वाच्या भूमिकेत कार्य करण्याची जबाबदारी बँकांवर आली. सरकारी नियंत्रणात वित्तीय शिस्त व स्वैर्य प्रस्तापित करून कर्जपुरवठाचा विस्तार झाला. राष्ट्रीयीकृत बँकांनी जवळपास 84% व्यवसाय आपल्या नियंत्रणात आणला. प्राधान्य क्षेत्राला कर्जपुरवठा करण्यात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँकांचा वाटा 70% होता. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना बँकेच्या सोई पुरविण्यासाठी बँक शाखांचा विस्तार आणि लहान बँकांचे मोठ्या बँकेत विलीनीकरण करण्यात यावे अशी विचारसरणी पुढे आली. यानंतर ठेवी, कर्ज, प्राधान्य दिलेल्या क्षेत्रांना कर्जपुरवठा बँकेचे महत्त्व वाढले. 1969 मध्ये व्यापारी बँकांच्या ठेवीत पाच पटीने वाढ झाली. तर 1987 मध्ये 26 पटीने वाढ झाली. त्यामुळे लघुउद्योग, शेती, कुटिर उद्योग, घरबांधणी, वाहन खरेदी, शिक्षण, प्रवास यासाठी कर्ज उपलब्ध होऊन व्यापारी बँकेच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली.

जागतिकीकरणानंतर बँकिंग क्षेत्र (1991 ते 2019)

देशाची आर्थिक संकटातून सुटका करण्यासाठी आणि देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची घडी व्यवस्थित बसविण्यासाठी 1991 मध्ये नवीन आर्थिक घोरण स्वीकारण्यात आले. हे घोरण उद्दारीकीकरण, खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाला प्रोत्साहन देणारे आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या रक्तवाहिन्या असणाऱ्या बँकिंग क्षेत्रावर या घोरणाचा समिन्न परिणाम झाला. यामुळे बँक व्यवसायात अनुकूल बदल झाले. बँकेची मालमत्ता व देयता यात फरक पडला. 1995 मध्ये राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकेचा व्यवसाय उत्पन्नातील हिस्सा 82.5% होता तर खाजगी बँकेचा 8.2% व विदेशी बँकेचा 9.4% इतका होता. त्यानंतर खाजगी बँकेचा हिस्सा वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते. 2008 ते 2014 या कालखंडात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँकांचे एकूण कर्ज 54 लाख कोटी होते. 2017 मध्ये 5501 कोटी झाले. त्यापैकी 90% कर्ज अनुत्पादक झाले. हे कर्जाचे प्रमाण बँकेसाठी घातक आहे. जागतिकीकरणानंतर बँकेचा इतर जगाची संपर्क वाढवून बँकिंग सेवेचा वेग वाढवणे आवश्यक झाले. त्यातून ए.टी.एम., क्रेडिट, डेबिट कार्ड, इंटरनेट बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग इत्यादी ह्या सुविधा पुरवणे आवश्यक झाले. जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात 2008 ते 2011 या विकसित देशातील मंदीचा प्रभाव भारतीय बँकेवर पडून बऱ्याच बँका मंदीचा वाईट परिणामापासून दूर राहिल्याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे बहुसंख्य बँका रिझर्व बँक ऑफ इंडियाच्या नियंत्रणात होत्या.

भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हाने

- ग्राहकांच्या बदलणाऱ्या गरजा लक्षात घेऊन बँकिंग व्यवसायात बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- जागतिकीकरणात जागतिक बँकांशी स्पर्धा करण्यासाठी उच्च दर्जाचे तंत्रज्ञान सतत नवीनीकरण करत राहणे मोठे आव्हान आहे.
- भागधारकांमध्ये विश्वास निर्माण करून नवीन प्रकारच्या कर्ज योजना ग्राहकांच्या गरजेनुसार बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे.
- बँकांचे संगणकीकरण, बँकांना एकत्रित जोडणे, कर्मचाऱ्यांना अद्ययावत प्रशिक्षण देऊन स्पर्धा सोंड देता येईल.

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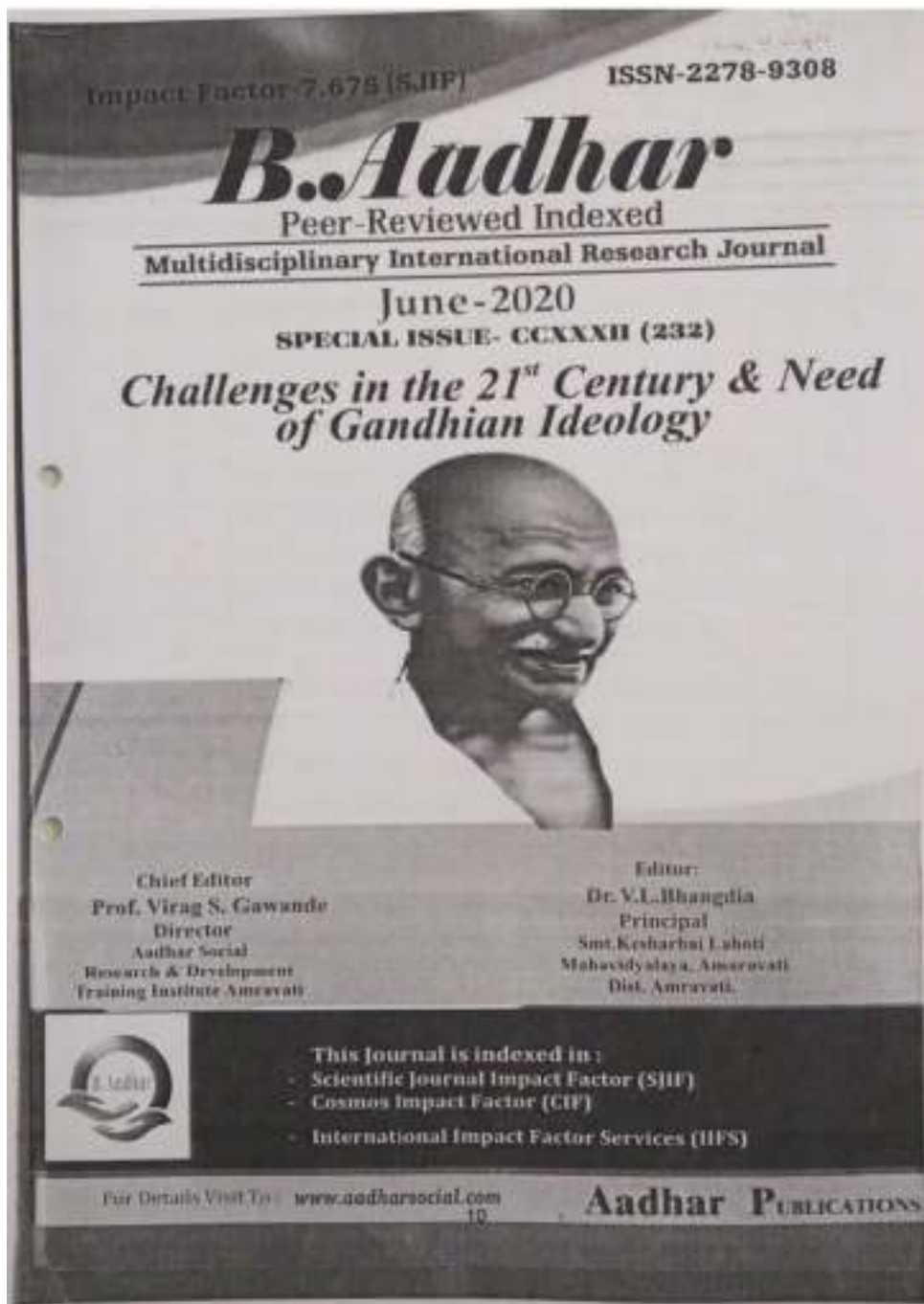
- भारतीय बँकासमोर एन.पी.ए.तील सातत्याने होणारी वाढ ही शिंतनीय बाब असून यापारसून बँकांना दुहेरी नुकसान होते ते टाळण्यासाठी रिझर्व बँकेकडून उपाय अमलात आणणे गरजेचे आहे.
- बँकेचे कार्य सुरळीतपणे घालण्यासाठी बँकांनी सुचित केलेल्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वाप्रमाणे व रिझर्व बँकेने वेळोवेळी केलेल्या सूचना प्रमाणे कार्य करावे.

सध्याच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात बँकिंग क्षेत्र सक्षम असणे आवश्यक असून गतकालीन बँकिंग सापूरून स्पर्धेचे युग निर्माण झाले आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय बँकांचा व्यवसाय कमी होऊ लागला आहे. अकार्यक्षम बँका बंद पडत आहे. बँकेचे विलीनीकरण आणि बँका बंद पडल्यामुळे अनेक कर्मचारी बेकार झाले आहेत. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला ग्राहकांना भिळणाऱ्या सोयी-सुविधा वाढत आहेत. ग्राहकांना विविध कार्यासाठी कर्ज उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे त्यांच्या सहजीवनात सुधारणा होत आहे. परंतु कर्ज वितरण करत असताना त्याचा विनियोग कसा होतो यावर बँकांनी लक्ष ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. आज सहकारी बँकेत राजकीय हस्तक्षेप वाढल्यामुळे कर्ज वसुलीच्या समस्या निर्माण होताना दिसतात. कर्जदार आणि बँकेतील अधिकारी कर्मचारी वर्गाचा अप्रामाणिकपणा, कंपनी, व्यवसाय, उद्योगाचे दिवाळे या संकटांना सामोरे जाऊन योग्य उपायाची अंमलबजावणी करणे गरजेचे ठरते. बँकिंग व्यवस्था हे देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था प्रवाही करणे हृदय आहे. व्यवस्थापनात सुधारणा करून नूतनीकरण प्रयोगशीलतासह बँकिंग व्यवसायाचा विकास साधल्यास जागतिकीकरण हे यशाची शिडी म्हणून सफलता गाठता येईल. त्यामुळे आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग वाढतो. जागतिकीकरणामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या विकासाच्या रस्तीचा लाभ घेण्याची क्षमता बँकिंग क्षेत्रात करी निर्माण करता येईल याविषयी विचार करायला हवा. मुक्त आर्थिक घोरणात या क्षेत्राची कार्यक्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केल्यास देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळकटी येऊन अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्रश्न सुटतील असे म्हणणे चुकीचे ठरणार नाही.

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Mahatma Gandiche Arthik Vichar Gram Swarajyacha Adhar



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महात्मा गांधीजींचे आर्थिक विचार ग्राम स्वयंस्वायत्त्या आधार

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(सहयोगी प्राध्यापक) अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख आदर्श महाविद्यालय
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सोपना :

महात्मा गांधी यांचे अर्थशास्त्र आर्थिक विचारात दूर कडून समजेल आर्थिक विकासामाठी मार्गदर्शक ठरेल. गांधीजी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ नव्हते पण खादी उद्योग, स्वराज्य, स्वदेशी चळवळ, ग्रामउद्योग व भांडवलशाहीत विरोध करणारे तसेच अग्रगण्य तज्ञचे महत्त्व त्यांनी आपल्या लिखाणातून व कुलीनून परतून दिले. गांधीबाब. त्यांनी धर्म, राजकारण व समाजकारण तसेच अभ्यासिक विचार मांडले आहेत. गांधी यांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा समावेश होतो. सधुनय शोधविशेषात गांधीजींच्या आर्थिक विचारसरणीची कोणी असून सामुह्याने गांधीजींनी खादी उद्योगांना दिलेले प्राधान्य स्वदेशी चळवळ, स्वराज्य व ग्रामउद्योग इत्यादी बाबींवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात प्रभात करण्यात आला आहे. हे विचार स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत महत्त्वपूर्ण होते. गांधीजींनी स्वदेशी उद्योगांना संरक्षण देण्यातून स्वदेशी चळवळ भारतीय लोकता निर्माण केले. वास्तविकतात भारत सरकारने १९५१ पासून मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेने शौर्य मिळविले आहे. अनेक बहुउद्देशीय कंपन्या भारतात येत आहे. विदेशी वस्तुनी भारतीय बाजारपेठ काबीज करी आहे. अशा वस्तुनी आयात झाल्यामुळे परकीय चलनाचा तुटका निर्माण होवून सातत्याने रुपयाचे मुल्य कमी होताना दिसून येते. म्हणून पुन्हा एकदा गांधीजींच्या आर्थिक विचारांचा समजून घेण्याची भारतीय लोकता गरज आहे. पुन्हा एकदा स्वदेशी चळवळ गतीमान करची लागणार असून गांधी यांचे विचार भारताचे हिा समजले आहे. होती हा भारतातील लोकांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय आहे. भारतीय स्वतंत्र्यांच्या मागील सतर वर्षांचा अद्यापत वेगळा तर अजारी भारतासमोर केरीतगरी, गरीबी, आर्थिक विचारात, राहणीमानाचा खालावलेला दर्जा, लोकसंख्या वाढ इत्यादी अनेक समस्या आहेत. भारतातील ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास म्हजजेथ खेड्यांचा विकास झाल्याशिवाय संपूर्ण भारताचा विकास होणार नाही कारण अजारी बहुतांश लोकसंख्या ही खेड्यांमध्ये वास्तव्यास आहे. यासाठी काही अनेक पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये आर्थिक विचारामातून विविध साकारापाक आणि विकासामाक उपक्रम राबविण्यात आले. जगाच्या विकासामा यावाला भारताला टिकून राहण्यासाठी आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वावलंबी बनण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

२ ऑक्टोबर १८६९ मध्ये गांधीजींचा जन्म झाला. त्या २ ऑक्टोबर २०१९ ला १५० वी महात्मा गांधीजी जयंती संपूर्ण जगात साजरी होण्या जाईल. त्यांनी अर्थशास्त्राचा स्वतंत्र अभ्यास केला नव्हता तसेच स्वतंत्रपणे आर्थिक विचार मांडले नसले तरी त्यांच्या लेखन साहित्यातून आर्थिक विचारसरणीची कोणी आहे असे दिसून येते. आजच्या परिस्थितीत गांधीजींचे विचार महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. त्यांनी आर्थिक विकासामांचा सामाजिक मुल्यांच्या वापरावर अधिक भर दिला आहे. त्यांचा अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यासविषय वैयक्तिक व सामाजिक- मुल्यांचा उपयोग करणारा आहे. भारतातील अधिकांश जवता खेड्यात राहते. ग्रामीण भागातील उत्पादकात मूलधन्या, रोजगार निर्मिती वाढवून गांधीजींच्या विकास साधना येईल. त्यासाठी महात्मा गांधीजींनी खादी व ग्रामउद्योगांचे गांधी पटवून दिले आहे. देशाचा स्वतंत्र बनविण्यासाठी पत्तेशी वस्तुचा वापर जाळून स्वदेशी वस्तुच्या वापरावर भर दिला आहे. गांधीजींच्या आर्थिक विचारांचे पैलू 42

• **खादी उद्योग :**

सहाय्यता संधी साध्या सौ खादी हे कापड असून एक विचार आहे. त्यासाठी त्यांनी खादी तयार करण्याच्या परंपरेला अधिक महत्त्व दिले आहे. खादी उद्योग हा इतर उद्योगांच्या कोंकडितु आहे तसेच त्यास अहिंसेचे प्रतिक मानले आहे. प्रति मानसाल, प्रति वर्षी १३ जार कापड तयारी. त्यामुळे खादी उद्योग तयार पावून त्याचा विकास होतून आणला पाहिजे असे ते म्हणत. "खादी जार कापड म्हणजे अहिंसा व त्याचबरोबर खेडी ही जार झाली म्हणून संपजा" खेड्यातील लोकाना शोषितून मिळणाऱ्या रोजगार पुरेसा नसतो म्हणून खादी उद्योग हा शोषितां पूर्ण उद्योग म्हणून विकासाला येईल तसेच परंपरा या कापडाला अहिंसा तर भारत एक आत्मनिर्भर राष्ट्र वनेल असा त्याचा विचार होता.

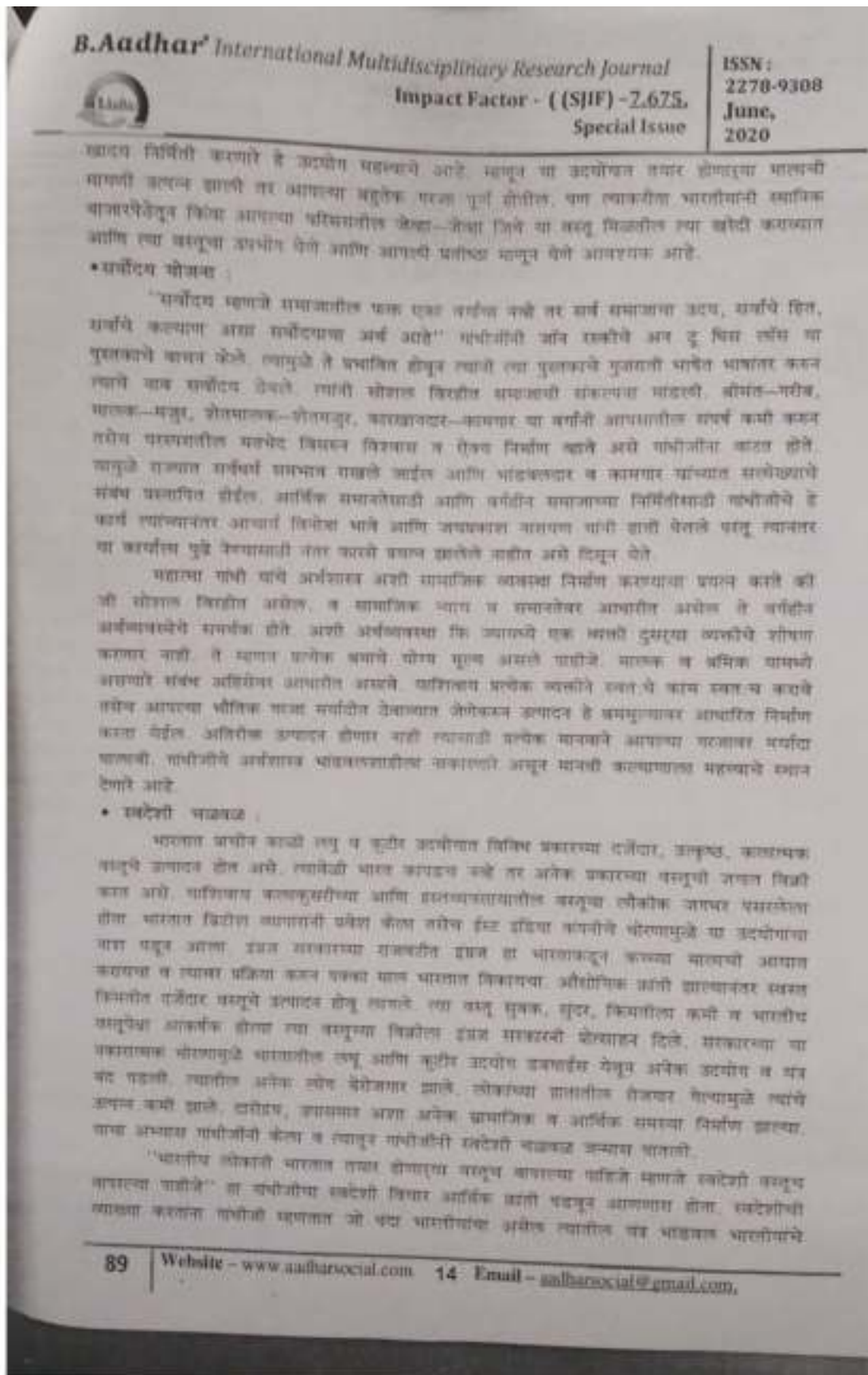
आर्थिक बाजूने गांधीजींनी परंपरा उद्योगाच्या विकासाला समर्थन केले व त्याचे काही पुरावेही सांगितले आहे. परंपरा हा भारताच्या आदिम अर्थव्यवस्थेचा भाग आहे. त्याला हाताळणे सोपे असून त्याकरीता त्यागभारे भावपूर्ण आणि जाण सज्ज उपायय आहे. त्यामुळे अनेक लोकंदा रोजगाराची आपली होतून संपत्तीचे विक्रीकरण होते आणि समाजातील आर्थिक विपत्ता कमी होण्यास मदत होते. म्हणून आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक पारंपार्य घुलकाई हा विश्व उद्योगाची त्यांनी शिफारस केली होती.

• **ग्राम उद्योग :**

गांधीजींच्या सौ ग्राम उद्योगाच्या स्थापनेमुळे प्रादेशिक विपत्ता कमी होईल. कारण जी हे उद्योग लहान-लहान खेड्यात विस्तारलेले असतात आणि या उद्योगात कमालीत तयार अधिक उपायय तयार होतो. भारतात भांडवल विमोहीया दर काही असल्यामुळे भारतात भांडवलव्यवहार लहान उपायय देणारे उद्योग पाहण्यासारखे नाही. अशा उद्योगात सावण तयार करणे, खेड्यानी, आपलेपणा, अपारंपारी, सोमवती, चरगा तयार करणे इत्यादी उद्योग स्थानिक भागानेच स्थापित करण्यावर त्यांचा भर होता. या उद्योगातून तयार झालेला वस्तू स्थानिक लोकांना वापरी वेळाने, कमी किमतीत स्थानिक बाजारपेठेमध्ये सहजताय्या उपलब्ध होतो. म्हणून ग्रामिण भागाला असे उद्योग विक्रीसाठी देणारे पाहिजे असे त्यांनी प्रतिपादन केले.

ग्राम उद्योगासाठी त्यागभारी उत्पादनाची साधने, जमना सात, आवश्यक सोयी, सुविधा स्थानिक पातळीवर सहजताय्या उपलब्ध होताना तसेच त्या स्थान देणाले मिळाले असून त्याकरीता परंपरा वाहतुकी खर्च कमीत कमी होतो. त्या स्थानिक किंवा जवळच्या रहिवासी भागातील बाजारपेठेत विक्री करून उत्पन्न मिळविता येते. हे उद्योग शोषितां वर्षांनी व पूर्ण स्वतंत्रते असतात. या उद्योगाच्या विकासालाबरोबर ग्रामिण भागातील लोकांचे उत्पन्न वाढून त्याचा जीवनमानाचा दर्जा सुधारेल आणि त्यांनी शरीराच्या पाकतून मुक्ती होईल व ते आर्थिक दृष्ट्या स्वातंत्र्य होतील. खादी उद्योग म्हणूनचालील सदस्यांच्या मदतीने पातळिले जावू शकतात. पात आधुनिक यंत्रांनी आकर्षकता नसते या उद्योगातील तयार यंत्रांपरंपरावर, कृत्रिम संपन्नेमुळे तयार कलाकुरांनी व आकर्षक पद्धतीने तयार होण्या जातात. यातील कामगारांना प्रशिक्षणाची गरज नसते. योड्या उपायय उपायय वेतल्यास उद्योगाच्या विकासालाबरोबर त्यातील कामगाराने ज्ञान व कसब, बौद्धिक कृतीगत होईल. या उद्योगाच्या विकासालाबरोबर खेड्याचे अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्ण होणार नाही.

राज्यातील बहुतांश देशांनी ग्राम अर्थव्यवस्थेचे शोषण विव्हालले आहे. त्यामुळे आधुनिक यंत्रांचे निर्माण होण्याचा तयार आवात केल्यावर हे उद्योग नष्ट होतील म्हणून सरकारने अशा उद्योगाचा संरक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे. सरकारने या उद्योगांना आपल्यात काढे, वित्त, पाणीपुरवठा, अनुदान, विविध पाठ्यातून सोयीसुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास या उद्योगांना आतल्या मुक्त आणि आर्थिकविकासाच्या त्यातून वाढविता येईल. लोकांना कृष्ट व कसब जाण मिळवण्याचा दृष्टीने





असेल आणि त्यात काम करणारे भारतीयच असतील व त्यांच्या हिताला सर्व योजना ज्यात समाविष्टा जात असेल असा कोणताही उद्योग म्हणजे स्वदेशी उद्योग होय. अशी सोयी त्यांच्या त्यांनी केली. या काळात भारतीयाना विदेशातून आयात होणाऱ्या वस्तूंचे आकर्षण वाढायचे त्या वस्तू सुंदर व कमी किमतीत मिळत असल्यामुळे त्यांना त्यांची संख्या त्यांमधी होती. त्यात या विदेशी वस्तूंच्या मोठ्यातून काढून काढणे सोयीशी समोरील आम्हात होते म्हणून ते म्हणत ज्या परकीय वस्तूंचे भारतीयाने आर्थिक नुकसान होईल अशी कोणतीही वस्तू भारतीयानी वापरता कामा नये. असे कारण पाह आम्ही असे ते समजत. त्यामुळे आपल्या राष्ट्राची बगली खेप्यासाठी व स्वदेशी उद्योगाचा संरक्षण व जोपासत देण्यासाठी त्या उद्योगात निर्माण होणाऱ्या वस्तूंच्या खरेदीला भारतीयानी प्राधान्य देणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणून परकीय मालवर बहिष्कार लाकण्याचे आम्हांत राष्ट्रीयीची जपलेला केले होते.

म्हणजे राष्ट्रीयीच्या सत्ते खरा भारत जगातला असेल तर ती सहजच वस्तूंना प्राप्ति भागतील लढत खेड्यात वसलेल्या आहे. भारताने जेही करण्यास पुरेक व्यवसायाची जोड देवून कुठित व कामउद्योगाचा विकास केला तर खेड्या जमावात तेजगार आणि उत्पादनाची निर्मिती होईल. म्हणजे राष्ट्रीयी हे पारंपरिक अर्थाने अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ वसले तरी मानवी जीवनाच्या आर्थिक वाढीवर त्यांचे विचार प्रभाव टाकणारे आहे. प्राप्ति भागतील वेळची आणि गरीबी त्याची जबाबून पाहली आणि अनुभवली होती. म्हणून प्राप्ति भागतील खादी व कामउद्योगाच्या निर्मितीला जोपासत देण्याची त्यांनी शिफारस केली.

आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाला काळात राष्ट्रीयीची विचारधारा गरीब देशाच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक कायद्याच्या उलगाणासाठी उपयुक्त आहे. त्यांनी न्युनताभोवतरी भर दिल्या आहे. मानवाने आपल्या आवश्यकतेनुसार वस्तू व सेवांची मागणी करावी. जेणेकरून जगाच्या गरजा पूर्ण होतील आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण साधने जाईल. अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांनी अनेक देशांनी पाठवत प्रदान उद्योगांचा प्रदान देवून विचार साधनाचा प्रदान केला. जागतिकीकरण, जागतिकीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाच्या आजच्या युगात महत्त्वपूर्ण उत्पादनास प्रदान देण्यात आले. त्यासाठी वैश्वीक साधनसंपत्तीचा वेळोवेळी वापर जाणाऱ्यामुळे वस्तूंच्या संपत्ती निर्माण झाल्या. म्हणजे राष्ट्रीयी खेड्याकडे बघत म्हणायचे परंतु आज खेड्यातील लोकाना सहजने आकर्षण वाढू लागले. खेड्यातील अनेक लोक शहरी भागात उपलब्ध शिक्षण, आरोग्य व इतर सुखसुविधांमुळे स्वाभाविक होत आहे. खेड्यातच ह्या सुविधा निर्माण करून दिल्या तर खेडे हे संपन्न व संपन्न होतील आणि राष्ट्रीयीच्या स्वाभाविक भारत सरकार होईल. राष्ट्रीयीच्या या आर्थिक ताकदाला गरीबी, आर्थिक विषमता व बेरोजगारी या देशांमधील समस्या मोडविण्याचे सामर्थ्य आहे यात शक्य नाही.

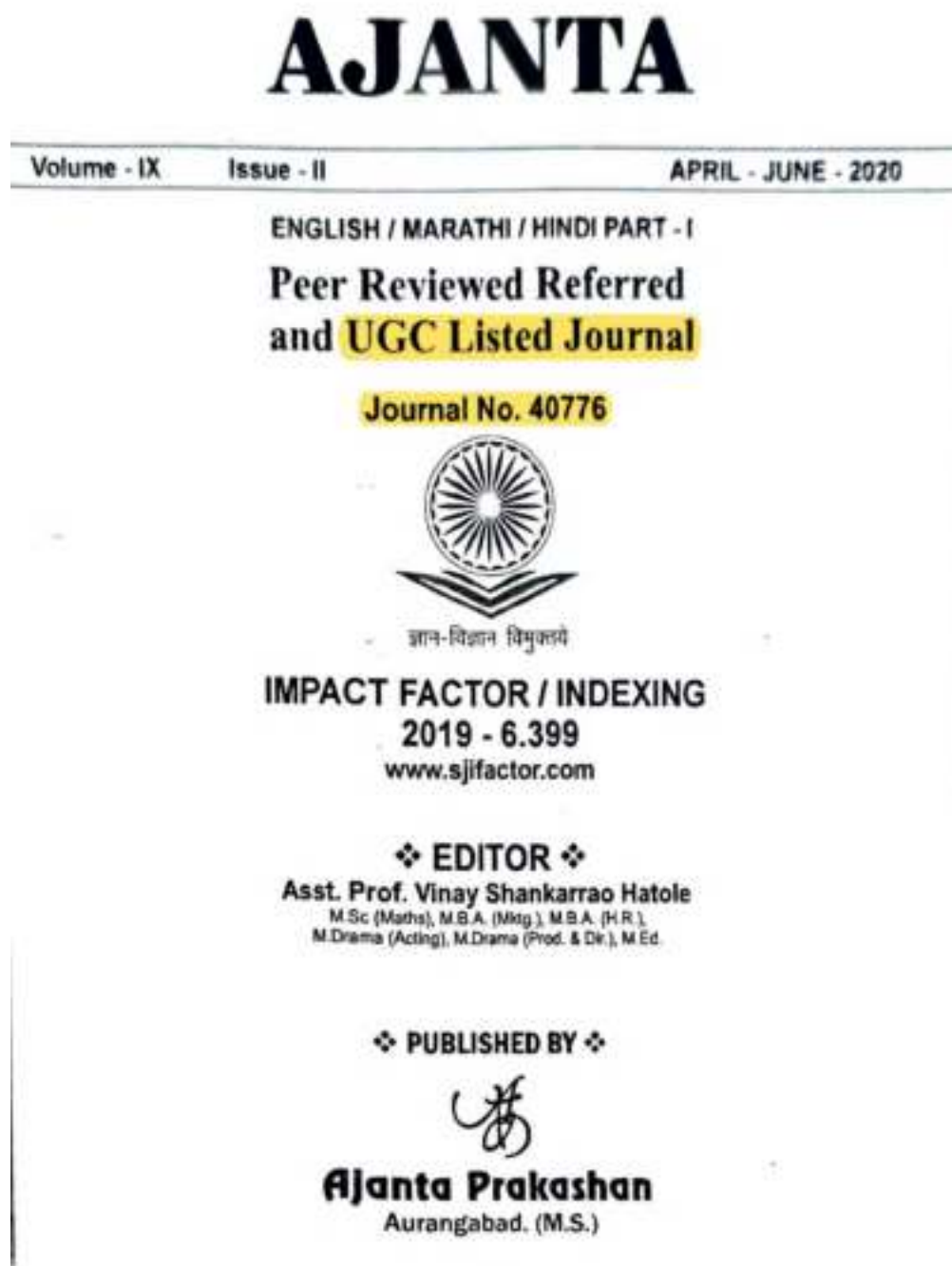
•संदर्भ :

- १) राष्ट्रीयीचा कामकाज राष्ट्रीयी - सत्यमे प्रयोग अथवा आत्मकथा, नवजीवन प्रकाशन सोडर, अहमदाबाद.
- २) पशापाल जैन - कलाजयी राष्ट्रीयी, सत्य संहिता मंडळ प्रकाशन.
- ३) ए.आर. अर्धकार - राष्ट्रीयीचा महत्त्व राष्ट्रीयी, राजाल वृक्ष टुस्ट इंदिया, बंबी दिल्ली.
- ४) जगाधीरदास दि.ग्य - म्हणजे राष्ट्रीयीचे आर्थिक विचार, दैनिक हिंदुस्तान.

०८/०६/२०२०



Jagtikikarnat Bharatatil Daridrya: Ek Abhyas



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३. जागतिकीकरणात भारतातील दारिद्र्य : एक अभ्यास**प्रा. डॉ. दिपक शृंगारे**

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, आदर्श महाविद्यालय, धामणगाव रेल्वे, जि. अमरावती.

प्रस्तावना

भारत हा एक श्रीमंत देश आहे. पण भारतातील लोक मात्र गरीब आहे याचा अर्थ असा की भारतात नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती विपुल प्रमाणात आहे. परंतु या साधनांचा पुरेपूर वापर होत नसल्यामुळे भारत हा गरीब राहिला आहे. आर्थिक नियोजनाचा स्वीकार करून जवळपास 60 वर्ष पूर्ण होत आहे अजूनही 29.8% लोक दारिद्र्यरेषेखालील जीवन जगत आहेत. जगातील एकूण दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील जीवन जगणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येच्या एक तृतीयांश लोकसंख्या भारतातील आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाची अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून ओळखली जाते.

1991 ला भारतात आर्थिक सुधारणांचे धर्मे सुरू झाले आणि 2020 ला 16 वर्ष पूर्ण झाले. या काळात भारताला दारिद्र्य आणि विषमता यावर मात करणे शक्य झाले आहे काय? विकास सर्वसमावेशक असेल तर देशाचा जसाजसा विकास होत जातो तसे तसे दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी कमी होत जाते. अर्थशास्त्रात दारिद्र्य आणि विषमता याबाबत अर्जेंट सेन यांचे योगदान महत्वाचे आहे. त्यांनी जगभरातील विषमतेचे विवेचन केले. जेडम सिमथ यांनी आपल्या ग्रंथात जेव्हा समाजातील बहुतांशी लोक दुखी आणि गरीब असतात तेव्हा कोणताही समाज सुखी किंवा समृद्ध असूच शकत नाही असे म्हटले आहे. जीवनावश्यक अशा मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता करण्याची क्षमता नसणे म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय. आर्थिक विकासाचा उद्देश्य दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, विषमता निर्मूलन तसेच मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्णतः समान न्याय आणि सर्वात महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे "मानवाचा सर्वांगीण विकास" हा असायला पाहिजे.

शोधनिष्ठांची उद्दिष्टे

- 1) भारतातील दारिद्र्याच्या प्रश्नाची तीव्रता अध्यासणे.
- 2) भारतातील दारिद्र्याच्या कारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनासाठी विविध संभाव्य उपायांचे अध्ययन करणे.

अभ्यास पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून भारतातील दारिद्र्याचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. दारिद्र्याच्या संदर्भात संदर्भ ग्रंथ, पाक्षिक, मासिके, नियतकालिके, भारताची आर्थिक पाहणी इत्यादी मधून माहिती संकलित केली आहे. भारतातील दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना, दारिद्र्याचे प्रकार, दारिद्र्याचे मोजमाप, यादीची कारणे त्यामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या व दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनाचे उपाय सुचविणे हा लेखनामागचा उद्देश असून याकरिता दुय्यम माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

शोधनिष्ठांची मूहिले

- 1) भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.

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- २) भारतातील दारिद्र्य वाढीसाठी सरकारी धोरणे कारणीभूत आहेत
- ३) भारतातील दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनासाठी करण्यात येणारी उपाययोजना पर्याप्त आहे

दारिद्र्याची संकल्पना

‘मानसी दर दिवशी एक डॉलरपेक्षा कमी उत्पन्न मिळणाऱ्या व्यक्ती म्हणजे दारिद्र्य रेवेखालील व्यक्ती होय’

– जागतिक बँक

‘एखाद्या व्यक्तीला त्याने जोपासलेल्या मूल्याप्रमाणे जगता न येणे म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय’.

– प्रा. अमर्त्य सेन

‘दारिद्र्य म्हणजे संधी व निवड यांचा परित्याग व मानवी प्रतिष्ठेची पायगळी होय. दारिद्र्य म्हणजे समाजात प्रभावीपणे सहभाग घेण्याची संधी न मिळणे. अन्न व कपडे पुरेशी नसणे, दारिद्र्य म्हणजे असे कुटुंब जे शाळेत किंवा दवाखान्यात जाऊ शकत नाही भूमिहीन आणि बेरोजगार आहे, तसेच असुरक्षितता व दुर्बलता होय’.

– संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ

‘दारिद्र्य म्हणजे स्वतःवर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे पालन-पोषण करण्यासाठी तसेच निरोगी, उत्साही राहण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या जरूरीच्या वस्तूंचा अपुरा पुरवठा होय’.

– गोडार्ड

दारिद्र्य ही संकल्पना व्यापक असून ती देशपरत्ये व कालपरत्ये बदलणारी आहे. दारिद्र्याचा सर्वसमावेश अर्थ असा होतो की, ‘किमान निर्वाह पातळी किंवा चांगल्या जिवनमानाची कल्पना हाच आहे.

निरपेक्ष दारिद्र्य

निरपेक्ष दारिद्र्याचा संबंध किमान निर्वाह पातळीशी जोडला जातो. ज्या व्यक्तीस आपल्या प्राप्त उत्पन्नातून किमान गरजा भागविणे शक्य नसते त्यास निरपेक्ष दारिद्र्य असे म्हणतात.

सापेक्ष दारिद्र्य

एकाच देशातील 5% ते 10% अति उच्च उत्पन्न असणारा गट आणि 5% ते 10% न्यून उत्पन्न असणारा गट या दोहोच्या उत्पन्नाची, उपभोगाची आणि राहणीमानाची तुलना केल्यास न्यून उत्पन्न असणाऱ्या गटाचा उपयोग आणि उत्पन्न खूप कमी असते. उपभोग आणि उत्पन्नात जे अंतर प्रतिबिंबित होते त्याला सापेक्ष दारिद्र्य असे म्हणतात.

भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे मोजमाप

भारतीय नियोजन मंडळाने स्थापन केलेल्या विविध समित्या आणि अर्थतज्ञांकडून दारिद्र्याचे मोजमाप केले जाते. भारतातील दारिद्र्याचा अभ्यास करून निष्कर्ष काढले जातात. 1997 पासून नियोजन आयोगामार्फत दारिद्र्य रेषा व दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण मोजण्यासाठी नवीन पद्धतीचा वापर केला जात आहे. यामध्ये सर्व उपभोग्य वस्तूंचा 30 दिवसाच्या उपभोग आकडेवारीचा समावेश केला जातो.

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गिन्हास, जैन व टेंडुलकर

यांच्या समितीने केलेल्या दारिद्र्याच्या अभ्यासानुसार 1987-88 मध्ये भारतातील एकूण दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण 42.7% होते. त्यापैकी ग्रामीण भागातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण 44.8% तर शहरी भागातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण 38.5% असल्याचे आढळून आले.

सुरेश तेंडुलकर समिती

या समितीने 8 डिसेंबर 2009 मध्ये आपला अहवाल सादर केला. 2009-10 साठी ग्रामीण भागाकरिता 673 रुपये शहरी भागाकरिता 860 रुपये दरडोई मासिक खर्च ठरवून दारिद्र्यरेषा निश्चित केली. त्यानुसार समितीला देशात एकूण दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण 29.8% आढळले. ग्रामीण भागात ते 33.8% तर शहरी भागात ते 20.9% आढळून आले.

दारिद्र्यरेषा

दारिद्र्यात जीवन जगणाऱ्या लोकांच्या प्रमाणाचे मोजमाप व योग्य आकलन होण्यासाठी दारिद्र्यरेषा निश्चित केली जाते. लॉर्ड बॉयड यांनी इ.स. 1945 ला सर्वप्रथम Hunger Line ही संकल्पना मांडली. जगण्यासाठी प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला शहरी भागात 2100 ते ग्रामीण भागात 2400 कॅलरीजयुक्त आहार दररोज उपलब्ध न होणाऱ्या व्यक्ती दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली आहे असे मानले जाते. नियोजन आयोगाने जून 2014 ला प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या अहवालानुसार इ.स. 2011-12 च्या किंमतीवर आधारित प्रतिव्यक्ती प्रतिमाह ग्रामीण भागाकरिता रुपये 972 व शहरी भागाकरिता रुपये 1407 किमान उपभोग खर्च दारिद्र्य रेखा म्णून निश्चित केली. जागतिक बँकेने आंतरराष्ट्रीय दारिद्र्यरेषेच्या निकषानुसार 2012 च्या किंमतीवर आधारित जागतिक लोकसंख्येच्या 12.7% लोक व भारतातील 21.3% लोक आंतरराष्ट्रीय दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली जीवन जगत असल्याचे दिसून आले.

भारतातील दारिद्र्याची कारणे**अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या**

भारतातील वाढती लोकसंख्या हे एक दारिद्र्याचे कारण आहे. 1951 मध्ये भारताची लोकसंख्या 36.10 कोटी तर 2001 मध्ये ती 102.72 कोटी झाली. 2011 मध्ये वाढून 121.02 कोटी झाली. भारतात लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या वाढत्या दरामुळे उत्पन्नातील वाढ कमी दिसून येते त्यामुळे दारिद्र्य टिकून आहे.

शेतीची न्यून उत्पादकता

भारतीय शेतीत वापरण्यात येणारी जुनाट यंत्र, तंत्र, सिंचनाचा अभाव, अयोग्य खते, कीटकनाशके, बियाण्याचा वापर याचा परिणाम शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेवर होतो. भारताची अर्धव्यवस्था कृषिप्रधान असल्यामुळे बहुतांश लोक शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी असल्यामुळे उत्पादन कमी होते म्हणून उत्पन्न कमी होऊन दारिद्र्य निर्माण होते.

वाढती बेकारी

लोकसंख्या जास्त असल्यामुळे रोजगार उपलब्ध होत नाही. त्यामुळे लोकांना आपल्या किमान गरजा पूर्ण करण्याकरिता आवश्यक उत्पन्न कमी पडत असल्यामुळे दारिद्र्याची निर्मिती होते व ते टिकून राहते. दारिद्र्य व

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बेरोजगारी हा एकच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. रोजगाराच्या रूढी नसल्यामुळे बेरोजगार लोकांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात दारिद्र्य आढळून येते.

परकीय सत्ता

1947 ला भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. तात्पूर्वी भारतावर 150 वर्षे ब्रिटिशांनी राज्य केले. तसेच पोर्तुगाल, चीन, मोगल, जप अशा अनेक देशांनी व राजांनी आक्रमण करून भारतातील सोने, चांदी अनेक अपूर्व वस्तू लुट केली आणि भारताच्या विकासाकडे फारसे लक्ष दिले नाही.

उत्पन्न विषमता

भारतात गरीब आणि श्रीमंत यांमध्ये मोठी तफावत दिसून येते. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या असमान वाटपामुळे आर्थिक विषमता आढळून येते. महात्मनोबिसा राशिवी नुसार उच्च उत्पन्न गटातल्या 20% लोकांना पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील 53% हिस्सा मिळतो तर 20% गरीब लोकांना फक्त 5% हिस्सा मिळतो. त्यामुळे या लोकांना मूलभूत गरजा पासून वंचित राहावे लागते व ते दारिद्र्यात जीवन जगण्यास प्रवृत्त होतात.

भांडवल निर्मितीचा दर कमी

भांडवल ही विकासाची किल्ली असते. भांडवल निर्मितीचा दर बचत दरावर अवलंबून असतो. गुंतवणुकीसाठी भांडवल आवश्यक आहे. देशात विविध क्षेत्रात भांडवलाच्या अभावी गुंतवणूक केली जात नाही. त्यामुळे रोजगार निर्माण न होता देशातील लोकांना बेकार राहावे लागते त्यामुळे ते गरीब राहतात.

दोषपूर्ण शिक्षणव्यवस्था

2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारतातील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण 75% जवळपास आहे. महाविद्यालय स्तरापर्यंत दिलेले शिक्षण व्यवसाय दृष्टिकोनातून नसल्यामुळे नोकरी न मिळाल्यास स्वयंरोजगार किंवा स्वतःचा व्यवसाय करू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांना बेकार राहावे लागते. म्हणून देशात दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण वाढत जाते.

अल्प वितरण प्रभाव

दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी शासनामार्फत अनेक कल्याणकारी योजना राबविल्या जातात. परंतु योजनेची अमलबजावणी प्रभावीपणे न झाल्यामुळे व याचा लाभ गरीब लोकांना न मिळाल्यामुळे त्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली नाही. अनेक शासनकर्ते, अधिकारी, कर्मचारी अशा योजनेचे पूर्ण लाभ गरजू लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचू देत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या दारिद्र्यात सुधारणा होत नाही.

दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन उपाय

आर्थिक विकासात वाढ

आर्थिक विकासाचा अल्प दर हे दारिद्र्य यादीचे मुख्य कारण आहे. आर्थिक विकासामुळे अनेक क्षेत्रात गुंतवणूक, रोजगार, उत्पादन व उत्पन्न वाढण्यास मदत होते. त्यामुळे लोकांची कयशक्ती वाढून त्यांच्या मूलभूत गरजा पूर्ण होऊन दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होते.

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लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण

लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर जास्त असल्याने दरडोई उत्पन्न कमी होते. भारतात लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण घोरण कडक आणि प्रभावीपणे राबविण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. यामुळे लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण बसून लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग कमी होईल. त्यामुळे दारिद्र्य कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.

ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास

भारतातील 70% लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्य करते. त्यांचा उदरनिर्वाहाचा मुख्य आधार शेती आहे. ती हंगामी स्वरूपाची असल्याने अर्धवेळ लोकांना बेकार राहावे लागते. ग्रामीण भागात शेती व शेतीवर आधारित उद्योग, व्यवसायाला प्रोत्साहन दिल्यास ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांच्या जीवनमानात सुधारणा होईल.

औद्योगिकीकरणाचा जलद गतीने विकास

लघु, मध्यम व कुटीर उद्योगात श्रम प्रधान तंत्राचा वापर अधिक प्रमाणात केला जातो. त्यामुळे यात रोजगार निर्मितीची संधी जास्त असतात. असे उद्योग प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण भागात स्थापित झालेले असतात. असा उद्योगाच्या विकासासाठी योग्य घोरण आखल्यास रोजगार निर्मिती होईल.

शिक्षण पद्धतीत सुधारणा

भारतात शिक्षित बेकारीचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. शिक्षण पद्धतीत सुधारणा करून व्यावसायिक शिक्षण दिल्यास त्यांच्या कौशल्यात व ज्ञानात वाढ होऊन जर नोकरीच्या संधी नसतील तर असे लोक स्वतःचे उद्योग व्यवसाय निर्माण करतील त्यातून त्यांची आर्थिक प्रगती होईल दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण कमी होईल.

सामाजिक सुधारणा

भारतीय लोक सामाजिक, धार्मिक आणि सांस्कृतिक रूढी परंपरा जसे लग्न, बारसे, श्राद्ध, सण, उत्सव इत्यादी प्रथेचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करून अनावश्यक खर्च करतात. बरेचदा अशा रूढी कर्ज काढून साजरा केल्या जातात. त्यामुळे कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढतो तसेच दैववाद, अंधश्रद्धा, अज्ञान, निरसता इत्यादी कारणांमुळे ते दारिद्र्याच्या दृष्टचक्रात अडकतात. यासाठी त्यांच्यात वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाची जागृती करणे आवश्यक आहे.

पायामूत सुविधेत वाढ

देशाच्या जलद आर्थिक विकास करण्यासाठी पायामूत सुविधा असणे आवश्यक आहे. विज, पाणी, वित्तपुरवठा, रस्ते, पूल, रेल्वे विभाग व्यवस्था, शिक्षण, आरोग्य व्यवस्था इत्यादींचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण करण्यासाठी रोजगार निर्मिती होईल. तसेच या सुविधेमुळे कृषी उद्योग-व्यापार क्षेत्राचा विकास होऊन अनेक लोकांना यात रोजगार मिळून त्यांचे दारिद्र्य दूर होईल.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण जीवन्मोती अभियान

18 जुलै 2011 ला राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण जीवन्मोती अभियान सुरू करण्यात आले. परंतु त्यात अनेक उणिवा केंद्रशासनाच्या निदर्शनास आल्या ह्या योजना देशातील सर्व गरीब कुटुंबापर्यंत पोहोचून त्यांना कायमस्वरूपी उपजीविकेच्या संधी उपलब्ध करणे व गरीबी रेषेच्यावर येईपर्यंत त्यांना मदतीचा हात देऊन त्यांचे जीवनमान उचावण्यासाठी मदत करणे हा अभियानाचा उद्देश असणे अभिप्राय आहे.

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ग्रामीण भागातील गरीब लोकांतील विधवा, अपंग, अनुसूचित जाती, जमाती, अल्पसंख्यांक, वयोवृद्ध, आदिवासी इत्यादींसाठी स्वयंरोजगाराचे उन्नतीकरण, मागणी आधारित योजना, अनुदान, अर्थसहाय्य देऊन अनेक योजनांचे एकीकरण करून या लोकांच्या कौशल्यात वाढ करण्यात विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करणे आवश्यक आहे. सक्षम दारिद्र्य व्यक्तींच्या हाताला काम, रोजगार संधी, सुविधा, आरोग्य, शिक्षण सुविधा पुरवून दुर्बल वर्गासाठी योजना राबविणे हा दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनासाठी एक उपाय आहे.

निष्कर्ष

भारत देशाला येत्या काही वर्षांत जगातील महाशक्ती म्हणून पाहिले जाईल. भारत देशातील होणाऱ्या विकासाचा फायदा समाजातील शेवटच्या घटकापर्यंत पोहोचला पाहिजे. सदर शोधनिबंध अध्ययनातून असे दिसून येते की, भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण आणि सरकारची चुकीची धोरणे यामुळे दारिद्र्य वाढीचा दर कमी करण्यात अपयश आलेले आहे. शासकीय धोरणानुसार आधार, स्वयंरोजगार, सिंचन, आरोग्य, कौशल्य विकास, ग्रामसुधार इत्यादी संबंधी विविध योजनांची अंमलबजावणी केली जाते. या योजनेची योग्य अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी कुशल, कार्यक्षम, शासनकर्ते व अधिकारी वर्ग यांच्यामार्फत दारिद्र्याचे न्यायपूर्ण मोजमाप होण्यासाठी व दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनासाठी एकत्रित येऊन सर्वेक्ष प्रयत्न करून प्रभावीपणे राबविल्यास दारिद्र्याची समस्या दूर होण्यास मदत होईल. आज भारत जगात सर्वाधिक वेगाने आर्थिक प्रगती करीत आहे, असे असले तरी दारिद्र्याचे निर्मूलन केव्हाशिवाम या आर्थिक विकासाला काहीही अर्थ राहणार नाही.

संदर्भ

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Static Gas Sensing System

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STATIC GAS SENSING SYSTEM

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Introduction :

In 21st century the progress of Science and Technology is fastest. This progress has made the life of human being easy and comfortable. However, in the greed of progress and development, the man has not care about the safeguarding of environment. In the hunger of qualitative and quantitative production, many toxic and hazardous gases are released from the industries and polluted the environment severely. For the safety of human being it is necessary to control and monitor the pollution of atmosphere. For monitoring the environmental pollution we need the efficient gas sensor. Before the actual use of the sensor in the field, it is necessary to know the efficiency, sensitivity, selectivity, response time, recovery time and reproducibility of the sensor. For testing these characteristics of thick or thin film sensor the static gas sensing system is required.

Static Gas Sensing System:-

To test gas sensing characteristics, a new system (Fig. 1) was designed in our laboratory at Department of Physics, Vidyarthi Mahavidyalaya Amravati. In system, atmosphere contaminated with gas can be created and gas sensing response of the thick film sensor can be evaluated. The system has provision for variation of the atmosphere and its composition composition, the electrical measurements and sample's heating.

The setup can be used to test gas sensing behavior of the thick as well as thin films. It consists of gas chamber, sample holder, voltage source cum potentiometer, temperature controller, gas injection system, etc.

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A constant voltage is applied in series with the sensor element and the Pico ammeter. The voltage drop across the picoammeter is negligible, so all the voltage appears across the sensing element. The resulting current is measured by the picoammeter and the resistance can be calculated using Ohm's law. To prevent generated current due to electrostatic interference, the sensing element is housed in a shielded test fixture. A small series resistor may be added to reduce noise if the sensor element has high stray capacitance across it.

PID Temperature controller:

Temperature of the sensing element during gas sensing process is controlled by using PID temperature controller, model Nippon NC 2638 (Fig.5). A PID controller has in addition an integral function and a derivative function which provide a more accurate and stable temperature control.



Fig.5- Nippon NC 2638 temperature controller

The integral function is used to adjust for an offset between the steady state temperature and the set point, so that the former agrees with the latter under all operating conditions. The derivative function, on the other hand, compensates for load changes that take place rapidly, reducing overshoot and undershoot under those conditions. Proportional, integral and derivative parameters are adjusted automatically by the controller.



Electrical Measurements:

Fig.6- Circuit configuration of conductivity measurement

Electrical measurements can be done with a Keithley 6487 voltage source cum picoammeter and setup associated with it. Constant voltage in the range 1 to 10V can be supplied to the sensor electrodes and the current through the sensor can be measured. The sensor resistance can be calculated by using Ohm's law. Most of the semiconductor metal oxide sensing materials operates on the basis of the variation of the electrical properties of an active element by the adsorption of analyte on the surface of the sensor. Normally, the O_2 molecules which are chemisorbed and dissociated on the surface of the semiconductor metal oxides can generate the oxygen species. These oxygen species leads to change in conductance of the sensing layer, which change the resistance of the sensor. When the sensor is exposed to a reducing gas, the reducing gas may react with the adsorbed oxygen molecules and increase the conductance of the sensing layer, there by the sensor response can easily be found by comparing the resistance or electrical current of sensing layer in presence of target gas and in air. To attain the desire electronic properties necessary for gas sensing applications, sufficient crystallinity and proper grain size in sample is required. However, a higher calcinations temperature may lead to the crystal grain growth or agglomeration and result in decrease in surface, which leads to a large decrease in the response to different gases.



2020-2021

Garden-revitalizing ideal necessities



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Medico-Garden "An Ancient Tradition but Future Need"		
Mr. Shrikant Patil Assistant Professor in Botany Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon Rly.		
E-mail ID: bionicsbri@gmail.com (9011123037)		

Abstract:

This article offers solution for promoting healthy lifestyle by taking help of ancient remedies available in the hands of nature through home gardening, ideal strata wise structure of medico-garden and how gardening activities and medicinal, food, aesthetic, ornamental properties of garden plants can be exploit for sustainable living of the humans in this dynamic structure of the society.

Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic situations, everyone in the world has a special kind of fear in their mind about the uncertain future of upcoming generations. Everyone in the society, everyone around your own world has become extremely cautious about the health. You can sense the pinch of fear in everybody's mind about health and remedy. Now a days we all are frequently listening the words related to the immunity, disease, hospital, etc., following and closely observing the data related to pandemic and diseased peoples around us and in the country or even around the globe also. Most of us in fact all of us are trying to find possible remedy on the basis of Ayurveda. This desire of humans can be easily fulfilled by using the ancient medicinal knowledge about the plants which are literally present around us or being domesticated by humans since thousands of years.



This article begins by reviewing the general information of garden plants in terms of their names, strata wise distribution, and medicinal properties followed by the method used by the author to gather information related to the garden plants. This article argues that beyond the skill and knowledge, self-inspiration is the key to develop and sustaining the home medico garden. The terminal part of the article will explain the relationship between your garden plant and Gardner can be considered as relationship we share with our family doctor and pharmacist. Where, role of the doctor or pharmacist is played by the group of medicinal plants planted in the home garden and role of the patient is played by the Gardner and his entire family members and sometime neighbours also and how you can choose medicinal plants to plant in your home-garden according to your need of medicine will be suggested.

Introduction:

Home-gardens are part of agriculture and food production system in the tropical as well as subtropical countries as a remedy to eliminate hunger, malnutrition, and diseases (Chakravarty *et al.*, 2018). These man-made gardens provide multiple goods to satisfy social cultural, and economic goods of the owners such as food, medicine, ornamental and spiritual wellbeing, fodder, fuel wood etc. (Qadir and Oster, 2004) and acts as a conduit between biological and social components of the society and ultimately conserving the species and genetic diversity (Hammer, Arrowsmith and Gladis, 2003). Home gardens are one of the most important hot spots for ex-situ conservation of plant (Das and Das, 2005). The garden reflects the wisdom of traditional culture and ecological knowledge that have traveling from one generation to the another over the years (Perrault-Archambault and Coomes, 2008). This study was undertaken in Amravati District, Dhamangaon Railway tahsil to understand the current status of home gardens in terms of diversity of the plants and how they are providing natural medicines to the peoples around followed by construction of an idea that anyone can develop a medico garden at their own place most likely home for fresh, hand-made, natural ayurvedic preparations.

Material and Methods:

The present study was conducted in Dhamangaon Tahsil District Amravati, Maharashtra state of India during August 2019 to June 2021. The study area is spread 18 km² in the south west of district Amravati, Maharashtra state, with coordinates as 20.7933° N, 78.1393° E. the average population is near about 21000 individuals.

Methodology:

Data was collected from different areas of Dhamangaon Tahsil including nearby villages, in which 50 respondents (Home-made Garden owners) were randomly selected from the whole samples by asking questionnaire and face to face interview. The data was collected and analyzed for the diversity of the plants in gardens and their traditional medicinal use. During the construction of the questionnaire, respondents' profile such as occupation, education, family size, homemade garden size, traditional medicinal knowledge etc. have been asked.

Plant overview was performed by utilizing perceptions, plant recognizable proof with neighborhood names, fundamental photos for additional ID. Information identifying with the variety and course of action of the plant species was done layers savvy in the chose home nursery.

Table No. 1: Strata wise prearrangement and diversity of the species in home garden

Sr. No.	Strata	Plants
1	First	Vegetables Potato, Pumpkin, Bottle gourd, Bitter gourd, Brinjal, Lady's finger, Bean, Cucumber, Radish, Carrot, Pea; medicinal/aromatic like Tulsi, <i>Aloe vera</i> , Mint, Garlic, Onion, Chilli, Coriander and flowers like Rose, <i>Chrysanthemum</i> and Marigold
2	Second	Fruits like Lemon, Banana, Papaya; flowers like <i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Bougainvillea</i> , and medicinal/fencing like <i>Jatropha</i> , <i>Moringa</i> .
3	Third	Fruit/fodders like Jackfruit, Litchi, Bel, and timbers like Karanj
4	Fourth	Fruits like Mango, Jamun; timber/fodder, etc. like Shisham, Babhool, Neem, Siris, Teak, Neem, <i>Eucalyptus</i> and Bamboos.

Table No. 2: Details of Plant Species present in the home gardens

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Local Name	Family	Plant Part used as Medicine	Uses
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Kadu Nimb, Neem	Meliaceae	Whole plant	Leaves has insect repellent properties; Inner bark helps against stomach problems

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2	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Tulas, Tulsī	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Plant is the symbol of religious and leaves are used with black pepper during cold & cough
3	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Leaves	Excellent against cold cough and for tonic
4	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Palak	Amaranthaceae	Leaves	Vegetable, excellent source of vitamins and minerals
5	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Kanda, Pyaaj	Liliaceae	Bulb, Leaves	Vegetable, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, antispasmodic, carminative, diuretic, expectorant
6	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Lasoon	Liliaceae	Bulb, Leaves	Vegetable, fevers, diabetes, rheumatism, intestinal worms, colic, flatulence, dysentery, liver disorders, tuberculosis, facial paralysis, high blood pressure, against high cholesterol, and bronchitis
7	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Amba	Anacardiaceae	Fruit	Unripe fruit as pickle and ripe fruit as table purpose, high level of antioxidants supports heart health, digestion, eye health, skin health
8	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Sitafal	Annonaceae	Fruit	Ripe fruit used as table purpose, anthelmintic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory,

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					antipyretic, wound healing and cytotoxic effects
9	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Champa	Annonaceae	Flower	Flower decorations.
10	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Kothimbir, Sambar, Dhania	Apiaceae	Leaves, Seeds	Leaves as a vegetable and seed as a spice, stomach pain, constipation, diarrhea, gas (flatulence), nausea
11	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Gajar	Apiaceae	Root	Vegetable, pickle, excellent source of carotene and dietary fibers
12	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Sadafuli, Sadabahar	Apocynaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose; it has antimutagenic properties
13	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Kanher, Ganeri	Apocynaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose
14	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Kaner, Ghanti	Apocynaceae	Flower	Ornamental
15	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>	Suran, Suraskand	Araceae	Tuber	Vegetable, excellent against joint pain and good for gaining physical strength
16	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Pekchi sag	Araceae	Tuber	Vegetable
17	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Bhringraaj	Asteraceae	Leaves	Excellent brain tonic, improving the memory and hair growth
18	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Suryafal, Surajmukhi	Asteraceae	Seed	Flowers are large and showy, seeds are oil yielding, excellent source of fat

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19	<i>Basella alba</i>	Poi	Basellaceae	Leaves	Vegetable, gastro-protective activity, ulcer healing, anti-inflammatory activity, wound healing activity
20	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Mohari	Brassicaceae	Leaves, Seeds	Black mustard oil is used for the common cold, painful joints and muscles (rheumatism)
21	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Phoolgobi	Brassicaceae	Flower	Vegetable, pickle and dried for using in rainy season
22	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Bandhgobi	Brassicaceae	Flower	Vegetable, pickle and dried for using in rainy season
23	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Mula, Muli	Brassicaceae	Root	Vegetable, pickle
24	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Koinar	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves and Flowers	Vegetable
25	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Genda	Calenduleceae	Leaves, flower	Leaf juice used during ear pain. Flower are used for decoration as well as for religious purpose
26	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Bhatua	Chenopodiaceae	Leaves	Vegetable
27	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i>	Kenna	Commelinaceae	Leaves	Vegetable
28	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Kaddu	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Vegetable
29	<i>Lagenaria ceraria</i>	Lauki	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Vegetable

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30	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Dodka	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Vegetable
31	<i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i>	Dodka chopda	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Vegetable
32	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Karela	Cucurbitaceae	Fruit	Vegetable
33	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Ratanjyoti	Euphorbiaceae	Whole plant	Tooth stick and fencing around home garden
34	<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i>	Sij	Euphorbiaceae	Leaves	Malaria
35	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babool	Fabaceae	Wood	Fuel wood, tooth related problems
36	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palash	Fabaceae	Leaves	Good against boils, pimples can be controlled.
37	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Arhar, Tur	Fabaceae	Leaves and Seed	Leaves anaemia, diabetes and seeds for flour
38	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Fabaceae	Flowers	Flowers are excellent against stomach related problems like dysentery, ornamental
39	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Tarora	Fabaceae	Leaves	Excellent early monsoon vegetable, acrid, laxative, antiperiodic, anthelmintic, ophthalmic, liver tonic, cardiotonic and expectorant
40	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Chana	Fabaceae	Leaves, Seeds	Leaves as vegetable and seeds for other various purpose
41	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Shisam	Fabaceae	Stem	Excellent for house hold use and furniture

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42	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>		Fabaceae	Leaves	Vegetable
43	<i>Lathyrus purpureus</i>	Waal	Fabaceae	Fruit	Vegetable, excellent source of vitamins and minerals
44	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Fabaceae	--	Ornamental, fencing of the garden
45	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Lajwanti, Lajalu	Fabaceae	Root	Leprosy, dysentery
46	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Common bean, chawali	Fabaceae	Fruit	Vegetable, excellent source of vitamins and minerals
47	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Matar	Fabaceae	Fruit	Vegetable, excellent source of vitamins, dietary fiber and minerals
49	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Methi	Fabaceae	Leaves, Seeds	Very popular vegetable, managing diabetes, increasing breast milk production, improving sex drive and performance, aiding digestion, relieving menstrual pain, and managing weight
50					
51	<i>Marjorana hortensis</i>	Marwa	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Essential oil, improve appetite
52	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Pudina	Lamiaceae	Leaves	Leaves used during summer for preventing sun stroke
53	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sagwan	Lamiaceae	Timber	Furniture
54	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Nirgundi	Lamiaceae	Leaves, fruit	Leaf juice for reducing fat and ulcers. Flowers are useful in fever and diarrhea

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55	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Dalimb	Lythraceae	Fruit, Flowers	Ripe fruit used as table purpose, Fruits used against cough, Appetizer, against acidity
56	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Jaswand	Malvaceae	Flowers	Flowers and leaves used to treat against cancer, to lower blood pressure and good skin cleanser
57	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Phasla	Malvaceae	Fruits	Pickle
58	<i>Bombax cieba</i>	Silk Cotton	Malvaceae	Seed, Spikes on Bark	Used against stomach problems
59	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Bhindi	Malvaceae	Fruit	Vegetable
60	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Gulwel	Menispermaceae	Stem, Root	Root extract helps in stomachache, boosts immunity
61	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Shiras	Mimosaceae	Stem	Ornamental, furniture
62	<i>Ficus elastic</i>	Rubber	Moraceae	Leaves	Fodder, religious purpose
63	<i>Zingiber officinalis</i>	Zingiber officinalis	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Paste of ginger with sugar, salt and black pepper are used during cold and cough
64	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Haldi	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Powder of turmeric used with milk as an antibiotic
65	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Aloe vera	Asphodelaceae	Leaves	Leaves gel applied on burn
67	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Hadjod	Vitaceae	Stem	Stem paste used in bone fracture
68	<i>Solanum melongana</i>	Baingan, wange	Solanaceae	Fruit	Vegetable

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69	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	Solanaceae	Fruit	Vegetable and sauce
70	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Ratani	Solanaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose
71	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Mirchi	Solanaceae	Fruit	Vegetable, pickle
72	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>	Mahuwa, Moh	Sapotaceae	Fruit, Flower, Leaves	Leaf of the plant used as fodder. Local bear prepared from the fruit
73	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruit, Leaves	Leaves used for religious purpose, juice during summer season, Used against stomach related problems
74	<i>Jasminum oleaceae</i>	Chameli	Rubiaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose
75	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Gulaab	Rosaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose; Petals of flower have medicinal properties to prepare gulkand protect against body heat
76	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gandhraj, Batmogra	Rubiaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose
77	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Bor	Rhamnaceae	Fruit	Ripped fruit has excellent digestive properties
78	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Bambboo	Poaceae	Stem, leaves	Fencing, agriculture implements
79	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Bhuiamla	Phyllanthaceae	Leaves	Extract Helps in constipation

80	<i>Sesamum indicus</i>	Til	Pedaliaceae	Seed	Acne
81	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Leaves and root	Leaves and root extract helps in jaundice
82	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambhool	Myrtaceae	Fruit and seed	Fruit and seed are used for diabetic purpose. Leaf of the plant used as fodder
83	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Amrut, Jaamb	Myrtaceae	Fruit	Ripe fruit used as table purpose
84	<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	Leaves, Stem	Agricultural implements and leaf as medicinal purpose.
85	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Banana, keli	Musaceae	Fruit	Vegetable, unripe fruit as pickle and ripe fruit as table purpose
86	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pimpal	Moraceae	Leaves, Roots, inner bark of stem	Leaf as fodder and religious purpose
87	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>	Swastik, Chandini	Apocynaceae	Flower	Flower used for decoration and religious purpose, ornamental use.

Result and Discussion:

Strata in home garden

Strata wise distribution of garden plants has been presented in the table no. 1. In which plant species layered into the four strata. The first strata consist of annuals and herbaceous plants i.e., vegetables, ornamental, and medicinal. The second strata commonly included Papaya, Lemon, Banana, Ornamental shrubs and medicinal plants also. Third strata included Jack fruit, Litchi, Bel and timber species such as Karanja and Kachnar and last strata consist taller fruit and timber yielding species like Mango, Jamun, Shisham, Teak, Neem. Home gardens exhibit complex arrangement of plants both vertically and

horizontally. Vertical arrangement is as a result of variation in total height of the plants at their maturity and horizontal arrangement is because of intermixing of the species and individuals. The gardens are designed and managed on indigenous knowledge. These gardens harbour a wide diversity of local crops suited to social and traditional significance and are most promising and ecologically feasible option for the community. The indigenous knowledge used by the communities after repeated trial and error is now being regarded as an invaluable resource of a Agri-diversity (Galluzzi et al. and Negri, 2010). It is believed that traditional home garden practices depend on the type of human community, tradition, needs and beliefs (Chakravarty *et al.*, 2018). Home gardens are the sites that have long been considered as signs of prestige and pride. They are complex, multi-storied environments with very high species diversity and a wide range of varied ecological micro-niches (Galluzzi, Eyzaguirre and Negri, 2010) traditionally integrated within a larger surrounding ecosystem (Chakravarty *et al.*, 2018). The choice of plant species, their arrangement and management vary between and within tropical home gardens in the same community (Méndez et al., 2001). Medicinal plants are planted in the lower strata of multistrata systems such as home gardens (Rao et al., 2004).

Plant diversity in the home gardens:

The plant diversity in the form of local (vernacular) names, botanical name, family and their uses has been mentioned in the table number 2. In the current study, there are 87 species, 41 families and their medicinal, ornamental, aesthetic, food, uses has been recorded. The dominating family recorded is Fabaceae with 15 species. Genera *Ficus* and *Solanum* was represented by three species. Similarly, many studies across the world have been recorded wide diversity in the home gardens (Méndez et al., 2001). Diversity in the species, their size, shape and plant density vary from place to place depending on cultural ecological and socio-economic factors. Species diversity of perennial plants was reported higher in-home gardens located in slopes while diversity of annuals was greater in-home gardens at flat land (Nuberg et al., 1994). Predominance of trees is common especially the fruit species particular when these are crucial for the diet of household members in terms of vitamins and fibres. Other edible species, wild or domesticated are the next most represented category (Perrault-Archambault and Coomes, 2008).

Utilization of the garden plants also recorded in the table no. 2. In which nearly all plants have medicinal importance, some of them are ornamental and 90% of them are edible as a food to human beings and as a fodder for the live stock. Some of them can be useful as a timber yielding plants. Medicinal plant species was identified as one of the key

characteristics of traditional home gardens (Rao et al., 2004). Medicinal plants in home gardens are either deliberately cultivated or they come up spontaneously as wild and weedy species (Rao et al., 2004). These gardens are not only important sources of food, fodder, fuel, medicines, spices, construction materials and income in many countries around the world, but are also important for in situ conservation of a wide range of plant genetic sources (Das and Das, 2005). In terms of composition, high diversity of species with an immediate use in the home is the most prominent feature of home gardens (Perrault-Archambault and Coomes, 2008).

So, with this study common citizens who are really want to construct a home medicinal garden can plant strata 1 vegetable or shrub grade plants if they have very limited area at their home (Urban peoples). Those who have moderate area for plantation of medico-garden, can chose vegetable, herb, shrub and perennials. At last, those peoples have large space for plantation, can plant every kind of plant including vegetable, herb, shrub, or even large size biennial trees also.

The main advantage that can emerge from Medico-planting isn't just getting normal medications yet additionally expanded social capital and associations. As kids cooperate to plant and make something significant, the outcome is a further developed connection between them. Moreover, cultivating can be an extraordinary chance for guardians and youngsters to hang out. The associations can be reinforced significantly encourage through trading and sharing these developed plants. Sharing plants is a gift that has life span and reason behind it. These plants could last years and give medications, foods grown from the ground to kids and their families, further encouraging appreciation for giving and cultivating.

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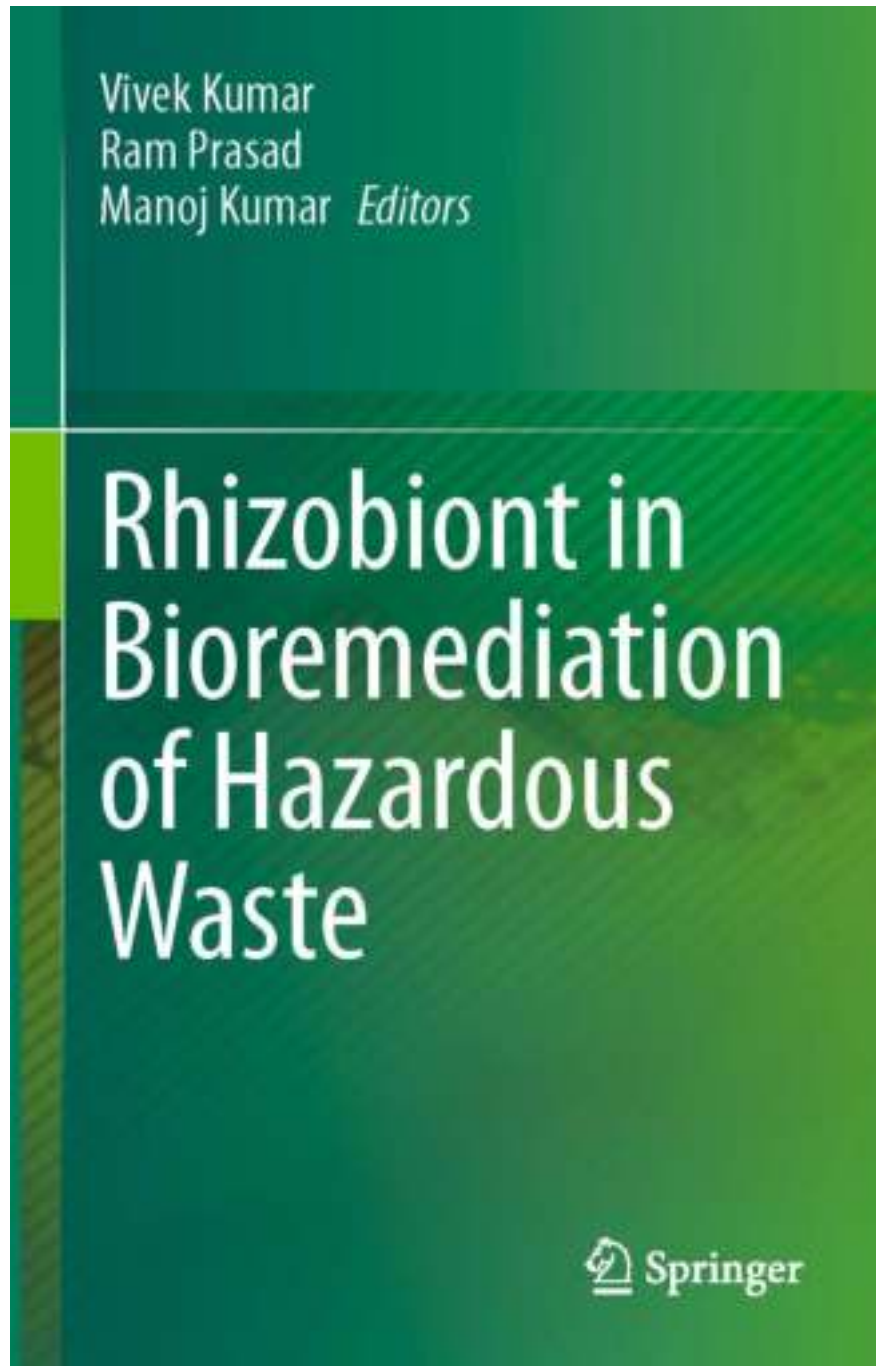
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Rhizobiont in bioremediation of hazardous waste



Vivek Kumar • Ram Prasad • Manoj Kumar
Editors

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Microbes: A Potential Tool for Bioremediation

17

Nilesh Sonune

Abstract

Environmental pollution has become a universal problem because of the fast growth of population, civilization and industrialization. It leads to the accumulation of contaminants in the environment that has an adverse effect on human health and ecosystem. Bioremediation is a most efficient, eco-friendly and cost effective technology for the transformation of contaminants. Culturable microorganisms have been exploited efficiently in biodegradation of contaminants but, inefficient in exploitation of unculturable microorganisms. The successful implementation of technology needs a detailed knowledge of microbial metabolism, growth and function of native microbial population at polluted site. This could be overcome by exploitation of recent innovative tools such as nanobioremediation, biosurfactant, cell immobilization, genetically modified organism, chemotaxis, metagenomics and proteomics. These tools have provided crucial insights of microbial communities and their mechanisms in bioremediation of environmental contaminants. These tools provide important information of microorganism along with their mechanisms for restoration of contaminants. This chapter focuses on the overview of important techniques of bioremediation as well as recent advances used for the bioremediation of environment.

Keywords

Bioaugmentation · Bioremediation · Chemotaxis · Genomics · Nanoremediation

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17.1 Introduction

In the last couple of decades, due to explosive rise in industrialization, urbanization and human population, the utilization of the natural resources has increased enormously. This has led to high stress on agricultural and industrial production. However, it results in the production of huge quantity of different organic and inorganic products such as chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers and industrial waste. The release of such waste into the environment, leads to the pollution of the habitats like soil, water and air (Bharagava et al. 2019; Sonune and Garode 2015).

The release of these contaminants can occur either accidentally or because of anthropogenic activities into the environment that ultimately results in environmental pollution, leading to many health hazards. These pollutants or chemicals come into the different food chains from the atmosphere. The chemicals flow occurs from one trophic level to others resulting in bioaccumulation that imparts risks to the ecosystem (Das et al. 2014). Because of these, nature is constantly evolving, posing new difficulties and making consistent requirement to develop new and more suitable technology (Juwarkar et al. 2014).

There is a need of efficient, cheap, long lasting and effective treatment for waste generated in the environment. To meet the challenges, there are several conventional techniques available such as physico-chemical methods to treat these chemicals or waste. Although these methods are not cost effective, unsuccessful to eliminate contaminants completely and the final product is also again lethal. Therefore, development of eco-friendly and cost effective techniques is necessary. Hence, currently, microbial treatment process has become popular and accepted globally which overcome the problems associated with traditional techniques (Sonune and Garode 2018; Kumar et al. 2018).

Nowadays, biotechnology is being considered as emerging science and has tremendous potential of protection and management of the environment. It involves the exploitation of microbes for biological treatment of environmental pollutants (Azadi and Ho 2010; Pandey and Fulekar 2012). Bioremediation is a green technology for the treatment of the harmful chemicals and a popular alternative to traditional methods for degradation of contaminants because it uses natural activities of different types of microbial consortia (Juwarkar et al. 2014).

17.2 Bioremediation

Bioremediation is a process by which living organisms are stimulated to rapidly degrade harmful organic contaminants to environmentally safe levels in the environment (Sasikumar and Papinazath 2003), which may be aquatic, terrestrial or both. In bioremediation mainly microorganisms have been exploited because of their miscellaneous metabolic capacities to transform toxic pollutants to non-toxic compounds through mineralization, carbon dioxide and water production (Singh et al. 2017).

The efficiency of bioremediation needs the presence of precise types of microbes, their proper quantity, combination and suitable environmental conditions.

Microorganisms that are already present at polluted environments are frequently well adapted to live in the presence of existing pollutants, pH, temperature and oxidation/reduction potential of the site (Pandey and Fulekar 2012).

17.3 Microbial Bioremediation

Microbes are extensively scattered in nature because of their diverse metabolism, thrive in a broad range of environmental conditions and versatility in nutrients. Therefore, they can be utilized for bioremediation of contaminants. The basis of the bioremediation is capability of certain microbes to transform and utilize contaminants to acquire energy for their growth (Prakash et al. 2014; Abatenh et al. 2017). Microorganisms are well-known to be the most important agents for bioremediation, which transform and clean up the complex lipophilic organic molecules, to the simple water soluble molecules. The biological agents used for bioremediation are mainly microorganisms includes bacteria, fungi and algae for removal of contaminants from polluted areas (Strong and Burgess 2008; Kumar et al. 2018). When selective microbial population are exposed to the specific or structurally related contaminants, they first attack on this by enzymatic process. These contaminants if present in the environment may act as inducer or repressor for the enzymatic function of microorganisms. Primary or secondary groups of microorganisms typically attacked on these water soluble intermediates and convert them into the inorganic end product by complete degradation. The microorganisms involved in this process may be indigenous or exogenous to polluted location. Polluted substances are altered by metabolic processes of the microorganisms. Generally, multiple microorganisms are involved in biodegradation of a compound (Gupta and Mahapatra 2003).

17.4 Bioremediation Organisms

Bioremediation is the method of eco-friendly waste management that utilizes the inherent ability of microorganisms which includes bacteria, algae and fungi to eliminate or transform the contaminants from the environment (Saxena and Bharagava 2015; Bharagava et al. 2017). Such microbes have potential to obtain energy from almost all compounds by using different electron acceptors in aerobic or anaerobic environment.

17.4.1 Bacteria

Numerous types of bacteria are reported that involved in the transformations or degradation of pollutants includes genera of *Achromobacter*, *Alcaligenes*, *Arthrobacter*, *Acinetobacter*, *Flavobacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Bacillus*, *Escherichia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Gordonia*, *Moraxella*, *Pandoraea*, *Streptomyces*, *Rhodococcus*,

Nocardia, *Sphingobium*, *Desulfotomaculum*, *Azoarcus*, *Clostridium*, *Methanospirillum*, *Sphingomonas*, *Desulfovibrio*, *Methanococcus*, *Geobacter*, *Methanosaeta*, *Syntrophobacter*, *Pelotomaculum*, *Syntrophus*, *Xanthomonas*, *Thauera*, etc. (Lopez et al. 2002; Kim et al. 2007; Hasin et al. 2010; Weelink et al. 2010; Liu et al. 2011; Jayashree et al. 2012; Garode and Sonune 2014; Sonune and Garode 2018).

17.4.2 Fungi

Many fungal genera have been isolated and identified for bioremediation of contaminants. These fungal genera include: *Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, *Mucor*, *Fusarium*, *Phanerochaete*, *Trichoderma*, *Rhizopus*, *Penicillium*, *Agaricus*, *Pleurotus*, *Hansenula*, *Rhodotorula*, *Coprinellus*, *Gloeophyllum*, *Candida*, *Saccharomyces*, etc. (Tigini et al. 2010; Aranda et al. 2010; Karigar and Rao 2011; Pereira et al. 2014; Safiyanu et al. 2015; Burghal et al. 2016).

17.4.3 Algae

Phycoremediation is application of algae for bioremediation and is effective for removal of contaminants (Wang et al. 2016). Many algal species are involved in bioremediation that includes genera of *Spirulina*, *Selenastrum*, *Portieria*, *Chlorella*, *Agmenellum*, *Monoraphidium*, *Chlorococcum*, *Scenedesmus*, *Oscillatoria*, *Caepidium*, *Chlamydomonas*, *Monoraphidium*, *Anabaena*, etc. (Terry and Stone 2002; Boshoff et al. 2004; Wang et al. 2011; Newete and Byrne 2016; Bwapwa et al. 2017).

17.5 Methods for Bioremediation

On the basis of transport and removal of contaminants, bioremediation has been categorized into two types- ex situ and in situ bioremediation (Fig. 17.1). Both methods are essentially depending on the metabolism of microorganisms. Among them, in situ method is preferred than ex situ method for bioremediation of polluted site. However, the selection of particular technology is based on many factors such as native microbial population, conditions of site, and quantity, type and toxicity of contaminants present (Jorgensen 2007).

17.5.1 In Situ Bioremediation

In this technique, the treatment of polluted substances is done at the site of pollution. This technique does not require excavation of contaminated materials such as soil and water to achieve the remediation process. In this process, aqueous solution

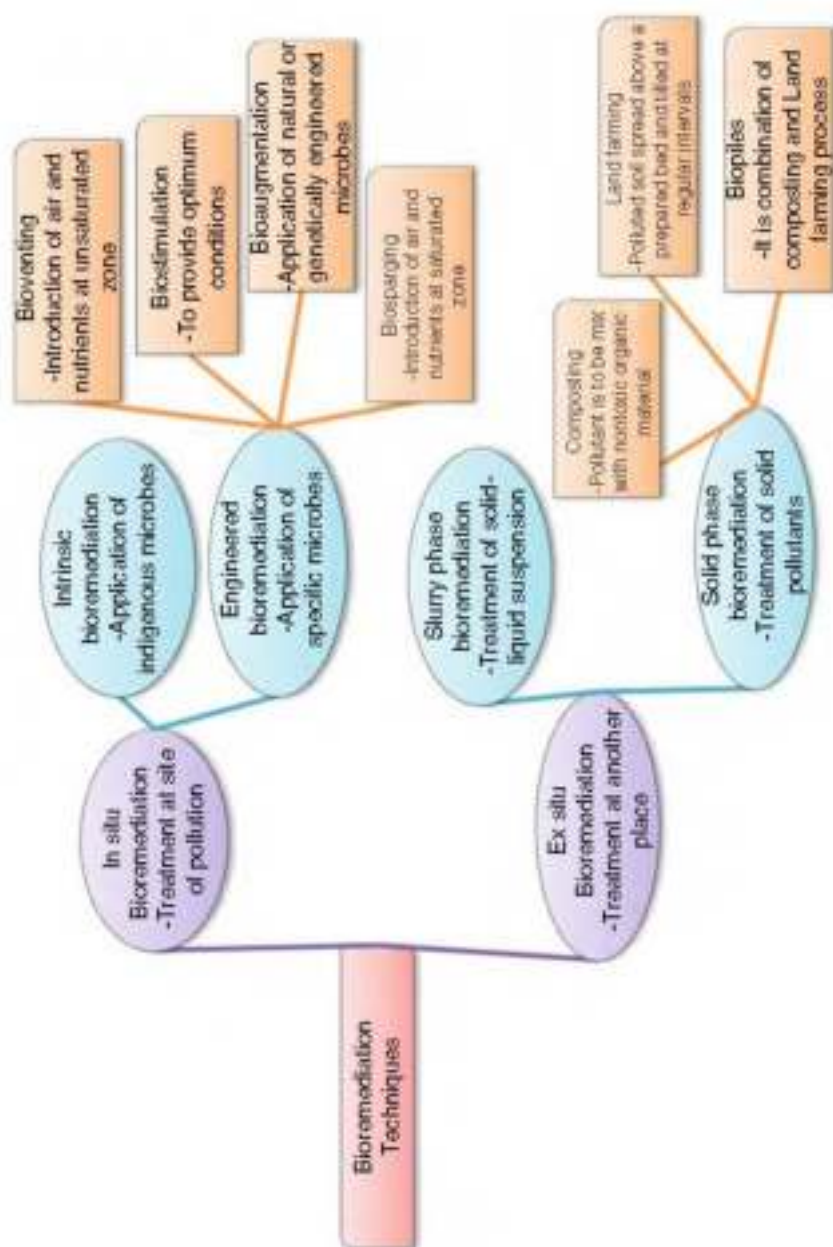


Fig. 17.1 Various bioremediation techniques

containing nutrients and oxygen is circulated through contaminated soil to increase the activity of the indigenous microbial community to degrade toxic organic pollutants (Folch et al. 2013; Frascari et al. 2015). These techniques are less costly compared to the *ex situ* techniques because extra costs are not needed for the excavation processes. Similarly, it uses native harmless microbial organisms for degradation of pollutants, and has potential to treat large amount of contaminant. Based upon the origin of microorganisms applied, there are two types of *in situ* bioremediation, i.e. Intrinsic and Engineered bioremediation (Kim et al. 2014; Roy et al. 2015).

17.5.2 Intrinsic In Situ Bioremediation

It is also referred as natural attenuation or bioattenuation. In this method, natural processes are employed to degrade contaminants or to decrease the quantity of contaminants at polluted sites by stimulating the activity of indigenous microorganisms by providing stimulants such as oxygen and nutrients (Philp and Atlas 2005). For the success, intrinsic remediation depends on various factors such as adequate biodegradable microbial population, sufficient nutrients availability and suitable environment at the contaminated site (i.e., pH, oxygen, temperature) and appropriate time for degradation (NRC 2000).

17.5.3 Engineered In Situ Bioremediation

With this approach, bioremediation achieved through the introduction of specific microbes to a polluted site. This approach speed up the degradation of contaminants by providing proper physico-chemical conditions to support the microbial growth. For this purpose, sufficient quantity of oxygen and nutrients is to be provided to promote microbial growth and enhance the remediation process. Some methods of this approach include biostimulation, bioventing, bioaugmentation and biosparging (Sardrood et al. 2013).

17.5.3.1 Bioventing

This method is one of the most widely recognized *in situ* methods for the bioremediation. In this, air and nutrients are delivered to the unsaturated zone of contaminated soil through wells to stimulate the indigenous microorganisms. This approach provides optimum quantity of oxygen required for the degradation with minimize the volatilization that discharges it into the environment. Bioventing works for hydrocarbon as well as those contaminants which are deep beneath the surface (Vidali 2001; Philp and Atlas 2005).

17.5.3.2 Biostimulation

Biostimulation is another strategy for bioremediation in which native microbial activity in ground water and/or soil is enhanced by adjusting pH, optimum nutrient

and oxygen in order to speed up the bioremediation. This technology is designed mainly for the treatment of groundwater and soil contaminated by fuels, herbicides and pesticides. It needs the presence of native microorganisms which are capable of degradation of particular pollutants (Li and Li 2011; Azad et al. 2014).

17.5.3.3 Bioaugmentation

Bioaugmentation is a process where the natural or genetically engineered microbial culture with potential of transformation or degradation of contaminants is to be added at contaminated environment (Azad et al. 2014). Two factors that limit the use of addition of microbial cultures in a land treatment unit, i.e. competition of non-indigenous microbes with an indigenous microbial population for their survival and the soil which have long-term exposure to the contaminants has native microbes which are highly efficient for degradation (Vidali 2001).

17.5.3.4 Biosparging

Biosparging method is very much related to bioventing where in both air is to be introduced into the soil subsurface for enhancement of microbial activities for remediation of contaminants from sites. However, in bioventing approach, air is introduced at unsaturated zone that causes movement of volatile compounds at upward direction in to the saturated zone to help biodegradation. However, the efficacy of this method depends on pollutant biodegradability and the permeability of the soil. Biosparging has been extensively exploited for the treatment of aquifers polluted with petroleum products (Philp and Atlas 2005; Azubuike et al. 2016).

17.6 Ex Situ Bioremediation

Ex situ method have need to dig polluted materials to assist degradation process. This method has many drawbacks than the advantages. Here, cost can be high as it required for the excavation process of the contaminated samples and its transportation for remediation treatment. Based on the state of the pollutant to be removed for bioremediation, ex situ bioremediation methods are classified into two systems, i.e. slurry phase and solid phase bioremediation (Hashmi et al. 2017).

17.6.1 Slurry Phase Bioremediation

This method includes treatment of the solid-liquid suspensions. It is comparatively fast treatment compared to the other methods. In this method, degradation is accomplished in bioreactor in which polluted soil is combines with the water, native microbes, appropriate nutrients and oxygen to provide optimal condition. After completion of the treatment, the liquid part is separated from the solid and is properly disposed of. The remaining solid wastes material is disposed of or subjected to other processes for further decontamination (Sardrood et al. 2013).

17.6.2 Solid Phase Bioremediation

This method involves treatments of various solid pollutants includes agricultural wastes, industrial wastes, municipal solid wastes and sewage sludge. This process is simple to manage; however, requires more space and time for degradation compare to the slurry phase process. Principle of this process is based on the mechanical breakdown of contaminated soil by abrasion and intensive mixing in an enclosed vessel. This treatment process includes composting, land farming and biopiles techniques (Sardrood et al. 2013).

17.6.2.1 Composting

Composting is an aerobic and the thermophilic surface treatment process used to transform contaminants. In composting, polluted is to be mixed with non-toxic organic amendments, i.e. agricultural waste or manure (Kumar and Singh 2001). This process enhances the development of robust microbial communities that speed up the composting. A composting process occurs at elevated temperatures ranging from 55 to 65 °C. This temperature range achieved as a result of heat production by microbial activity during organic material degradation present in the waste (Vidali 2001).

17.6.2.2 Land Farming

In land farming process, polluted soil is excavated, spread above a prepared bed and tilled at regular intervals up to contaminants are degraded. The main objective of this process is to stimulate indigenous microorganisms that are capable of biodegradation. However, this treatment process limited for uppermost surface of soil generally up to 10–35 cm. This approach received much attention as a disposal option of waste material because of low monitoring and maintenance cost (Margesin and Schinner 1999; Vidali 2001).

17.6.2.3 Biopiles

Biopiles techniques are the combination of composting and land farming bioremediation methods. This method reduces physical losses of the pollutants which take place due to volatilization and leaching (Kastner and Mahro 1996). Biopiles give a favourable environment for native microbes involved in degradation. Generally, this method is a refined version of land farming and applied for treatment of the surface contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons (Whelan et al. 2015).

17.7 Emerging Approaches in Bioremediation

In recent year, a number of new tools and techniques are developed that overcome some of the limitations of traditional processes and helps to speed up the process, improve reliability, cost efficiency of bioremediation (Fig. 17.2). A brief overview of such important processes involved is discussed as follow:

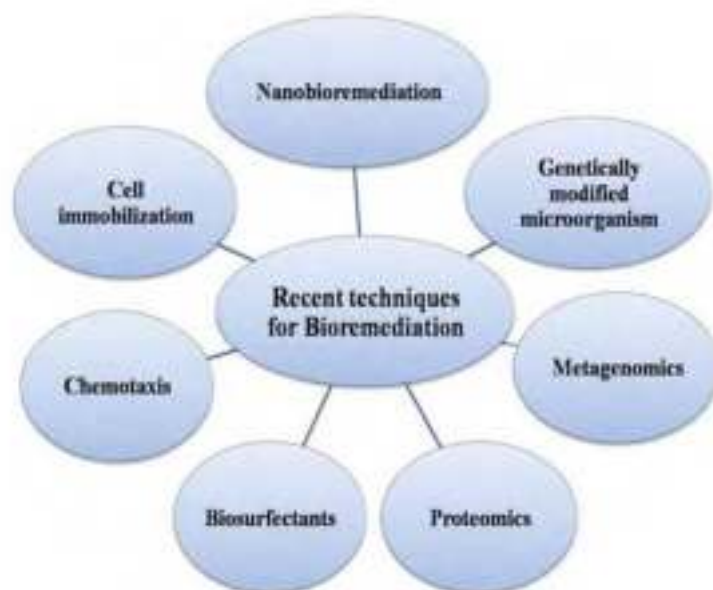


Fig. 17.2 Recent bioremediation techniques

17.7.1 Biosurfactants

Biosurfactants are surface active molecules produced by living cells particularly microorganisms. Application of biosurfactants is an excellent option to enhance the bioremediation of contaminated site that would enhance the effectiveness of efficient microorganisms for bioremediation potential. The availability of targeted pollutants to degradative microbes is one of the major problems in the bioremediation process because of the hydrophobic nature of the contaminants. This problem can be overcome with the help of biosurfactants that facilitate direct contact between contaminants and the microbes (Banat et al. 2000). Biosurfactants reduce the hydrophobic nature of pollutants and make it readily accessible to the microorganism for their degradation. Microbial surfactants are non-toxic, biodegradable, non-hazardous and cheap, and cost effective, hence they have been using for bioremediation (Ron and Rosenberg 2002). The most common biosurfactants are glycolipids, lipoproteins, lipopeptides and heteropolysaccharides (Dua et al. 2002). The application of biosurfactants has been progressively rising in recent year because of their environment friendly nature, selectivity, diversity, production in large scale and performance under extreme conditions (Banat et al. 2000). Use of the biosurfactants is mainly involved in the bioremediation of hydrocarbons and heavy metals contaminated sites, to enhance oil recovery, management of oil spill and oil recovery from the sludge (Dua et al. 2002). Considerable studies were done on the biosurfactant production by a variety of microbial strains (Chen et al. 2011; Imura et al. 2014; Anaukwu et al. 2015; Kuyukina et al. 2015).

17.7.2 Cell Immobilization

In recent times, applications of cell immobilization methods in bioremediation of contaminants are increased significantly. Immobilization means restricting the movement of microorganisms or their enzymes without disturbing their catalytic functions and viability (Guzik et al. 2014; Kourkoutas et al. 2004; Dzionek et al. 2016). Immobilization process has many benefits in bioremediation process like multiple use of biocatalysts, reduced costs as reuse of cells, higher efficiency of pollutant degradation, resistance to the shear forces in bioreactors and other adverse environmental conditions, reduced risk of genetic mutations and increased tolerance to high pollutant concentrations (Rivelli et al. 2013; Bayat et al. 2015). For microbial cells immobilization, carriers are essential for surface binding. The carriers used may be rather organic or inorganic in nature. Carrier selection is important aspects in bioremediation as on its surface microbes is to be attached. In immobilization, total five techniques are there. However, adsorption is the most frequent method employed in bioremediation because of the simplicity. Considerable work has been done on microbial cell immobilization (Angelim et al. 2013; Bhatnagar et al. 2015; Dzionek et al. 2016).

17.7.3 Nanobioremediation

Application of nanoparticle for bioremediation of contaminated sites is also known as nanobioremediation. Nanotechnology is a recent and promising branch of science that attracted the attention of researchers interested in different subjects because of its small size and efficient outcomes towards issues such as environmental pollution. Nanobioremediation involves the use of nanomaterials for the treatment of contaminants either by using in situ or ex situ method. In the recent year, nanotechnology has significantly contributed in bioremediation of the pollutants from soil, water and air into non-toxic and eco-friendly compounds. Along with bioremediation, it also plays important role in pollution monitoring, detection and prevention (Rajan 2011; Carata et al. 2017). Various types of microorganisms such as bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi and algae are used for biological synthesis of metal nanoparticles. Various types of metals have been used for the preparation of biological nanoparticles for bioremediation includes nickel, iron, silver, gold and palladium (Thome et al. 2015). The role of nanoparticles in bioremediation is to sequester or degrade pollutants like the herbicides, pesticides, insecticides and heavy metals from contaminated atmosphere (Sakulchaicharoen et al. 2010). It is cost effective and potential technique for bioremediation. It facilitates chemical reduction as well as catalysis to mitigate the contaminants of the concern. Because of their innovative surface coatings and tiny size, they are capable to permeate the subsurface in very small spaces and stay suspended in the groundwater. This allows them to move fast than large sized particles and achieve wider distribution (Kanatidis and Poeppelmeier 2007).

17.7.4 Genetic Engineered Microorganisms

Degradation of xenobiotic compounds remains a serious issue of environmental pollution. In recent years, the interests have been increased on bioremediation of such compounds. The common use and lack of biodegradation of xenobiotic compounds leads to their widespread occurrence and persistence in the environment. Investigations on the microbial biodegradation pathways on these compounds shown that recalcitrance is a factor that causes biochemical blockage which result in dysfunctional catabolic routes. This factor has raised interest to construct genetically engineered microorganisms with superior catabolic activities (Janssen and Stucki 2020). Genetic engineering technologies have been used on many occasions to improve the rate of biodegradation of particularly recalcitrant organic pollutants. The exploitation of genetically engineered microorganisms for restoration purpose is cost effective and eco-friendly method for removal of pollutants in contaminated sites (Panz and Miksch 2012). To remediate heavy metals from polluted sites is difficult by natural bacteria, however, this can be overcome by the use of genetically engineered bacteria. For the remediation of different types of heavy metals like Ni, Hg, Cd, Cu, Fe and As, genetically engineered microbes have been used (Bruschi and Goulhen 2006). Several kinds of genetically engineered microorganisms have been developed through recombinant technologies and applied for remediation of sites polluted with heavy metals and other toxic materials (Azad et al. 2014). Some studies reported remediation of metals and recalcitrant chlorinated chemicals from different polluted sites by different microorganisms (Murtaza et al. 2002; Furukawa 2003; Cases and de Lorenzo 2005; Bondarenko et al. 2008; Gong et al. 2017).

17.7.5 Chemotaxis

Chemotaxis is an important feature of some motile microorganisms. It is a movement of microbes under the influence of the chemical. This movement helps them to search the most favourable environment for their survival and growth (Ford and Harvey 2007). It has been observed that chemotaxis is a selective advantage for bacteria to sense and locate the environmental contaminants. Chemotaxis has the ability to significantly improve in situ bioremediation processes (Paul et al. 2006). Though, this feature has not received much attention, even though certain microorganisms have capability of chemotactic movement towards various xenobiotic compounds (Bhushan et al. 2000). Some reports are available on the isolation and characterization of chemotactic microorganisms towards various xenobiotic compounds (Parales and Harwood 2002). In several cases, chemoattractant is a compound that serves as a source of carbon and energy, whereas chemorepellent is toxic to bacteria. Recently, number of microbes with chemotactic activity towards diverse environmental contaminants have been reported (Pandey and Jain 2002; Parales and Harwood 2002; Ford and Harvey 2007). The several studies reported direct or indirect correlation between chemotaxis and bioremediation of

contaminated ground water and soil (Samanta et al. 2000; Parales and Harwood 2002; Bhushan et al. 2000).

17.7.6 Metagenomics

Metagenomics is the study of metagenome which recovered directly from the environmental samples. It is an emerging approach which can be used for the characterization of microbial population, gives detail information of the genomes of uncultured microorganisms and degradation of contaminants at the contaminated site (Uhlík et al. 2013; Bharagava et al. 2019). This approach is helpful to find out the efficient microbes for degradation of a particular contaminants or catabolic gene that is responsible for degradation or detoxification of the particular contaminants. The accessibility of entire genome sequences from many environmental microbes is an important step for bioremediation. This technique is valuable in assessing the gene pool of the enzymes which involved in pollutants the degradation (Galvao et al. 2005; Desai et al. 2010). In recent years, methods focused on metagenomics have been useful in evaluating novel gene families as well as microorganisms involved in remediation of xenobiotic compounds. Nowadays, DNA microarray has been used to track microbial communities, to characterize contaminants, biodegrading microorganisms and to identify novel pathway for biodegradation (Bae and Park 2006). The construction and screening of metagenomic libraries for identification of genes involved in bioremediation has been documented in several studies (Jennings et al. 2009; Wang et al. 2012; Ma et al. 2015; Sul et al. 2016; Hong et al. 2017).

17.7.7 Proteomics

Investigation of proteins, termed as proteomics, is recently being used as a technique in bioremediation. It involved identification and quantification of proteins of the microorganisms (Aslam et al. 2017). Expression of proteins in the microorganisms depends on the various environmental conditions which are responsible for their adaption as well as physiological changes. Proteomics approach is helpful for the examination of protein components and detection of key proteins that are involved in the physiological state of the microorganism in the presence of particular contaminants. Because of the proteomics approach, novel pathway for biodegradation of contaminants are uncovered that provides an idea for detection of novel proteins (Santos et al. 2004; Kim et al. 2006).

17.8 Conclusion

Bioremediation is one of the green, eco-friendly and inexpensive technology for degradation or removal of toxic contaminates from the environment. Various approaches of bioremediation efficiently involved in the removal of contaminants,

however, certain factors such as recalcitrant and high toxicity of contaminants remain a challenge for this approaches. This can be overcome by implementing the recent tools and techniques. Recent tools help for bioremediation by many ways such as selection of microorganism with suitable traits for degradation of particular compound, provide detail information of the genomes of uncultured microbes, type of condition at contaminated sites and uncovered new pathway for biodegradation of toxic wastes.

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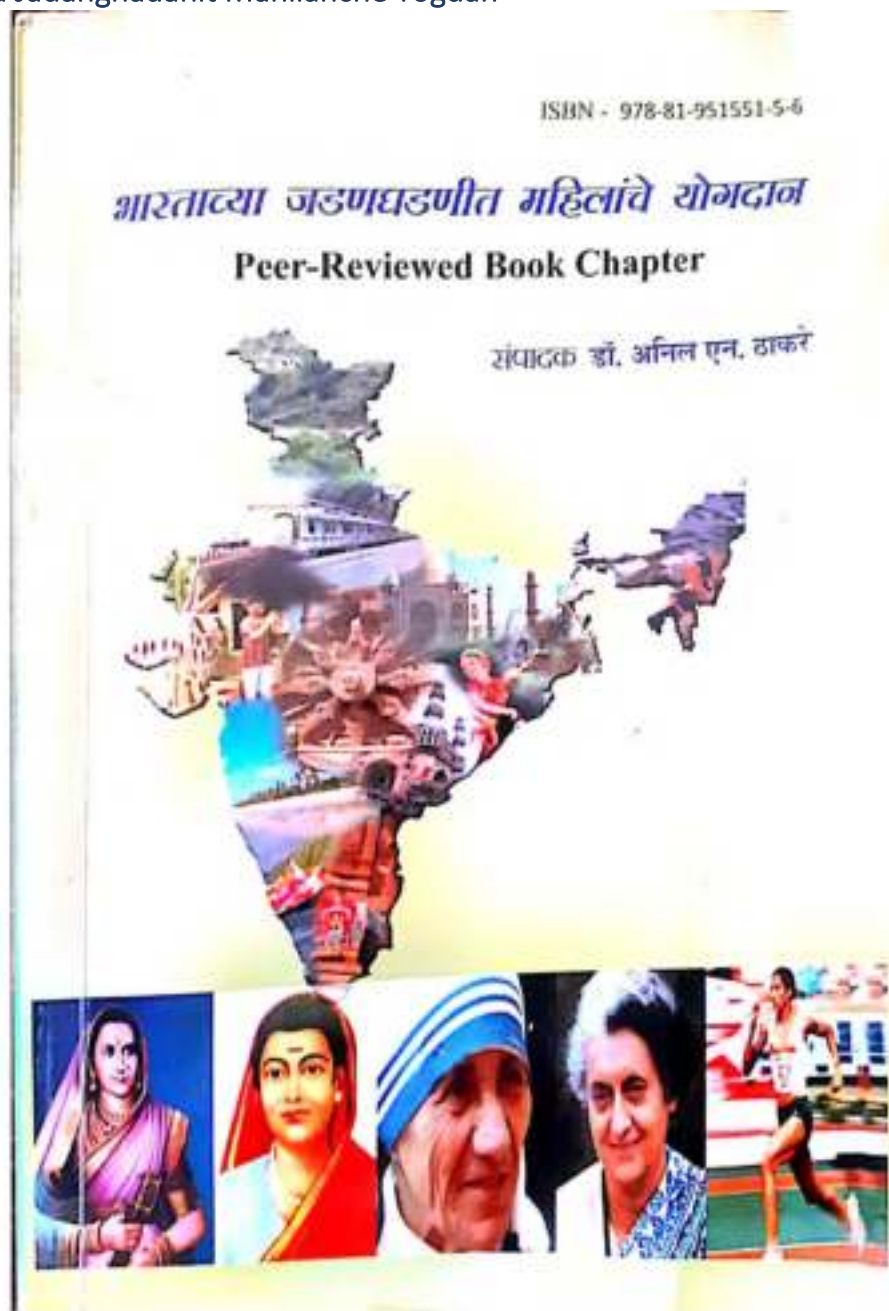
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श्री गाडगे महाराज महाविद्यालय
मूर्तिजापुर जिल्हा अकोला



आधार पब्लिकेशन, अमरावती

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वर्धा येथील मावशी केळकर यांचे स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व
काळातील सामाजिक,
शैक्षणिक कार्य

पा. डॉ. किशोर एच. बारापात्रे

आदर्श महाविद्यालय धामणगाव-रेल्वे,
जिल्हा-अमरावती.

भारताच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक, साहित्यिक व कलेच्या क्षेत्रातिल जडणघडणीमध्ये ज्या प्रमाणे पुरुषांचे मोठे योगदान आहे. त्याप्रमाणे महिला वर्गाचेही योगदान फार मोठे आहे. महिला वर्गाचीही कामगिरी अनन्यसाधारण आहे. वर्धा जिल्ह्यात महात्मा गांधीच्या प्रेरणेने ई. स. १८८६ मध्ये स्थापन झालेली महिलाश्रम संस्था म्हणजे स्त्री-कर्तृत्वाचे प्रतिकच होते. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलनात संपूर्ण भारतातून सर्वप्रथम येथीलच स्त्रियांनी सहभाग घेतला होता हे विशेष उल्लेखनीय आहे. वर्धा जिल्ह्यातील स्त्रियांनी राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक व इतर क्षेत्रात जी उल्लेखनीय कामगिरी केली त्या मागील महात्मा गांधी व महिलाश्रम संस्थेची प्रेरणा होती.

वर्धा येथील रहिवाशी असलेल्या मावशी केळकरांचे स्त्री उद्वारचे व सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक कार्य प्रशंसनीय आहे. त्यांचे पती हरिभाऊ केळकर वर्धाचे सुप्रसिद्ध वकील होते. ई. स. १९१९ मध्ये कमल दाते नागपूर यांनी (सौ. मावशी

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केळकर) हरिभाऊ केळकर यांचेशी विवाह केला. याच दरम्यान डिसेंबर १९२० मध्ये नागपूरला काँग्रेससचे अधिवेशन होते लोकमान्यांच्या मृत्यूनंतर हे पहिलेच अधिवेशन असल्यामुळे साऱ्या देशाचे लक्ष्य अधिवेशनाकडे लागलेले होते. श्री. जमनालाल बजाज व त्यांच्या पत्नी जानकीदेवी बजाज हे दोघेही आले होते. जमनालालजी भाऊसाहेबांचे मित्र असल्यामुळे जानकिबाईंचाही मावशी केळकरांशी परिचय होता. जानकीदेवी बजाज आणि मावशी केळकर यांचे संबंध दिवसेंदिवस घनिष्टत्वाचे होत जावून पुढे त्याही स्त्री व समाज उद्धारक आणि राष्ट्रकार्यासाठी समर्पक वृत्तीच्या त्या वनत गेल्या.

वर्धा येथील लक्ष्मीनारायण चौकात १९२१ मध्ये महात्मा गांधींचे भाषण आयोजित केल्या गेले. भाषणाला स्त्री-पुरुषांची अलोट गर्दी होती. मावशी केळकर सुद्धा भाषणाला आवर्जून उपस्थित होत्या. राष्ट्राच्या स्वास्थावरच व्यक्तीचे स्वास्थ्य अवलंबून आहे हा महात्मा गांधींचा संदेश मावशीच्या मनात घर करून गेला. महात्मा गांधींचे भाषण फारच प्रभावी झाले. यावेळी महात्मा गांधींनी आवाहन केले कि, राष्ट्रकार्यासाठी उभारण्यात आलेल्या टिळक फंडासाठी प्रत्येकाने मदत करणे आवश्यक आहे व त्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने हातभार लावावा. स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या जनसमूहात झोळी फिरविण्यात आली. त्या झोळीत जनतेने भरभर पैसे टाकले मावशी केळकर यांनी आपली एकदाणी कशाचाही विचार न करता झोळीत अर्पण

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केली आणि मावशीनी येथूनच राष्ट्र व समाजकार्याला प्रारंभ केला.

जानकीदेवी बजाज यांच्याशी झालेली मैत्री आणि महात्मा गांधींच्या प्रभावाने मावशीला समाजकार्याची तळमळ निर्माण झालेली होती. अनुसयाबाई काळेच्या महिला उन्नतीच्या कार्याचा प्रभाव संपूर्ण विदर्भावर होता यावेळी मावशीलाही आपण काहीतरी समाजकार्य करावे अशी तळमळ निर्माण झाली. तेव्हा मावशी केळकर यांनी वर्धा येथे काही मैत्रीणींच्या सहकार्याने १९२६ मध्ये भगिनी मंडळाची स्थापना केली. या मंडळात पुस्तकांचे वाचन सुरू झाले. भगिनी एकत्र येवून शिक्षित होऊ लागल्या. वर्धा येथे महाविद्यालय सुरू झालेले असले तरी मुलींच्या शिक्षणाची फारशी काहीच व्यवस्था नव्हती. वर्धा जिल्ह्यात मुलींची एकही माध्यमिक शाळा नव्हती. वर्धा येथे महाविद्यालय स्थापन करण्यात श्री. बाबूराव खरे व मावशीचे दीर यशवंतराव केळकर यांनी पुढाकार घेतला होता मावशी केळकर यांनी पुढाकार घेवून यशवंतराव केळकर यांच्या सहकार्याने १९३६ मध्ये पहिली मुलींची माध्यमिक शाळा स्थापन केली. त्या बरेच वर्ष या संस्थेच्या उपाध्यक्ष राहिल्या.

समाजकार्याचा ध्यास लागलेल्या मावशी केळकरला एखाद्या स्त्री संघटनेची गरज भासू लागली. स्त्री संघटनेसाठी स्त्रीयांनीच पुढाकार घेतला पाहिजे हा विचार त्यांच्या मनात पक्का झाला. नागपूरला राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघाची स्थापना १९२५ मध्ये झालेलीच होती. स्त्री उन्नतीची प्रेरणा त्यांना राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघापासूनच मिळाली होती. महिला संघटनेची

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आवश्यकता त्यांनी डॉ. हेडगेवारांना बोलून दाखविली. शेवटी डॉ. हेडगेवारांच्या मार्गदर्शनाने २५ ऑक्टोबर १९३६ रोजी बुलढाण्याचे इतिहास संशोधक डॉ. यादव माधव काळे यांचे हस्ते उद्घाटन होऊन राष्ट्र सेविका समितीची वर्धा येथे मावशी केळकरांच्या पुढाकाराने स्थापना झाली. या संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून स्त्री उन्नतीचे व समाजकार्याचे काम सुरू झाले. तसेच स्त्रीयांना आत्मनिर्भर व स्वयंनिर्भरतेचे धडे देण्यात येऊ लागले. स्त्री वर्ग संघटित झाल्याशिवाय विविध समस्यांना वाचा फुटणार नाही याची जाणीव जिल्ह्यातील स्त्री वर्गाला झाली होती याच अनुषंगाने मावशी केळकर यांनी वर्धा शहरात "महिला समाजाची" ई. स. १९३६ मध्ये स्थापना केली.

१९३६ मध्ये पतीच्या मृत्यूनंतर मावशीनी रुढी, प्रथा, परंपरेचा त्याग केला. त्या काळात महार, मांग, चांभार व इतर तत्सम जातींना अस्पृश्य समजले जात असे. त्या ब्राह्मण असूनही त्यांनी आपल्या घरी घरकामाकरिता महार बाई ठेवली होती त्या बदल आजूबाजूला शेजारी चर्चा सुद्धा झाली. पण मावशीनी त्याकडे अजिबात लक्ष्य दिले नाही. मावशीच्या मते, नोकर कोणत्या जातीचा आहे त्यापेक्षा त्याला स्वच्छतेची किती जाण आहे हे महत्वाचे आहे. त्या महार बाईला मावशीनी सर्व शिक्षण दिले. सोवळ्या-ओवळ्याच्या भ्रामक कल्पनांना तिलांजलि दिली. मानवजात ही एकच जात आहे असे त्या मानीत असत. त्यांनी जातिभेद न पाळता सर्वच जाती-जमातीच्या स्त्रीयांना संघटित करण्याचे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करून शिक्षणाची जाणीव त्यांच्यात निर्माण करून दिली.

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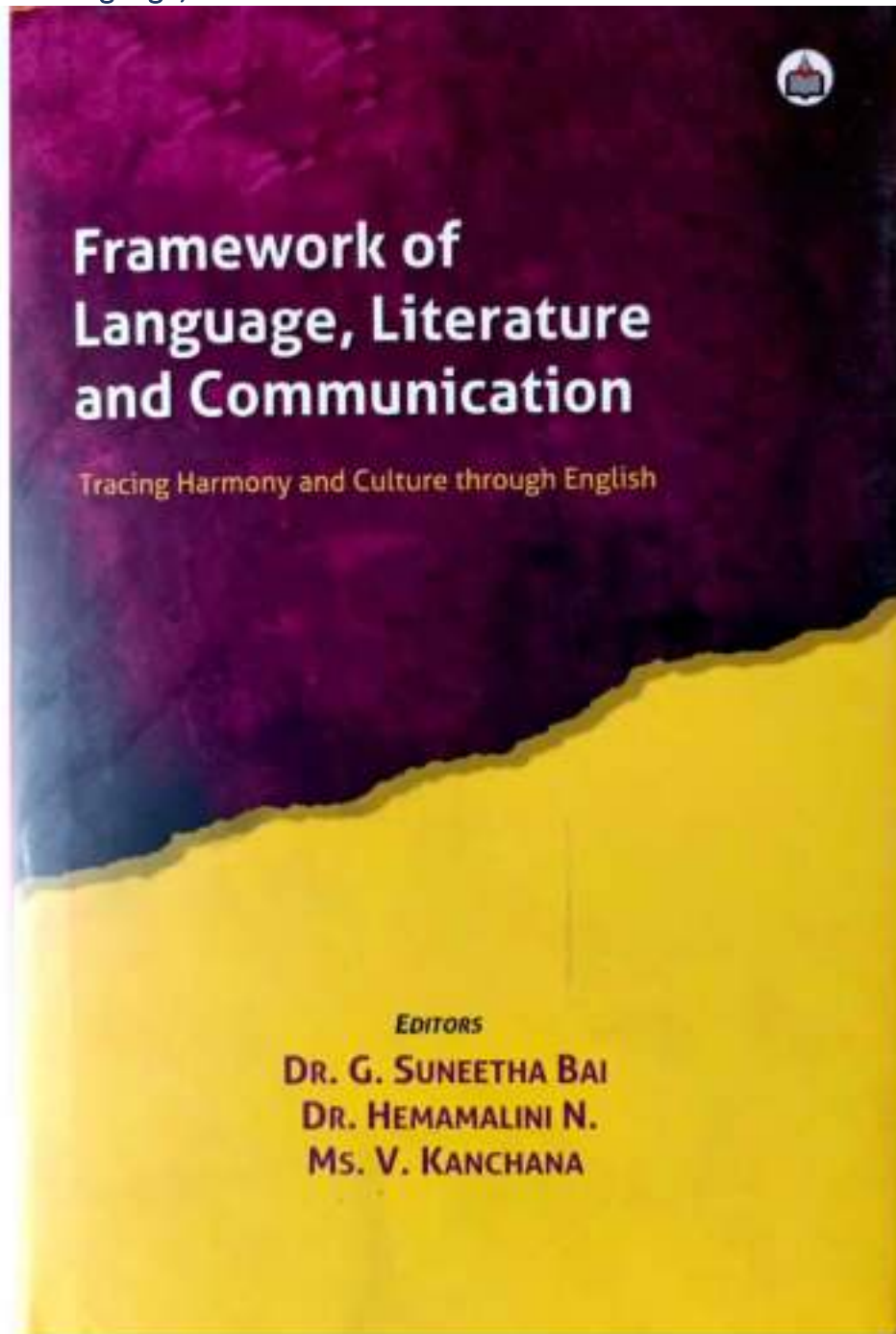
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- ३) वक्काणी, डॉ. नि. भा. 'आधुनिक विदर्भ का इतिहास'
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Framework of Language, Literature and Communication





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Tracing Harmony and Culture through English

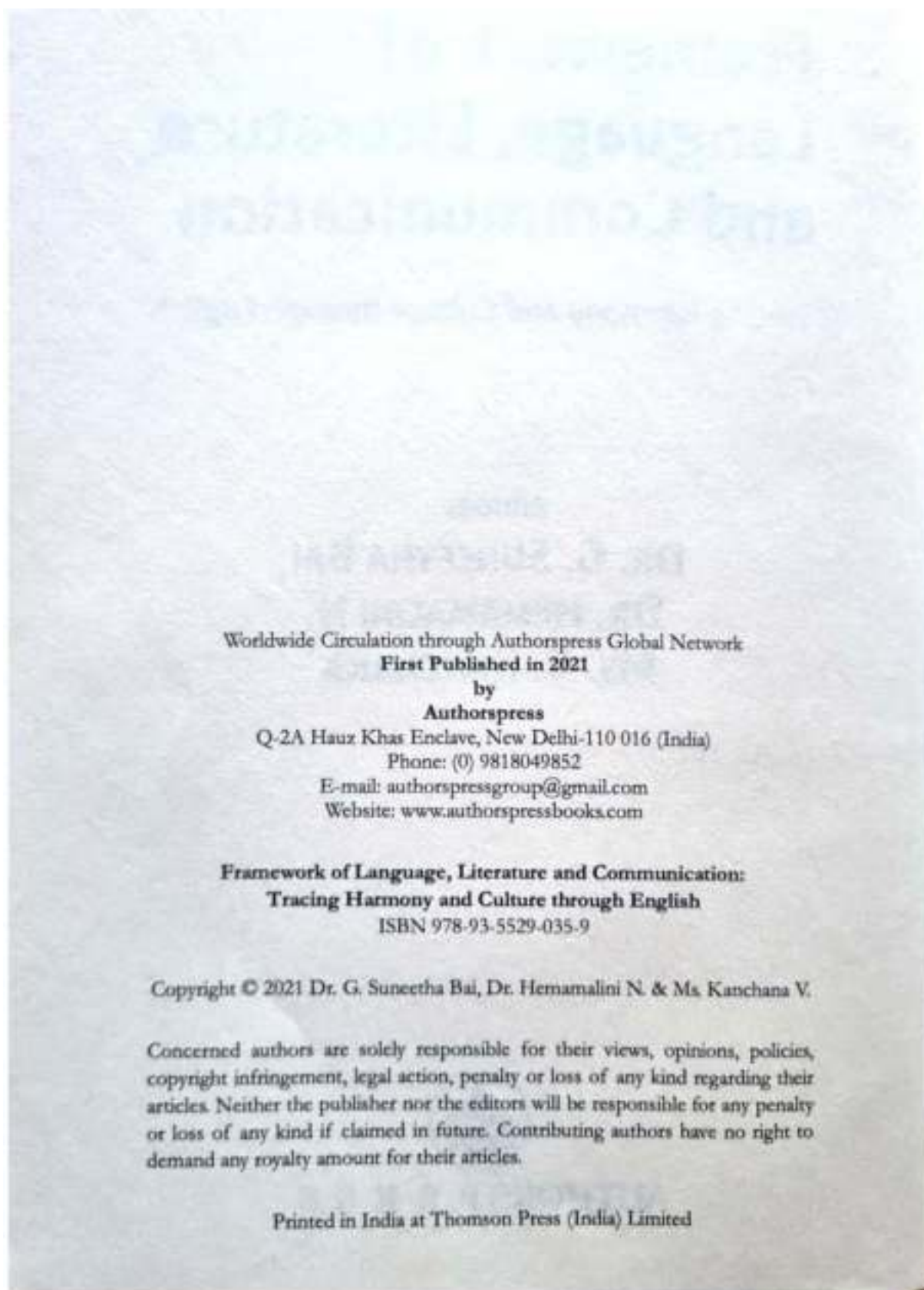
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CHAPTER 16

Empowering Rural Students with Communicative English*Barulkar Jeetendrasingh*

Communication in English and related soft skills is a major differentiator in the career opportunities of today's youth. The students from traditional courses and particularly from colleges in rural areas are facing a disadvantage while entering work life. The placement of urban area college students is distinctly high compared to rural area. Over the years it has been noticed that skills like – listening, speaking, reading and writing involve more than just grammar and vocabulary. Many of our brilliant students fail to create a good impression simply because they lack required language competence (communicative competence). There is a wide gulf between regional students' speaking skills and the requirements/ expectations of the corporate world or the industry. It's because the importance of speaking skills in English has been overlooked by most of the students and the institutes.

The present paper attempts to fill in this gap. It won't be sufficient to introduce a course in Communication Skills or in English because the problem is more with awareness of our students than with English as a language. We have done a survey of about 200 students in order to get details regarding their language competence. After knowing their difficulties, we exercised some innovative techniques with these students in our institute. We have taken feedback, evolved/ developed some methods to improve speaking skills. The paper will conclude with outcomes and suggestions for empowering students with communicative English and Soft Skills.

Introduction

It has been observed that English Language Proficiency plays a great role in the process of employment. The recruiters expect interview candidates to be confident in English language and overall

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communication skills. Most of the researchers agree that Employability has become a major factor in English Language Learning. More importantly it has become a point of focus in a candidate or an employee's life. English Language learning has now a days become more of effective communication and soft skills than just grammar and literature. It is observed that the key is going to be Effective Communication in English and Soft Skills for jobs beyond 2025.

In an extensive survey, it has been found that certain groups of students who are fluent in English do well in the interviews and their chances of selection are pretty high. The problem is clearly evident in the rural areas or the students coming from the rural background where there is a great fear of the language. Since, language skills and soft skills have acquired a great weight age in the process of getting a job and the world is changing in terms of global market and competitiveness we can't afford to ignore the role of English language in the process of employment and success in their career. As most of the businesses nowadays are multi-national, the working environments have dramatically changed. Both the employer and the employee are in need to upgrade themselves. With English becoming language of most of the businesses and services, there has been unprecedented growth in the need of English language skill to communicate with the clients, both national and international.

In the globally connected market, English Language for business communication is considered to be a great asset for a candidate. English language proficiency helps the businesses ensure the outcomes of deals and corporate interactions in their favour. It is always a profitable deal for the corporate to have competent employees. This is the reason why employers, during placement drives, look for candidates with such competencies.

As already stated, professional institutes have started to ensure that English as a skill is given due importance in its curriculum. But most of the traditional courses still lack this awareness. These are still focusing on age old practices of learning language through prose, poetry, grammar and composition. We need to prepare our students for successfully cracking their interviews and helping them enter the job market. These students are continuously expected to upgrade their skills to stand themselves in the competitive professional world. A course that is designed to provide the students with ample opportunities in listening and practical speaking in English is helpful

in such a scenario. Students who may not have had the opportunity to use English as their language of everyday transaction benefit from such a course while the language proficiency of other students will also improve.

Challenges/ Obstacles

In our study on rural students' English language competence, we observed that they have certain common needs and the challenges faced by teachers were more or less the same. The most common issues are ...

Students' Background

The primary focus of the article is to understand the role of English language competence in the employability of the rural background students. The students from these areas were found to be under the impact of their rural environment. The kind of language they use is not suitable for careers in multi-national companies or the service sectors in metropolitan regions. They had a great impact of their rural accent and lack of courage to speak in English. Their basics were not clear, they had very less awareness about voice modulation. Most of the students from have illiterate parents. These things play a great role in shaping of personality and ability to communicate. Since we can't change the situation, we have to find out some methods to overcome this challenge.

Lack of Environment

It is rightly said that man is shaped by his environment. It is the common grudge that reason behind improper communicative competence is the lack of favorable English speaking environment. If we consider the responses of students we come to know that around 85% of the students had no proper environment to practice speaking in English. Even we observe that the environment is not conducive to speaking in English.

Attitudinal Problems

Students do have their views and attitudes towards Speaking in English. These attitudes are formed by social and academic environment around them. Teachers are one of the most important factors that shape the attitudes of students. The attitude towards teacher, the subject being studied, course content, methodology *etc.*

varies according to students. The problem is both with rural and urban background students. Some of them have negative attitudes, while some others are over-confident about their language.

Impact of E-Texting

Language, these days, is under great influence of the Internet and other e-media, such as SMS, Messengers, Online Teaching-Learning Platforms, *etc.* The rise and rapid spread of e-communication and lockdown due to COVID pandemic have deeply influenced formal/Standard English language. The widespread mistakes in writing as well as the absence of grammar in speaking are mostly due to the impact of e-language.

Negligence of English as a Language

Another major challenge in teaching English Speaking is negligence of English language. It has been observed that English as language has always been taken for granted. They (students) think that English is a COMPULSORY SUBJECT to be cleared somehow. The students of rural areas think that being students of science, commerce or humanities, there is very less importance of Speaking in their career, in shaping their professional image. They believe that English language competence is expected only in professional or information and technology courses.

Gap between Needs of Students and Prescribed Syllabus

When a teacher of English language teaches in a traditional class, what he teaches is forced and he fails to satisfy the needs of the students. Difficulties faced by students vary to a great degree. Some of the students have problems with basics, some lack in vocabulary, few are good but get bored with the course, and some are afraid to speak. Most of the courses still prescribe prose and poetry and traditional grammar.

Lack of Advanced Teaching Aids

These days technology is very advanced in the field of education. Highly versatile technology likes 'Digital Language Laboratory', 'Smart-Class', 'Smart-Interactive-Board' *etc.* are available to assist teacher of English Language. Scholars consider these as indispensable tools for language teaching and learning. But in most of the rural colleges, there are no such advanced technical tools

available for teaching and learning. Some of the colleges can't even afford to set up such an expensive infrastructure. For this purpose we have to evolve some of the methods which will not put much pressure on the pockets.

Too Busy Schedules

If a student is pursuing his degree, he has to study lot of subjects, which are already very difficult (for most of the students). They have classes from morning to evening and they have very less time and energy and enthusiasm to attend English language classes. Moreover these students, who belong to remote areas, have to travel for longer hours in order to attend the college. Many of the students are also busy in farming activities and some part time jobs for financial assistance to their families.

Activities to Develop English Speaking Skills and their Empowerment

In order to overcome the problems in teaching-learning English speaking skills, we practiced various activities. Taking advantage of some extra-classes and remedial coaching, we were able to design our own activities and course contents. Considering the needs of rural students we designed some the activities to fit our requirements and availability. We used continuous evaluation method to assess the performance of our students and adjusted various activities to fulfill the changing needs of the students. Some of the important activities designed and practiced are as following...

Extempore Video

This activity involves unplanned exposure to a short video recording. A student is asked to speak only for 2-3 minutes about things that he has recently talked about in his mother tongue. For example he may be asked to talk about ...

- Asking for items at grocery store
- Making an inquiry at Railway Station.
- Taking an appointment by telephone
- Talking socially to a variety of people

These kinds of unprepared talks help both the teacher and the student to know the level of language competence. The advantage of video recording is that it helps to understand expression at the time of sudden exposure to speaking in English. If the student is able to

watch his own recording, he clearly understands the way he performed and what changes are required.

Story Telling

We are always excited to listen to interesting stories from mythology, history or fables. All of us know a lot of stories. This could prove to be a very useful tool in English language learning. This activity involves a great fun. It could be used in three different ways...

Picture Stories

We used series pictures which communicate a story. Students observed the pictures and were made to tell the story.

Translating Stories

Students read a story in Marathi/ Hindi and immediately tell the tale in English.

Re-telling Stories

Students were provided with short stories in English. Comics, folk tales, historical stories, fables could be provided to them in English. These have to be very short stories. As he finishes reading, he will start retelling it.

There are number of advantages of this activity. It inculcates in them the habit of using the vocabulary in the context. Some of the students struggle to recall the proper word and they switch to their mother-tongue. In this activity we can work for both good speakers and poor speakers. Those who are good will be focusing more on art of narrating the story. They concentrate on their voice modulation, pronunciation, adding dramatic effect in their voice *etc.* These activities could be video or audio-recorded in order to be analysed by students themselves. This activity proved to be more useful with students coming from rural areas. Since it had some material for their help, they were encouraged to speak. Stories familiar to them were chosen by the teachers.

Role Plays

Role plays are known by various names like simulation, role play game, simulation games, role play simulation *etc.* It is an activity in which the students assume the roles of some imaginary characters and enact the story. The objective of role-plays is to help students

practice certain language functions and learn speaking skills. In the beginning they are given the situation and time to prepare. After this activity, they are assigned the situation on the spot and they have to perform at the very same time. The teachers listens the performances of the students and comments on the individual performances. We have video recorded all these plays. These are proving to be a great source of encouragement for students to actively participate in language learning process.

Drama

Similar to role plays, this activity can also be very useful in developing speaking skills. Students are divided in various groups; each group consists of 6-7 students. Groups will be assigned themes for performing. In this activity, students write their own dialogues. When they write it, they rehearse it and finally perform. This activity has various benefits like it tests their imagination, language, soft skills, ability to work in groups, performance, voice, pronunciation *etc.* In this activity help of literary works was taken. Students adapted their plays from works of Shakespeare, Sudha Murthy, ChetanBhagat, Sherlock Holmes series, some Hindi/ Marathi movies *etc.* We have got some of the wonderful performances through this activity.

Reading to Speak

Reading as an activity is a good source of self-learning. But what we are concerned with is speaking. How can reading help in speaking? We can use loud reading for developing skills of speaking. The teacher reads aloud the particular passage (most probably an interesting story) paying attention to pronunciation, rhythm *etc.* The same passage is read by students. Students learn by imitation which is the natural way of language acquisition. In loud reading your voice, pronunciation, pauses *etc.* are exercised. It can be used to practice proper pronunciation as well as to improve their confidence level with spoken words. This activity has threefold advantage: reading with proper sounds, listening

Visual Media as Tool in Teaching Speaking Skills

Instead of taking up a travelled path, we can go by *Road Not Taken*. One of the innovative techniques is to use movies, animations, motivational videos, task-based clippings, informative videos, documentaries *etc.* to promote speaking skills. Under this activity,

what we do is commutainment or infotainment. Films, animations are enjoyed by all of us. Considering the interests of the groups, we can choose movies/ documentaries. In this activity our focus is going to be on several expressions, phrases, tone, pronunciation, vocabulary and so on. While enjoying the video, students learn lot of things. The teacher has to carefully choose his material. It must be having some message or theme of students' interest so as to encourage involvement and discussion. We have practiced with some of the Charlie Chaplin movies, documentaries about planet earth, few animation films, some motivational videos, and educational videos.

Presentation Series

One of the essential activities in studies as well as in jobs is presentations. All the students are required to give presentation on several topics as part of their education and they will be in need of it as part of their jobs. Besides this, presentations are also important in recruitment processes. But most of the students fail to create good impression with their presentation skills. The fear of stage, formal settings make them panic. They are unable to use proper language. In order to meet this need we practiced this skill extensively with graduation students by assigning them with various non-technical topics to present. They will be presenting at least one topic every month. Students are divided in the batches of 20. Each batch is allotted particular time-slot and teacher observes their performances thereby suggesting improvements.

Soft Skills

It is a well-known and proven fact that soft skills are the need of the hour. Not just effective communication but proper soft skills have a major share in the success of a student in academic and professional life. Considering the importance, we have designed various sessions for our students from first year of their graduation. Topics like Goal Setting, Motivation, Time Management, Group Discussion, Negotiation, Stress Management, Manners and Etiquettes, Interview Skills *etc.* are conducted throughout the year.

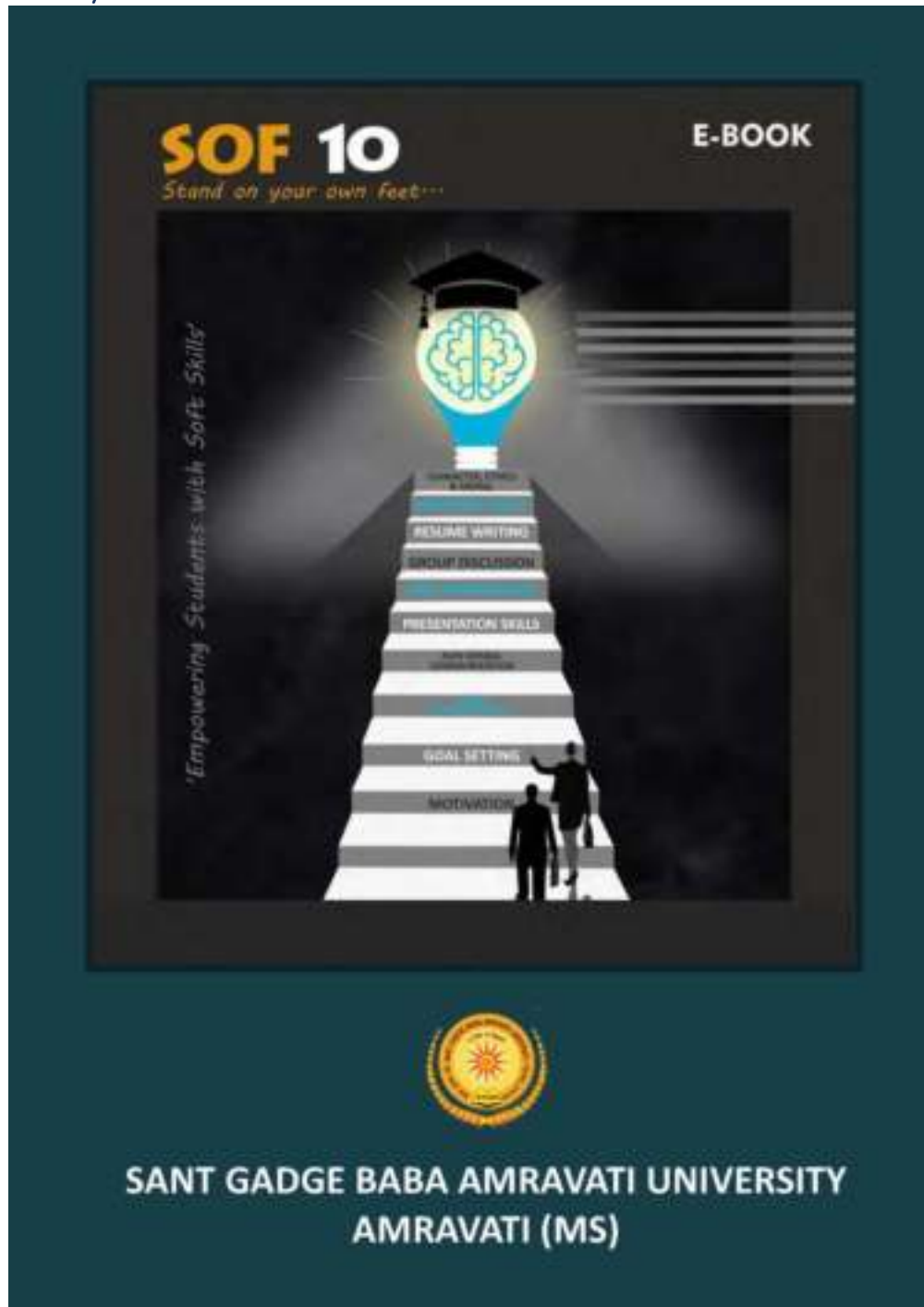
After understanding the needs of our students, we practiced above mentioned methods which resulted in considerable progress in students' performance. For the assessment purpose we used continuous evaluation method which has benefits of its own. With this evaluation method we maintained a track of progress which

helped, from time to time, to shuffle the participating students and adjust them in various activities. Some students underwent rapid change whereas some of them were in need of more and more encouragement. We spent more time with students with low confidence levels and poor basics. Apart from the activities discussed, we also practiced Group Discussions, Interview Skills, writing competitions, classroom discussion and language lab modules. I must insist, here, that students need more intimate talk with them and encouragement and motivation are must to ensure gradual progress in their speaking skills. The role language teacher plays crucial role not only through the prescribed course-work but throughout their presence at the campus.

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Speed Audibility and Voice Modulation





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SECTION 05 PRESENTATION SKILLS



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CHAPTER 20

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thoughts & ideas by
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CHAPTER 21

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CHAPTER 22

Speed, Audibility &
Voice modulation by
Prof. Jeetendra Barulkar



CHAPTER 23

Audience Handling by
Prof. Vijay Deshmukh

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Chapter 22

SPEED, AUDIBILITY AND VOICE MODULATION



In this section of the chapter you will learn the role and importance of the Speed, Audibility and Voice Modulation in presentation or public speaking. These elements are often referred to as Paralinguistic. If you want to be a successful speaker or a presenter, you will have to pay a special attention to the voice you speak.

Your voice is your best partner in delivering your speech effectively. Voice involves variety of vocal elements. Primarily you should consider following elements that will help you to achieve the desired effect.

Voice- the quality of voice

Pace- speed with which you speak

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Pitch- speaking in a high, low or natural voice

Volume- you must be audible to the audience but not shout at them

Pause- a dramatic pause at a crucial moment is very effective in performance

Tone- your tone suggests your mood and your intention towards the listener

I. VOICE

The first thing that grabs our attention is the speaker's voice. If the speaker's voice is not so impressive or effective, he may fail to grab the attention of the audiences. Without even looking at the speaker, we make our mind whether to pay attention or not simply by listening to the quality of voice. A person's voice can be clear or unclear, pleasing to ears or irritating at times. If the speaker has a clear voice, he/she will be able to communicate the message effectively. Considering such a great importance of voice in creating a positive impact, many companies/employers expect applicant to possess clear and pleasant voice. Many jobs like- Radio Jockey, Tele-callers, Helpline, Customer Care, Receptionist, etc. heavily prefer candidates with pleasant voice.

Your voice is one of the most crucial elements in your success as a speaker or a presenter. Researches in the field have shown that the sound of a speaker's voice is twice more important than the content of the presentation.

While it is important to have the good choice of words while communicating, at the same time it is equally important to have good quality of voice. People (Audience) will never pay attention to the unpleasant and dull voice. They are willing to listen to the soft, soothing, motivating voice which is full of energy. We need to develop such voice quality and manner as famous medieval saint poet Kabir has mentioned- *Aisi Bani Boliye Ke Mann Ka Aapa Khoy, Auran Ko Sital Kare Aaphu Sital Hoy.*

Gender and age have a major role to play in the quality of voice. Some other factors such as nasal and oral structure also determine the quality of voice. Due to different physiology and

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organs of speech, every individual has unique voice quality. No two persons in the world can have exactly the same voice.

II. SPEED/ PACE

Pace or speed of speaking refers to the rate at which a person speaks. Pace of speaking is one of the reliable ways to understand the authenticity of the message and of the communicator. If a person speaks too slowly the audience will lose their interest and the speaker will create negative impression. If the speaker goes too fast, it lowers the trustworthiness of the words and the meaning is lost.

Words are always to be supported with proper non-verbal communication. As different words, at different places, show different feelings. Many times audiences fail to catch up with the pace of the speaker. Thus speaking speed here plays the crucial role.

So, what a speaker/ presenter has to do is to speak in a balanced pace. He should speak faster while communicating the easy and common topic and he should slow down while dealing with new concepts, difficult or complex topics. Mastering the art of controlling the pace will help you make the voice clear. It will ultimately communicate the convincing messages. Voice with the balanced pace is the easiest way in which we can convey our emotions and thoughts.

III. AUDIBILITY

Audibility in public speaking refers to the extent to which the speaker is audible and understandable to the audiences. Pitch and volume of speaking are two aspects of audibility.

Pitch is a useful tool to find out the high and low voice. There is a variation in pitch every time we speak. Pitch depends upon context, audience and content of presentation. Most of the times, 'pitch' depends on the speaker's state of mind.



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If the speaker/ presenter is too full of excitement or gripped with anger, the pitch rises. High pitch voices can easily irritate the audience; they may not be able to concentrate on words, and may try to escape the conversation.



Low pitch voice makes powerful words appear to be lifeless. It separates the energy and strength of those words. We need to use low pitch voice in certain circumstances like talking to someone who is feeling low.

For the person who is delivering a speech, the pitch depends upon the topic or subject matter. The speaker needs to make some variation in pitch so that he can hold the attention of audience/ listeners. Variations in pitch keep them interested in the speech. Without the proper use of pitch, the speech/ presentation sounds boring and conveys a monotonous sound. In order to maintain the curiosity of the audience, it is important to use variations in pitch.

Most of the times, speakers/ presenters tend to ignore the role of pitch while delivering their content. If they master the art of variation in pitch, they would be able to master public speaking. They can easily become more competent and dynamic. The easiest way to improve one's pitch variation is to observe some famous public speakers/ orators while they are speaking.

Similar to pitch, volume of speaking is also an essential part of communication. It refers to the loudness and softness of voice. It has been observed that most of the confident and successful people have louder and clearer voices. The people having low or dull voice are usually considered by audiences to be unsuccessful or lacking in confidence.

Volume control is important in communication, particularly in public speaking and presentations. While speaking in public, the volume should be adjusted according to the size of audiences and the place. If the number of audiences is larger, speaker needs to be louder;

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otherwise many of the audiences will lose their interest. Contrastingly, in places where there are few people listening, one has to be soft. In such situations, softer volume will easily serve the purpose of communicating the message.

IV. VOICE MODULATION

Apart from elements like pitch and volume, communication involves elements like intonation, pause, accent, etc. These elements can be considered under the title voice modulation.

One of the important factors in voice modulation is 'pause'. Speaking should go together with pause. While speaking with a certain pace, small temporary break is needed. One cannot go on speaking unstoppably. He needs to have some breaks while speaking because speed of comprehension is always slower than speed of speaking. Therefore it is important to take pause at proper intervals during our speech/ presentation. Right pause at right time can make presentation effective. If we take pauses at wrong time, it may cause lot of troubles. A pause plays an important role when we attempt to grab and hold the attention. Proper use of pauses helps the audience to understand the message properly.

Excessive use of pauses, at any rate, must be avoided while speaking in public. It may create negative impression about the speaker. Audience may think the speaker to be low in confidence or lacking in fluency. It may also raise questions about the reliability of the speaker and his message. But too many and frequently used long pauses can ruin the speech and divert the attention of audience and give the listener the chance of day dreaming. Fillers like umm, uh, ok, got it, etc are also some of the frequently used pauses by the speakers.

In speaking, tone can have different shades. Depending on the mindset and voice quality of the speaker 'tone, can be soft and pleasant or loud and harsh. Tone can convey, consciously or unconsciously, the temperament of the speaker. We cannot imagine a successful speech or presentation without effective the tone. If tone is not proper, it may ruin our speech.

Tone has power to dramatically change the meaning of the words. To illustrate, we can consider simple act of coughing. With different tones, it will give us different meanings. It can be used to interrupt someone, to express our doubt or even to make fun of someone.

Some tips on "How to master your voice"

- Voice recording
- Listen to TED Talks
- Practice Deep Breathing
- Exercise tongue-twisters.
- Practice speaking with a microphone.
- Swish your tongue around your mouth. Tension sometimes mounts in the back of your tongue and this exercise will loosen and relax it.

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Electrical Conduction Mechanisms of PS thin Films, Pure and Doped with Salicylic Acid



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II EXPERIMENTAL

The film was prepared by isothermal evaporation technique [10]. The thickness of film was measured by digital micrometer (Mitutoyo Corporation, Japan). These films were kept between the electrodes of specially designed sample holder. The current (I) and voltage (V) measurements have been recorded at various constant temperatures by using Keithley 6487 picoammeter cum voltage source instrument.



Fig: Experimental set up for DC conductivity measurement

III RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The $\log I - \log V$ plots of the sample at various temperatures 323K, 333K, 343K, 353K, 363K are shown in fig 1. It has been observed that current increases linearly with the applied voltage and follow power law $I = kV^m$ and m is constant. The increase of current with voltage is rather weak at low values of voltages and gets stronger at higher voltages. From Fig 1, it is clear that i) Current at constant temperature increases with applied voltage and ii) Current at constant applied voltage increases with temperature. The mechanism suitable in the present case is discussed in the light of the following mechanism.

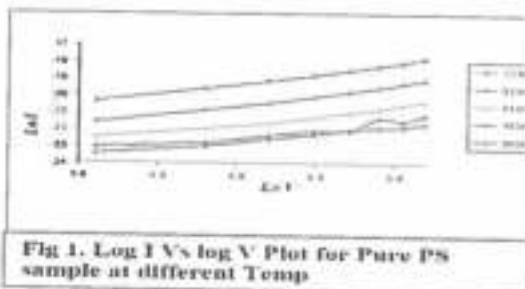


Fig 1. Log I Vs log V Plot for Pure PS sample at different Temp

Fig2. $\log \sigma$ vs $\sqrt{E}$ plot for PS sample

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1. Poole – Frenkel Mechanism.

The Poole-Frenkel relation [6] for current density is

$$J = B \exp \left[-\frac{\Phi}{kT} \right] + \beta p f E^2 \dots$$

where $\beta p f = e/kT[e/\pi\epsilon\epsilon_0 d]^{1/2} = \text{constant}$

and e = electronic charge which predicts a field – dependent conductivity as

$$\log \sigma = \log \sigma_0 + \beta p f / 2kT E^{1/2} \dots (2)$$

So that the Poole-Frenkel mechanism is characterized by the linearity of $\log \sigma$ vs. $E^{1/2}$ Plots with a positive slope. In the present case of PS thin film pure & doped with salicytic acid the $\log \sigma$ vs. $\sqrt{E}$ plots are linear but with a negative slope (figure 2) indicating the absence of PF mechanism.

2. Flower – Nordheim mechanism:

The FN relation [7] for current density J can be expressed as

$$\log J/v^2 = \log A - \Phi/v \dots 3$$

And $\log J/v^2$ vs. $1000/V$ plot is expected to be a linear relation with a negative slope

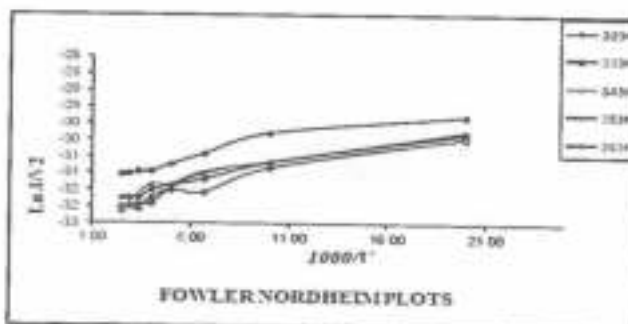


Fig 3. $\log J/v^2$ vs $1000/V$ Plot for PS Pure Sample

In present case $\log J/v^2$ vs $1000/v$ plot for the sample is presented in fig 3. Excepting few points, which have strayed away, the graphs are nearly straight lines with positive slope, indicative of the absence of tunneling current as is suggested by F-N mechanism.

3. Schottky Plots

Thermal activation of electron may occur over the metal-insulator interface barrier, which is further helped by the applied electric field effect, which reduces the height of the barrier. The Schottky-

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Richardson current voltage relationship is expressed as

$$\log J = \log AT^2 - qn / kT + \beta_{SE} \times E^{1/2}$$

And that $\log J$ vs. $\sqrt{E}$ plot referred to as Schottky plots should be a straight line with a positive slope for the present case these shown in figure 4. The linear positive slope indicates that Schottky-Richardson mechanism is applicable to the conduction process in PS film of pure and doped with salicylic acid, But not in the case of Poole-Frenkel mechanism.

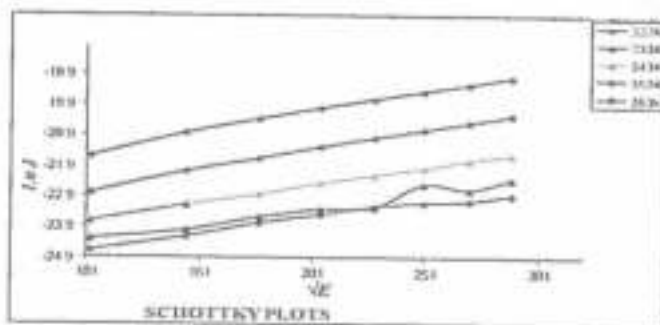


Fig 4. Log J Vs $\sqrt{E}$ Plot for PS Sample

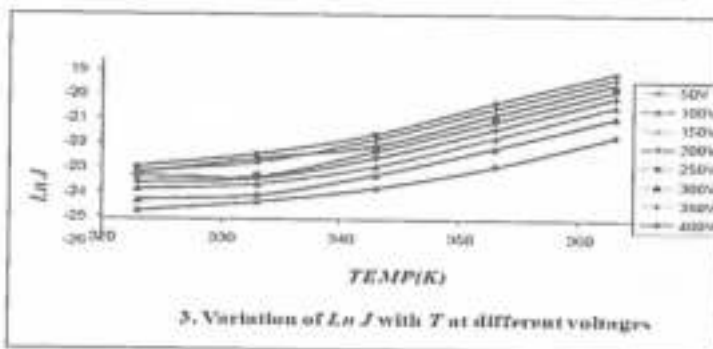


Fig 5. Log J vs T plot for PS sample

The temperature dependence of current density is presented in the form of $\log J$ vs. T plots in fig.5, which shows that $\log J$ increases almost linearly with temperature.

The temperature dependence is in agreement with the Schottky Richardson mechanism. Further that the slopes of all the lines are nearly same for all the fields, shows that no thermodynamic transition occurs in the temperature range studied

Arrhenius Plots:

The $\log \sigma$ vs $1/T$ plots (Fig.6) at all values of applied voltages show parallel straight lines with

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negative slopes. From the slopes of is straight lines; the values of activation energy are calculated and found to be in the neighborhood of 0.1 eV.

This is in good agreement with the reported order of magnitudes.

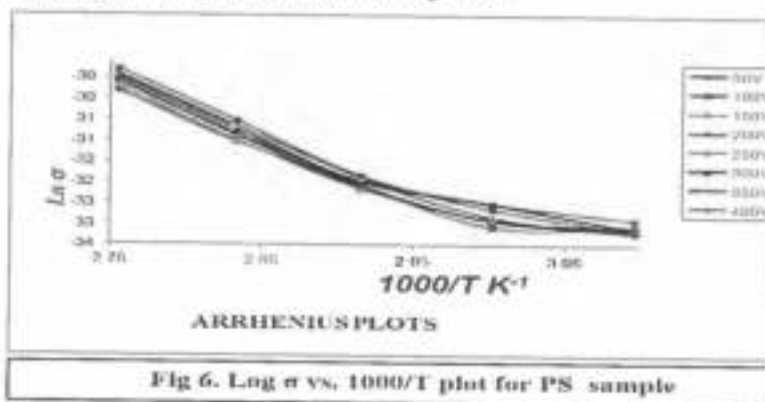


Fig 6. Log σ vs. $1000/T$ plot for PS sample

IV CONCLUSION

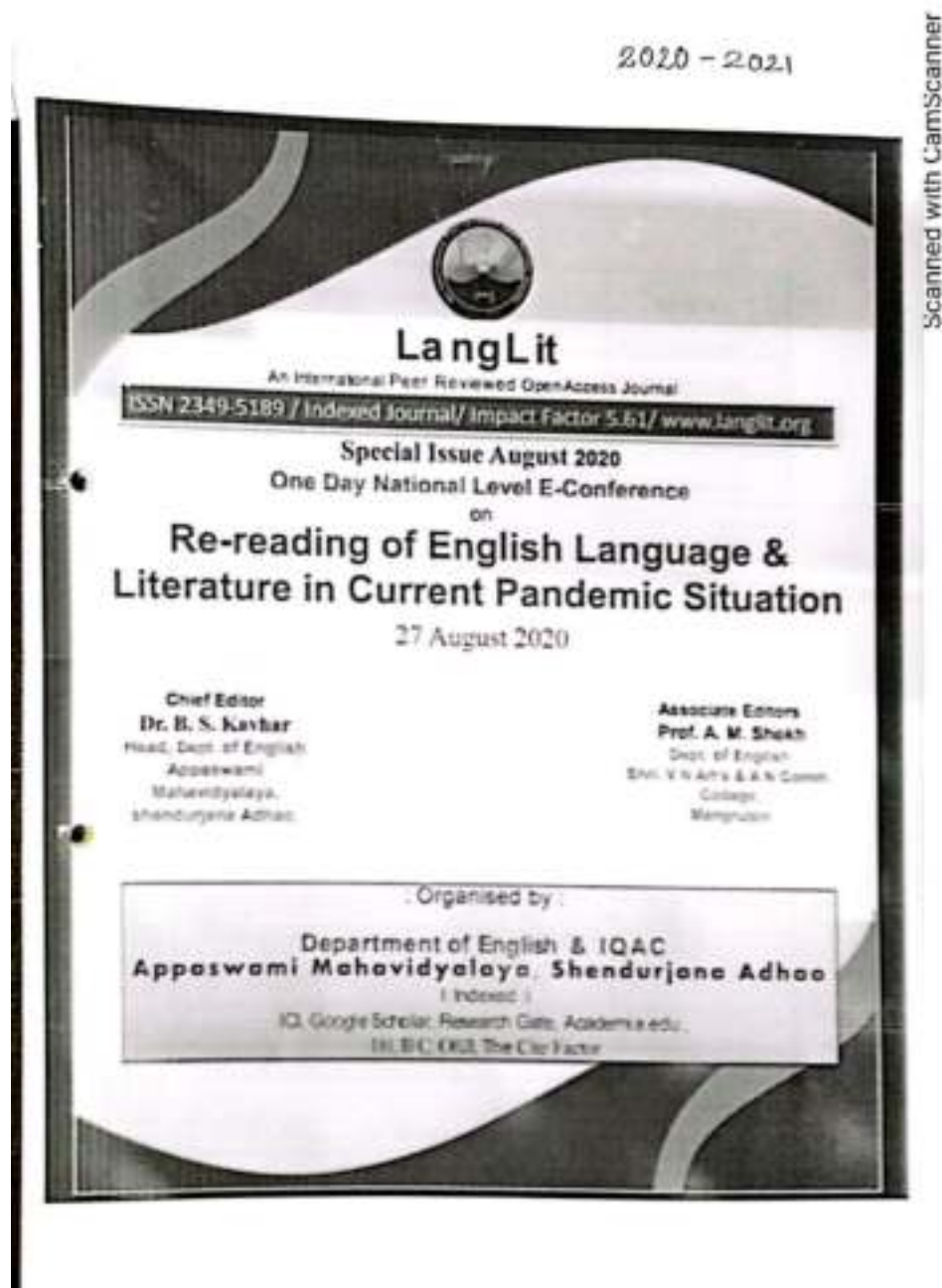
The conduction mechanism applicable in the case of PS films, pure and doped with salicylic acid is the Schottky-Richardson mechanism. Current density temperature plots indicate the absence of thermodynamic transition in the temperature range studied. The activation energy is found to agree with the reported order of magnitude.

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'Re-reading of 'Quest for diasporic Identity' in Amitav Ghosh's The Circle of Reason'





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**RE-READING OF "QUEST FOR DIASPORIC IDENTITY" IN AMITAV GHOSH'S
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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to re-read the Amitav Ghosh's *The Circle of Reason* and to show the quest for diasporic identity reflected in the given novel. Amitav Ghosh, an author of Indian origin who at present separates his time between New York, Calcutta and Goa, focuses on the Indian Diaspora of the 19th century. As he travelled in many countries along with lived in different places, his imagination becomes purely diasporic. He remains an Indian even though he lived in foreign.

KEYWORDS: Diaspora, Identity, the Circle of Reason.

INTRODUCTION

Amitav Ghosh explains in his essay "The Diaspora in Indian Culture" that diasporic Indians take with them not so much things but they carry processes. "India exported with her population – not a language, as other civilizations have done, but a linguistic process – the process of adaptation to heteroglossia." R. S. Pathak rightly remarks: "Though a gifted craftsman, the novelist never ceases to be an Indian even in his superb flights of fantasy, which impart to his novels the folktale charm of the Arabian Nights and make him a Don Quixote of another era."

Amitav Ghosh finds importance in the diaspora as it catches the attention towards the edges of culture and which is nothing but an eminent mark of Indian culture. He involves the idea

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of a perfect cultural identity which heteroglossia rejects. His life possesses different colours of movements not only across geographic but also cultural boundaries where diaspora gives a precious transnational viewpoint in order to undermine harmonized commencements of national identity. He got a unique insight for the processes of cultural presentation from his rigorous travelling in different countries, he also understands the culture of many countries such as Middle East.

His first novel, "The Circle of Reason" (1986) gets a prominent place in the galaxy of postcolonial diasporic existence by showing the condition of people who lost their home and become migrant in search of their livelihood. The novel reflects the transcultural nature of human experience. Actually there are three stories in the novel which move around the three important characters-the first part of the novel tells the story of Balam Bose who is highly inspired by the book 'Life of Pasteur' and the devoted follower of Louis Pasteur. Balam Bose, the village school master, works with his target to eradicate germs from public life which makes him self-destructive as he gets engaged with his revise ego, Bhudeb Roy, a crooked landlord and a congress man, who establishes his control over the school management. Balam gets dismiss from his job of teacher from the school as he stands against the Bhudeb Roy and the conflict between Bhudeb Roy and Balam Bose ends at the point when Balam's house was burnt in which Balam and his wife were killed excluding Ali, the orphan boy whose parents had died in a car accident and due to this he left Calcutta and lived with his childless uncle, Balam Bose and aunty, Torudebi at Lalpukur, a small village. Bhudeb Roy denounces Ali as a terrorist. And Ali's diasporic journey starts; he runs away from Lalpukur in order to escape from Jyoti Das, the policeman who is in search of Ali, and takes refuge in Gopal's house (his uncle's friend) at Calcutta. And from Calcutta he flees to Kerala, then he begins his journey to al-Ghazira in the company of the Calcutta whores Zindi, Kulfi and Karthamuna.

The second part of the novel moves around Zindi-at-Tiffaha who handles to collect a community of Indians in the Middle East. Ali sets sail for al-Ghazira with Zindi. All the passengers on the steamer, Mariamma, have been dislocated from their inhabitant place, most of them not having valid passport or other legal document which is required to get entry in

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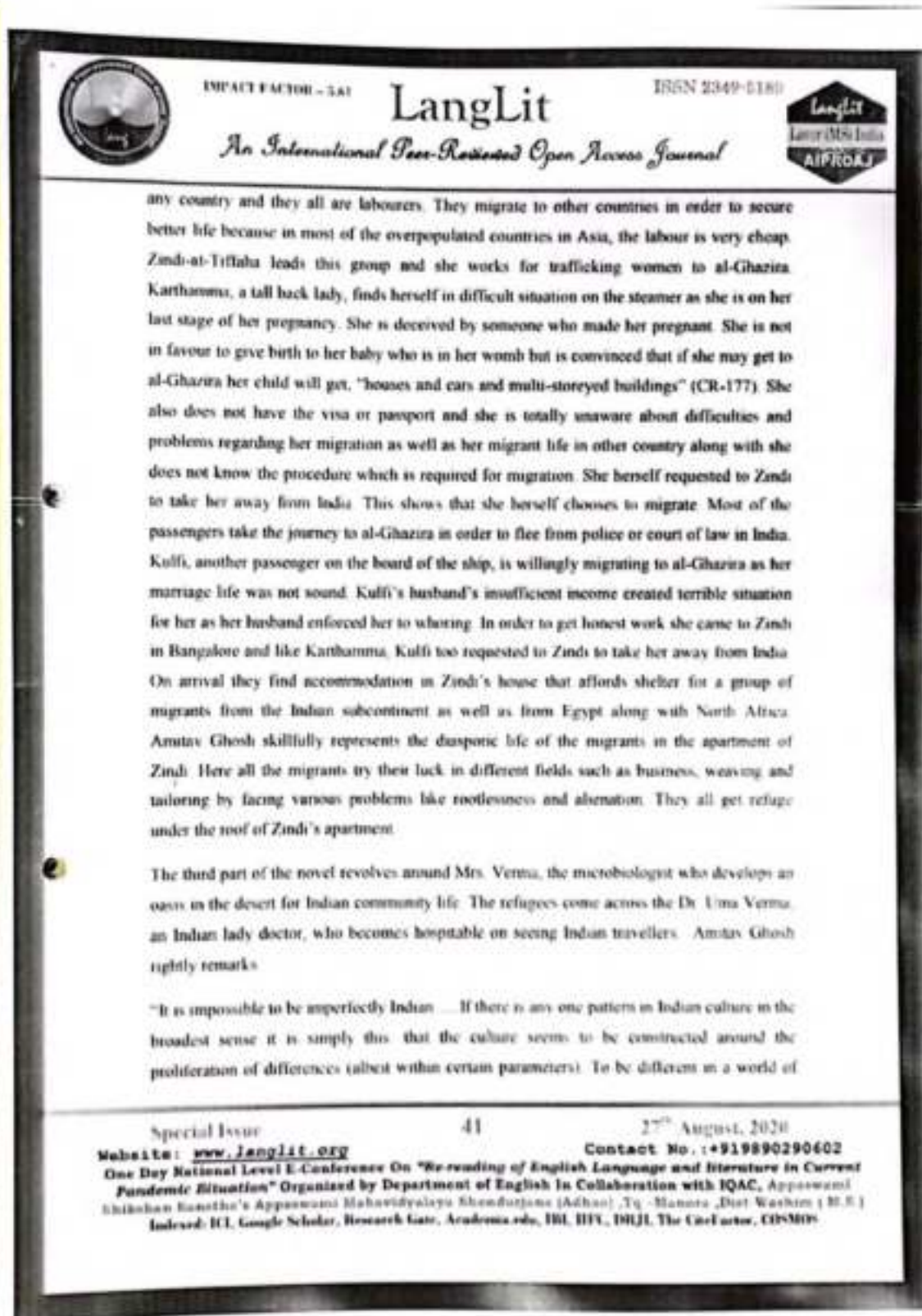
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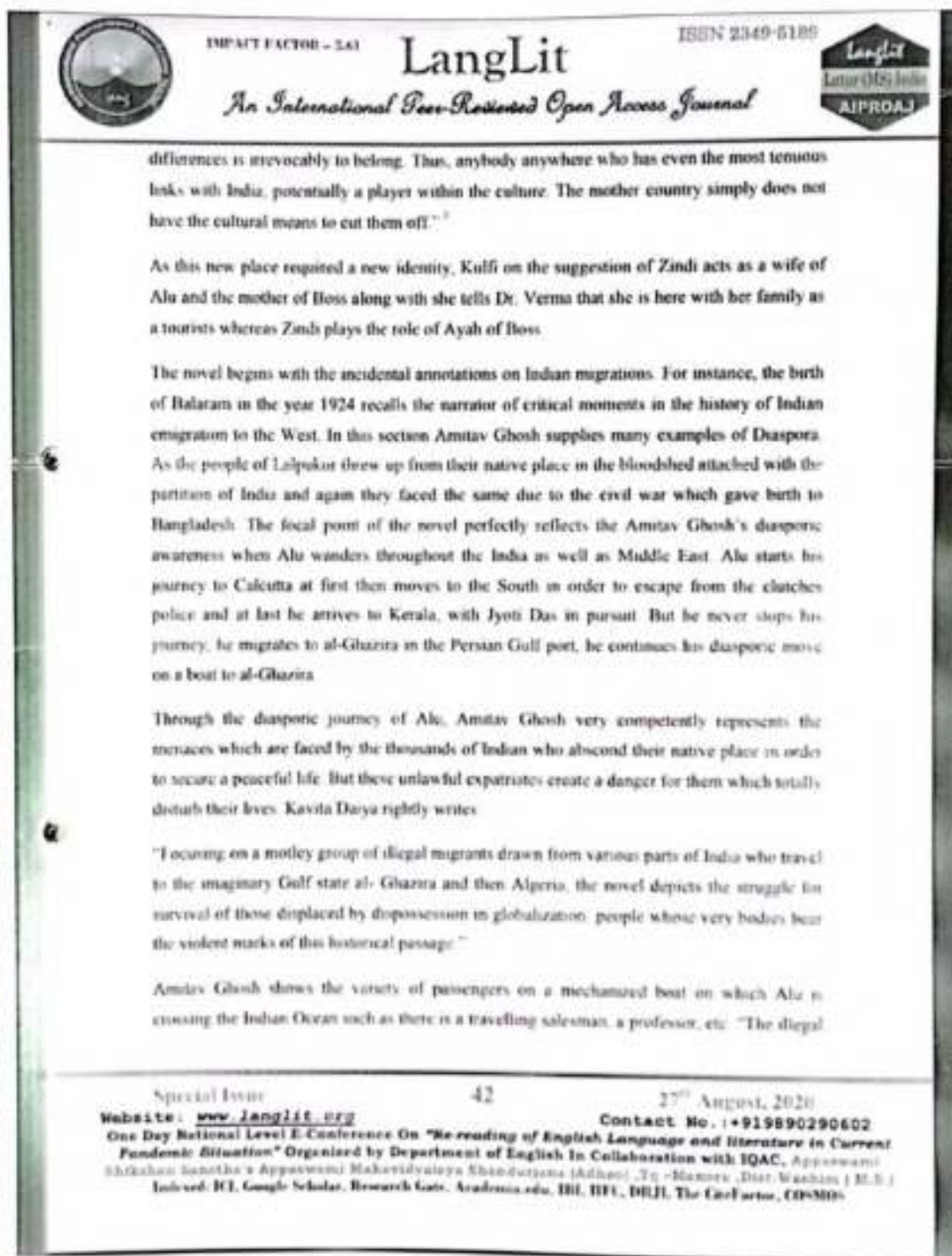
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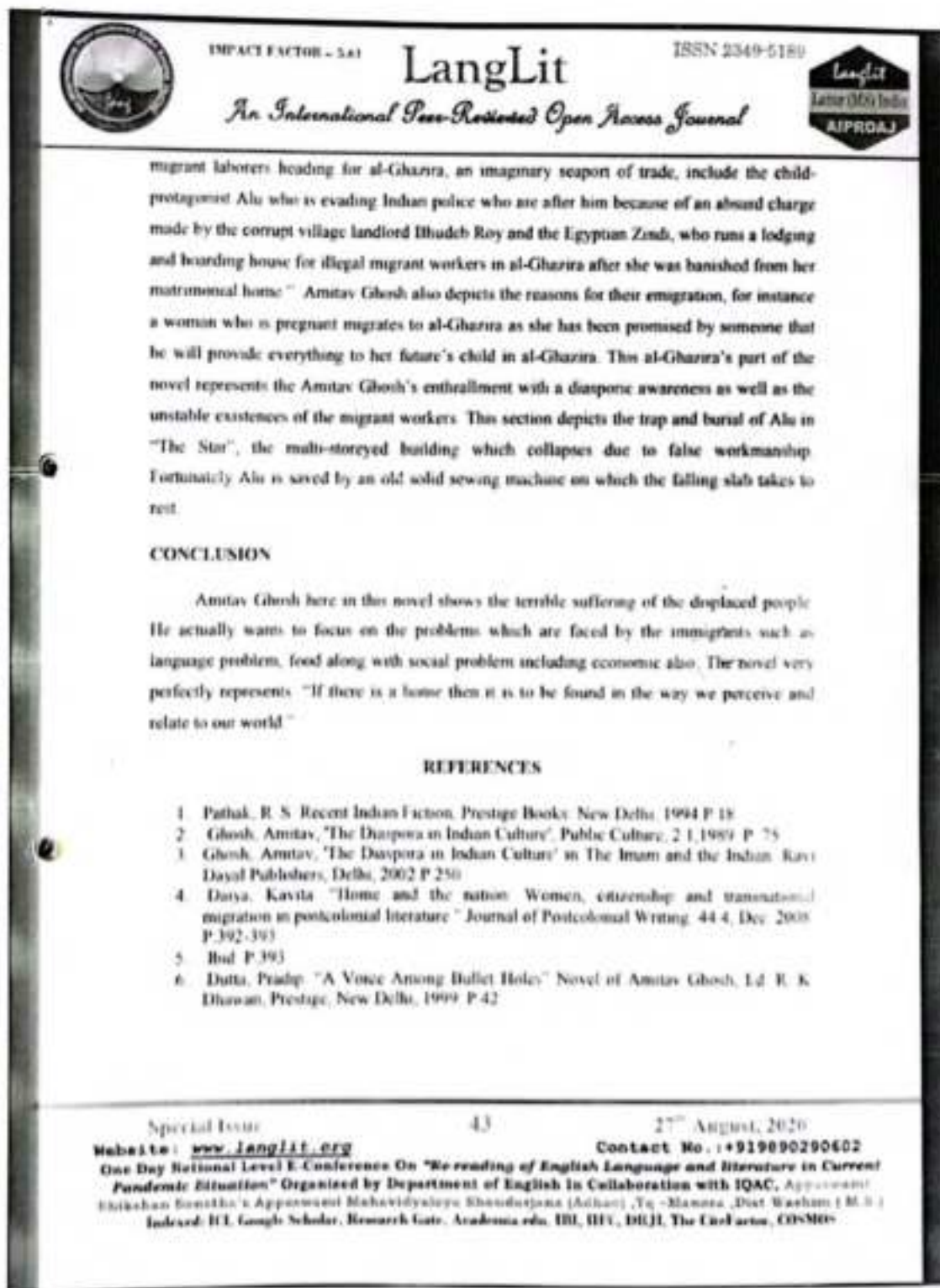
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On the Occasion of International Women Day
Held by
WOMEN CELL IN ASSOCIATION WITH IQAC

ORGANIZED
ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL E- CONFERENCE
QUEENS OF ERA – 2021
23rd March 2021



CONFERENCE THEME :
DRIVE WOMEN TO THRIVE SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY, COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES

Special Issue Editors:
Dr. P. S. DEOLE
Dr. Y. M. RAJGURE
Dr. J. J. CHORE
Dr. P. K. SHIRKE

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संस्कृत साहित्यातील खियांचे योगदान

विषय विशेषतः प्रा. डॉ. पूनम गडकर

सहाम्यक प्राध्यापिका (संस्कृत), आदर्श विज्ञान, जे. बी. कला व बिरला वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,
 धामगगांव (रेल्वे)

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सारांश (Abstract):

"संस्कृत साहित्यातील खियांचे योगदान" या विषयांतर्गत स्त्रीच्या सशक्तीकरणाचे अध्ययन या शोधनिबंधात करणार आहोत. स्त्रीने आज अंतरिक्ष, विज्ञान, स्वास्थ्य, क्रीडा, शिक्षा, राजनीति व सेना प्रबंधनात प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्वतःच्या शक्तीचा परिचय करून दिला आहे. आपण सर्वच तिच्या व्यापकतेची परिचित आहोत. सशक्तीकरणाचा अर्थ तिच्या मानसिक स्थितीच्या दृष्टिकोनातून येतो. ती एक समर्थ, सशक्त नारी आहे कि जी क्षणाचे प्रयोजन ही करते, कुटुंब व समाजातील प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील निर्भीड व सशक्त निर्णय घेण्यासाठी ती समर्थ ठरते.

उद्देश्य -

1. स्त्री सशक्तीकरणाची अवधारणा व स्वरूपाचे ज्ञान प्रदान करणे.
2. संस्कृत साहित्यातील प्राचीन भारतीय स्त्रीच्या परिस्थितीचा परिचय करून देणे.
3. संस्कृत साहित्यातील महिलांद्वारा रचित साहित्य कृतींचा परिचय करून देणे.
4. वर्तमान व प्राचीन भारतातील स्त्री-शक्तीच्या स्वरूपाची समालोचना.
5. संस्कृत साहित्यातील वर्तमान भारतीय समाजात स्त्री प्रति अदर, सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, सामाजिकप्रतिष्ठा इ. विकास

खियांचे प्रतिभातत्व-

प्राचीन काळातील ग्रंथ उल्लेखांवरून खिया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काव्य करण्या इतक्या प्रतिभाशाली असतात, हे सिद्ध झाले आहे. वेदांमध्ये स्त्री- आपीण्या नावांवर काही सूक्ते आढळतात - श्रीसूक्त, उपसूक्त, मेघासूक्त, दुर्वासूक्त इ.

बृहदारण्यक उपनिषदात "पंडिता कन्या" होण्यासाठी वर मागितला आहे. यासायनाच्या कामसूत्रात राजकन्या, गणिका, बुद्धिमती, विदग्धमती असा उल्लेख आला आहे. या न्यतिरिक्त कन्यांना ज्या धौंसर कलांना प्राप्त करून घेण्याची इच्छा असते, त्यासाठी 'काव्य कलेचा' समावेश केला आहे. वैदिक काळांमध्ये प्रथम वेद ऋग्वेदांमध्ये स्त्रीला ब्रह्मचर्या, कन्या असे संबोधिले जात असे. वेदाध्ययन करण्याच्या अधिकार व



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उच्चशिक्षा प्राप्त करण्यासाठी ऋग्वेदामध्ये ऋषिंन समवेत विविध मंत्रांचे संघर्ष प्राप्त होतात. मंत्ररचना करण्यात ऋषीप्रमाणे स्त्रींना समकक्षता प्राप्त होती- विश्ववारा, अपाला, घोषा, काशीवती वागाधूषी, रावीचरद्वानी, षड्दा, कामापी, रोमशा, सोपामुद्रा इ. प्रमुख ऋषि कन्यकांची नावे प्राप्त होतात. या सर्व ऋषिका वेद मंत्रांच्या रचयिता होत्या. उपनिषदांमध्ये - राजवल्ग्व्यऋषी समवेत मैत्रेयी -नारदी या स्त्रींचा उल्लेख प्रामुख्याने येतो. मनुस्मृती मध्ये सुद्धा स्त्रींचे स्थान महत्त्वपूर्ण होते- "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः"। महाकाव्यांमध्ये स्त्रीलिखिते प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण आपणास आढळत नाही, परंतु स्त्रींचे धार्मिक - राजनैतिक -आवहारिक बुद्धिकौशल्य, मुद्रविद्येत पारंगत असे विविध क्षेत्रातील कार्य तिचे आपणासमोर दृष्टीस येतात.

प्रस्तावना-

जवामध्ये जेवढे महामानव झाले असतील, त्यांच्या महानते मागे निश्चितच एखाद्या स्त्रीची प्रेरणा, त्याच व समर्पण भाव आहे. कारण पुरातन काळापासून स्त्री जातीच्या आशा-आकांक्षा, सुख-दुःखाचे केंद्र त्यांचे पति-पुत्र व परिवार राहिलेला आहे. आधुनिक संस्कृत -साहित्यातील नारी चरित्र दृढ प्रविष्टित आहे. उदार मातेचे रूप धारण करून बालक- बालिका यांना निःस्वार्थपणे शिक्षित करते, समाजाचा प्रेरित करते. पूर्वीपासूनच प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीवर मात करून स्त्रींनी आपली स्वतःक ओळख निर्माण केली आहे-

प्रकृतिर्वै सर्वदा समृद्धा शक्तिः शक्तिमतीऽ सित्थं।

जाड्यंत्वक्त्वा विश्वचेतने अभिजानीहि स्वमस्तिस्त्व॥

१.वेदामध्ये नारीचे स्थान -

आपण ज्याप्रमाणे शक्ति, विद्या, धन इ.च्या रूपांमध्ये पुर्णा, सरस्वती, लक्ष्मी आदी देव्या प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे वेदामध्ये सुद्धा विविध शक्तीच्या अधिष्ठात्री देवी आहे. त्याप्रमाणे ती कन्या पत्नी व आईच्या रूपात विविध रूपे धारण करते; सर्वथा पुजनीय राहून तिचे स्थान महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते. वैदिक काळातील कन्या निर्भय व निश्चिंत असून; स्त्री कुलमयविषे पालन करीत असे. गवयधूच्या रूपात परिवाराची एकमेव साध्यात्री व यज्ञाची कार्यामध्ये पत्नीची सहधर्मिणी असून कर्तव्याचे पालन करीत असे. मातेच्या रूपात राष्ट्राला समृद्ध बनविण्यासाठी मुला -मुलींना सुसंस्कृत करीत असे. ज्ञान व युद्ध इ. क्षेत्रात ही शिक्षांचा असे, वैदिक काळामध्ये पुत्र-कन्या यात भेद नसून ऋषीप्रमाणे वेदाध्ययन करण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार प्राप्त असे, ऋग्वेदात अदिति, उषा, इंद्राणी इ. देव्या अनेक तत्वाच्या अधिष्ठात्री असून वैदिक वाङ्मयात मान्यता प्राप्त करतात.

अग्नेएति युचतिरह्मवाणा॥ ऋग्वेद :७.८०.२

यज्ञक्रियांमध्ये पुरुषांच्या समकक्षेत यज्ञधर्मांमध्ये सहभागी होत असत-

सामाहमस्मिन्मृत्वा॥

अथर्व वेदामध्ये सुद्धा एक मंत्र प्राप्त होतो -

यथा सिन्धुर्नदीनां साध्यान्वं सुपुत्रेषु॥

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एवात्वं सम्राजवेधिपत्युरस्त्वंपरेत्वा। अथर्ववेद १४. १. ४३

अभिप्राय असा कि, -ज्याप्रमाणे सर्व नद्यांचा भार सागर वहून करतो, त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्री कुटुंबातील सर्व प्रकारची व्यवस्था, उत्तरदायित्व नवमधू स्वीकारून समाज व गृहसंघाला न्याय देत पार पाडून परिवारातील सर्वोत्तम स्थान ती प्राप्त करते. स्त्रीतपावे, ज्ञानाने लौकिक बंधने पाडून आत्ममोक्षाचे, ती अनुशीलन करते-

"असितदम्यते ब्राह्मणा।"

राजनिती क्षेत्रामध्ये स्त्रीचे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पाहावयास मिळते. एकीकडे ऋषिकन्या 'योद्धा' राजसत्तेच्या व्यवस्थेत व्यस्त दिसते, तर दुसरीकडे 'वर्मा' युद्धातील वीरगती प्राप्त सैनिकांच्या प्रति यद्धा प्रकट करताना दिसते. वैदिक काळातील स्त्रिया राष्ट्र उन्नतिमध्ये अत्यंत भलद असतांना दिसतात. राष्ट्र उन्नतिमध्ये त्यांच्याची उभती बघतात.

"अभिवर्धतां पयसाभिराष्ट्रेण वर्धता।" ६. ७८. २

वरील वर्णनावरून असे स्पष्ट होते कि वैदिक काळातील स्त्रियांचे महत्व प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात उत्कृष्ट असून तिने विद्याक्षेत्र, राजनीतिक्षेत्र, अध्यात्मक्षेत्र, युद्धक्षेत्र व विविधक्षेत्रात समाजातील प्रत्येक स्थान तिने कर्तृत्वाने प्राप्त करून उदाहरणे प्रस्तुत केले आहे.

२. धर्मशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र यात स्त्रीचे योगदान –

वैदिक परंपरेत धर्मशास्त्र व अर्थशास्त्रात सुद्धा महिलांनी आपले स्थान सुनिश्चित केले आहे. धर्मशास्त्रात स्त्री गृहस्थाग्निनी, गृहलक्ष्मी इ. नावाने परिचित आहे. ज्या घरी बल-आभूषणांनी स्त्री विभूषित असते तिचे भाग्य अनुकूल असून नित्य कुळाचा हि विकास होत असतो. परंतु या विपरीत परिस्थिती असली कि कुटुंबात काही सुरु होऊन दाम्पत्य जीवन विषादमय होऊ लागते. ज्या ठिकाणी स्त्री-पुरुषांमध्ये सामंजस्य व प्रेमाची राहून समाधानाने जीवन वाचन करतात. मनुस्मृति मध्ये उल्लेख येतो-

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते तत्र रमन्ते देवताः।

यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वोस्तवाफलाः क्रियाः॥

संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्ता भार्या तथैव च।

यस्मिन्नेव कुले नित्यं कन्यायां तत्र वै सुखं ॥

धर्मशास्त्रामध्ये स्त्री हे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. गृहस्थ धर्माची कल्पना स्त्रीविना अशक्यच. वैदिक कार्य असो व लौकिक सर्व कार्यामध्ये तिचे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे. धार्मिक, आर्थिक प्रत्येक कार्य ती कुशलतेने पार पाडते. स्त्री सर्व दुःखावर औषध असून दाम्पत्य जीवनातील कृषी, वाणिज्य, गोपालन इ. विविध कार्य, शाळा निर्माण असो या सामाजिक संस्था चालवणे असो, ते संपादन करून अर्थ व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन हि कुशलतेने पार पाडते. कौटिल्य मतानुसार अर्थ हा प्रमुख पुरुषार्थ असून स्त्री विषयी अर्थाज्ज महत्वाचा विषय आहे. पूर्वी भूमी रक्षणार्थ राजांच्या शासनामध्ये स्त्री- पुरुष दोघेही कार्य करून अर्थ प्राप्त करीत असे. राजमहिषीच्या अंतःपुरामध्ये ब्राह्मण, मुतधरी रूपात कार्य करीत असे. प्रतिचाच्या करिता

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शुभिता, शापिता इ . राजवर्षातील महिलांचे योगदान अर्धशास्त्रा मध्ये उल्लेखनीय आहे. स्त्री पुरुष कार्य नियोजनावर गृहस्थ जीवन समाज जीवनाची व्यवस्था होत असे. मनु सांगतो-

अर्षत्य संग्रहे चैनां व्यये चैव नियोजयेत् ।

श्रीचे धर्म अन्न पक्वतां च परिचाह्यस्य वेक्षणे ॥

धर्मशास्त्र अर्धशास्त्र यातील स्त्री रक्षणाचे उपाय सुरक्षित असून समाज व गृहस्थ जीवनामध्ये गौरवास्पद स्थान प्राप्त होते. स्त्रीच्या योगदानामुळे मानव व्यवसायातील तिचे स्थान समाधानकारक व सुरक्षित होते.

३. संस्कृत साहित्यातील कविवर्यी -

फारच प्राचीन काळातील ग्रंथ उल्लेखावरून स्त्रिया-पुरुष बरोबरीने काम्य करण्याइतक्या प्रतिभाशालीनी असतात, हे सिद्ध झाले आहे. काही अज्ञात कवियित्रीचे झोक सुभाषित संग्रहातून येतात. अन्य ग्रंथात 'कामशीला', 'कनकवल्ली', 'ललितांगी' अशी नुसती नावे आढळतात. असेच राजशेखराने 'विजयांका' कवियित्रीचे नाव सांगितले आहे-

सरस्वतीच कर्णाटी विजयांका जयत्यसौ ।

या वैदर्भीनिरां वातः कानिदासादर्नतरमः ॥

संस्कृत साहित्यात ज्यांची नावे व झोक आहेत असा-३३ कवियित्री आहेत. सुभाषित संग्रहापासून झोक आढळतात. त्यांपैकी 'नाचकदेवी', 'गौरी', 'मारुता', 'विज्या', 'मोरिका', 'शीलाभट्टारिका', 'विकटनितम्बा' ही नावे प्रसिद्ध आहेत.

शीला -विज्या -मारुता -मोरिकादयाः

काम्यं कर्तुं सन्तु विज्ञाःस्त्रियोपि ॥

विद्यां वेत्तुं वाचिनो निरविजेतु

दातुं वक्तुमयःप्रवीणः स बन्धः ॥

असा त्यांचा गौरवपूर्ण उल्लेख आढळतो.

या सर्व कवियित्रींच्या काम्याचा विचार केला असता एक गोष्ट प्रामुख्याने लक्षात येते की सर्वांनी शृंगार रसयुक्त काम्य लिहिलेले पाहताच लक्ष वेळते. सर्वांचेच काम्य नाजूक व भावमय आहे. संयोग शृंगार युक्त काम्य प्रामुख्याने लिहिल्या गेले असे आपल्या लक्षात येते. पद्य रचना, वाचा, रस, माधुर्य या बाबतीत त्यांचे काम्य रोचक ठरतात. 'अवतिसुंदरी' हि संस्कृत साहित्यातील प्रसिद्ध कवियित्री राजशेखराची पत्नी होती. चातुर्मान कुळात तिचा जन्म झाला होता. राजशेखराने त्याचा काम्यमीमांसेत तिचा उल्लेख बरेचदा केला आहे. त्यावरून तिचा साहित्यशास्त्रावर असाधारण अधिकार होता. असे दिसून येते.

४. आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्यातील नारीचे चित्रण-

स्त्री जीवनाची सर्जनात्मक शक्ती धारण करून सर्वत्र तिने स्वतःला सिद्ध केले आहे . संस्कृत साहित्या मध्ये प्रत्येक काळातील सामाजिक संस्कृतीक सर्व क्षेत्रातील नारीचे वर्णन स्व -व्यक्तित्व विकास, जन कल्याण व विश्व धेरेणसाठी आदर्शबल ठरलेले आहे. आधुनिक साहित्या मध्ये परिस्थितिनुसार

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स्त्रीचे शौर्य, विवेकशीलता, तपश्चर्या, सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण, शक्ती औदार्य किंवा बुद्धादि परिस्थिती ज्या विरोधात आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्यात आवाज उठविण्याचे प्रसंग ठिकठिकाणी पाहूनपास मिळतात. निबंध लेखनात 'स्वात्मवर्त्मभवम्' (महाकाव्य), 'शिवराज्योदयम्' (महाकाव्य), 'शिवराजाभिषेक' (नाटक), 'रात्री दुर्गावती' (रूपक), 'मिसालभारत' महाकाव्यामध्ये आधुनिक संस्कृत गद्य-पद्य काव्यामध्ये स्त्री-चरित्राचे वर्णन प्रस्तुत केले आहे. त्यामध्ये स्त्री ही अवलंब नसून सवलत व दृढसंकल्पित, स्वतंत्र, वित्तव्यय नेतृत्वपरायण, सामाजिक व न्यायव्यवस्थेत तिचे अनेक स्वरूप पाहूनपास मिळतात.

राष्ट्र जागरणाचे यथार्थ वर्णन करणाऱ्या स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन इतिहास व संस्कृत साहित्यात नवीन मार्ग प्रशस्त करणाऱ्या "पंडिता क्षमाराव" या कविवित्रीचे नाव उल्लेखनीय आहे. काव्याच्या विविध विधांमध्ये काव्य करून सर्व कवी वर्गाला नवीन दिशा देण्याचे कार्य केले व स्वतंत्र व्यक्तिवादी रचनेचा नवा पार्याय रचला. लोककल्याणकारी साहित्य सर्जना, संस्कृत भाषेचा विकास, काव्य लिहिण्याच्या गवीन विद्या व त्यांचे वैशिष्ट्य प्रशंसनीय आहे. संस्कृत साहित्य इतिहासामध्ये पंडित क्षमाराव यांचे योगदान बहुमूल्य आहे.

५. उपसंहार –

'स्त्री', 'नारी', 'महिला' यांच्या कविता उद्योग करणाऱ्या आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्यात स्त्रीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचे स्वरूप प्रामुख्याने चित्रित केले आहे. ती प्रबुद्ध आहे, प्रगतिशील आहे व उन्नतीच्या सर्वोच्च शिखरावर आपल्या सामर्थ्याची विजय पताका उंचावत आहे. स्त्री ईश्वराची सर्जनात्मक शक्ती असून तिच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास करून ती जगाचे मंगल, वेळेनुसार आत्मपरीक्षण व सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी समाज व मित्राला प्रेरित करते.

"नारि ! त्वं मानवी देवता, माता, मानव-निर्माणी ।"

स्त्रीचा पराक्रम, विवेक, तपश्चर्या, विद्वत्ता, सावधानता, सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण शक्ति, उदारता इ. गुण आधुनिक-संस्कृत-साहित्यात मध्ये सहजपणे प्रतिबिंबित होतात.

तात्पर्यार्थ, आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्यात स्त्री चरित्र दृढप्रतिष्ठित आहे. किंचित समकालीन संघर्षावर मात करून विचलित न होता स्त्रीला स्वतःची ओळख जबाबित राखणे आवश्यक आहे.

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५. संस्कृत वाङ्मये महिलांना स्थान योगदान व
६. 'नारी' कविता डॉ. लता

Mahatma Gandhi ke vicharo ki prasangikta

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महात्मा गांधी के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता

नितिन सिधवी

सहा. प्राध्यापक, आदर्श महाविद्यालय, धामणगाव रेलवे

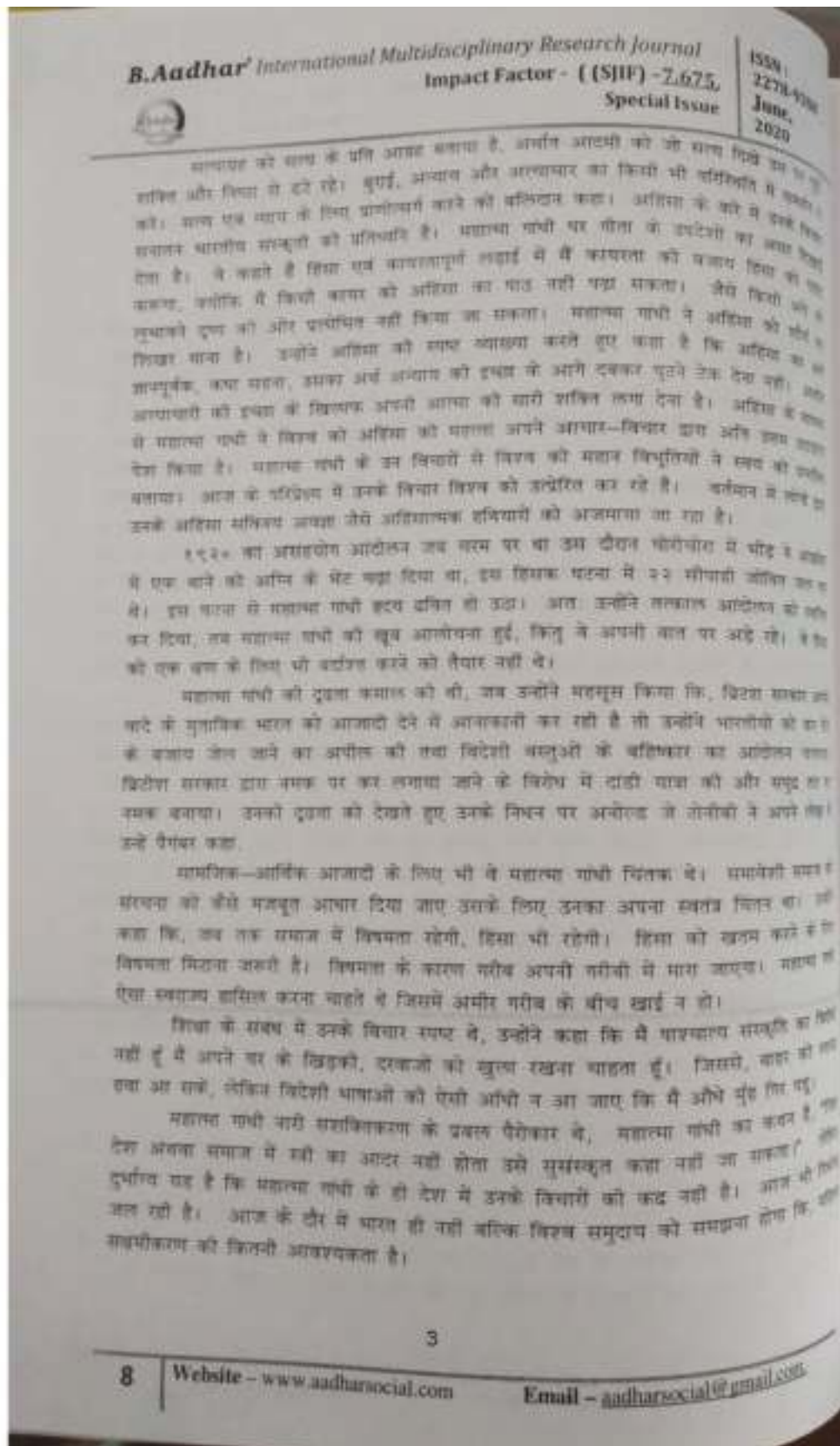
"महात्मा गांधी पर आने वाले समय में लोगों को सही विश्वास नहीं होगा कि, हाड़-मांस का एक ऐसा जीव या तिलाने-अहिंसा को अपना हथियार बनाया।" —सुप्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक आइंस्टीन

इसका महान पैदा नहीं होता है, उसके विचार उसे महान बनाते हैं। विचार और काम की समझौता एक सरलता ही महान लोगों को आम लोगों से अलग करती है। वे नहीं काम करते हैं, जो दूसरे करते हैं, लेकिन उनका मकसद समाज में बदलाव लाना होता है। इसका आदर्श उदाहरण राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी है, जिन्हें हम प्यार से 'बापू' कहते हैं। वे महान सोच वाले असाधारण व्यक्ति थे, वे करोड़ों देशवासियों के जीवन में बदलाव लाना चाहते थे, उनके अन्धकार-विचार लोगों को अपने जीवन में बदलाव लाने के लिए प्रभावित करते थे, महात्मा गांधी भारत के मसीहा थे उनमें इनमसीही अच्युतार्थों का—काट काट धरी थी। इन अच्युतार्थों का प्रयोग वे अपने लिए ही नहीं बल्कि समाज के लिए और देश के लिए करते थे। उनकी अच्युतार्थों की छायाएँ तक ही कि वे सामान्य आदमी की समझ में आने वाली सामान्य आदमी के इतिहास में आती थीं। भारत देश को नहीं बल्कि समूचे संसार को अंधेरे से इजाले की ओर ले जाने वाले महात्मा गांधी का इसानी अच्युतार्थों से परिपूर्ण होना इस धरती के इतिहास की सबसे गहरी सच्चाई से लिखी गई उपलब्धि मानी जा सकती है।

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में भारत ही नहीं, बल्कि विश्वसमुदाय को यह समझना होगा कि महात्मा गांधी के विचारों के द्वारा ही समुद्र सुसंस्कृत विश्व का सृजन किया जा सकता है। महात्मा गांधी के विचार सार्वकालिक हैं। महात्मा गांधी के विचार भारतीय उदात्त सामाजिक — सांस्कृतिक विरासत की धरोहर हैं। महात्मा गांधी के विचार सविनयता, ऊपरता, तेजस्वीता के प्रामाणिक तत्त्व के छेद उदाहरण हैं। महात्मा गांधी सत्य शोधक सत्य और शांति सत्य के यशस्वी सामाजिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा राजनीतिक, साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक, धर्म दर्शन एवं विज्ञान काल के अद्भुत व्यक्तित्व के बनीं थे। महात्मा गांधी के विचार विश्व निर्माण के लिए आदर्श विचार हैं। महात्मा गांधी समुद्र प्रगति मार्ग के लिए एवं भारतीय संस्कृति के परम प्रचारक भी थे। उन्होंने विश्व को बतलाया कि भगवान महावीर स्वामी के 'हिंसे और जीने दो' के सिद्धांत को शांति प्रस्थापित करने के लिए किस तरह से प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है।

महात्मा गांधी का मानना था कि सभी धर्मों का सारतत्त्व मानवता ही है। महात्मा गांधी, भगवान बुद्ध तथा भगवान महावीर की कसूरता तथा अहिंसा तथा सत्य के तत्वों से प्रभावित थे। महात्मा गांधी के समाज निर्माण परिकल्पना के तत्वों में सत्य, अहिंसा, ब्रह्मचर्य, अस्तेय, अचरित्र, शरीरिक तप, आश्रम, अथर्व, सर्वधर्म समानता, स्वदेशी आदि का समावेश है।

महात्मा गांधी के विचार उनकी निजी तथा सामाजिक जीवन तक ही सीमित नहीं रहे। उन विचारों को उन्होंने आजादी से लेकर जीवन के विविध पक्षों में भी अजमाया है, तब लोगों का कहना था कि आजादी के लक्ष्य में सत्य और अहिंसा नहीं चलेगी लेकिन महात्मा गांधी ने दिखा दिया कि सत्य और अहिंसा के पद पर चल कर भी आजादी को हासिल किया जा सकता है। सत्याग्रह, असहयोग एवं बलिदान को उन्होंने खुद की कौशाती पर समय-समय पर कसा है।





महात्मा गांधी सार्वजनिक आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित भी थे, वे कहते थे कि, प्रकृति सभी जगहों परी कर सकती है, किन्तु एक व्यक्ति को लोभ करे नहीं। यह विचार महात्मा गांधी को तत्कालीनपूर्वक को दिशा में उसको गृहस्थ दृष्टि स्पष्ट करती है।

महात्मा गांधी को उद्योगों में विरहस्त संकल्पना यह इंगित करती है कि वह अमियों को धन को महत्ता भी जानते थे। तथा अमियों को उद्योगों का अभिन्न अंग समझते थे। विरहस्त संकल्पना को विचारधारा से उद्योगों में औद्योगिक संघर्ष को समूल नष्ट किया जा सकता है तथा देश का आर्थिक विकास बढ़ाया जा सकता है, यह संकल्पना महात्मा गांधी को उद्योग कोटी के राजनीतिक अभिजातों के साथ में अशोखी पहचान बनाती है।

"साहसिक व्यवसाय को सुलभकर देने वाला अतिमहत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति होता है, व्यवसायिक साहस को कुल नहीं देता, बल्कि साहस आवश्यक को व्यवसाय करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है।" यह व्यवसाय के संबंध में महात्मा गांधी का कथन उन्हें एक विप्लव विरोध के रूप में प्रभावित करता है।

वर्तमान समय में जब विश्व में आतंकवाद एवं हिंसा का बोलबाल है राष्ट्र आपस में दुल्लहा रहे हैं, घातकता खतरों में है। गरीबी भूखमरी और कृषोष्ण लोगों को लीन रहा है। तो महात्मा गांधी के विचार प्रासंगिक हो जाते हैं। अब विश्व भी सहस्रस करने लगा है कि महात्मा गांधी के बताए सस्ते पर चलकर विश्व को वैराग्य द्वेष और प्रति हिंसा से बचाया जा सकता है।

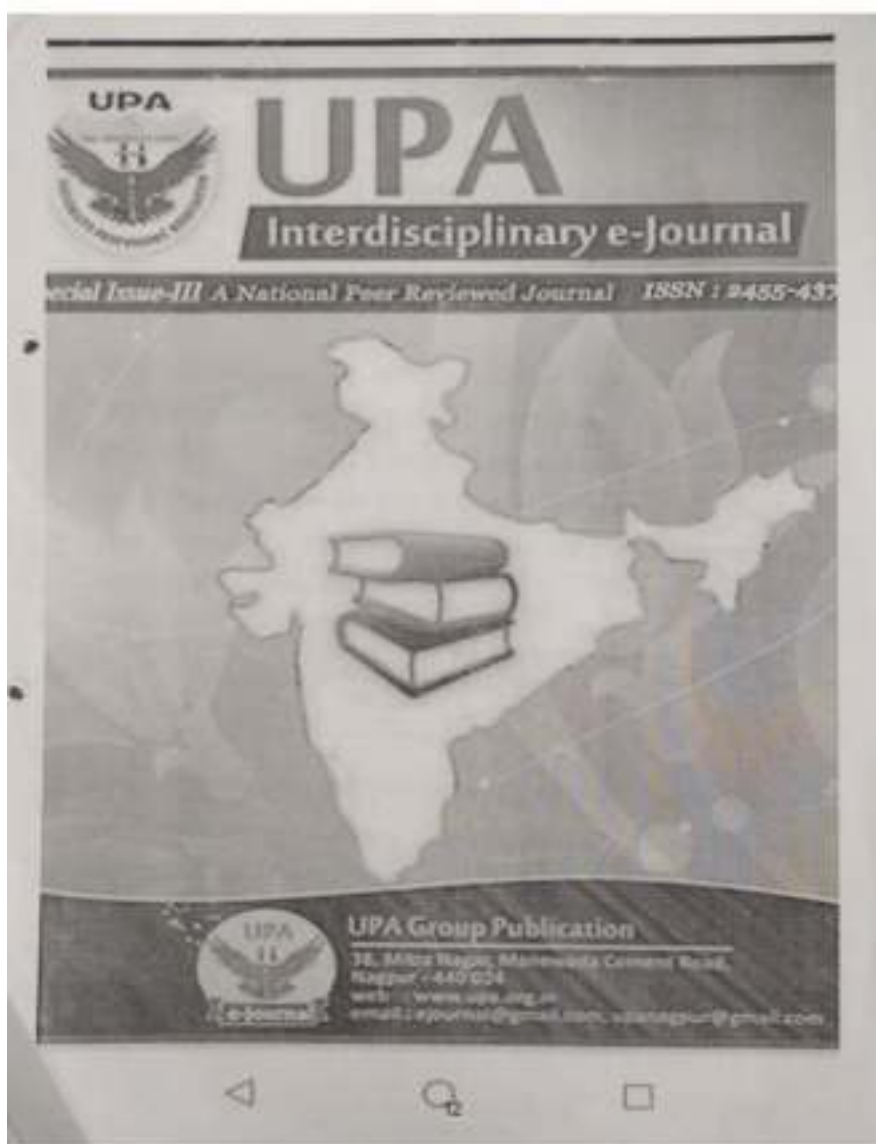
महात्मा गांधी पूर्ण रूप से एक विश्व मानव थे, जो विश्व को अहिंसा, शांति, बंधुत्व तथा सार्वजनिक विकास को अग्रदूत थे। उनके विचार वर्तमान में तथा आनेवासी पीढ़ि को वैचारिक मार्गदर्शन देते रहेंगे। आज महात्मा गांधी के तत्व आलोचना को आप में तबकर २४ वीं सदी को तरह उद्बुद्ध संश्लिष्ट हुए हैं। महात्मा गांधी का व्यक्तिमत्त्व मानव समाज के लिए ३५० की तरह परिपूर्ण है। महात्मा गांधी का व्यक्तिमत्त्व विश्व समाज के लिए शरोहर है।

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११. जीवनचक्रभूतलवर्तमानव



Corona virus COVID 19 prakop ka prabhav tatha atmanirbhar bharat abhiyan



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कोरोना वायरस कोविड 19 भारत अभियान प्रकोप का प्रभाव तथा आत्मनिर्भर 19

नितिन प्यारेलातजी सिंघवी,

सहायक प्राध्यापक,

आदर्श साइंस, जे.बी. कला व बिरलत वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,

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सार्वजनिक प्रकोप का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक गतिविधि पर 19 कोरोना वायरस कोविड : लाख करोड़ रुपए के 20 प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया गया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने राष्ट्र के नाम संबोधन में एक 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' आर्थिक पैकेज का ऐलान कर दिया। पीएम ने इसे ेज नाम दिया है। यह आर्थिक पैकेज मास्टर स्ट्रोक माना जा रहा है, क्योंकि कोरोना वायरस और लॉकडाउन के कारण मुख्य, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्योगों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। इस आर्थिक पैकेज से गरीब मजदूरों, कर्मचारियों के साथ ही होटल तथा टेक्सटाइल जैसी इंडस्ट्री से जुड़े लोगों को फायदा होगा।

Key words: CoV— Virus, UNCTD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, GDP— Gross Domestic Product,

प्रस्तावना: कोरोना वायरस (CoV) वायरस का एक बड़ा परिवार है जो बीमारी का कारण बनता है। इससे आम सर्दी से लेकर Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) और Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV) जैसी गंभीर बीमारियाँ हो सकती हैं। कोविड कोरोना 19 का एक वायरस नया प्रकार है। अभी तक मानव में नहीं पाया गया था। उस वक्त तक चमगादड़ को जो कि से ये वायरस कुछ इंसानों 'जानवरों की मंडी' कोरोना वायरस का मूल स्रोत माना जा रहा था। चीन के वुहान शहर में का प्रकोप में पहुंचा और उसके बाद पूरी दुनिया में फैल गया। कोरोना वायरस सबसे पहले दिसंबर 31, 2019 को

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बुलान चीन में हुआ था। भारत में सर्वप्रथम केरल में जनवरी को मृत्यु वायरस का प्रथम प्रभावित व्यक्ति पाया गया।

कोरोना वायरस कोविड प्रकोप का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक गतिविधि पर प्रभाव : कोरोना महामारी प्रकोप से बचने के लिए विश्व में लॉक डाउन को डाल बनाकर इस महामारी का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं क्योंकि यह वायरस मनुष्य के लिए नया है। इसके प्रतिबंधात्मक टिकावैक्सीन का / इस नहीं होता तब तक सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग के द्वारा सामूहिक प्रसार को रोकना एकमात्र उपाय है। अविष्कार उपाय के अंतर्गत माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदीजी 25 नेतृत्व में के.मार्च, 21 से भारत सरकार 2020दिनों के लिए मई 3 को उसे कुछ प्रदेशों में कुछ छूट के साथ 2020 अप्रैल 14 आदेश दिया उसे तालाबंदी का देशव्यापी 2020, बाद में 18 मई तक तथा बाद में 17 मई को से 04 मई से था है। वायरस के चलते पूरे देश मई बढ़ाया 311 चूंकि में लॉकडाउन है, यह मौका देश के लोगों के सामने पहली बार आया है। इसलिए इसके बारे में आपके लिए जानना बहुत जरूरी है इसके बारे में सही जानकारी होने से आपको इससे निपटने में काफी मदद मिलेगी।

तालाबंदी लॉकडाउन का अर्थ : लॉकडाउन एक आपातकालीन चिकित्सा है जो किसी आपदा या महामारी के बल लागू की जाती है। जिस इलाके में लॉकडाउन किया गया है उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को घरों से बाहर निकलने की अनुमति नहीं होती है। उन्हें सिर्फ दवा और खाने पीने जैसी जरूरी चीजों की खरीदारी के लिए ही बाहर आने की इजाजत मिलती है। इस दौरान वे बैंक से पैसे निकालने भी जा सकते हैं। जिस तरह किसी संस्थान या फैक्ट्री को बंद किया जाता है और वहां तालाबंदी हो जाती है उसी तरह लॉक डाउन का अर्थ है कि आप अनावश्यक कार्य के लिए सड़कों पर ना निकलें। अगर लॉकडाउन की वजह से किसी तरह की परेशानी हो तो आप संबंधित पुलिस थाने, जिला कलेक्टर, पुलिस अधीक्षक अथवा अन्य उच्च अधिकारी को फोन कर सकते हैं। लॉकडाउन जनता की सहूलियत और सुरक्षा के लिए किया जाता है। सभी प्राइवेट और पब्लिक वाले दफ्तर बंद रहते हैं, सरकारी दफ्तर जो जरूरी क्षेत्रों में नहीं आते, वो भी बंद रहते हैं।

भारत में लॉक डाउन के परिपेक्ष अर्थशास्त्रियों के विचार : डन एंड ब्रैडस्ट्रीट (Dun & Bradstreet) के नवीनतम अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्वानुमान के अनुसार मंदी की स्थिति में आने वाले देशों और दिवालिया होने वाली कंपनियों में प्रवेश करने की संभावना बढ़ गई है और भारत वैश्विक मंदी से "विपटित" रहने की संभावना नहीं है।

अरुण सिंह, मुख्य अर्थशास्त्री इन और ग्रेटमूव्ट इंडिया ने कहा, "चीन के अलावा अन्य वैश्विक विनिर्माण केंद्रों में, जिससे वैश्विक आपूर्ति भी तालेबंदी की जा रही है, खुला और वैश्विक विकास में कमजोरी बढ़ सकती है।"

भारत की आर्थिक वृद्धि पर सिंह ने कहा, "भारत में भारत की, दिनों के लीकडाउन को देखते हुए 21 प्रतिशत के पहले के अनुमान से आगे मध्यम रहने की उम्मीद 5 के लिए 21-2020 बीडीपी वृद्धि हमारे वित्तीय वर्ष है और वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए विकास अत्यधिक अनिश्चित रहेगा। 22-2021"। सिंह ने आगे कहा कि आर्थिक वृद्धि का सटीक मात्रात्मक आकलन अलग-अलग होगा और संशोधित होने की उच्च संभावना है क्योंकि प्रकोप की मांग और उत्पादन गतिविधियों में गंभीरता और प्रसार अनिश्चित है मूल्य परिवर्तन परमदीन की वैश्विक कच्चे तेल, आधार धातुओं और उर्वरकों में कीमत घट जाएगी, कीमत में तेज गिरावट और अन्य प्रमुख वस्तुओं जैसे ऊर्जा मुद्रास्फीति पर दबाव बढ़ने की उम्मीद है।

UNCTAD के महासचिव मुखिसा (Mukhisa) ने कहा, "सदमे से आर्थिक गिरावट जारी है और भविष्यवाणी करना मुश्किल है लेकिन स्पष्ट संकेत हैं कि विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए चीजें बहुत खराब, होगा।" UNCTAD विश्लेषण के अनुसार, "बमोटिटी से भरपूर निर्वातक देशों को अगले दो वर्षों में विदेशों से निवेश में 3 - 2 \$ ट्रिलियन की गिरावट का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।" UNCTAD के अनुसार, "फिर भी, खरबों डॉलर की वैश्विक आय का नुकसान होगा।" जिससे अरबों विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था इस वर्ष मंदी के दौर में जाएगी विकासशील देशों के लिए गंभीर मुसीबत, यह चीन के संभावित अपवाद और भारत के संभावित अपवाद के साथ बन जाएगी।"

नवीनतम संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, "भारत और चीन के अपवाद के साथविश्व अर्थव्यवस्था कोरोनावायरस महामारी के कारण मंदी में चली जाएगी। विकासशील देशों में रहने वाले दुनिया के व्यापार और विकास पर संयुक्त, तिहाई लोगों को अभूतपूर्व आर्थिक क्षति का सामना करना पड़ सकता है-दो राष्ट्र सम्मेलन ने अपने नए विश्लेषण में कहा 2.5 \$ इन राष्ट्रों के लिए, ट्रिलियन बचाव पैकेज का आह्वान किया।" चर्चा का अनुमान है कि, "पौडूला वित्त वर्ष में बीडीपी में फीसद की गिरावट रहेगी। पिछली बार हमारी 0.4 में नकारात्मक ग्रोथ 1980 अर्थव्यवस्था में सालहुई थी। उस समय बीडीपी में फीसद का संकुचन हुआ था। 5.2"

नोमुरा में एशिया इकोनॉमिक्स एक्स जापान की प्रमुख चर्चा में कहा कि 'लोकडाउन के खतरा होने के बाद भी लोगों- इसके अलावा असंगठित मजदूरों की आजीविका पर भी बढ़ा', में इस का एक माहौल बना रहेगा। उन्होंने कहा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और कोरपोरेट व बैंकिंग क्षेत्र के तनाव में तेज वृद्धि होगी। इससे आगे भी प्रोथ के बाधित रहने की संभावना है।'

नोमुरा होलिंग्स की सोनल चर्चा के अनुसार दिन तक बढ़ाने के कारण 40 दिन से 21 लोकडाउन की अवधि को, फीसद से अधिक प्रत्यक्ष उत्पाद 8 इस समय में नुकसान होगा। रिसर्च सेंटर फॉर मोनिटरिंग इंडियन इकोनॉमी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 24 मार्च को देशव्यापी लोकडाउन की घोषणा के बाद उपभोक्ता धारणा सूचकांक साल 2015 पर आ गई थी। इस 52 मार्च को गिरकर 29 आपात वाली यह इंडेक्स 100 के बाद के निचले स्तर पर आ गया है। तरह इसमें सिर्फ एक सप्ताह में फीसद की गिरावट आई। यह उपभोक्ताओं के सेटीमेंट्स पर पड़े विपरीत प्रभाव 47 पर भी 102.5 को दर्शा रहा है। यह इंडेक्स मार्च के पहले सप्ताह में

लोक डाउनके रूप में आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक गतिविधि पर प्रभाव

- लोगों को नौकरी खोने के कारण आय का नुकसान
- वैश्विक बंद के कारण निर्यात में गिरावट
- कई क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन में व्यवधान (disruption).
- असंगठित क्षेत्रों में हड़कंध तथा नेस्तनाबूद होने का खतरा
- वित्तीय वर्ष) में जीडीपी 21 -2020GDP) कणायक रहने की संभावना
- बैंकों का एनपीए बढ़ने का खतरा
- खाद्यान्नों की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की संभावना
- बेरोजगारों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने की संभावना
- मुद्रास्फिति पर दबाव बढ़ने की संभावना
- सरकार के वित्तीय घाटे में वृद्धि होने की संभावना
- मूलभूत (Infrastructure) कार्यों पर रोक की संभावना
- कृषि कार्यों पर विपरीत प्रभाव
- स्थानीय मजदूरों की पुनः काम पर लौटने में देरी की संभावना

- सामाजिक आक्रोश की चुनौती
- महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होने की संभावना
- घरेलू हिंसातनाव में वृद्धि होने की संभावना
- जनसंख्या में वृद्धि दर होने की प्रबल संभावना
- देश में प्रभावी मांग कम होगी संभावना
- औद्योगिक विकास दर कण्ठात्मक होने की प्रबल संभावना
- देश में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (Foreign direct investment) में कमी की प्रबल संभावना
- देश में पूंजी निर्माण दर (Capital formation Rate) में कमी की प्रबल संभावना
- स्टार्टअप में कमी की प्रबल संभावना
- विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में कमी की प्रबल संभावना
- दरिद्रता बरक गतिशील होने की संभावना

कोरोना वायरस कोविड प्रकोप का आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए 19 आत्मनिर्भर पैकेज के प्रमुख बिंदु: प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदीजी ने राष्ट्र के नाम संबोधन में लाख करोड़ 200000 के आर्थिक पैकेज का ऐलान कर दिया। पीएम ने इसे पैकेज नाम दिया है। इस आर्थिक पैकेज से 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' गरीब मजदूरों, कर्मचारियों के साथ ही होटल तथा टेक्स्टाइल जैसी इंडस्ट्री से जुड़े लोगों को फायदा होगा।

आर्थिक पैकेज से किस सेक्टर को कितना फायदा : आर्थिक पैकेज मुख्य रूप से सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम , शेटी का सबसे बड़ा , दिन पर शेटी , करोड़ मजदूरों को लाभ होगा 10 उद्योगों के लिए है। माना जा रहा है कि इससे संकट आ गया है। वहीं कई सेक्टर ऐसे हैं जहां लोगों की नौकरी खतरे में है। ऐसे MSME से जुड़े करोड़ 11 कर्मचारियों को फायदा होगा। इसके अलावा होटल और पर्यटन इंडस्ट्री से जुड़े करोड़ लोगों को लाभ 3.8 करोड़ कर्मचारियों को इस आर्थिक पैकेज से राहत मिलेगी। 4.5 पहुंचेगा। इसी तरह टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री से जुड़े पीएमदेश के उस किस , ये आर्थिक पैकेज देश के उस श्रमिक के लिए है , ान के लिए है जो हर स्थिति , मौसम में देशवासियों के लिए दिन रात परिश्रम कर रहा है। ये आर्थिक पैकेज हमारे देश के मध्यम वर्ग के लिए है गृह , देश के विकास में अपना योगदान देता है। ये आर्थिक पैकेज हमारे कुटीर उद्योग , जो ईमानदारी से टैक्स देता है हमारे , उद्योग लघु हमारे , मझोले उद्योग-MSME के लिए है जो , जो करोड़ों लोगों की आजीविका का साधन है , 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के हमारे संकल्प का मजबूत आधार है।

पीएम मोदीजी के शब्दों में आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान की बड़ी बातें -

1. आत्मनिर्भरता आत्मबल और आत्मविश्वास से ही संभव है। आत्मनिर्भरता, ग्लोबल सप्टाई चैन में बड़ी स्पर्धा के लिए भी देश को तैयार करती है।
2. Reforms के उस दायरे को व्यापक करना है, नई ऊंचाई देनी है। वे रीफॉर्म्स खेती से जुड़ी पूरी सप्टाई चैन में होंगे, ताकि किसान भी सशक्त हो और भविष्य में कोरोना जैसे किसी दूसरे संकट में कृषि पर कम से कम असर हो आपने भी अनुभव किया है कि बीते वर्षों में जो Reforms हुए, उनके कारण आज संकट के इस समय भी भारत की व्यवस्थाएं अधिक सहज अधिक समर्थ नजर आई हैं।
3. आत्मनिर्भर भारत के संकल्प को सिद्ध करने के लिए इस पैकेज में Land, Labour, Liquidity और Laws, सभी पर बल दिया गया है।
4. इन सबके जरिए देश के विभिन्न वर्गों को आर्थिक व्यवस्था की कठिनाइयों को लाख करोड़ रुपए का 20 संकल मिलेगा, सपोर्ट मिलेगा। लाख करोड़ रुपए का ये पैकेज 20, में देश की विकास यात्रा को 2020, आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान को एक नई गति देगा।
5. आज हमारे पास साधन हैं, हमारे पास सामर्थ्य है, हमारे पास दुनिया का सबसे बेहतरीन टैलेंट है। हम Best Products बनाएंगे अपनी Quality और बेहतर करेंगे। सप्टाई चैन को और आधुनिक बनाएंगे। ये हम कर सकते हैं और हम जरूर करेंगे।

पीएम मोदीजी के सबसे बड़ा मंत्र पितर 5 आज से हर भारतवासी को अपने लोकल के लिए 'बोक्स् बनना है', न सिर्फ लोकल प्रोडक्ट्स खरीदने हैं, बल्कि उनका गर्व से प्रचार भी करना है।

मूल्यांकन: यह प्रबोध खत्म होने में कितना समय लेता है यह बात रात प्रतिशत सही है कि इस पर निर्भर है। क विश्व भारत की ही नहीं बल्कि अर्थव्यवस्था को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित किया है वह चाहे अमेरिका हो या अन्य कोई देश। पीएम मोदीजी ने अर्थव्यवस्था को उभारने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर भारत पैकेज नाम दिया है। यह आर्थिक पैकेज मास्टर स्ट्रोक है, क्योंकि कोरोना वायरस और लॉकडाउन के कारण सुख, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्योगों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। इस आर्थिक पैकेज से गरीब मजदूरों, कर्मचारियों के साथ ही होटल तथा

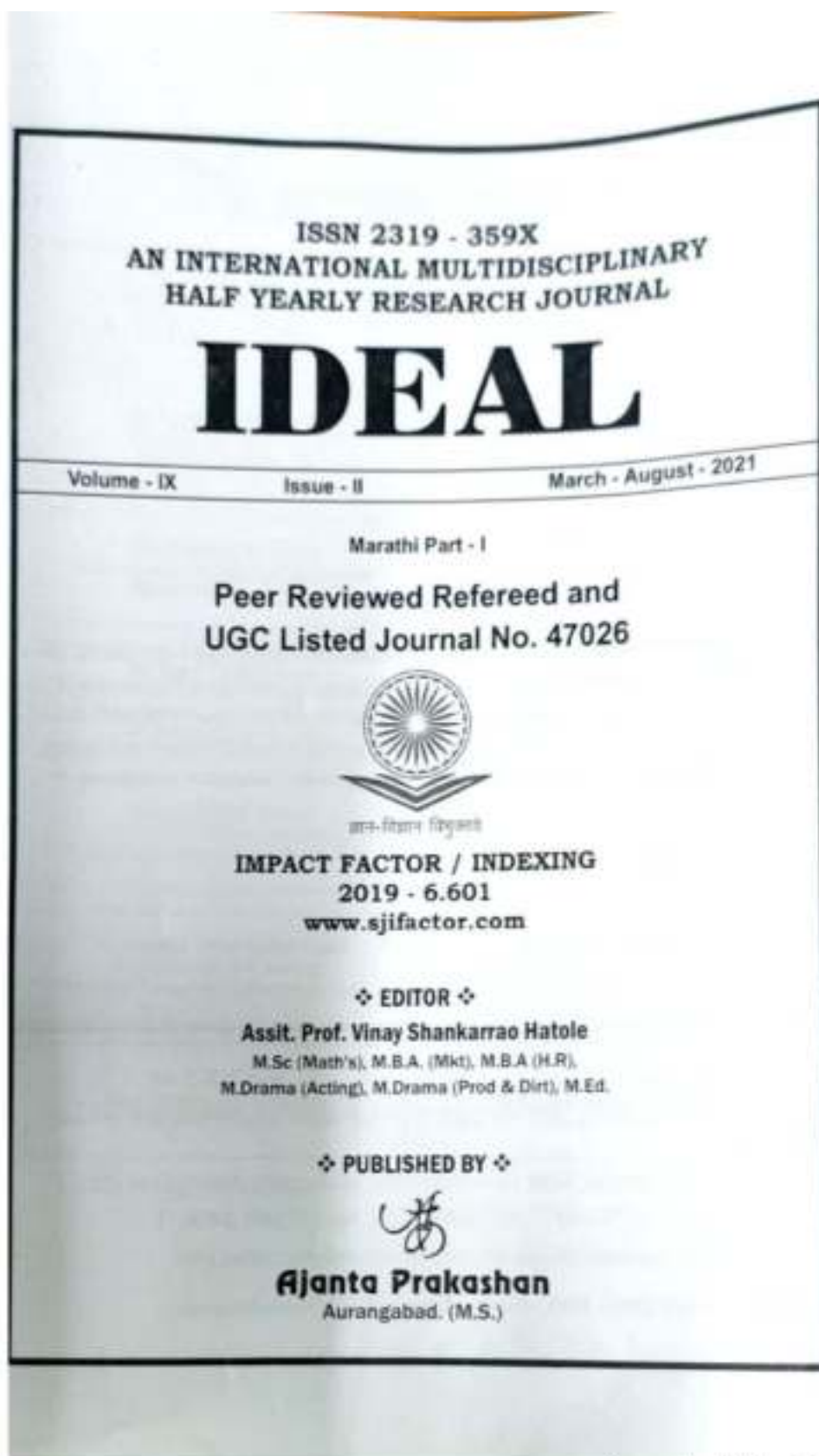


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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkaranchya Rajya Samajwadi Vicharanche Mulyamapan



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अथर्ववेद भाष्यभाग १०

राजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, आपसी महाविद्यालय, धामणगांव रोड, जि. अमरावती.

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे एक स्थान परलोच समानसुधारक व राजकीय विचारक होवून गेले. त्यांचे समाजकीय अर्थीक चालवरीती व खरी परिपरावर घणाघात केला. त्याचप्रकारे त्यांनी राष्ट्र, लोकशाही व राष्ट्रवाद तसेच समाजवादामध्ये सुद्धा विचार मांडले. परंतु आंबेडकरांचा समाजवाद व परिधिमाध्य समानवाद यांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात लक्षात आले. त्यांचे याकरिता अतीमागेही त्यांचे मान्य नव्हते. भारतीय लोक गरीबी नाहीशी झाली पाहिजे, त्याचप्रकारे समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये परिश्रम, ज्ञानव्यभिचार समाजवाद रचनापर नाही. समाजातील च्यावर्णा व्यवस्था, भेदभाव, गरीब, श्रीमंत ह्या गोष्टी नाहीत होऊन सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित होईल असा समाजवाद डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा मान्य होता. म्हणून समाजवादाचा प्रतिष्ठानेसाठी अहिंसक व नैतिक शिक्षणव्यवस्था यांमार्गेने जसलेची मने बदलविले हा डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा सुधारणेचा सर्वोत्तम मार्ग वाटतो. अशाप्रकारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे समाजवादामंदर्भात आगली भूमिका मांडली.

प्रसन्नताऽन्ता

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ज्ञान समानसुधारक, झुंजार नेते व छैनदलीतांचे केवारी होवून गेले. डॉ. आंबेडकर ज्ञान लोकप्रणीत, स्थानीय, समता, सामाजिक न्याय, मान्यता तत्त्वप्रमाणे समानवादासंदर्भात सुध्दा विचार व्यक्त केले. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी परिधर्मेत प्रचलित असलेला राज्यसमानवादाचा सिध्दांत जस्त्या तश्या न गिजकारता त्यामध्ये मालेत परिस्थितीनुसार गिजकारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यामुळेच डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी प्रचलित समानवादाच्या भोंदवतगतीचा दृष्टीयेन पायथीन उणिवा किंवा दोष दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला व एक अधिक सामाजिक व राजकीय समतापूर्ण स्या समानवादाच्या मध्यमावून निर्माण होईल असे प्रतिपादन केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे समानवादी विचार आजच्या खातीलप्रमाणे पाहता वेगळे.

१. जीवितकरोरंज्य समानवादाना सामाजिक न्यायाचे खंवीर अधिपुताम

४. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांमधील महत्त्वाचा पाया म्हणजे सामाजिक न्याय. समाजामध्ये वेगवेगळे प्रकारचे लोक असतात. काही लोक पुढारलेले असतात तर काही लोक परिस्थितीने मागासलेले असतात. या मागासलेले लोकांसाठी असहप्रकारची परिस्थिती निर्माण करणे जेणेकरून त्यांना सुध्दा प्रगल्भता प्राप्त होईल व त्यांना त्यांचे विकास साधता येईल. असाप्रकारे आंबेडकरांच्या माने समाजामध्ये समानवाद प्रस्थापित करायचा असोत तर सामाजिक न्याय अस्वीकार्य असला पाहिजे.

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३. समाजवादामध्ये समाजवादाची समाजवादाच्या आविष्काराचे बदल

भारतामध्ये समाजवादाची स्थापना करावची असून तर भारतीय समाजवादामध्ये परिपूर्ण करणे आविष्कार आहे. भारतीय समाजवादामध्ये चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने असेल तर समाजवादी राज्य निर्माण होणार नाही. चालूचलणारे समाजवादामध्ये समाजवादाचे काम निश्चित होत असल्यामुळे तेथे समाजवादी गुण, कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही.

३. चर्चे व आधुनिक सभ्यता यांच्याशिवाय समाजवाद अस्वीकारात येऊन शकत नाही

ही आविष्काराच्या पली आधुनिक औद्योगिक व वैज्ञानिक सभ्यता यांचे विशेष महत्त्व आहे. या सभ्यतेचे काही सामाजिक व आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम या सभ्यतेचे नमुन समाजवादामध्ये आहे. म्हणून समाज रचनेमध्ये बदल होणे आविष्कार आहे. कारण समाजवादी नैतिकतेमध्ये समाजवाद महत्त्व असते, परंतु समाजवादीच समाजवादी सामाजिक विकसनासाठी काही काळ पुढीलचल मोकळा वेळ सृष्टा जागृता मिळाला पाहिजे व त्याचप्रमाणे समाजवादी कामाचे ताल हे निश्चित असले पाहिजे. त्याचप्रमाणे समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही.

४. सामाजिक दंडनप्रमाण आणि मानवी समाजवादाचा गोष्टी भारतीय समाजवादामध्ये दिसून येत नाही.

भारतीय समाजवादामध्ये चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवादी चालूचलणारे समाजवाद असल्याने समाजवादी गुण कर्तृत्वाचा स्थान मिळत नाही.

५. राज्यवादामध्ये काही महत्वाच्या व मौलिक उद्देशांपैकी मुले स्वतः, कडे घेतली पाहिजे

ही बाबामध्ये आविष्काराची राज्यवादामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान दिले आहे. कारण महत्वाचे उद्देशांचे हे राज्यवादामध्ये मानवीचे व निर्विघ्नासाठी असले पाहिजे. राज्यवादामध्ये राज्य समाजवादाचा राजकीय मानवातीवरील व भौतिकदृष्टी विषयाचा दृष्टीकोन त्यांचा मान्य नसतो. सर्वत्र मानवातीचे राष्ट्रीयकरण करणे किंवा मानवातीचा हक्क काढून टाकणे त्यांचा मान्य नाही. म्हणून मानवाती व भौतिकदृष्टी ही ही गोष्टी महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत, परंतु त्यांचे हे समाजवादातलं महत्त्व आणि परिणाम आहेत ते राज्यवादी दूर केले पाहिजे. त्यामुळे समाजवादी कामाचे ताल, समुदायाचा विकास कोणत्या गोष्टीचे हे राज्यवादी दिले पाहिजे.

१. शहरी व ग्रामीण विकासाला समतोल सार्धने आवश्यक

भारतामध्ये समाजवादी राज्य अस्तीत्वात आणायचे असेल तर शहरी व ग्रामीण भागातील दरी नष्ट करावी लागेल. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये सुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणात सुधारणा घडवून आणाव्या लागतील. ग्रामीण भागामध्ये शहराप्रमाणे सुविधा मिळणे गरजेचे लागतील जेणे करून ग्रामीण भागातील लोक शहराकडे जाणार नाहीत. तसेच ग्रामीण भागामध्ये जातोयुक्त प्रमाण निर्माण करावे लागेल. त्याचप्रमाणे ग्रामीण भागामध्ये सहकारी शेतीला उत्तेजन देणारे लागतील. तसेच धनिकांमध्ये पालो दृष्टीकोन व सामाजिक जबाबदारीचे जाणीव निर्माण जावला पाहिजे.

७. राज्यसमाजवादाचा मुख्य हेतू म्हणजे राज्यघटनेने कायदेशीर व जातपणे सामाजिक राजकीय व आर्थिक विषमतेचे निर्मूलन करावे.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मते समाज हे लोकशाहीचे महत्वाचे मुल्य आहे. समातीशवाच समाजवादी राज्य अस्तीत्वात येऊ शकत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय समाजवाद्यमध्ये असेलले सामाजिक, राजकीय व आर्थिक विषमता याचे पूर्णपणे निर्मूलन होणे आवश्यक आहे. समाजामध्ये व्यक्ती-व्यक्तीमध्ये असलेला भेद जात, धर्म, पंथ या आधारवर असलेली विषमते नष्ट जावला पाहिजे. त्याचप्रकारे धर्म, जात या आधारवर राजकीय विषमता सुद्धा दिसून येते व आर्थिक बाबतीत असलेली विषमता सुद्धा नष्ट जावला पाहिजे तेव्हाच समाजवादी राज्य अस्तीत्वात येऊ शकेल.

निष्कर्ष

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण समाजवादी विचार मांडले. त्यांच्यामते समाजवादी राज्य हे फक्त आर्थिक ताबोशीच निघत नाही तर सामाजिक, राजकीय, आर्थिक हे सर्वेच घटक त्याला कारणीभूत आहेत. त्यांच्यामते भारतमध्ये समाजवादी राज्य अस्तीत्वात आणायचे असेल तर समाजामधील भेदभाव, विषमता, जलोप्राप्त, धर्मोपेक्षा, श्रेष्ठ वर्गानुसारचे भावना हे सर्वे दोष दूर करून स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधूता व सामाजिक न्यायाची भावना समाजामध्ये रुजव्याशिवाय समाजवादी राज्य अस्तीत्वात येऊ शकणार नाही. तसेच डॉ. आंबेडकर हे भारतीय घटनेतील मार्गदर्शक तत्वांना समाजवादाचे व आर्थिक लोकशाहीचे दिग्दर्शक मानतात, जेणे करून कोणतेही शासन सत्तेवर आले तर त्यांना पारिस्थितीनुरूप समाजवादाचा असणारा ठरावित येईल. अशाप्रकारे समाजवादी राज्य संकल्पनेमध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे महत्त्वपूर्ण असे योगदान आहे.

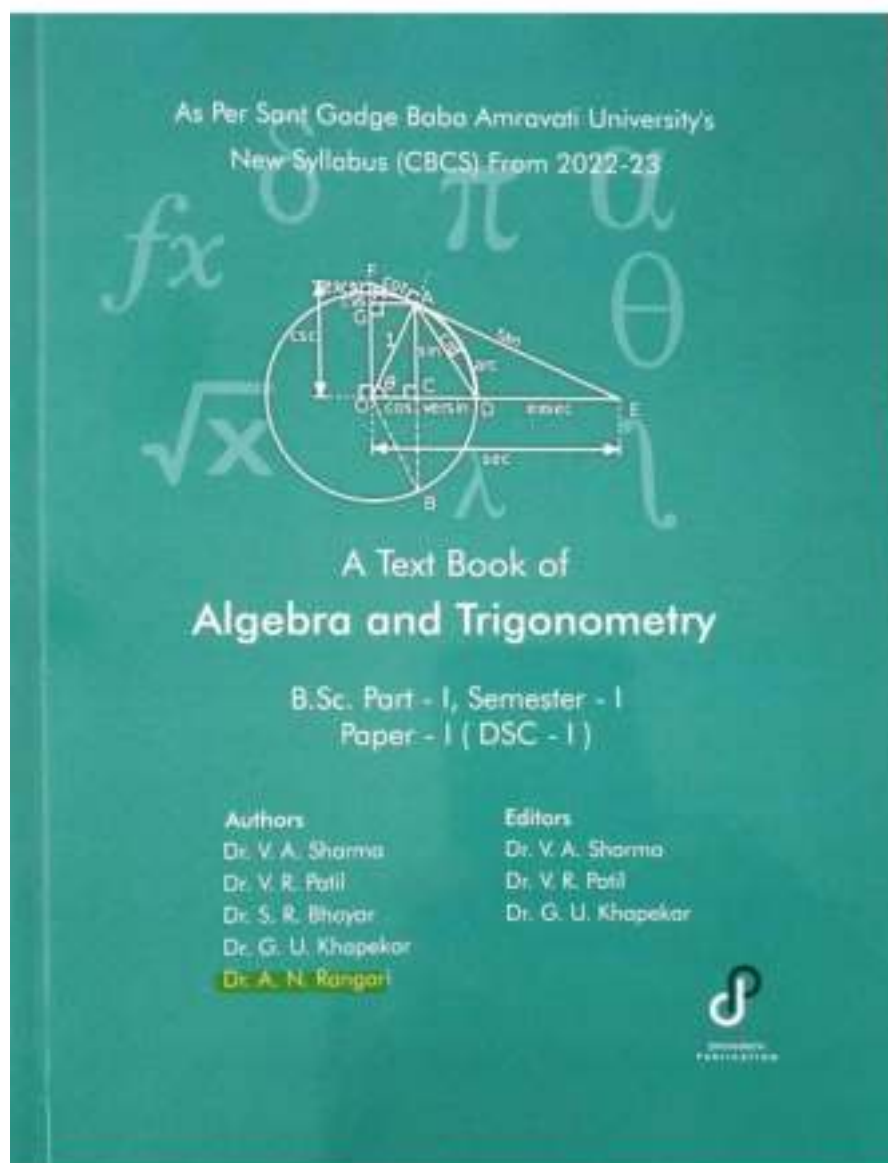
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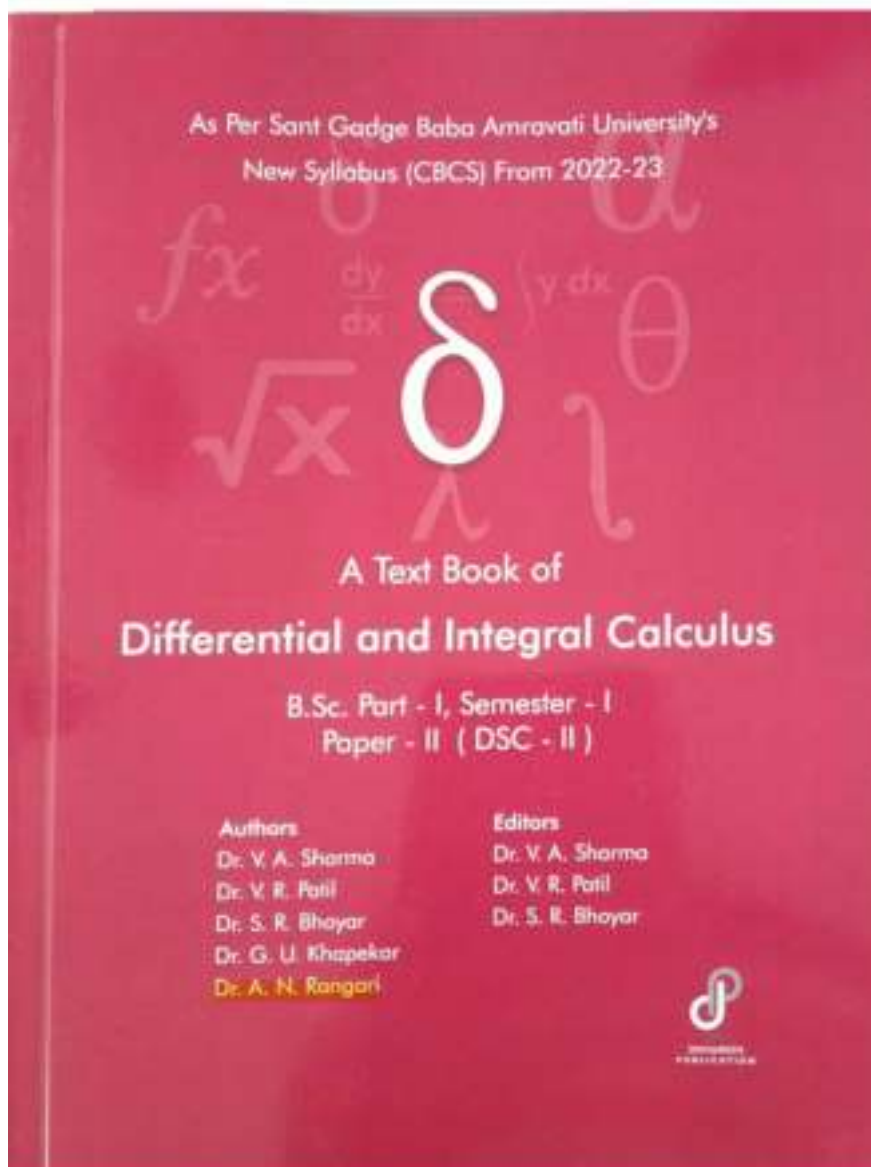
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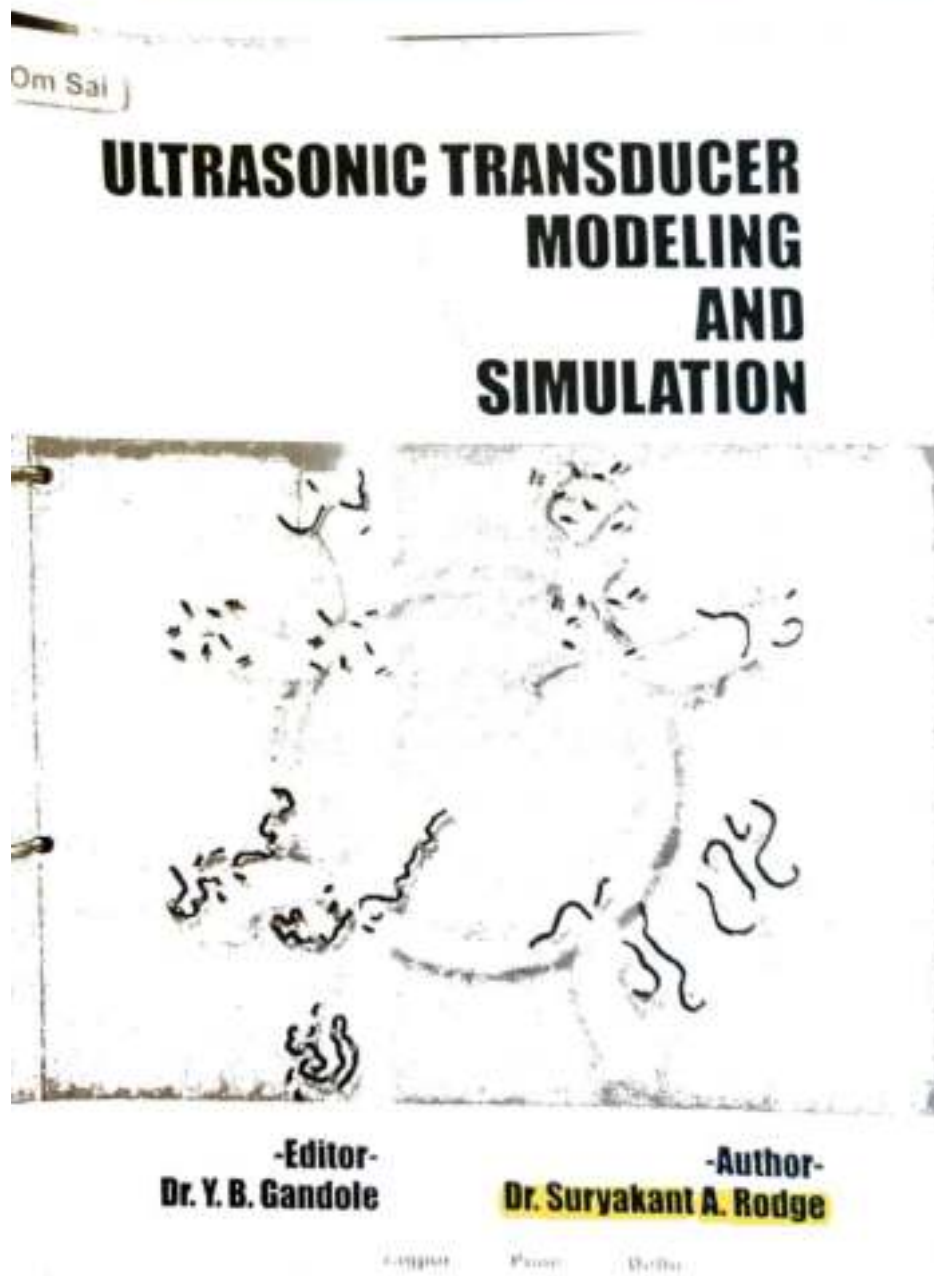
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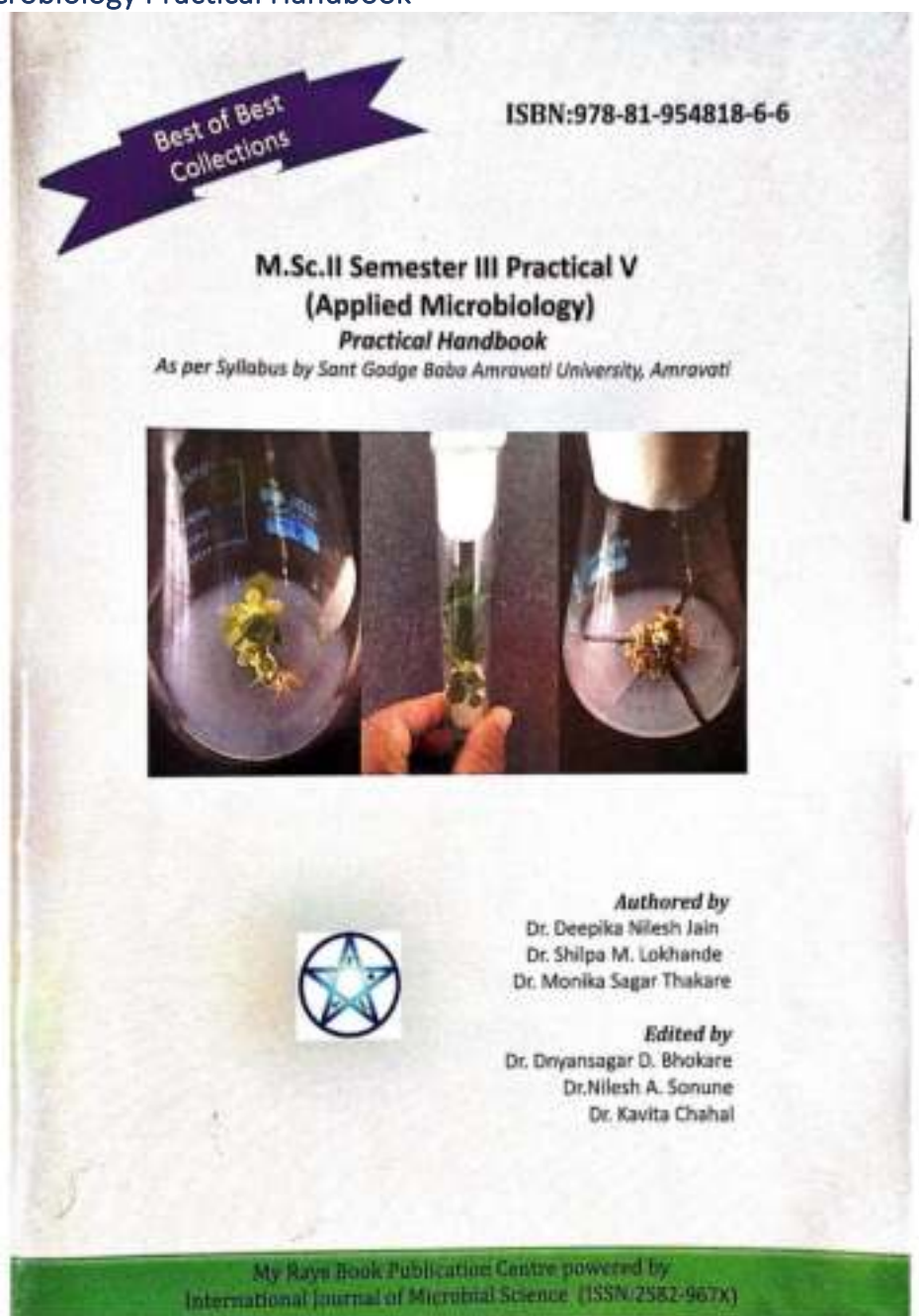
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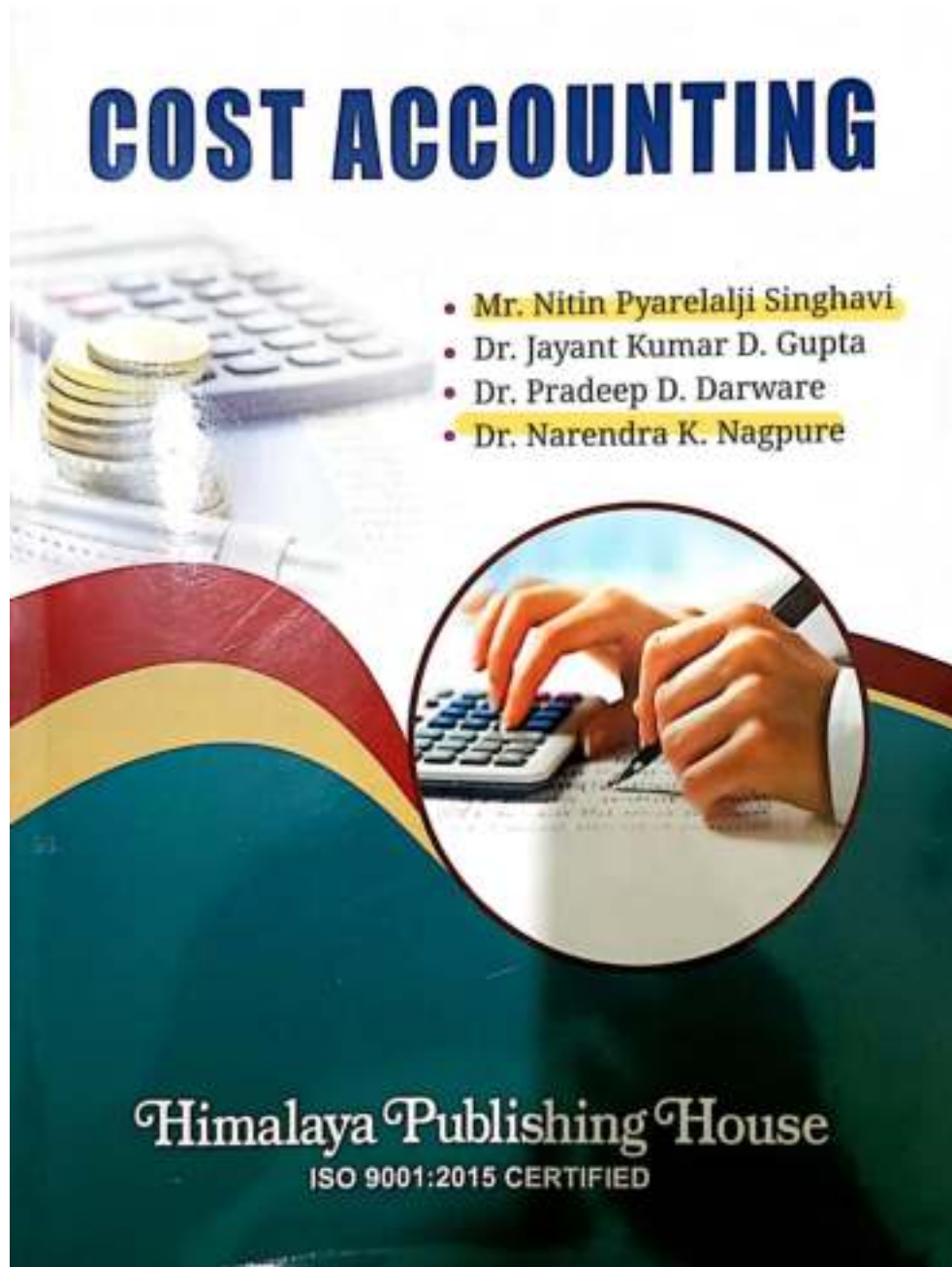
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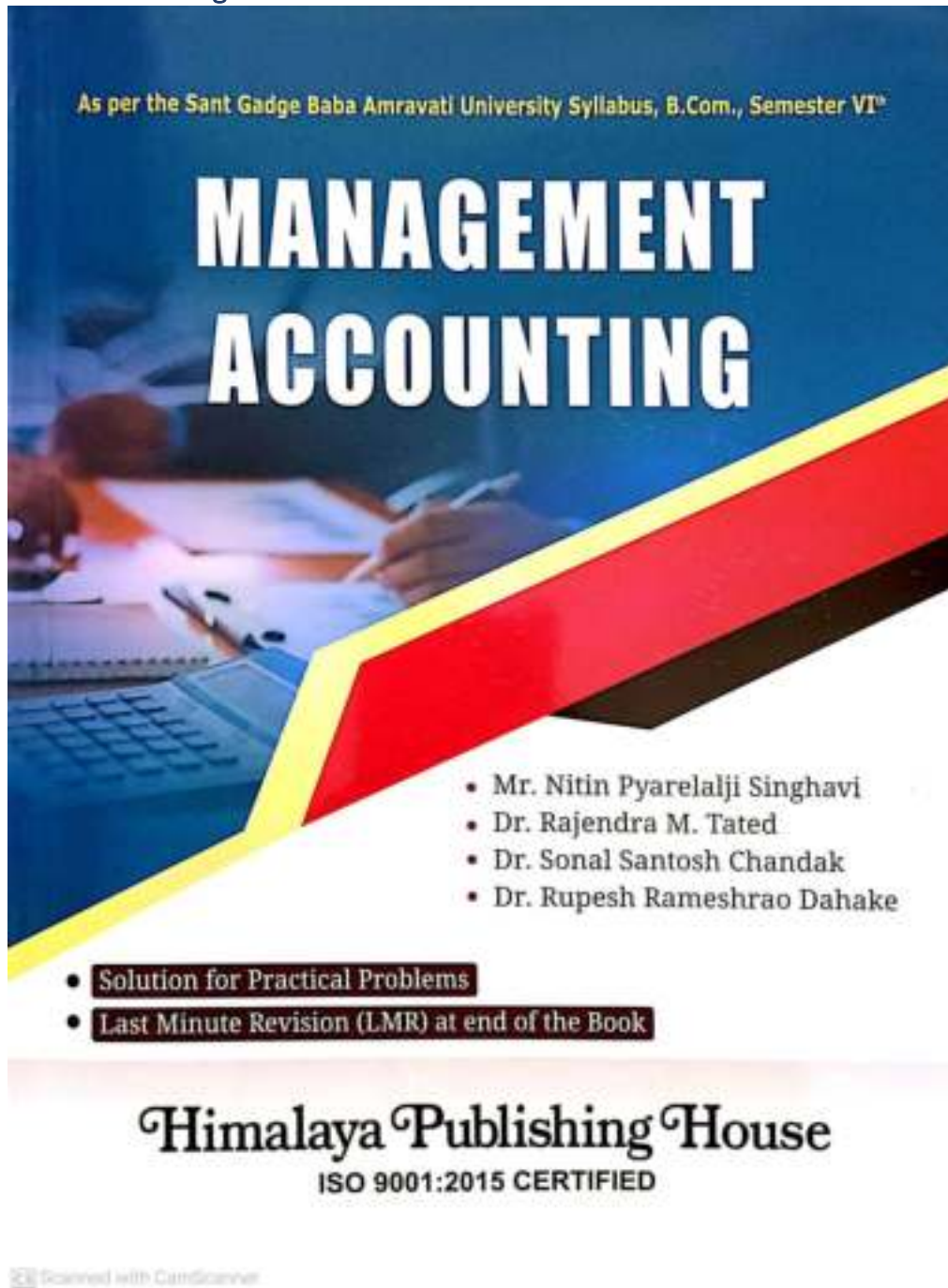


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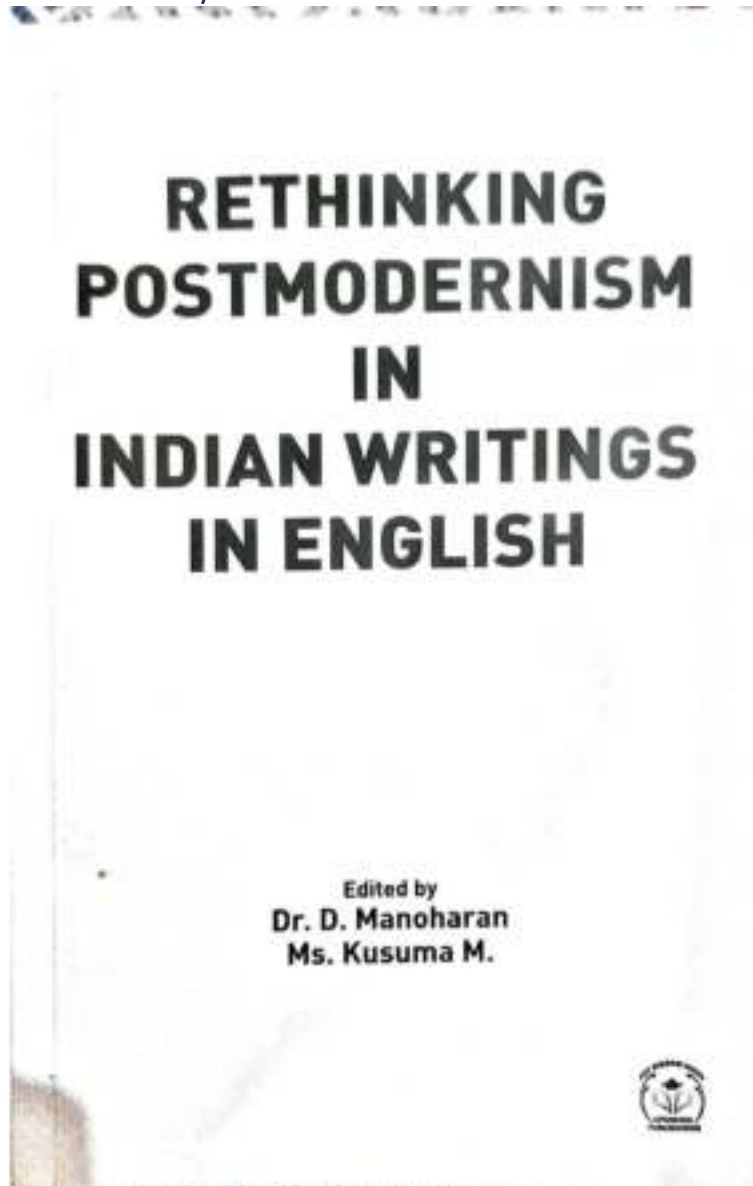


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Re-thinking Postmodernism in Indian Writings in English in Re-thinking of Identity Crisis in the Novels of Rohinton Mistry



Rethinking Postmodernism in Indian Writings in English

Editors

Dr. D. Manoharan
Ms. Kusuma M.



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Rethinking Postmodernism in Indian Writings in English

Editors: Dr. D. Manoharan
Ms. Kusuma M.

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CHAPTER-7

Re-thinking of Identity Crisis in the Novels of Rohinton Mistry

*Dr. Furquan Ahemad Khan Chandkhan Pathan**

Abstract: The theme of identity is often expressed in novels, so that the reader can relate to the characters and their emotions. It is useful in helping reader's understand that a person's state of mind is full of difficult thoughts about who they are and what they want to be. People can try to modify their identity as much as they want but that can never change. Therefore, cultures mixing changed in manners, which tremendous implications for the identity and self of individuals who are moving across a variety of different cultural setup. The reflection of society and culture demands a new conception of individual identity. The notion of identity is still dominant, highly dynamic and contested circumstances in which individuals find themselves. Identities have multiplied and therefore, tend to shift in meaning according to context, as a result of which some have suggested the concept of identity should be replaced by the notion of identification, pointing to the nature of contemporary identities. Others have suggested that the analytical value of the concept of identity is insufficient to do justice to the vibrant character of the lives of multicultural individuals. His novels are written in the backdrop of India-Pakistan Second War and the period of Emergency declared during the time when Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister of India. The research paper tries to throw light on Rohinton's perception of the Indian Parsi society Identity Crisis.

Keywords: Culture, Crises, Emergency, Identity, Parsi.

Introduction

Rohinton Mistry is the novelist with the most sustain achievement and one of the shining stars in the galaxy of Indian English fiction. Santwana Haldar writes about Rohinton Mistry:

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A glowing star in the galaxy that contains luminaries such as V. S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Shashi Tharoor, Vikram Seth and Bharati Mukherjee, to mention few, Rohinton Mistry has drawn the attention of the world as an absorbing writer of human experiences.¹

Rohinton Mistry is a prolific writer whose literary works speak volumes of his life and experiences. Being an immigrant and living away from his motherland, he has faced double displacements as being Parsis. The Parsis, for the first time they migrated to India from their motherland Persia due to the Arab victory over the last ruler of Sassanid dynasty around 640 A.D to avoid forcible conversion to Islam. They migrated to India one thousand years ago and first landed in Diu where they were provided shelter in Sanjan (Gujarat) by Jadav Rana, the local Hindu ruler; gradually they acquired the ways of living of Gujaratis and from there they moved to other cities in India. The Parsi experience is about dilemmas that most minority communities face; questions about religion and race, survival and extinction, assimilation and identity, tradition and the modern world. The second displacement was out of choice; that is -they migrated to other countries in search of greener pastures.

Identity crisis has received an impetus in the Post-Colonial literature that deals at length with the problems arising due to multiculturalism and intercultural interactions. — "In many cases, not only the novelists but also the characters in their novels face what psychologists call identity crises."² Rohinton Mistry's novels reflect the themes of plight, fretfulness, loss of the characters in an alien land or in the present surrounding which causes a peril to their self-identity. The characters consider the present surrounding situation more difficult, obnoxious as well as complicated due to which they take out themselves from the external reality to their inner world. They enter into an alien land and find themselves among people whose culture and tradition are different and sometimes unpleasant to their own. They experience cultural anxiety, feel insecure and experience identity crisis. In *Such a Long Journey* (1991) Dinshawji, friend of Gustad Noble, cries on the vanishing Parsis' identity after the independence and blames Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, for the nationalization of bank in 1969 which affected the Parsi community as the employment opportunity of the minority Parsi community got a serious hold up and they also lost their hold and role on the economy of the nation. Dinshawji speaks: — "What days

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those were, Yaar. What fun we used to have. Parsis were the kings of banking in those days. Such respect we used to get. Now the whole atmosphere only has spoiled. Ever since that Indira nationalized the banks." (SALJ-38)

Nationalization of the banks was at that time inevitable in the larger interest of the downtrodden masses of India. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's decision would have displeased the Parsis who were the owners of private banks....³

Dinshawji also laments over the changing names of the places and roads when Gustad Noble, the protagonist, asks, —What is in a name? " he replies, Names are so important. I grew up on Lamington Road. But it has disappeared; in its place is Dadasaheb Bhadkhamkar Marg. My school was on Carnac Road, now suddenly it's on Lokmanya Tilak Marg. I live at Sleator Road. Soon that will disappear. My whole life I have come to work at Flora Fountain. And one fine day the name changes, so what happens to the life I have lived?

Was I living the wrong life, with all the wrong names? Will I get a second chance to live it all again, with these new names? Tell me what happens to my life. Rubbed out, just like that? (SALJ-74)

Dinshawji who belongs to the Parsi community is too much worried about the future of Parsis community in the post- Independence days as he thinks that the changes in the name of the roads destroy the old identity of the city; there may be a possibility of loss of his past. But they had enjoyed the privileges of social status along with power in the pre-independence period. Not only Dinshawji but also Gustad Noble is worried about the future of Parsis in the post colonial India. Gustad Noble frets about the future of his son Sohrab when he denies joining I. I.T.: —No future for minorities, with all these fascist Shiv Sena politics and Marathi language..... (SALJ-55). But Sohrab refuses to join I.I.T. even after he gets selected in the admission test as he has no interest in it. Gustad becomes nervous and worries about the future of his son as he knows that the future of the Parsi community in the post-independence period is not good; along with his son's refusal to join I.I.T. damages the hope and dream of Gustad Noble to regain the lost identity. This hurts badly Gustad Noble and he becomes offensive to his son as he denies joining I.I.T. Gustad Noble not only warns but also whips his son with his leather belt so that his son respects his decision. Gustad Noble becomes too much disturbed and expresses grief on the violation of tradition and its values from the life of his son who does not respect the elders. —He will have to

come to me, when he learns respect. Till then, he is not my son. My son is dead.....But that's what a father is for. And if he cannot show respect at least, I can kick him again. Out of my house, out of my life." (SALJ-52). Gustad Noble is a middle class Parsi who knows very well that through education only one can come out of poverty and fulfill his desires and needs and it is through the higher education of his son Sohrab; Gustad Noble can get his lost identity as well as he can overcome from his poverty.

Gustad Noble also laments over the loss of his social identity in the present circumstances and recalls his cheerful childhood which was prosperous and sound because during the tenure of his grandfather his family enjoyed good status in the society. They could meet the expense of vacation in resorts during those days like Matheran. He recalls: "that picture of my mother-locked away forever in my mind: My mother through the white, diaphanous mosquito net, saying good night-God bless you smiling soft and evanescent, floating before my sleepy eyes, floating, forever her eyes so gentle and kind." (SALJ-242)

Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance* (1995) represents the identity crises of its four central characters; their search for identities are woven together in the fabric of the novel. The first Dina Dalal, a middle class Parsi widow in her forties whose character shows the changing value in the life of middle class society. The second Maneck Kohlah, a young Parsi from the Himalayan foothill symbolizes another queer world and the remaining two the tanners-turned-tailors Ishwar Darji and his nephew Omprakash reflect social set up in rural India. Dina Dalal like Gustad Noble mourns on her lost cheerful childhood. She enjoyed her childhood very much as being the only daughter to her parents but unfortunately she lost her father at the age of twelve as her father, Dr. Shroff was dead of snakebite when he was at his voluntary mission to the rural area for anticholera campaign. And after one year she lost her mother too. Then the whole responsibility of Dina was shouldered by her patriarchal as well as materialist brother who made the life of Dina boring by giving her the burden of household work which deprived her of all the girlish activities from her life and due to this she did not get enough time for her school education which resulted in untimely end. So she always laments over her dream for higher education along with love and care which she got by her parents only. She manages a little time to visit libraries and free recital concerts in the city from her boring scheduled life where there is no choice and freedom. By this way she tries to make herself fresh

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and most of the time she gets transported to her cheerful memories of her past when she listens to the familiar music of her childhood in the library. —When the familiar music (of her childhood) filled her head, the past was conquered for a brief while and she felt herself ache with the ecstasy of completion, as though a missing link had been recovered." (AFB-30). It is only through this visit she gets a chance to rebuild her childhood as well as make herself free for a short period of time from the tyrant clutches of her brother and that became the reason that she decides to marry Rustom whom she meets and becomes friend at the concerts. And this is the first time after the death of her parents she married to a person of her choice but very soon her happy married life gets shattered down as her husband dies only after three years of their marriage on the anniversary day of marriage leaving her alone to the world of sorrows and worries. Unfortunately, her happy married life with Rustom comes to a tragic end when Rustom is killed in a cycle accident on the day of their wedding anniversary. Despite her brother's genuine offer to help her, she decides to live by herself. For Dina, the memories of her married life with Rustom are so precious that she cannot ever think of marrying again, something that Nusswan constantly attempts to coax her onto agreeing, much to her annoyance. Once again she becomes alienated and her brother tries to make her ready for a new life; for that he asks her for remarriage but this time she decides to live alone in her flat and does not listen to her brother. In order to meet with the daily needs and expenditure she tries her luck in tailoring with the help of Omprakash and his uncle and again she lives in the shadow of her happy past memories. The uncle and aunt of Rustom provide their sincere love and affection to Dina Dalal to replace the love of her long lost parents but they also leave Dina Dalal as her parents had left her forever. — "she also felt very alone, as though she had lost a second set of parents" (AFB-57) And again she becomes alienated and likes to remain in the past memories. Fredoon, her friend, gradually becomes her lover, five years after Rustom's death, but this time her past memories and traditional values create obstacles as Dina has problems with intimacy. But when they ventured into the private garden of intimacy, it was a trouble relationship. There were certain things she could not bring herself to do. The bed -any bed- was out of bounds, scared and reserved for married couples only. So they used a chair. Then one day, as she swung a leg over to straddle Fredoon, her action suddenly resurrected the image of Rustom flinging his leg

over his bicycle. Now the chair, like the bed, was no longer possible. (AFB-59) Maneck Kohlah, another main character, also laments on the loss for his native place, the foothill Himalayan town as his parents send him to boarding school. Though he is away from his beloved birthplace, he always enjoys the mountain through his past memories. The decision of his parents to send him to boarding school hurts him as he loves his parents sincerely and also likes to help them in their ancestral provision store.

Rohinton Mistry's *Family Matters* (2002) reflects his experience of double displacement through the character of Yezad. If Yezad's character is autobiographical, Mistry also experiences alienation' like all emigrant Indians. Through the character of Yezad, Mistry expresses his wish to come back to India. At the same time Yezad's wish for emigrating is symbolical of his quest for prosperity, which also indicates the thirst of Parsi community to achieve economic status for ensuring security in life. Yezad is the son-in-law of Nariman Vakeel, the central character. Nariman, the retired professor of English, is a widower and badly suffering from the Parkinson's disease. Nariman feels alienated in the company of his stepchildren- Coomy and her brother Jal like to remain in the past memories. The situation becomes worse when Nariman's ankle breaks and his stepchildren send him to his daughter's house. Now the whole responsibility of Nariman is on the shoulder of his daughter, Roxana and her husband, Yezad. The middle-class Yezad has to manage the whole affair of day to day life within the limited income. He wishes to go to Canada in order to earn money and to live a life in a neat and clean environment. His wish to migrate to Canada shows Rohinton Mistry's emigration to Canada. Yezad is fed up with the dusty atmosphere of Bombay and desires for Canada. His dream for an end to this ape-man commute had led him to apply for immigration to Canada. He wanted clean cities, clean air, plenty of water, trains with seats for everyone, where people stood in line at bus stops and said please, after you, thank you. Not just the land of milk and honey, also the land of deodorant and toiletry. (FM-131). But Nariman has another view; he considers migration as —emigration is an enormous mistake. The biggest any one can make in their life. The loss of home leaves a hole that never fills" (FM-246).

Conclusion

Rohinton Mistry's writings reflect his own experience of double displacement as a recurrent theme in his literary works. He successfully

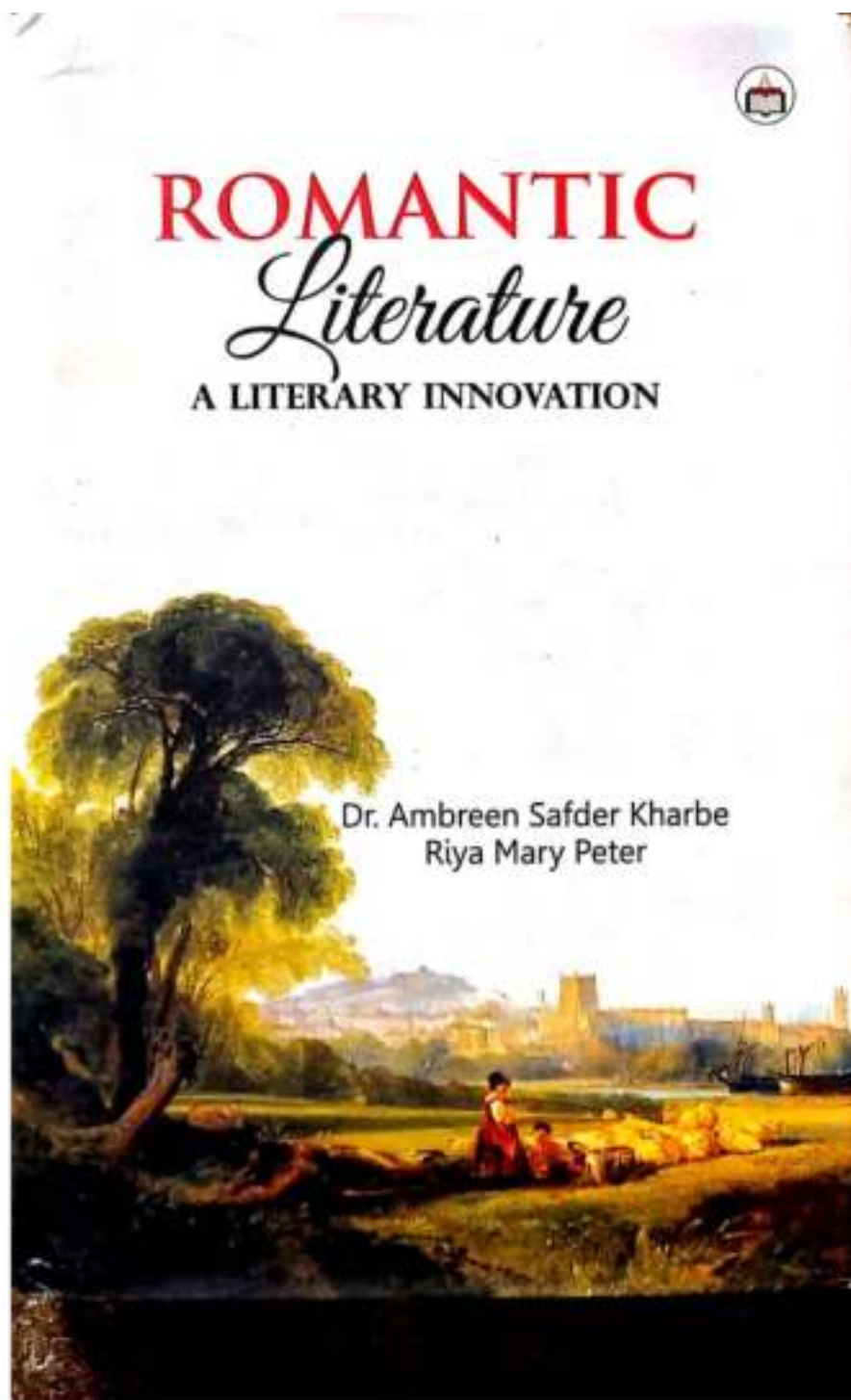
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evokes a sense of loss of identity in the migrant's experience and the alienation of Parsis in India. Being the member of Parsi community he is more conscious about the loss of values and tradition in the post-independent India. He also shows how the young generation of the same community is not giving importance to the traditional values which make their parents sad and worried about their future in the post independent India. His works are steadily concerned with the loss identity and anxiety to survive in an alien land.

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Romantic Literature: A literary innovation in Gothic Element in the poetry of S. T. Coleridge



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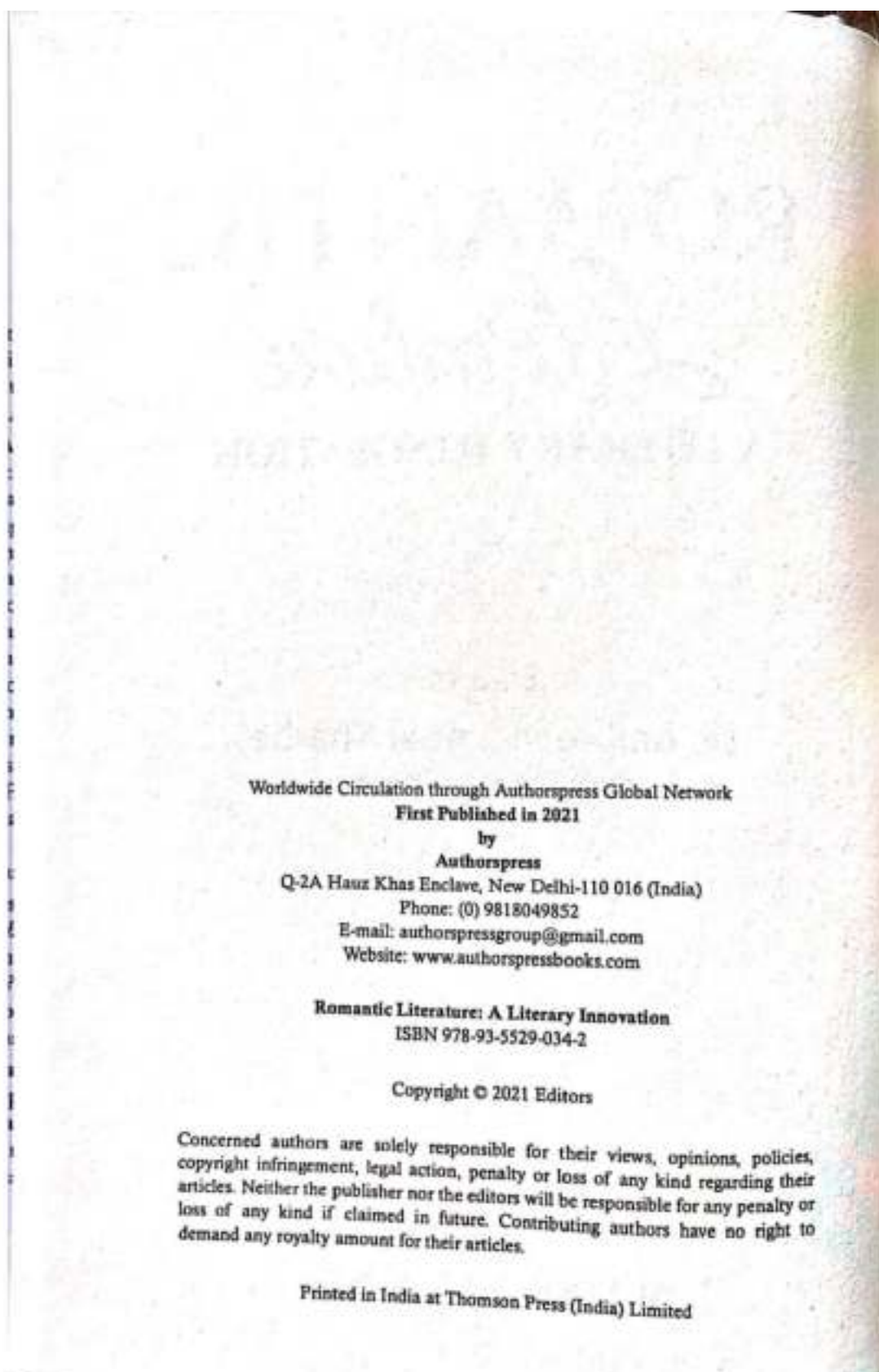
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CHAPTER 22

Gothic Element in the Poetry of S T Coleridge

Barulkar Jeetendrasingh

The present chapter attempts to examine in the influence of Gothic element or Gothic literature in the poetry of romantic age – particularly the poetry of Coleridge. The term Gothic is derived from certain tribes which invaded Europe in in pre mediaeval times. The term later on gained its currency in the fields of art and architecture. In the context of literature, the term Gothic is applied mostly to the fiction written in the second half of the eighteenth century. Prominent practitioners of this genre were Horace Walpole, Mary Shelley, William Bedford etc. Set mostly in the Middle Ages, Gothic writings represent the ruins, haunted castles, gloomy-abandoned monasteries and many supernatural elements.

The beginning of 19th century was marked by the revival of romantic literature. Romanticism can be primarily seen as a reaction to the age of neoclassicism where art had degenerated into artifice. With the excessive and artificial use of classical elements people started losing their interest in neo-classicism. Gradually there was a shift from technique to emotions from artificiality to subtle expression, from Dryden and Pope to Wordsworth and Coleridge. The poets and the authors of this age had eagerness for something new, something strange and something beyond natural. This could also be regarded as an age of enquiry and the age of exploration.

The writers of Gothic fiction played a great role in influencing the Romantic Movement. Most of the romantics tried to escape from reality of the contemporary times. This led to the attraction of mediaeval themes and during this period gothic and romantic started to mingle with each other. Romantic literature, under the influence of the Gothic became darker, stranger and dominantly supernatural. Gothic and romantic styles of writing started to freely interchange

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the qualities of each other. Death of legends and the lifestyle of mediaeval times had also fascinated most of the romantic poets.

Coleridge, with his power of imagination creates, such a world which leads to the 'willing suspension of disbelief'. With the art of composing, he makes the supernatural look natural. In his writing, one can find the imaginative treatment which creates a proper atmosphere for the emergence of the marvellous. Commonplace and natural objects are described in such a way that they begin to appear unnatural and wonderful. First, he evokes the hidden mystery of the things, and then makes the mysterious look natural and acceptable.

In the present chapter, we are going to find out the influence of Gothic elements in the poetry of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. The chapter prominently covers two of his major poems namely – 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' and 'Christabel'. The major portion of Coleridge's literary output is the indicator of his fascination for the supernatural and the Gothic. These two poems are often regarded as the mystery poems. These poems have the elements of supernaturalism and the sublime referring to the Gothic literature of the contemporary times.

'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner'

'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' was modelled after a dream of one of his friends in which a person is suffering from a dire curse for the commission of some crime. In 'Biographia Literaria', Coleridge has revealed the plan to write the poem. He explains how he along with Wordsworth had planned to give the touch of the supernatural to the poem. The poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' can undoubtedly be regarded as a masterpiece of Coleridge in the genre of supernatural poetry. The terrifying atmosphere, the supernatural weirdness and various other aspects of mediaeval times can easily be found in the poem. Right from the beginning of the poem the references to holy mother, periods the mermaids and the guardians are clearly the elements of medievalism. In composing the poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner', Coleridge goes beyond the places of common interest. The world of Coleridge in the poem is full of unexplored lands, uncommon places and thrills of horror. In the poem Coleridge depicts a world which is a boundless sea with pitiless sun and terrifying nights.

The poem sings of an exiled man and the man's sin against the nature. Though the poem begins with the normal tone, it gradually

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takes the readers into the world full of suspense, shadows and fear. Coleridge writes –

With sloping masts and dipping prow,
As who pursued with yell and blow
Still trades the shadow of his foe,
And forward bends his head
The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
And southward aye we fled.

(I. 45-50)

When the shape is struck in a place surrounded by ice everywhere, there was no sign of life and out of nowhere comes a great seabird the albatross.

At length did cross and Albatross
Through the fog it came
As if it had been a Christian soul
We held it in the God's name.

(I. 63-66)

The shooting of the albatross by the Mariner brings the element of terror and supernatural into the play. The crew of the ship are afraid and they hang the dead albatross around the Mariner's neck. The people on the ship start blaming the Mariner.

Ah! Well a day!
What evil looks
Had I from old and young!
Instead of the cross the Albatross
About my neck was hung.

(II. 139-142)

The arrival of the bird was taken as a good omen, but the death of the bird was thought to be a bad omen. And after the death of Albatross the whole environment changes – it becomes gloomy, terrifying and evil.

One after another all the seamen die and the life in death begins to play its role on the ship. The Marina instead of praying for help, ask God to take him away as well...

The many men so beautiful
And they all dead did lie
And a thousand slimming things
Lived on and so did I!

(IV. 212-215)

Various elements like – the appearance of the skeleton ship, agony of the mariner, falling of the dead-body of Albatross, the vastness of the sea underlining the loneliness of the mariner,

awakening of the dead crew of the ship are some of the elements that add to the terrifying effect of the story. As the poem progresses, the man who endured seven days and nights of torture begins to realise the beauty of life. The ship seems to come out of the curse and starts moving led by the angelic spirits. But to the mariner's surprise, the curse was still there. His ship sinks but he is saved and the poem ends with the Mariner travelling from land to land.

Christabel

Christabel is the poem where Coleridge deals with Gothic setting and it is full of supernatural and mysterious elements. The features of Gothic writings are clearly evident in the poem. The poem begins as—

It is the middle of night by the castle clock
And the owls have awakened the growing cock
(1-2)

In this way the poem right from the beginning sets the tone of the poem. Chilly air, dark clouds and full moon the negative signs that create gothic environment. Coleridge presents the characters exploring the human psyche while dealing with the evil. The characters of Geraldine and Christabel are the embodiments of the evil and innocence.

Coleridge very appropriately utilises the contrast between the two characters of Geraldine and Christabel. The readers are taken by the contrast of the characters. The poem later on reveals that Geraldine is not what she appears to be. She is revealed as the dark element as contrary to Christabel.

Coleridge depicts evil in a fascinating manner which is mysterious and terrifying. He skilfully blends gothic into romantic and reveals the propinquity of fear of the encounter between the evil and the innocent. The poet appears to be the master of the art of creating suspense when Christabel makes her way through the jungle and prays for her lover. The fear in her mind is revealed as –

She had dreams all yester night
Of her own betrothed knight
(14-18)

Christabel hears noises at night and left in suspense. Various noises and the description of the setting create uneasiness among the readers. The position of Christabel is described by Coleridge as –

Hush, beating heart of Christabel
Jesu, Maria shield her well
(53-54)

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Coleridge borrowed his inspiration mostly from the folklores and superstitions. There are certain elements of gothic literature like 'extreme threat or isolation' depicted through the relationship between Geraldine and Christabel. Coleridge portrays obsession, voyeurism and sexual violence which are typically the features of gothic romance. In one of the scenes of the poem, Geraldine requests Christabel to go to bed and she offers some secret prayers. When Christabel notices her praying:

Beneath the lamp the lady bowed,
And slowly rolled her eyes around
...
A sight to dream of, not to tell!
O shield her! Shield sweet Christabel!
(245-46...253-54)

Christabel is under some spell. She struggles to sleep and there is some presence of supernatural power. She fails to speak the truth. But in the later part of the poem when she realises the influence of Geraldine, she requests her father to send Geraldine away.

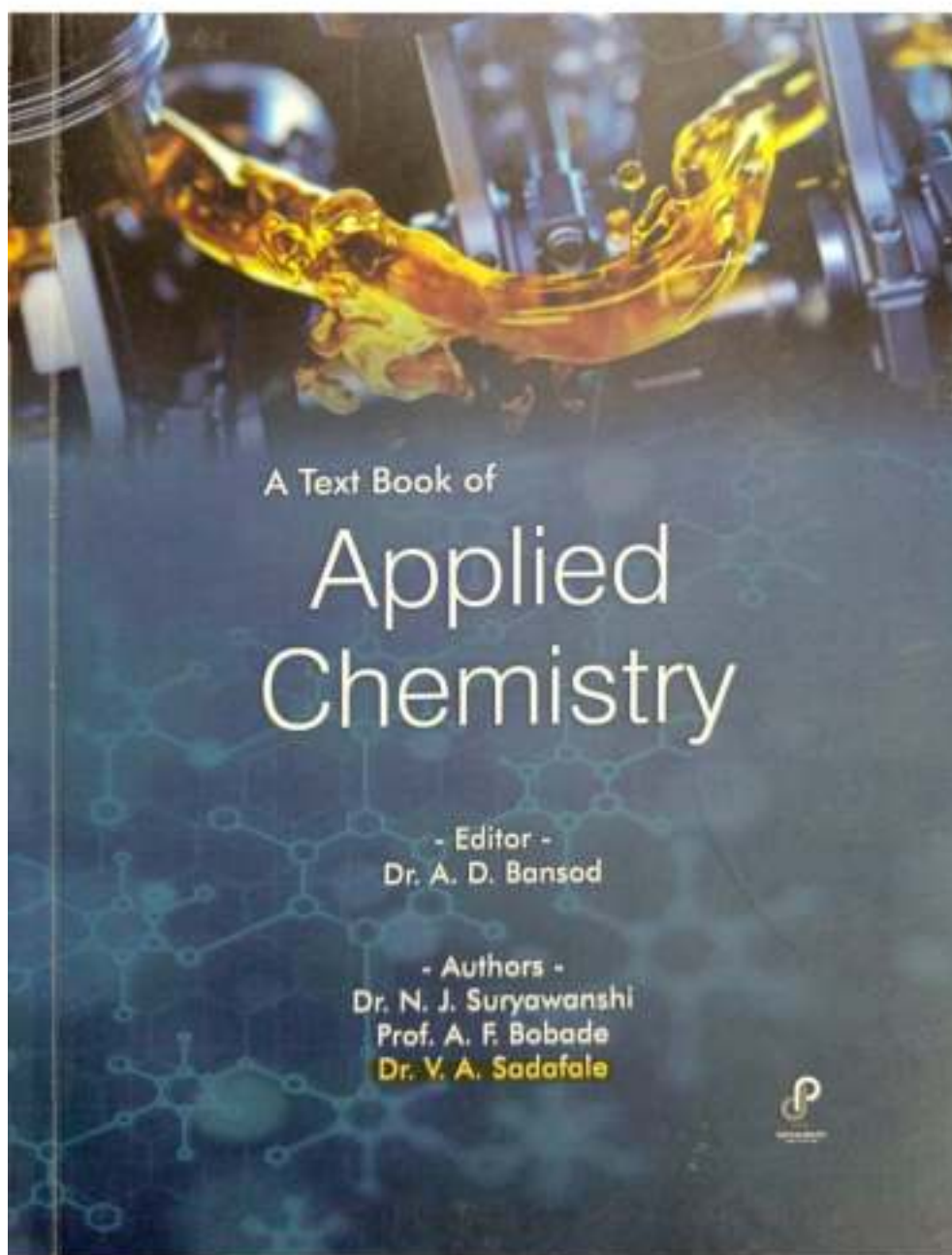
Though the poem is unfinished one, there is a lot that is supernatural and gothic about the poem. The whole poem is based on the element of supernatural. The two central characters are true embodiment of the evil and the good. This poem indeed has gothic nature as it portrays darkness, fear, mystery and suspense.

These observations bring us to the conclusion that there is a heavy influence of gothic elements in the poetry of S T Coleridge. Unlike other leading Gothic writers, Coleridge make subtle use of gothic in his poems.

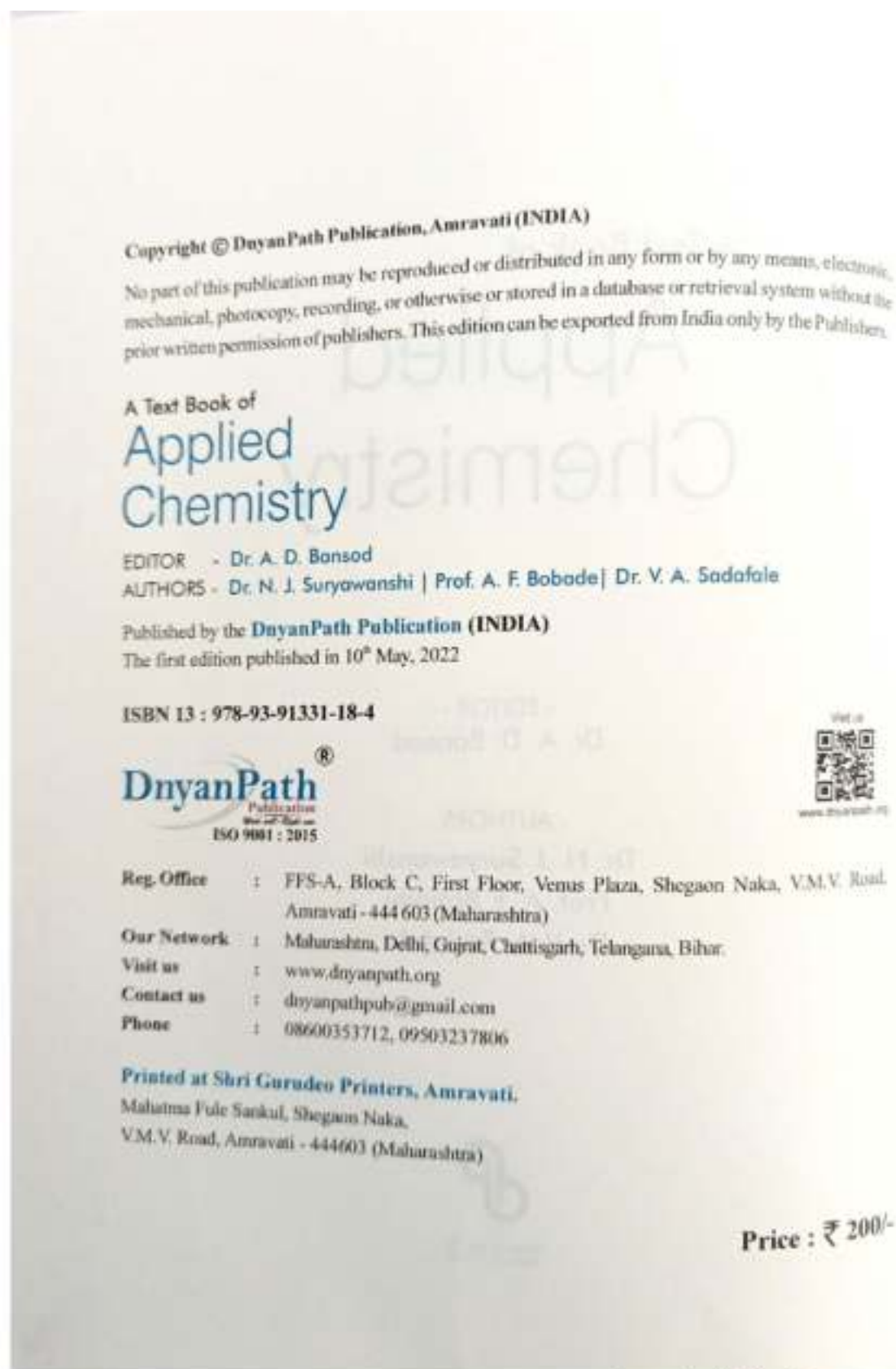
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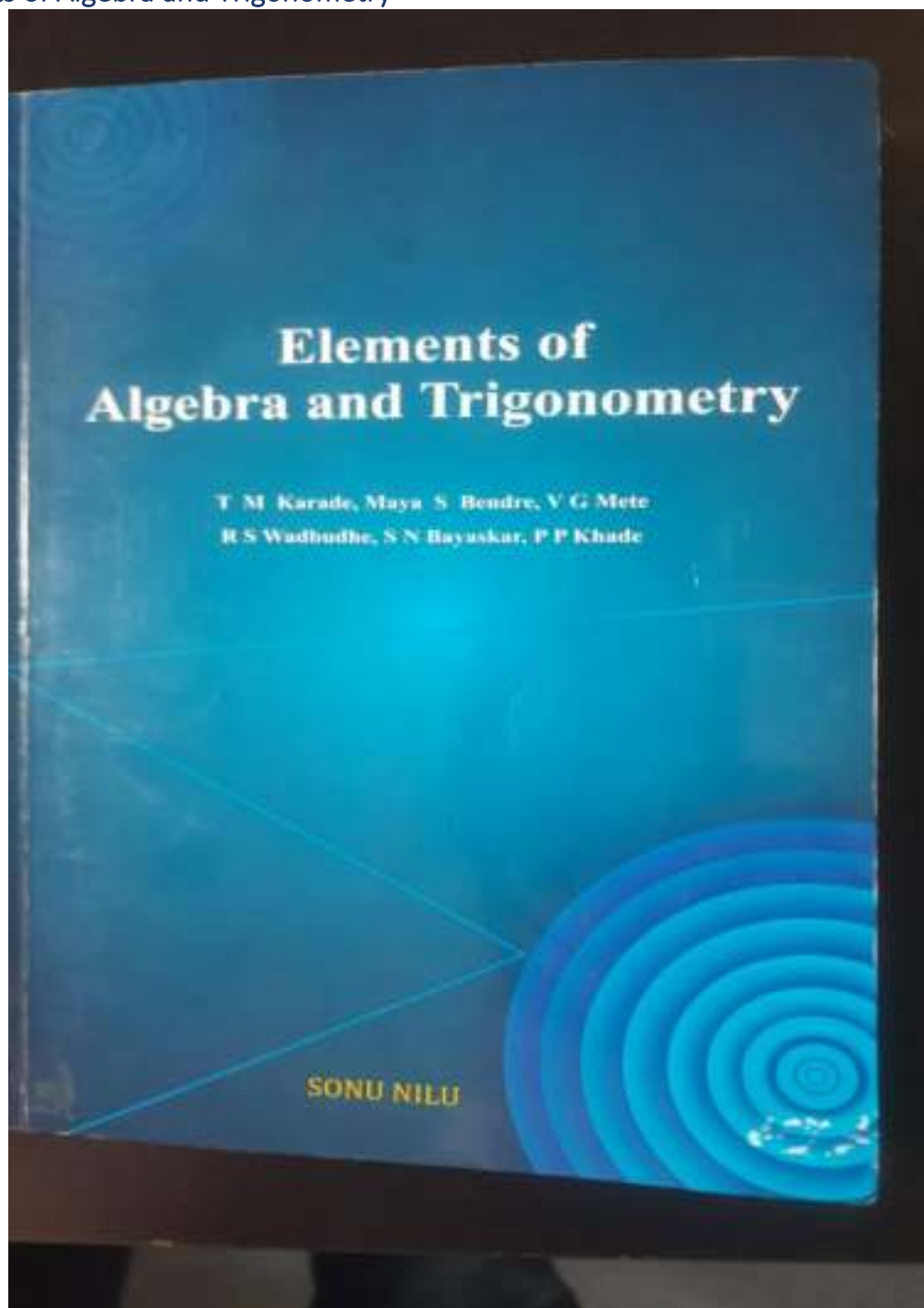


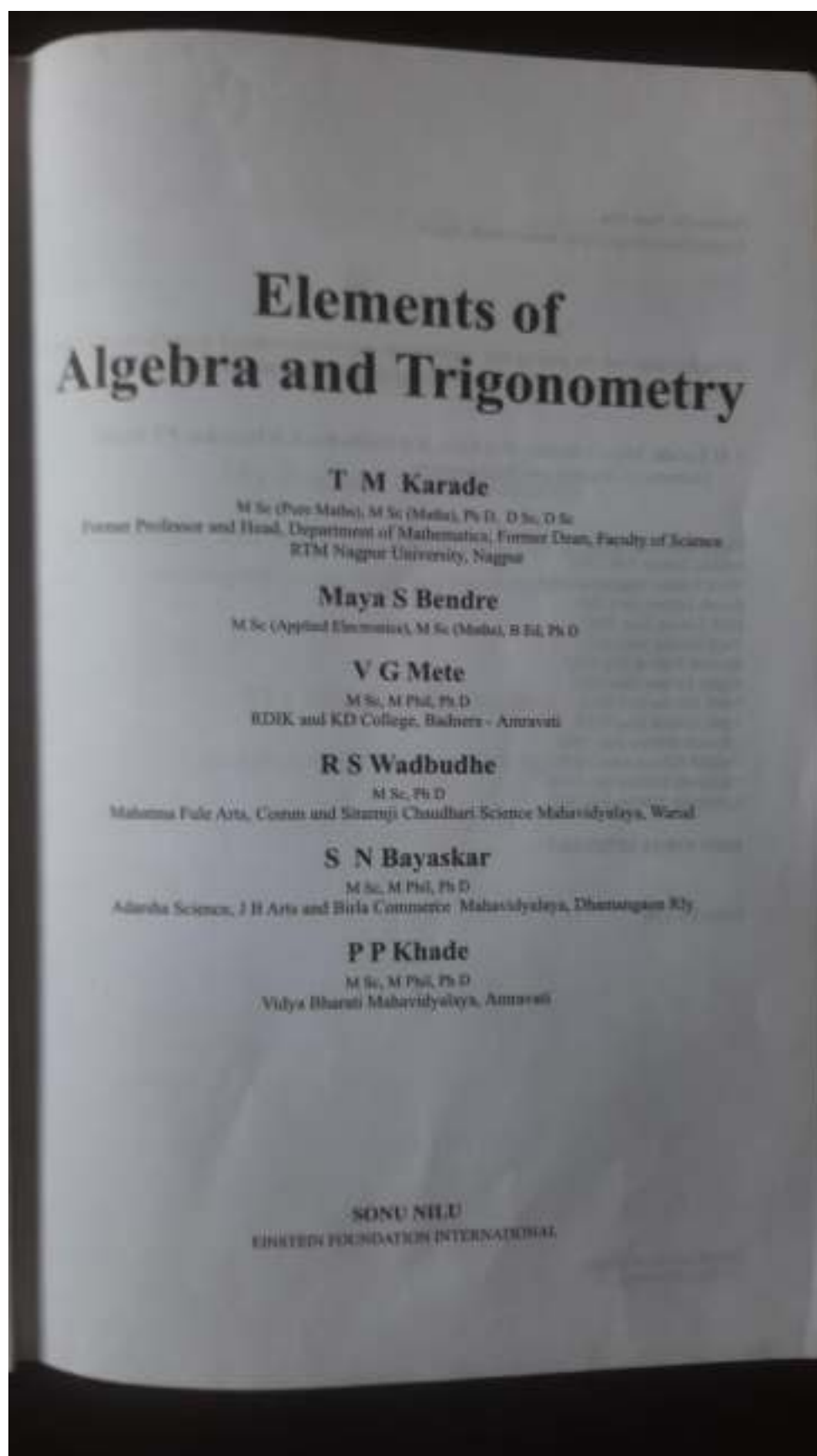
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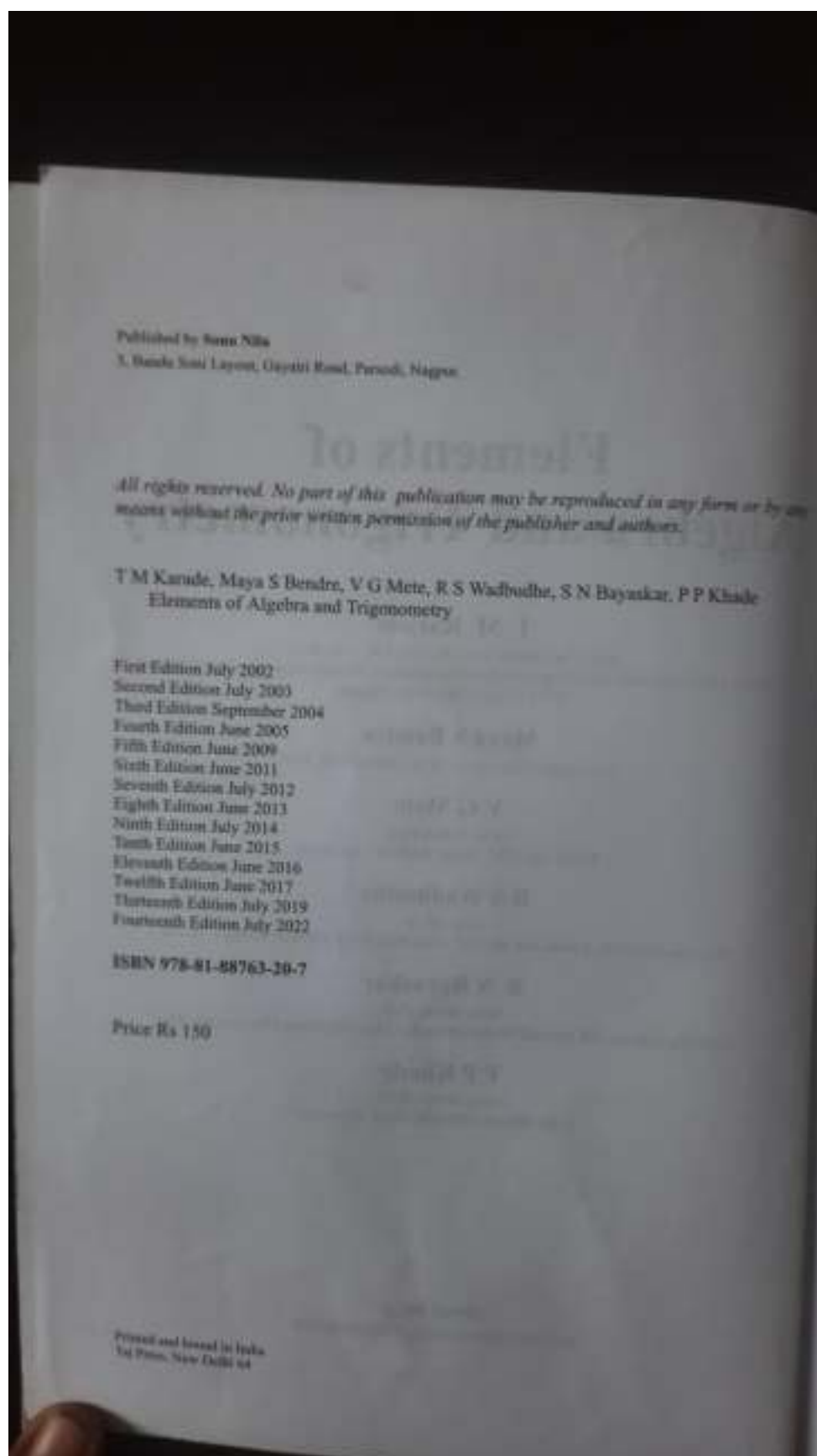


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Elements of Algebra and Trigonometry







Synthesis and Characterization of Schiff Bases, N-(4-(5-bromo thioph en-2- yl)-6- (4-methoxyphen yl)pyri midin- 2-yl)-1- (aryl) methanimine from 4-(5- bromo thioph ene-2- yl)-6- (4- methoxyphen yl) pyrimi din-2- amine.

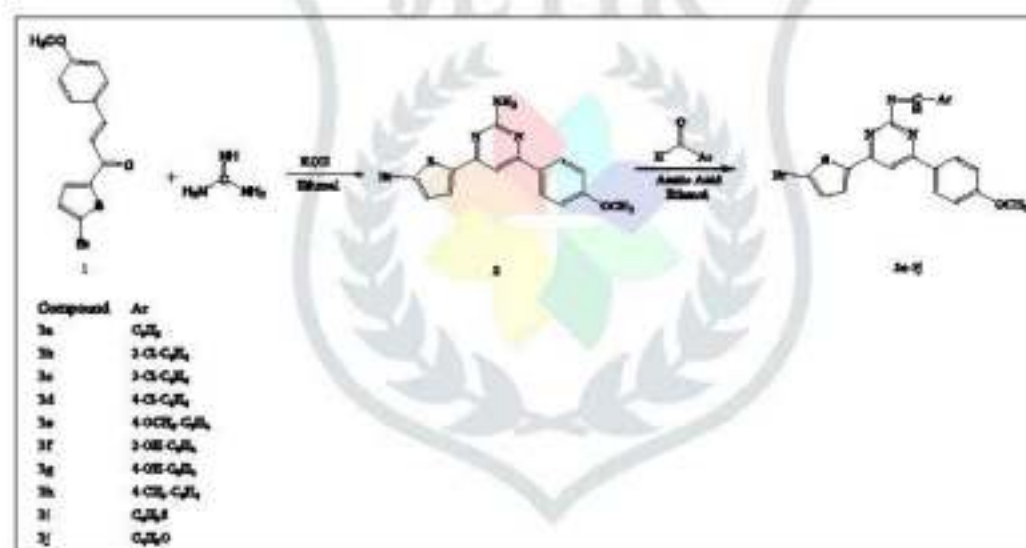


variety of organic compounds. Moreover Pyrimidine bearing heterocyclic compounds are associated with wide range of biological activities, such as antibacterial [2, 3], anticancer [4, 5, 6, 7], anti-inflammatory [8], and antitubercular [9]. Schiff bases containing various heterocyclic scaffolds covers a wide range of biological activities such as antimicrobial [10, 11], antifungal [12, 13], anti-inflammatory [14], anticancer [15], antioxidant [16] and antiviral [17]. Moreover Schiff bases have the potential to form stable complexes with metal ions, Schiff base ligands are crucial to the development of Schiff base complexes. Many Schiff base complexes exhibit excellent catalytic activity in a variety of reactions. Therefore it seems interesting to synthesize the Schiff bases containing pyrimidine moiety. In present work we describe the synthesis and characterization of Schiff bases derived from pyrimidine.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

All the chemicals were procured from Sigma Aldrich and SDFINE chemicals and used without further purification. Melting points were determined in open capillary tube and are uncorrected. The progress of the reactions as well as purity of the compounds was monitored by thin layer chromatography with F-252 silica gel pre-coated aluminium sheets using petroleum ether-ethyl acetate (9:1) as a developing solvent and spots were visualized with near UV light and Iodine. The IR spectra were recorded on SHIMADZU spectrophotometer using KBr pellets and expressed in cm^{-1} . The NMR spectra were recorded on BRUKER ADVANCE (400 FT-NMR) spectrophotometer in DMSO using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. Chemical shift values are expressed in δ ppm.

Scheme



i) Synthesis of 4-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrimidin-2-amine-

Compound 4-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrimidin-2-amine was prepared from 1-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-en-1-one by the reported method [18].

ii) Synthesis of Schiff bases (3a-3j)-

0.01 mol of 4-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (2) and 0.01 mol of aromatic aldehydes were dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol followed by addition of 2-3 drops of glacial acetic acid. The reaction mixture was refluxed for about 3-8 hours and then cooled at room temperature. The solid thus obtained separated by filtration, washed with ethanol, dried and purified by recrystallization from ethanol.

Table - Analytical data of the Schiff Bases (3a-3j)

Sr. No.	Compound	Ar	Molecular Formula	Colour	Melting Point in °C	% Yield
1	3a	C ₆ H ₅	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ BrN ₃ OS	Yellow brown	128	57
2	3b	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₂ H ₁₅ BrClN ₃ OS	Brown	134	64
3	3c	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₂ H ₁₅ BrClN ₃ OS	Brown	132	60
4	3d	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₂ H ₁₅ BrClN ₃ OS	Pale brown	140	58
5	3e	4-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₃ H ₁₈ BrN ₃ O ₂ S	Yellow	124	66
6	3f	2-OH-C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ BrN ₃ O ₂ S	Yellow	142	50
7	3g	4-OH-C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ BrN ₃ O ₂ S	Yellow	148	67
8	3h	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	C ₂₃ H ₁₈ BrN ₃ OS	Yellow	136	65
9	3i	C ₄ H ₉ S	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ BrN ₃ OS ₂	Brown	129	68
10	3j	C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ BrN ₃ O ₂ S	Brown	135	63

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The series of Schiff bases was prepared from 4-(5-bromothiophene-2-yl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrimidin-2-amine (2) according to synthetic route as shown in the scheme. The compound 4-(5-bromothiophene-2-yl)-6-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrimidin-2-amine (2) was prepared from the corresponding chalcone (1) by the reported method. Structures of all the newly prepared Schiff bases were confirmed by the presence of strong signal at around 1643 cm⁻¹ for HC=N group in the IR spectrum. And ¹H-NMR spectrum which, shows the sharp singlet's at 5.10 ppm for proton of HC=N group of Schiff bases, singlet at 4.2 ppm for -OCH₃ and multiples for aromatic protons were observed in the range of 6.7-7.7 ppm.

IV. CONCLUSION

A series of new Schiff bases (3a-3j) was prepared from the corresponding pyrimidines (2) in good yield. The newly synthesized compounds were characterized on the basis of IR and ¹H-NMR spectral data. This series of Schiff bases may be of great interest with respect to biological activity.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to SAIF, IISc, Bangalore for ¹H-NMR analysis and Shri Shivaji Science College, Amravati for IR analysis.

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Assessment of Acid Neutra lizing Capacity of Commercially Avail ble Antacids



Assessment of acid neutralizing capacity of commercially available antacids

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Abstract: Digestion in the stomach results from the action of gastric fluid, which includes secretions of digestive enzymes, mucous, and hydrochloric acid. The acidic environment of the stomach makes it possible for inactive forms of digestive enzymes to be converted into active forms (i.e. pepsinogen into pepsin), and acid is also needed to dissolve minerals and kill bacteria that may enter the stomach along with food. However, excessive acid production (hyperacidity) results in the unpleasant symptoms of heartburn and may contribute to ulcer formation in the stomach lining. An Antacid is any substance, generally a base or basic salt, which neutralizes stomach acidity. They are used to relieve acid indigestion, upset stomach, sour stomach, and heartburn. The present study aimed at assessing the acid neutralizing capacity of commercially available antacids. The acid neutralizing capacities were analyzed by back titration method. In this method the antacid is first made to react with excess hydrochloric acid (main constituent of gastric juice), which is titrated against standard sodium hydroxide and the ability of the antacid to neutralize the acid is noted, which is its antacid value. Digene showed good antacid property compared to others. However, taking into account the dangers of the overuse of these medications, one can think of traditional remedies as an alternate solution for mild symptoms.

Keywords: Antacid, Acid neutralizing capacity, Digene, Antacid, Gastric fluid

INTRODUCTION

Antacids are bases used to neutralize the acid that causes heartburn. Despite the many commercial brand, almost all antacids act on excess stomach acid by neutralizing it with weak bases. The most common of these bases are hydroxides, carbonates, or bicarbonates. The following table contains a list of the active ingredients found in several common commercial antacids, and the reactions by which these antacids neutralize the HCl in stomach acid [1].

The mechanism of working of antacid depends on acid neutralizing capacity, increasing the pH or reversibly reducing or hindering the secretion of acid by the gastric cell to reduce acidity in the stomach [2]. They perform a neutralization reaction, i.e. buffer gastric acid, raising the pH to reduce acidity in the stomach. When gastric hydrochloric acid reaches the nerves in the gastrointestinal mucosa, they signal pain to the central nervous system. This happens when these nerves are exposed, as in peptic ulcers [3-4]. The gastric acid may also reach ulcers in the esophagus or the duodenum [5].

Antacids are taken by mouth to relieve heartburn, the major symptom of gastro esophageal reflux disease, or acid indigestion. Treatment with antacids alone is symptomatic and only justified for minor symptoms. Peptic ulcers may require H₂-receptor antagonists or proton pump inhibitors [6-7].

Commercial antacids are now available for the relief of heartburn and peptic ulcer pain. It comes in two forms, either as liquids or as solid tablets. The main constituents of antacids are magnesium and aluminum as hydroxides alone or in combination [8]. Some contains salt of calcium, sodium, carbon or bismuth. The effectiveness of each antacid depends on its neutralizing capacity and the passage time in the stomach. Liquid preparations of antacids are more effective than the solid ones because the constituents are already in their form [9]. This research work is aiming to evaluate the acid neutralizing capacity of five different commercial antacid tablets using titrimetric method of analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Five different brands of commercial antacids tablet used in this research work were purchased from medical store in form of tablets.

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES AND REAGENTS

0.1 M Hydrochloric Acid Solution

0.1 M HCl was prepared by diluting 8.6 ml of 12 M HCl with deionized water in 1000 ml volumetric flask. After the addition of the acid the volume of the flask was made up to the mark adding deionized water.

0.05 M Sodium Hydroxide Solution

0.05 M NaOH was prepared by dissolving 2.0 g of NaOH with deionized water in 1000 ml volumetric flask. After the dissolution process, the volume was made up to the mark.

0.05 M Oxalic Acid Solution

3.15 g of hydrated oxalic acid was weighed and properly dissolved with deionized water in 100 ml volumetric flask. After the dissolution process, the volume was made up to the mark by adding deionized water.

Standardization of Sodium Hydroxide Solution

10 ml of 0.05 M oxalic acid was measured into a 150 ml conical flask followed by the addition of 3 drops of phenolphthalein indicator. The solution was titrated against 0.05 M sodium hydroxide solution until it turns pink which persisted for at least 30 seconds without fading. The volume of 0.05 M NaOH solution used was recorded. The titration procedure was repeated 3 more times, and the average titre value was recorded.

Standardization of Hydrochloric Acid Solution

10 ml of the 0.1 M HCl solution was measured into a 150 ml conical flask followed by the addition of 3 drops of phenolphthalein indicator. The solution was then titrated with 0.05 M NaOH until the solution turns pink which persisted for 30 seconds without fading. The volume of 0.05 M NaOH solution used was recorded. The titration procedure was repeated 3 times, and the average titre value was recorded.

Evaluation of the Neutralizing Capacity of Antacid Tablets

Sample of each antacid tablets was crushed using a mortar and pestle and weigh 1.0 g of each. Transfer this sample into 250ml glass beaker to this add 75ml of 0.1N HCl solution. Heat the solution for about 30 minutes and then cool it at room temperature. Transfer the solution in 100 ml volumetric flask and make up the volume up to the mark by adding deionized water. 10ml of this solution was measured into 150ml conical flask followed by the addition of 3 drops of phenolphthalein indicator. The solution was titrated against standardized NaOH solution until the solution turns pink which persisted for 30 seconds without fading. The titration procedure was repeated 3 times, and the average titre value was recorded. The same procedure was repeated on all the other brands of antacid tablets and the average titre value of the NaOH solution required to neutralize the excess acid (HCl) for each brand of the antacid was recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Antacid Tablets Analysis of the different commercial antacids tablet was carried out to evaluate their acid neutralizing capacity and results was given in Table 1.

	Digene	Ranidom	Ranitidine	Histac 300	Omni
Total amount of HCl used (ml)	75	75	75	75	75
Volume of Sample (ml)	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of NaOH required (ml) (back titration)	9.6	10.8	11.5	12.3	13.1
Mass of Antacid used (g)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Acid neutralizing capacity (g)	0.072	0.049	0.036	0.021	0.005

The data shows that Digene neutralized the HCl the most. So this antacid is effective at neutralizing stomach acid and also found to be the most effective at neutralizing the acid. Digene is the largest selling antacid in the country and has been associated with various firsts in antacid therapy, viz: antiflatulent activity, coating protection, choice of delicious flavors to customers. It is available in three delicious flavors, mint, orange and mixed fruit along with an assorted flavors pack.

The total amount of HCl left by given weight of antacid can be calculated by using equation (1)

$$\text{The total amount of HCl left by given weight of antacid} = \frac{\text{Molarity of NaOH} \times \text{Volume of NaOH}}{\text{Molarity of HCl}} \dots (1)$$

Weight of acid neutralized by given weight of antacid can be calculated by using equation (2)

$$\text{Weight of acid neutralized by given weight of antacid} = \text{Molarity of HCl} \times \text{Equivalent weight of HCl} \dots (2)$$

The acid neutralizing capacity of antacid is calculated by using equation (3)

$$\text{Acid neutralizing capacity of antacid} = \frac{\text{Molarity of HCl} \times \text{Equivalent weight of HCl}}{\text{Weight of antacid}} \times \text{Volume of HCl neutralized by antacid} \dots (3)$$

CONCLUSION

On the basis results obtained it was clear that Digene tablet is more active, because it neutralized more amount of acid than the rest. It is recommended that further work should be carried out on other antacid drugs particularly on the different physiological aspects to fully ascertain their neutralizing capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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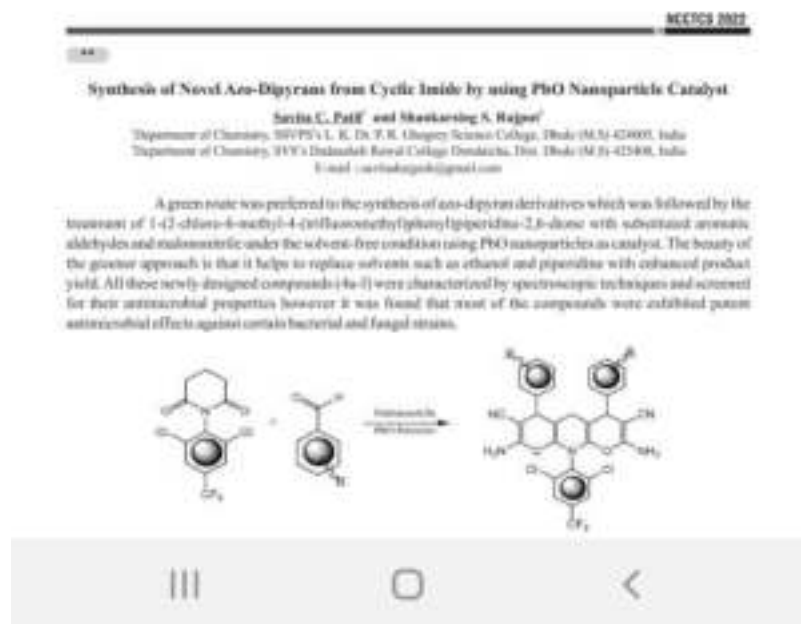
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Synthesis and Antibacterial Evaluation of 2-Azetidinones from Schiff Bases containing Pyrazole Moiety





Synthesis, Spectral Characterization and Antibacterial Studies of Schiff Bases Derive d from Sulpha Drugs



Docking and Antiviral Studies of Novel S-Triazine Derivatives with Substituted Amines

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In the present research work the novel series of s-Triazine derivatives with substituted amines have been synthesized by using microwave assisted synthesis. The reaction of cyanoac chloride with 2-amino pyrazine in alkaline medium at 0-50°C was obtained compound in good yield. The interpretation of newly synthesized series of s-Triazine derivatives with various substituted amines have been carried out by IR, UV, Mass spectrometry, NMR advanced spectroscopic techniques. To prove the novelty of new synthesized series of s-Triazine derivatives and its metal complexes following properties like molecular docking, Antimicrobial activity, Antifungal activity, Antifungal activity and Thermal properties were evaluated. Germination property of newly synthesized s-Triazine derivatives have been studied by using different seeds such as Soyabean (Glycine max) and Wheat (Triticum aestivum).

Synthesis, Spectral Characterization and Antibacterial Studies of Schiff Bases Derived from Sulpha Drugs

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Schiff bases synthesized by the condensation of dapson and sulphapyridine with salicylaldehyde, o-methoxy 2,4-dihydroxyacetophenone and 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, were characterized and investigated by spectral and spectral techniques, namely, elemental analysis, melting point, ¹H NMR, IR, UV-Vis spectra, and mass spectrometry measurements. The Schiff bases were screened for antibacterial activity in vitro against Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria viz. Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Klebsiella pneumoniae using standard Agar cup plate or well diffusion method. The ligand L1H and L2H are highly active against all bacterial strains whereas the ligand L3H2 and L5H2 highly active against Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus and Klebsiella pneumoniae and moderately active against Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

Review of Data Mining and Machine Learning Techniques in Hard Disease Production



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Review Of Data Mining And Machine Learning Techniques In Heart Disease Prediction

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Abstract:

Heart disease is one of the top causes of life complications and, as a result, mortality. The diagnosis and treatment of heart disease is extremely difficult, especially in developing countries, due to the scarcity of effective diagnostic instruments and a scarcity of medical experts and other resources, all of which impair the appropriate prediction and treatment of heart disease. Inadequate preventive measures, as well as a scarcity of experienced or inexperienced medical personnel, are the main causes. The precautionary precautions are insufficient. Several clinical decision support systems on heart disease exist in today's digital environment. Predictions have been produced by several academics to make diagnosis easier and more efficient. This paper looks into the various clinical decision support systems for heart disease prediction proposed by various researchers using the state of the art. Techniques for data mining and machine learning The Naive Bayes (NB) and Decision Tree algorithms are two examples of classification algorithms (DT). Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) have been widely used to predict heart disorders, with varying degrees of accuracy acquired.

Keywords: Data Mining, Machine Learning, Heart Disease, Classification, Prediction

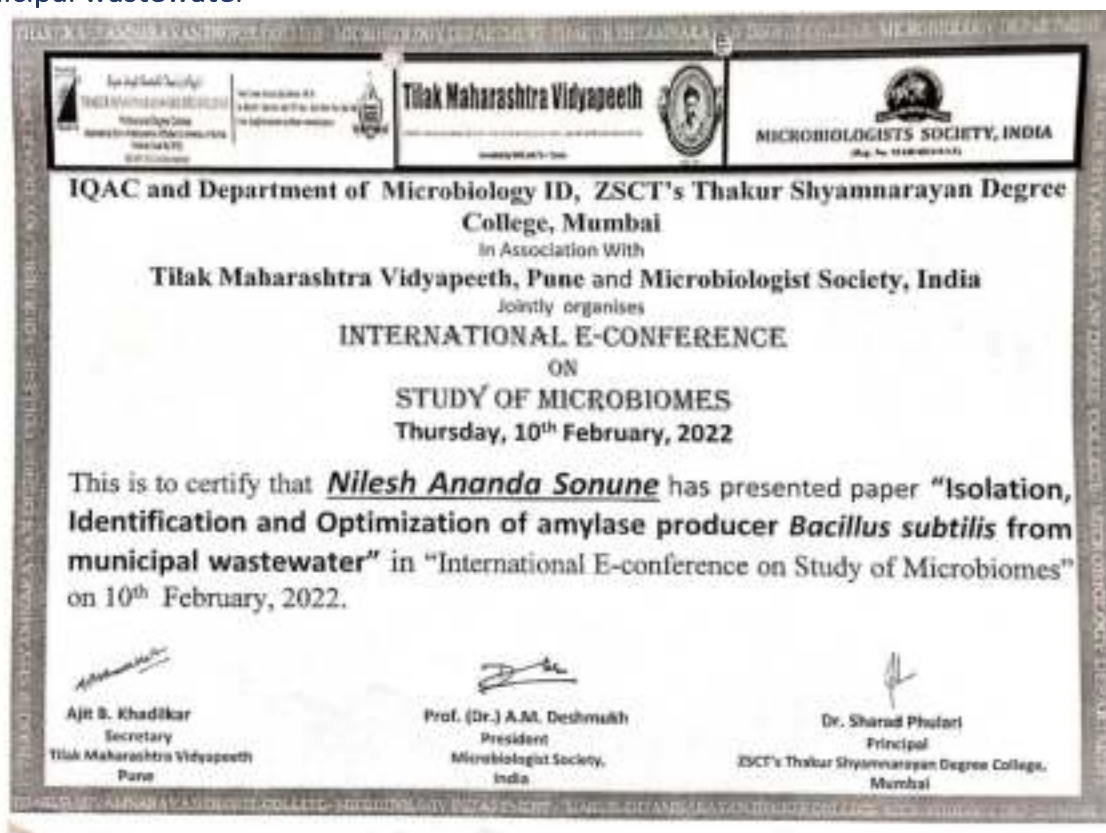
1. Introduction

Cardiovascular disease has become one of the most widespread diseases in the world at present. It is estimated to have caused around 17.9 million deaths in 2017 which constitutes about 15% of all natural deaths [1]. Cardiovascular disease is chronic heart disease and can be detected at the initial stages by measuring the levels of various health parameters like blood pressure, cholesterol level, heart rate, and glucose level [1]. The cardiovascular disease not only affects human health but also the economics and cost of the countries [2]. Nowadays, several data mining algorithms and machine learning algorithms are being developed under searched for predicting the different types of diseases [3]. Similarly, there are many research article which shows that numerous data mining, machine learning, and the hybrid algorithms are being studied, developed and investigated which can help detect the and predict the early stage of heart disease[4]. The heart disease diagnosis is the process of detecting or predicting heart disease from a patient's records. Doctors may not able to diagnose a patient properly in a short time, especially when the patients suffer from more than one disease [5]. The authors in [18] have surveyed numerous research papers from different years on the prediction of heart diseases and they concluded that data mining techniques are better at predicting heart diseases. Classification techniques are used widely in healthcare because of their capabilities of processing very large data sets. The commonly used techniques in healthcare are Naive Bayesian, support vector machine, nearest neighbor, decision tree, Fuzzy logic, Fuzzy based neural network, Artificial neural network, and genetic algorithms [6].

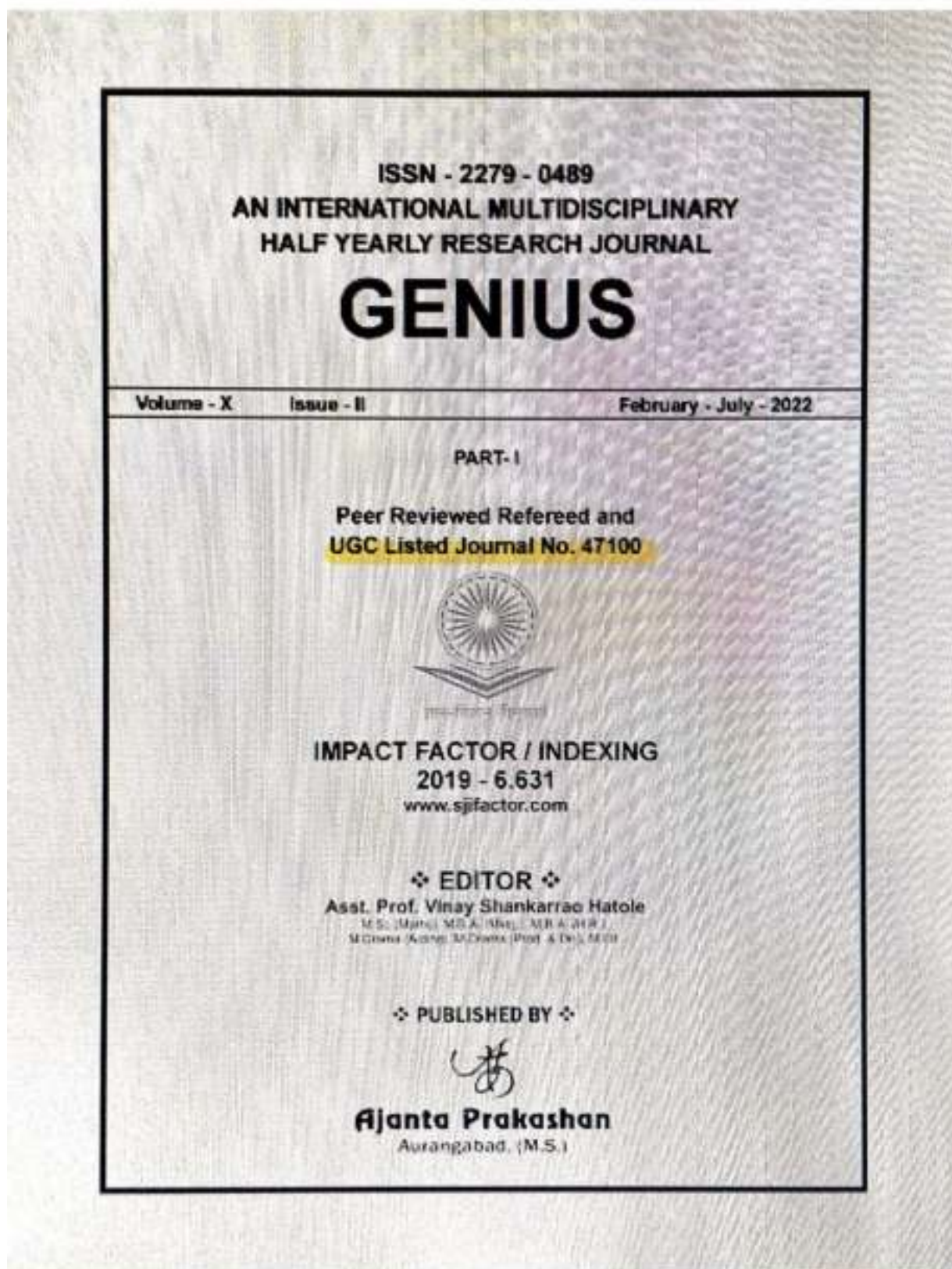
II. Literature Review

Reference [7] presented a heart disease prediction framework using some supervised machine learning algorithms in R programming language. The algorithms used include Support Vector Machine (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), and Naive Bayes (NB). The Cleveland datasets from the University

Isolation, identification and optimization of amylase producer *Bacillus subtilis* from municipal wastewater



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2. Isolation, Identification and Optimization of Amylase Producer *Bacillus Subtilis* from Municipal Wastewater

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Dhamangaon Railway, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

Amylases are one of the most important industrial enzymes represent approximately 30% of the world's enzyme production and have a wide variety of applications in many industrial processes. In present study, amylase producing bacterial species was isolated from municipal wastewater on nutrient agar medium. This isolate was screened for its amylolytic ability on starch agar medium. Based on the morphological, cultural and biochemical tests, the selected isolate was identified as *Bacillus subtilis*. The results showed that optimum pH, temperature and incubation time for highest amylase activity was found to be 7.5, 37°C and 48 h respectively whereas the highest activity was observed with sucrose and yeast extract as a carbon and nitrogen source respectively. Similarly, *Bacillus subtilis* also showed bioremediation potential as it grows on wastewater agar medium which was devoid of any external nutrients in the medium.

Keywords: Amylase, *Bacillus Subtilis*, bioremediation, municipal wastewater.

Introduction

The α -amylases are enzymes that hydrolyze starch molecules to generate progressively smaller polymers such as glucose, maltose and maltotriose units (Rajagopalan and Krishnan 2008). They can be obtained from several sources such as plants, animals and microorganisms. However, microbial amylase is more beneficial than other sources because it is economical as well as production rate is high and can be engineered to obtain enzymes of desired characteristics (Panneerselvam and Elavarasi, 2015). The α -amylases have many potential applications in a wide number of industrial processes such as food, fermentation, textile, paper, detergent and pharmaceutical industries. However, with the advances in biotechnology, the amylase

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Nayi shiksha Niti main Sanskrit ki prasangikta



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१. नई शिक्षा नीति में संस्कृत की प्रासंगिकता

प्र. डॉ. पुनम गहूकर

सहायक प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत विभाग, आदर्श विज्ञान जे.बी. कला एवं विरला वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय धामंगाव रोड,
जिला- अमरावती.

Abstract (सारांश)

समाज परिवर्तनशील है। जैसे खान-पान, वेशभूषा, आभूषण सभी में परिवर्तन आया है वैसेही वर्तमान शिक्षा नीति में भी परिवर्तन हुआ है। राष्ट्रिय नई शिक्षा नीति का अंगमन और उसके साथ आई हुई नई चुनौतियों, विचार मंचन, कार्यशालाओं का गठन तथा उसका क्रियान्वयन इस विषय में परिकल्पनाओं का मंचन होना आवश्यक है। नई शिक्षा नीति २०२० के तहत संस्कृत के विषय के महत्व के संदर्भ में लगभग ४० अंशों का संकेत प्रकाशित हो चुका है, संस्कृत को अवाधित रखने के विवेक के हरेक कोने में उसके संरक्षण तथा संवर्धन का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, और इसी के साथ ही विद्यालयीन शिक्षा और उच्च शिक्षा में भी संस्कृत का स्थान विमलप्रकार सुनिश्चित करना है, यह भी एक चिंतन का विषय है। इस कार्य को करने के विवेक सामुहिक रूप से संस्कृत ज्ञान के प्रसार-प्रसार का कार्य योजनाओं का निर्माण करना अपेक्षित है।

राष्ट्रिय शिक्षा नीति में संस्कृत के अस्तित्व को बनाये रखने के विवेक संस्कृत शिक्षक तथा संस्कृत विभागों की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। सामाजिक माध्यमद्वारा संस्कृत का जनजागरण कार्य, संस्कृत ज्ञान परंपरा के संबंध में लोध-संशोधन व सभी कार्य संस्कृत अनुरानी कर रहे हैं। नई शिक्षा नीति में संस्कृत की क्या प्रासंगिकता है, यह हम इस शोध विषय में देखेंगे।

प्रस्तावना

लगभग ३४ वर्षों बाद राष्ट्रिय शिक्षा नीति में नये बदलाव लाये गये हैं। नयी शिक्षा २०२० के अनुसार बुनियादी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। उन्नत जीवन बिने के विवेक हर एक बच्चे का, छात्र का विकास शिक्षा के द्वारा होना आवश्यक है। २०२० तक नीतिगत पहलुओं को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से नयी शिक्षा नीति तैयार की गयी है। यह छात्र की आत्म समताओं को पहचानकर उसके साथ सीखने की प्रक्रिया पर ध्यान देती है। साथ ही रहने की परंपरागत पद्धती को छोड़कर "Skill Development" अर्थात् "क्षेत्रीय विकास" पर ध्यान देती है। संस्कृत विषय का स्थान अवाधित रखनेके विवेक हमें विश्व सोपानों के माध्यम से कार्य कर सकते हैं।

१. सरल संस्कृत का मानक भाषा के व्यवहार में उपयोग

नई शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार संस्कृत शिक्षण को हम भाषा का माध्यम बनाते हुये पुनश्च उसका अभ्यास प्रयोग करना और दूसरों से करवाना है। यदि हम संस्कृत को अंगीकृत करना चाहते हैं, तो शिक्षण, परस्पर व्यवहार संघर्ष, मनोरंजन तथा भाषा का माध्यम संस्कृत को बनाते हुये सरल मानक भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग कर सकते हैं, सभी जाकर अन्य छात्र भी संस्कृतकी और आकर्षित होंगे। संस्कृत माध्यम से अध्यापन की सरल मानक भाषा के रूप में प्रयोग करना आवश्यक है। जतः सभी राज्यों में उसके अभ्यास के विवेक सर्वत्र पुनर्वासन की कार्यशालाओं का होना आवश्यक है।

२. संस्कृत ज्ञान-विज्ञान परंपरा का प्रकाशन

संस्कृत को सधम और सजल बनाने की वर्तमान की आवश्यकता है। संस्कृत ज्ञान परंपरा के विषय में जो शोधकार्य हुए हैं उनका विषय संग्रह है, अध्ययन है, लेखन कार्य है, पुनः शिक्षण के विविध पाठ्यक्रम में प्रकाशित करना है। इस दृष्टि से सभी राज्यों में कुछ विशेष दल संस्कृत पुनर्जीवन का कार्य बड़ी कुशलता से करता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। उदाहरणार्थ- संस्कृत अनुसंधानों के लिए संस्कृत भारती द्वारा शिक्षित विविध आधुनिक विषय तंत्र गांव-गांव तथा नगर-नगर एवं महानगरों में कार्यरत है। अधिकाधिक पैमाने में यदि यह कार्य लीप्रग्रेस में होमा, उतना ही संस्कृत के प्रचार-प्रसार माध्यम सजल बन पायेगा।

परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होते ही आधुनिक विषयों के शोध कार्य में अपना समय दे सकेंगे। इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। जैसे कि संस्कृत राष्ट्र जीवन के विविध क्षेत्र में जाकर संस्कृत का प्रचार-प्रसार करेंगे जिसे प्राचीन अर्वाचीन ज्ञान का संगम होगा, अंतर विषयक शोधकार्य होंगे, संस्कृत के साहित्य का सूजन होगा और संस्कृत पहलेबाले छात्रों की संख्या खोनी। इसीलिए आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक राज्य के प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में उपरोक्त विषयों के पाठ्यक्रम का चयन हो, सदन हो, तथा सामग्री निर्माण का कार्य दृढगति में हो।

३. आर्थिकिका प्रदान करने वाले पाठ्यक्रम की रचना

नूतन पाठ्यक्रम में ५० प्रतिशत संस्कृत और ५० प्रतिशत संबंधित आधुनिक विषयों का समन्वय किया गया है। जैसे व्याकरण, अनुवाद विज्ञान, व्याय, संगणक, योग विज्ञान, भारतीय इतिहास, वैदिक इतिहास, धर्मशास्त्र, समाज विज्ञान आदि अन्य विषय का भी समावेश किया गया है। इस प्रकार से अधिकाधिक पाठ्यक्रम का नियोजन छात्रों के लिए किया गया है, जिसके पढ़ने से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अन्य क्षेत्र में भी संस्कृत छात्रों को आर्थिकिका के अन्तर्गत अधिक लाभ हो सकेंगे। छात्रक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होते ही आधुनिक विषयों के शोध कार्य में अपना समय दे सकेंगे। इस प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। जैसे संस्कृत तंत्र राष्ट्र जीवन के विविध क्षेत्र में जाकर संस्कृत का प्रचार-प्रसार करेंगे जिसे प्राचीन अर्वाचीन ज्ञान का संगम होगा। अंतर विषयक शोधकार्य होंगे। संस्कृत के साहित्य का सूजन होगा और संस्कृत पहलेबाले छात्रों की संख्या खोनी।

४. भाषायी विविधता का संरक्षण

नई शिक्षा नीति २०२० में कक्षा पांचवी तक कक्षा में मातृभाषा / स्थानीय क्षेत्रीय भाषा के अध्ययन को अपनाते पर बल दिया है। साथ ही इस नीति में मातृभाषा में कक्षा-८ और ऊपर की शिक्षा के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। स्कूली और उच्च शिक्षा में छात्रों के लिए संस्कृत और प्राचीन भारतीय भाषाओं का विकल्प तयार होना, परंतु किसी भी छात्र पर भाषा के चयन की बाध्यता नहीं होगी।

५. सर्वोच्च संस्कृत पाठ्यपुस्तक लेखन सामग्री निर्माण तज्ज्ञता

पाठ्यपुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य के संस्कृत शिक्षकों को पाठ्यक्रम का चयन, क्रम विभाग, पाठ लेखन, अभ्यास का निर्माण वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से अध्ययन को प्रधानता देनी होगी। सामग्री का निर्माण वैज्ञानिक तत्व के आधार पर करना होगा। लेखन का अभ्यास करना होगा। अतः इसके लिये कार्यशालाओं का सदन होना अत्यावश्यक है। वस्तुतः पढ़ने के विषय में छात्रों को भाषा अभ्यास के लिये विविध प्रयोग करने होंगे। उनके पाठन प्रयोग के अनुभव के आधार पर नूतन सामग्री का निर्माण करना होगा। निर्मित सामग्री का पुनः पाठ्य सामग्री के रूप में प्रयोग करना होगा। इसके लिये पाठ्यक्रम का अधिष्ठाता होना आवश्यक है। अगले दो सालों में प्रत्येक राज्य में बहुत से विद्यालयों में संस्कृत कक्षा के प्रयोगशाला शुरू होगी, उससे पाठ्य सामग्री सर्वजन की संभावना की जा सकती है।

समान रूप से उच्च शिक्षा में संस्कृत माध्यम लाने हुए सामान्य महाविद्यालय में छात्रक कक्षा के प्रथम वर्ष में पहले छः महीने में छात्रों को केवल भाषा का अभ्यास मात्र करना होगा।

तब कहीं उपरोक्त कथनानुसार अध्ययन के प्रयोगों से, अनुभव से नये सामग्री का निर्माण कार्य संभव हो सकता है।

६. अधिकाधिक शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्य

विद्यालय महाविद्यालय स्तरों पर शिक्षक अध्यापकों के लिए संस्कृत अभिव्यक्ति के लिए संस्कृत माध्यम से अध्यापन हेतु प्रयास होना आवश्यक है। कठिन कार्य है, परंतु असंभव नहीं। अतः इसके लिए कार्ययोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन होना आवश्यक है। कुछ आगामी वर्षों में यह कार्य पूर्ण रूप से अवश्य होगा, इसके लिए सभी शिक्षक अध्यापकों की प्रबल इच्छा शक्ति पर अवलंबित है।

निष्कर्ष

नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति २०२० नीति के रूप में हमारे समक्ष आ रही है। जिसका उद्देश्य शिक्षा प्रणाली को संपूर्ण नवनी और बहु विपक्ष, बहुआयामी बनाना है, जिस में नीति का अर्थ ही अलग अलग विषयों में क्रियान्वयन करना है।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति विविध उपक्रम के साथ रखी गई है, जो वर्तमान की मांग है। नीति का संबंध अध्ययन तथा पाठ्यक्रम के साथ बना बीजबल पर भी ध्यान देते हुए उसका विवरण करना है, उसके लिए आवश्यक है की नई योजनाओं का गठन और सीधे उद्दिष्टपूर्ण हो, जिससे हमारा भारत प्रकृति के और आगे बढ़ पावे।

वर्तमान परिस्थिति में सभी क्षेत्र में सर्वाधिक है पारंपरिक पाठशालाओं में यहाँ किस प्रकार होना पड़ी दर पड़ी चले आ रहे संस्कृत विभागीय अस्तित्व हम कैसे टीका पायेंगे? इसके लिए विचार करने की अति आवश्यकता है। यह समय संस्कृत का निर्णय काल है। पाठ विधि का परिष्करण काल है। पाठ्यपुस्तक परिवर्तन का काल है। संस्कृत साहित्य के नवजागरण का काल है। संस्कृत समर्पण का काल है। संस्कृत क्षेत्र के प्रमुख विद्वानों के नेतृत्व का काल है। वर्तमान समय में संस्कृत छात्रों के भागीदारी का काल है। संस्कृत शिक्षा का नया रूप धारण करने का काल है। शिक्षक अध्यापकों के भाषा के अन्वय का काल है। आत्मपरीक्षण का काल है। परीक्षा में हम सभी को उत्तीर्ण होना है। पुनः संस्कृत का संरक्षण-संवर्धन का हमें संकल्प करना है।

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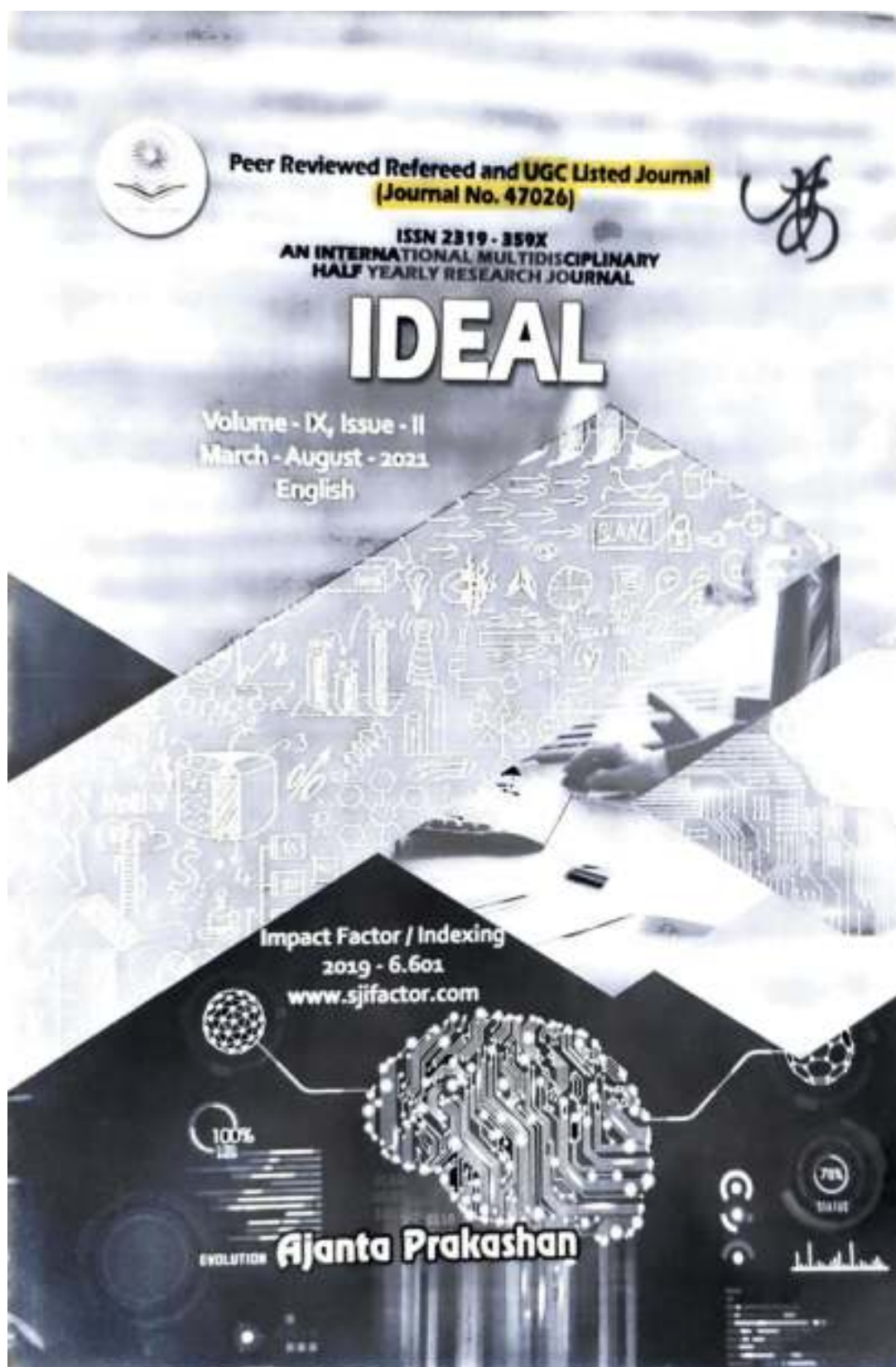
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14. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Views on Education for the Advancement of Backward Classes

Dr. Sanjay D. Patil

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Introduction

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the liberator and emancipator of the untouchables. He believed that education is a movement. If it does not fulfil its objectives, it is useless. Education is a process that removes ignorance and inculcates knowledge. It enhances the quality of human being to think and take right decision. It makes man rational. Ambedkar intended to reform the society through the provision of non-prejudiced education. The status of Dalit community in the Hindu caste system played as the obstructive factor to their education. He was of the opinion that, "Education is something, which ought to be brought within the reach of everyone." The existence of strict social taboos and severe restrictions laid down to prevent the access of weaker sections to knowledge developed the inferiority complex which has stopped the growth of backward classes. According to B. R. Ambedkar only the spread of education is the solution for all the social troubles of the backward classes. He said, let us remember, "not failure but low aim is a crime." Let us probe the evil to its very roots and be not satisfied with mere palliatives to manage our pain. If the disease is not rightly diagnosed the remedy will be useless and the cure may be postponed."

Early life and education experiences of Ambedkar

Ambedkar got the opportunity to learn in a government school because his father was in the British military. Although he was able to attend the school, he and his fellow untouchables were isolated and given less attention from the teachers. They were not allowed to sit in the classrooms and learn like other students. Whenever they want to drink water, higher caste people poured water from a height. They were not allowed to touch the water pot or other learning tools that were used by the upper caste students. Ambedkar used to sit on a gunny bag. It shows the difficult situations he faced in school and this brought fire in his belly to come up more than anybody in his contemporary society. After schooling he did not stop and reached to every new height available in higher education. He was the first student from an untouchable community

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who sought admission in Elphinstone college in Bombay in 1907. By 1912, he got his degree in Economics and Political Science from Bombay University. He carried out his studies in India and abroad. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar earned the highest possible education and acquired many degrees of higher order from reputed universities in the USA and UK.

Ambedkar's Struggle for Marginalized Section's Education

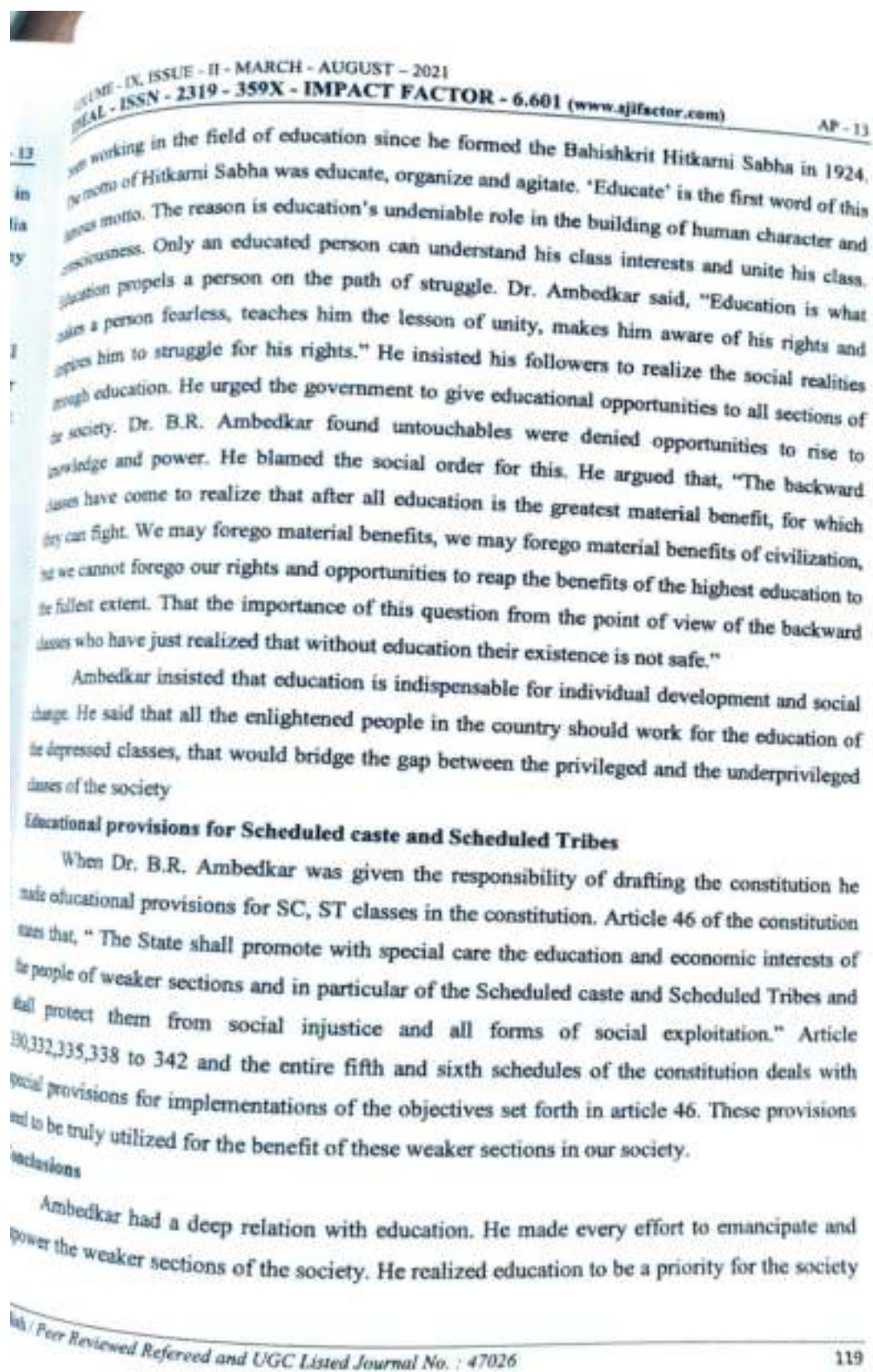
In the second half of the 19th century, social reformers had attacked the Brahminical rituals through their books. Jyotirao Phule's *Gulamgiri* was one of them. In the south, Periyar sounded bugle against the Varna system. Ambedkar said "ours is a movement which aims at not only removing our own disabilities, but also at bringing about a social revolution, a revolution that will remove all man-made barriers of caste by providing equal opportunities to all to rise to the highest position and making no distinction between man and man so far as civic rights are concerned." A few decades later, Ambedkar was given the responsibility of drafting the constitution of independent India. He became the country's first law minister. Since then his thoughts have grown with each passing year. Even before independence he raised some pertinent questions about education in Indian society while speaking in the Bombay Legislative Council on 12th March 1927. He was deeply concerned that India was lagging behind in education.

Dr. Ambedkar believed that education is an important tool to deconstruct the Hindu social order. The project of social reform and emancipation of Dalits from the caste ridden Hindu society was built on the pillars of education, politics and power. He wanted to rebuild the Indian society based on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice. He felt this was possible only through educating the ignorant, depressed and oppressed classes. He put education at the centre of social change and politics was nothing but the instrument to effect social change. Only education has the power to control and transform the change. He believed, "The objective of primary education is to see that every child that enters the portals of a primary school does leave it only at a stage when it becomes literate continues to be literate throughout the rest of his life." He realized that only sending a child to school was not enough. It is also important to keep them in school till they have attained primary education. Only planting a sapling is not enough. It is also necessary to tend it with water and fertilizers, otherwise it will die sooner or later.

With the views of educating Dalits, he started the fortnightly *Mook Nayak* in 1920. He expressed his views through publications in journals, magazines and elected bodies. In 1925 he established *People's Education Society* and then started schools, colleges and hostels. He had

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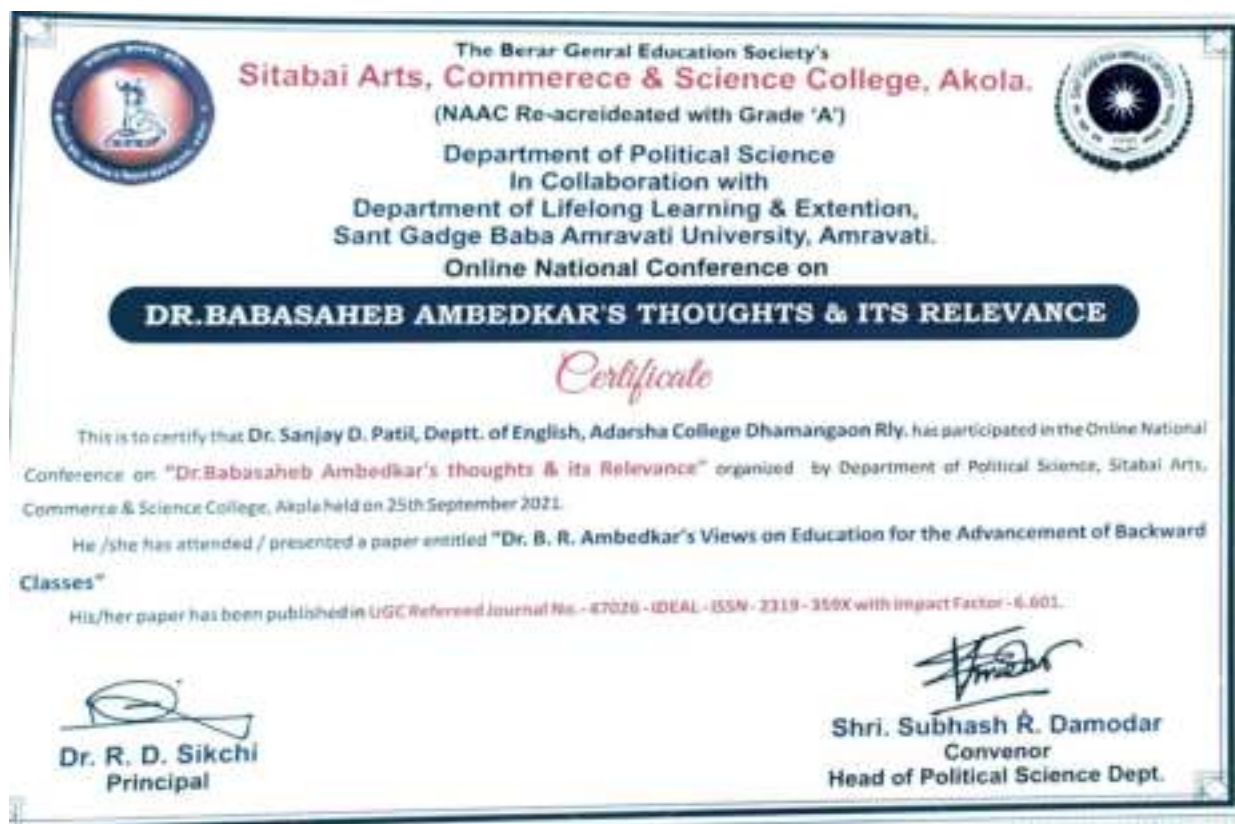
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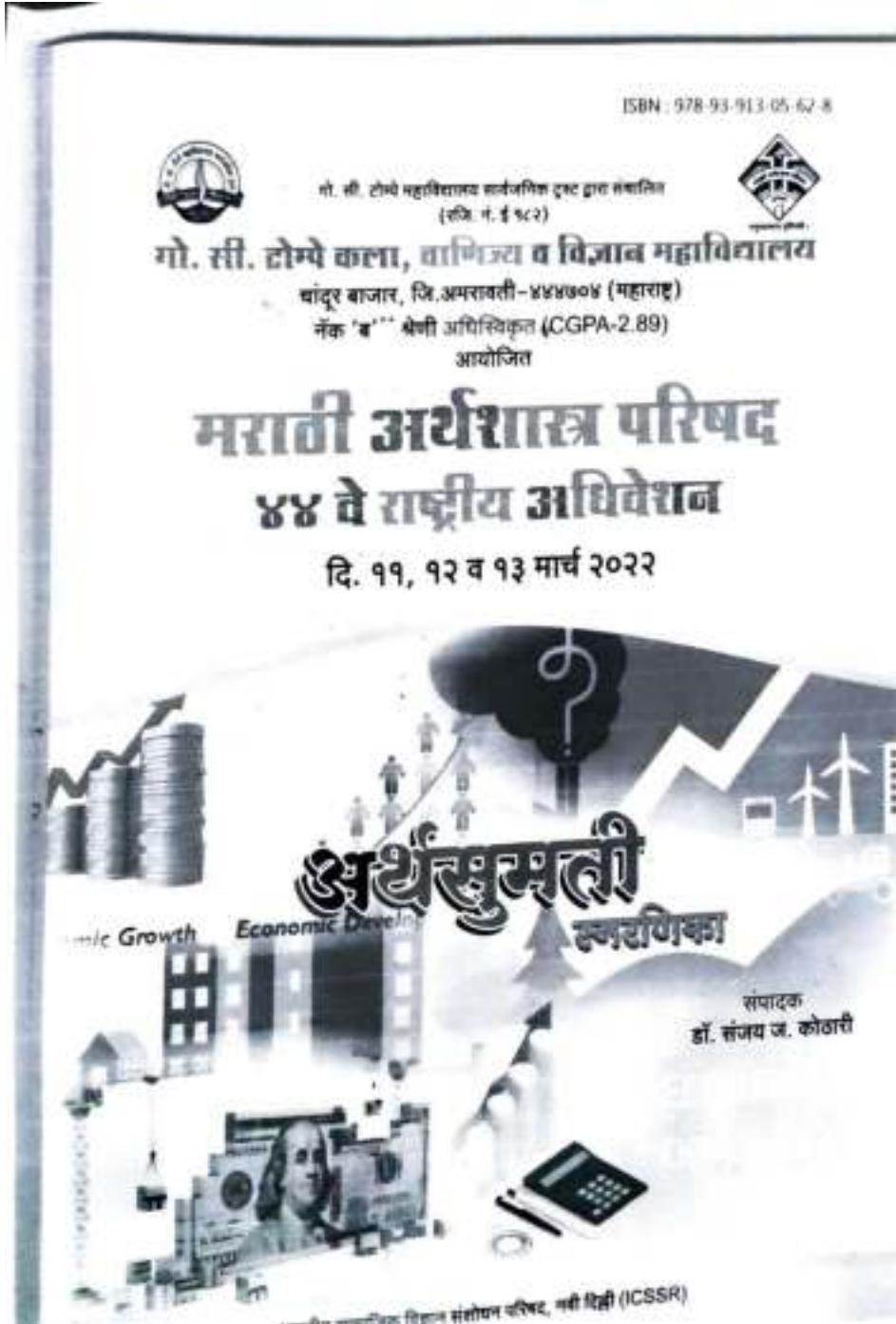
and for growth of individuals with character. To great extent, he succeeded in his mission of cultivating the values of freedom and equality. He saw education as a means to reach the doors of light and remove the darkness of ignorance. He has deliberately made provision in the constitution through directive principles that, "The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." In 2008 government of India paid tribute to the contributions of Ambedkar to mass education by passing the bill of Right to Education Act. The government is trying to universalize the elementary education. It's focus is on marginalized groups, poor sections and the girl child. Still there are many challenges to realize Ambedkar's vision of universal education. There is need to frame such policies regarding education from primary to higher that will help to realize the vision of Ambedkar.

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प्रा. जनादेन सांगोडे

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आजीव सभासद क्र. १०७९

गोष्टवारा

अन्ना भाऊ साठे व कार्ल मार्क्स यांच्या आर्थिक विचार लक्षात होता असे दिसून येते की, भांडवलदार वर्ग हा श्रमिक वर्गाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात शोषण करतो तसेच विचार अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांच्या सामाजोभिमुख कार्यातून दिसून येतो. कार्ल मार्क्सच्या आधिक्य मुद्याच्या सिद्धांत औद्योगिकरणामुळे निर्माण झाले की बेकारी, श्रमिकांचे शोषण श्रमिकांची राखीव फौज व श्रमिक संघटना यांचा प्रामुख्याने विचार दिसतो तर अण्णा भाऊ साठेनी भाव पातळीचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विचार केला, गावात राहणारे लोक व त्यांचे होणारे आर्थिक शोषण उदा. काम न मिळणे, जाती व्यवस्था, श्रमिकांचे शोषण, निरक्षरता इ. बाबींचा प्रामुख्याने विचार दिसतो. म्हणून असे म्हणता येईल की, अण्णा भाऊ साठेचे आर्थिक विचार प्रामाणिक जळण धडण व त्यांचे होणारे शोषण हे त्यांचे आर्थिक विचारातून प्रामुख्याने प्रगट होते.

महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय व प्रबोधनाच्या परिवर्तनवादी चळवळीचा फुले-आंबेडकरानंतरचा सच्चा जात-वर्ग जाणिवेचा क्रांतिकारी साहित्यिक म्हणून ज्यांची ओळख संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राला आहे ते म्हणजे अण्णा भाऊ साठे. फुले-आंबेडकरी व मार्क्सवादी विश्लेषण पद्धती आपल्या साहित्यातून भांडणारा क्रांतिकारी वास्तवदर्शी कार्यकर्ता, लेखक, नाटककार, साहित्यिक म्हणजे अण्णा भाऊ होय. सच्चा मार्क्सवादी व सच्चा आंबेडकरवादी अशी ओळख अण्णा भाऊंनी आपल्या साहित्यातून व विचारांतून संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्राला करून दिलेली होती अण्णा भाऊंचा वैचारिक प्रवास हा मार्क्सवादाकडून आंबेडकरवादाकडे झालेला आहे. म्हणून ते जात-वर्ग जाणिवा समजून घेऊन त्या आपल्या साहित्यलेखनातून जगासमोर भांडणारे क्रांतिकारी साहित्यिक होते.

संघर्ष करणारी माणसं लढणारी असतात. प्रतिकाराचे दुसरे नाव म्हणजे संघर्ष होय. आपले अधिकार, मानवी हक्क व आपणावर होत असलेल्या अन्यायाचा प्रतिकार करावयाचा असेल तर संघर्ष करावाच लागतो. या बरील वास्तवाला अनुसरून अण्णा भाऊंचे संपूर्ण आयुष्य संघर्षात व ते मांडण्यात गेले. अण्णा भाऊंच्या आयुष्याची सुरुवात संघर्षाने झालेली आहे. वाटेगाव ते मॉस्को व महात्मा फुले, मार्क्सपासून आंबेडकरापर्यंतचा प्रवास हा त्यांच्या संघर्षाचा पुरावाच होय.



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Impact of Fiscal Policy on Private Partnership for Development of Indian Economy

Prof. J. D. Sangole* & Prof. (Dr.) D.K. Shringare**

Abstract

In current scenario public sector will continue to play a dominant role in building of infrastructure. The public private partnership have enable us to channelize private sector investment in infrastructure. The focal point is actively working towards depending the reach of public and private partnerships as the preferred mode for the implementation of infrastructure projects. Many state government are focusing to implement projects through this models. The relation between fiscal constraints and institution and there effects on the decision to use public private partnership are critical to understand, through fiscal policy instrument government of India support to public private partnerships in infrastructure to generate economic development. Fiscal policy measures are frequently uses to achieve certain goals.

Introduction

Being the First part of this analysis chapter, we are going to take a cautions step to enter into are instruments of fiscal police in India. When there is a talk of deepening financial sector reforms, the tendency is to forget that the accord between RBI and the Union Finance Ministry is a key aspect, and, even more so, that reform- meaning that part of it concerning reduction of Centre's fiscal deficit - would be taking the right course only when there is a total retreat on the phase-out of ad hoc treasury bills. Yes, fiscal management presently is getting constrained largely because of the limits placed on RBI lending to the Centre on concessional terms. The Centre will, no doubt, be tempted to over-spend when there are no limits on access to cheap Reserve Bank credit, but the fiscal impact of such over-spending is not likely to be more than that of the enhanced interest burden arising out of the borrowing from the market at substantially higher rates in lieu of central bank accommodation.

In India we are facing the problems of unemployment, illiteracy, migration from rural to urban, income inequality, inflation and decrees the performance of public sector. Public infrastructure is another major challenge to context of urbanization. In this situation a country cannot develop fast without a developed public and Private Partnership, for the overall development of nation the government of the country has to provide the basic facility. These services need provided government because who else other then the government itself has so much money to spend on the people, that money which they have collected by way of tax and it is obligatory and take relation.

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Could Bank describe it, do not matter. When there is so much of poverty around, governments should have where they do not have it, they must find it through an extra effort at mobilization – be it through the usual care of poverty alleviation. Yet, in the name of restraining growth in fiscal deficit, what usually gets done is a pruning of expenditure on social welfare. Ironically, when governments respond to the pressures of poverty reduction by letting the deficit rise, they are accused of being populist. Agreed that governments – not just those of Third World countries – do have a penchant for populist measures, yet the fact remains that in a situation of serious resource constraints the only course left to responsive political regimes for attending to the problems of the poor is to allow the deficit rise. Without taking recourse to this, it is often not possible to do anything substantial towards poverty reduction. But, once this happens, what follows is that the poor is quickly made the casualty when somebody or the other – this does not have to be the IMF complaints about a lack of control over the deficit.

Not a Convenient Excuse

Nobody is suggesting that fiscal discipline should not be a priority, but economists and the IMF should not make this a convenient excuse for neglect of the poor. The downtrodden in the community need caring and it reflects a gross insensitivity towards the millions below the poverty line for anyone to advocate a pruning of government expenditure on the social sector, but this is what we have. Yet, if waste is a factor in Government spending this is not to be attributed to the fact that the Government is having to dish out some dough on programmes of poverty reduction. We are not talking welfare economics here, but just good economic governance. After all under liberalization, a large segment of poor people means inadequacy of effective demand, which limits the stimulus to economic growth.

Economics, particularly fiscal economics, should not be delinked from the wider goal of poverty alleviation. That poor have problems surviving, must concern governments, and it does not call for populist sentiment to make poverty alleviation possible. Agreed that the record generally of political regimes is hardly reassuring on this score and starting from Mrs. Indira Gandhi successive political regimes have made efforts towards poverty reduction an instrument of populism, yet a situation has now come about where any strategy to help the poor is seen to be Populist and politicians run the risk of being accused of being motivated by self-interest whenever they do something for the poor.

Wake up Time for Economists

Year after year, projects in the so-called priority areas run into rough weather and the Department of Programme Implementation meticulously lists the details, but fiscal economists wake up only when a Prime Minister announces from the ramparts of the Red Fort a programme of poverty alleviation. When Dr. Manmohan Singh deliberately eschewed giving the process of fiscal stabilization a human face, he was applauded for sticking to the reform agenda. But, once he made a provision for social welfare spending in response to demands that the reform programme should not hurt the poor, his popularity rating among economists suffered.

Good management of the nation's finances depends partly on avoidance of waste of any kind and partly on efficient utilization of the assets already existing. It is much more than arithmetic. While figures will always add up, when physical performance is slack nothing can really compensate for it. A massive failure in one programme or project cannot be cancelled out by a limited success elsewhere. The perception is that when performance is abysmal in one key area of the economy the remedy lies in cutting the outlay on an unrelated area. It is because of the legitimacy given

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this perception that fiscal management overall is lackadaisical. The deplorable thing is that the Government does not even know the essence of fiscal sanity.

Time for a National Policy

Budget is only one aspect of fiscal policy, perhaps not the most crucial one as many people think. It is largely an exercise in arithmetic – if we leave out the policy pronouncements that the Minister makes and the signals that he sends out one that also turns out to be wrong with time. Indeed, if we examine the revised estimates for several years, we would want to know the figures part of the budget.

If there is any sanctity in budget making, this arises from the changes that the Finance Minister makes in tax rates. In a way, this is the crux of the budgetary effort, rather than the figures. It is largely an exercise in arithmetic – if we leave out the policy pronouncements that the Minister makes and the signals that he sends out one that also turns out to be wrong with time. Indeed, if we examine the revised estimates for several years, we would want to know the figures part of the budget.

While no Finance Minister can get away without pursuing a tax policy for the sake of the cuts and hikes in tax rates and the introduction and withdrawal of taxes with a wider than revenue collection are what the budget should focus on, particularly with a policy that is liberalizing. The late Dr. Gautam Mathur, quite some time ago, had recommended that the disparity tax to discourage investments that were of low priority and encourage those of high priority.

Reasoning behind MAT

The allowance, tax incentives and depreciation benefits are part of a fiscal scheme to promote certain areas of activity, but these have over time resulted in a situation where some of the performing companies in terms of profits did not pay any corporate tax. One may argue that the introduction of the minimum alternative tax was not quite the remedy to this anomaly. Further, the government had not provided a package of incentives industrial development would have been hampered. One can even say that the imposition of a minimum tax on companies that otherwise would have to pay any tax at all might even have a discourage effect on investment and industrial growth. It was, obviously very difficult for the finance minister concerned to anticipate the emergence of zero tax companies over a period.

Fiscal Policy Compulsions

Fiscal policy can and should never be distanced from political as well as social considerations. The finance minister is independent of the Government and this functionary has to meet the demands of the Government as set for itself. There have been instances globally of finance ministers resigning in protest over aspects of fiscal policy. Where the central banks are strong, the finance minister is under tremendous pressure and there are cases of this functionary having to quit precisely because of not being able to take orders from the central bank. In India, this problem is not there; it is others which the finance minister has to take in his stride.

From Incentives to Subsidies

Ideally, the budget is required to look beyond the arithmetic of receipts and expenditure. Just as the figures are often rendered meaningless, policy pronouncements also get lost in irrelevance. The 1996-97 Union Budget saved itself a possible criticism later that its declared intent proved to be an exercise in rhetorics, by ducking major issues of reform, though the

not obviously, be the provocation for that. The obvious one was that the constituents of the ruling combine could not agree on the basics of reform. The leftists did not want hikes in administered prices and cuts in subsidies as well as jobs. They also did not want any reform of the public sector which ruled out both exit policy and disinvestment leading to privatization if this was the story of United Front the partners of NDA are not any more supportive of the harder aspects of reform.

After all, everything has to be tested at the market place. This is why grandiose schemes do not often get off the ground. It is not just that politicians yield to bureaucrats. Rather, those who have come to power have to go through a procedure that those who aspire for it do not have to. Granted that rules are often broken to accommodate irregularities and scandals surface everywhere at the drop of a hat as it were, yet scandals are still more the exception than the rules. Just as not all populist proposals do not get

into the statute book or the policy and administrative frame, rational and well thought-out proposals fail to get the nod, though for contrary reasons.

Conclusions

The budget for 1996-97 as well as those for other post-reform years have otherwise ducked the issue of subsidy reduction. Rather, these loudly repudiated that part of the reform process by enhancing the subsidy. While a case can always be made for taxing the zero tax companies heavily and providing larger subsidies to the farm sector, the correct approach would be the reverse - provide added encouragement to industry and phase out the support mechanism in respect of agriculture. The 1997-98 budget was widely perceived to be a dream budget but turned out to be a damp squid. It was saved by the VDIS, 1997 garnering Rs.10,500 core. For their part, the budgets for 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 have hardly been spectacular in their impact on reform as well as fiscal management. The respective finance ministers have just about managed to keep their heads above water in terms of fiscal arithmetic. They could not go beyond that arithmetical priority.

There are many competing investment priorities, it's the responsibility to government to define and pursue strategic goals. The System of government budgeting and accounting should provide a clear and transparent and true record of public and private partnership its also spending might be affected if the government provide explicit or implicit guarantees to public and private partnership projects.

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Simulation of Linear Array Transducer with center Frequency 10 MHz



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Simulation of Linear Array Transducer with Center Frequency 10 MHz

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decades, ultrasound imaging technology has satisfied outstanding improvements in obtaining significant diagnostic information from patients in a fast, noninvasive approach. Piezoelectric transducers are important elements of various broadband ultrasonic systems, either pulse-echo or through-transmission, used for imaging and detection purposes [1]. In ultrasonic broadband applications such as medical imaging, or non-destructive testing, piezoelectric transducers should generate/receive ultrasonic signals with good efficiency over a large frequency range. This implies the use of piezoelectric transducers with high sensitivity, broad bandwidth and short-duration impulse responses. High sensitivity provides large signal amplitudes which determine a good dynamic range for the system and the short duration of the received ultra-sonic signal provides a good axial resolution. This paper presents the simulation of 32-element linear array transducer with center frequency 10 MHz, using Field-II GUI program for ultrasonic measurements.

Keywords: Deconvol image, Field-II GUI, Linear array Transducer, medical imaging, TX/RX Fields, TX/RX Axial slice, TX/RX lateral slice, Ultrasonic.

1. INTRODUCTION

For the period of the second half of 20th current century the medical imaging is grown through Ultrasound tool speedily. The part of novel technology is the use of computers to decide problems by simulating theoretical models (Numerical simulations) that has taken place alongside pure theory and experiments during the last few decades. These numerical simulations permit one to resolve problems that may not be accessible to direct experimental study or too complex for theoretical analysis. Computer simulations can link the gap between analysis and experiment [2].

More than the last half century much development has been made in medical device technology. One particular medical technology that has enhanced speedily over the last 30 years is ultrasound. This advancement in technology however has brought with it the rapid obsolescence of system design. The

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accomplishment of modern electronics is built on the possibility to precisely predict system performance by the use of simulation tools. This model can be extended to components such as piezoelectric transducers attached to the electronics [3]. The ability to simulate both piezoelectric transducer and electronics together renders possible efficient optimizations at system level, i.e. minimizing size, price and power consumption [4].

II. SPATIAL IMPULSE THEORY

The pressure field generated by the aperture is found by the Rayleigh integral [5]

$$p(\vec{r}_1, t) = \frac{\rho_0}{2\pi} \int_s \frac{\partial v_n(\vec{r}_2, t - \frac{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{c})}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} ds \quad (1)$$

Where the field point is denoted by $\vec{r}_1$ and the aperture by $\vec{r}_2$, v_n is the velocity normal to the transducer surface. Using the velocity potential, and assume that the surface velocity is uniform over the aperture making it independent of $\vec{r}_2$, then: where the field point is denoted by $\vec{r}_1$ and the aperture by $\vec{r}_2$, v_n is the velocity normal to the transducer surface. Using the velocity potential, and assume that the surface velocity is uniform over the aperture making it independent of $\vec{r}_2$, then:

$$\Psi(\vec{r}_1, t) = v_n(t) * \int_s \frac{\partial(t - \frac{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{c})}{2\pi |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \quad (2)$$

Where * denotes convolution in time. The integral in this equation

$$h(\vec{r}_1, t) = \int_s \frac{\partial(t - \frac{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{c})}{2\pi |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|} \quad (3)$$

Represent the spatial impulse response. The continuous wave field can be found from the Fourier transform of

$$P(\vec{r}_1, \omega) = \rho_0 \frac{\partial \Psi(\omega)}{\partial t} = h(\vec{r}_1, \omega) \quad (4)$$

The impulse response includes the excitation convolved with both the transducers electro-mechanical impulse response in transmit and receive. The final signal for a collection of scatters is calculated as a linear sum over all signals from the different scatters [6-7].

III. SIMULATION OF LINEAR ARRAY TRANSDUCER

The linear array is the fundamental type of multi-element transducer and it scans the region of interest by exciting the elements situated over the region. The field is focused on the region by introducing time delay in the excitation of the concerned individual elements, so initially concave beam is emitted. Here a Fig.1 shows general design format of 16 element linear array transducer having height, width and keef of individual

element are taken as 5 mm, 0.2 mm and 0.02 mm respectively. The transducers are situated at the center of the coordinate system. To achieve focal length of 30 mm from the center of transducer the electronic focusing is included.

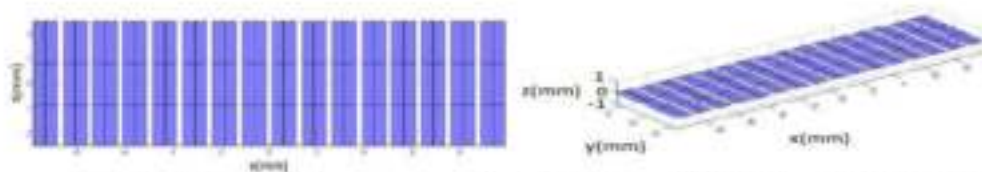


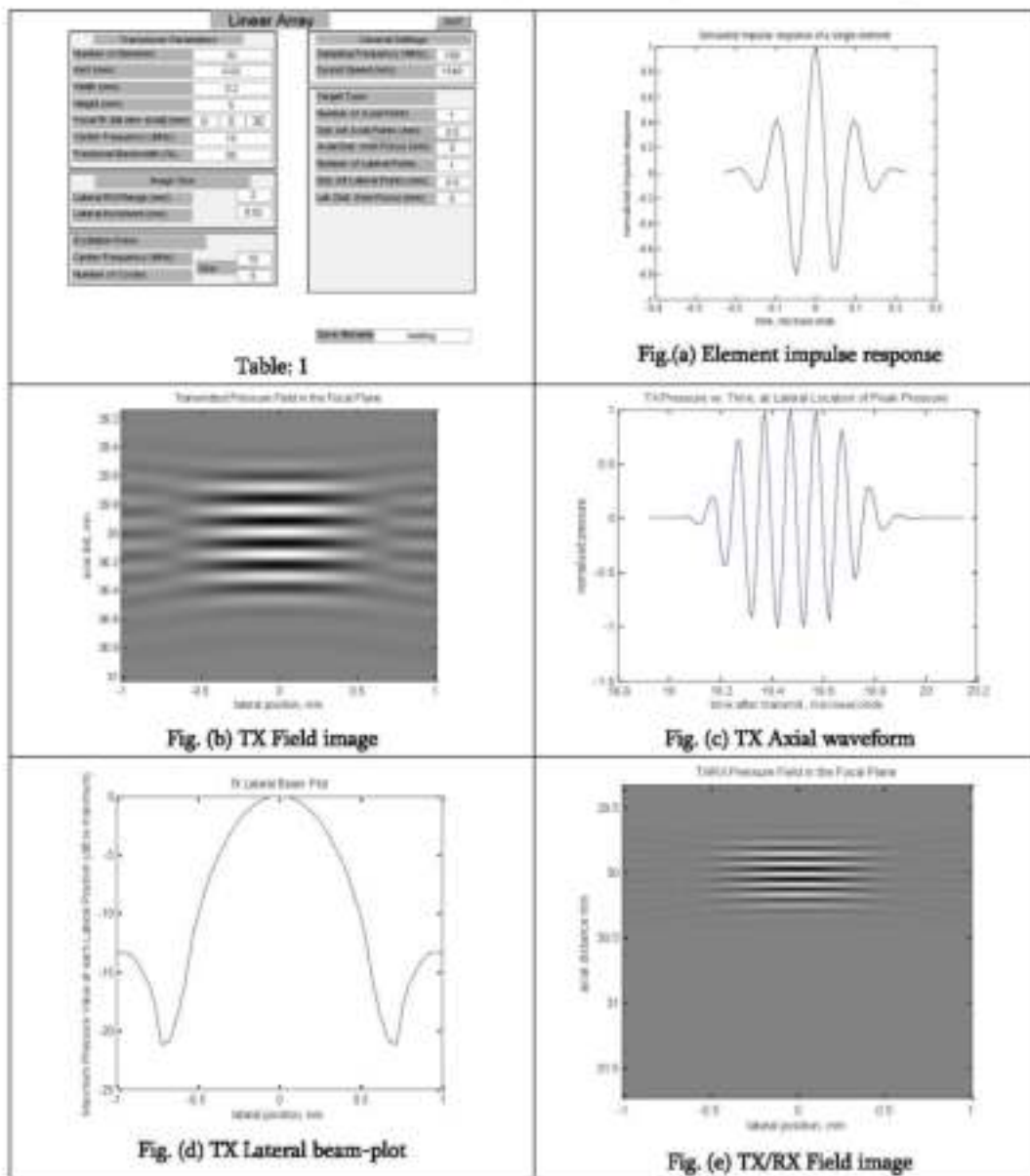
Fig. (1) Design format of linear array transducer (Height=5mm, Width=0.25mm, Kerf=0.02mm)

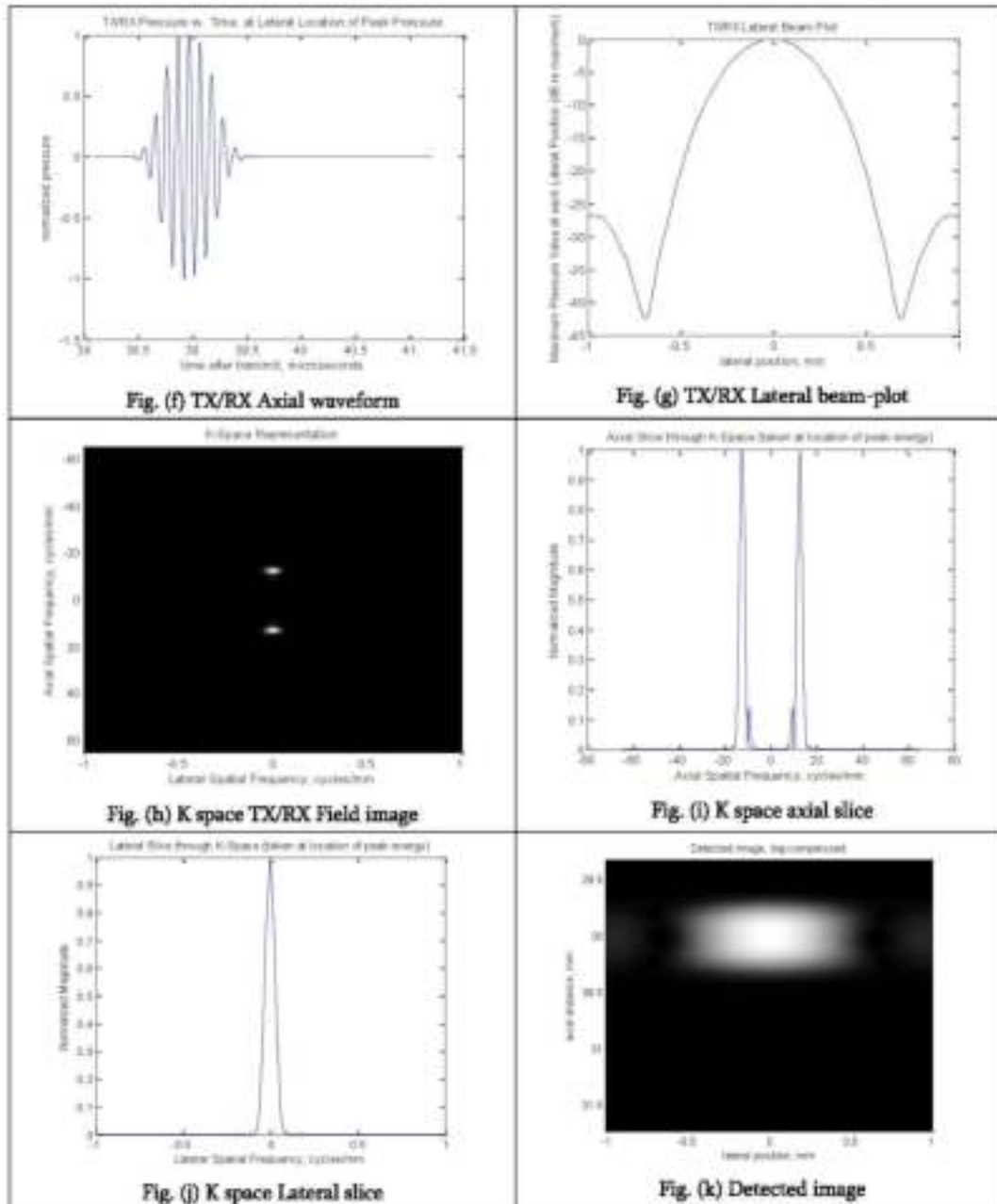
In this paper a linear array transducer of 16 elements is simulated using FIELD-II program with center frequencies 5MHz. For this specified linear array transducer, acoustic field generated is propagated through human body tissues and is observed at a focal distance i.e. (0, 0, 30)

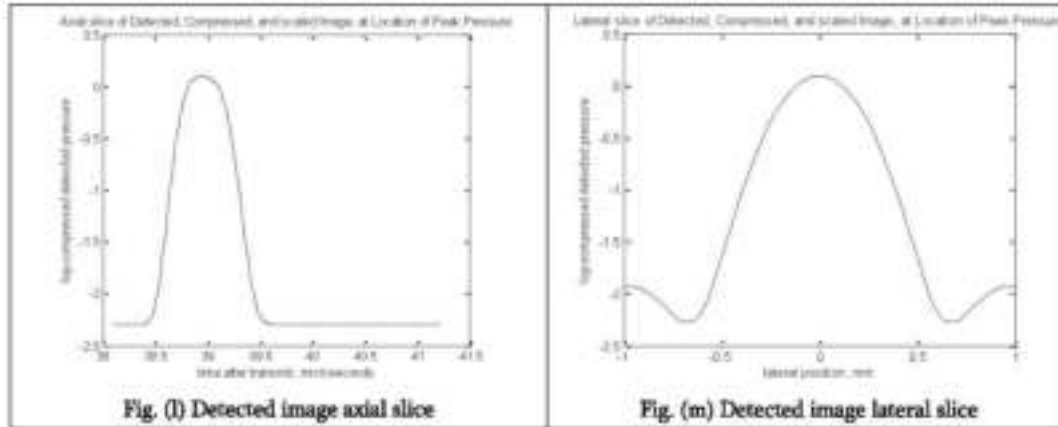
IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The calculation of the impulse response is facilitated by projecting the field point onto the plane of the aperture. In this way, the problem became two-dimensional and the field point is given as a (x, y) coordinate set and a height z above the plane. The spatial impulse response is, thus, determined by the relative length of the part of the arc that intersects the aperture [8]. Thereby it is the crossing of the projected ultrasonic waves with the edges of the aperture that determines the spatial impulse responses as a function of time. In this paper by using FIELD-II program created a 32-element linear array transducer with center frequency $f_0 = 10\text{MHz}$. The speed of sound in tissue is $c = 1540\text{m/s}$. The sampling frequency used was $f_s = 100\text{MHz}$. The elements had a width and height of 0.25mm and 5mm respectively. The focal-point was set to 30mm.

Table: 1 shows the parameters for 32element array transducer, excitation pulse and medium used for this center frequency (f_0) used is 10 MHz. Figs. (a-m) shows; Element impulse response for 32 element array, TX Field image for 32 element array, TX Axial waveform for 32 element array, TX Lateral beam plot for 32 element array, TX/RX Field image for 32 element array, TX/RX Axial waveform for 32 element array, TX/RX Lateral beam plot for 32 element array, K- space TX/RX field image for 32 element array, K-space axial slice for 32 element array, K-space lateral slice for 32 element array, Detected image for 32 element array, Detected image axial slice for 32 element array and Detected image lateral slice for 32 element array.







V. CONCLUSION

The paper attempts to present a coherent analysis of the focusing strategies for 2-D array transducer design and properties, based on linear acoustics. The delays on the individual transducer elements and their relative weights or apodization are changed continuously as a function of depth. This yields near perfect focused images for all depths and has increased the contrast in the displayed image, thus, benefitting the diagnostic importance of ultrasonic imaging. If the center frequency and number of elements in transducer is increased then contrast in the detected image is increased, this also increases the diagnostic status of ultrasonic imaging.

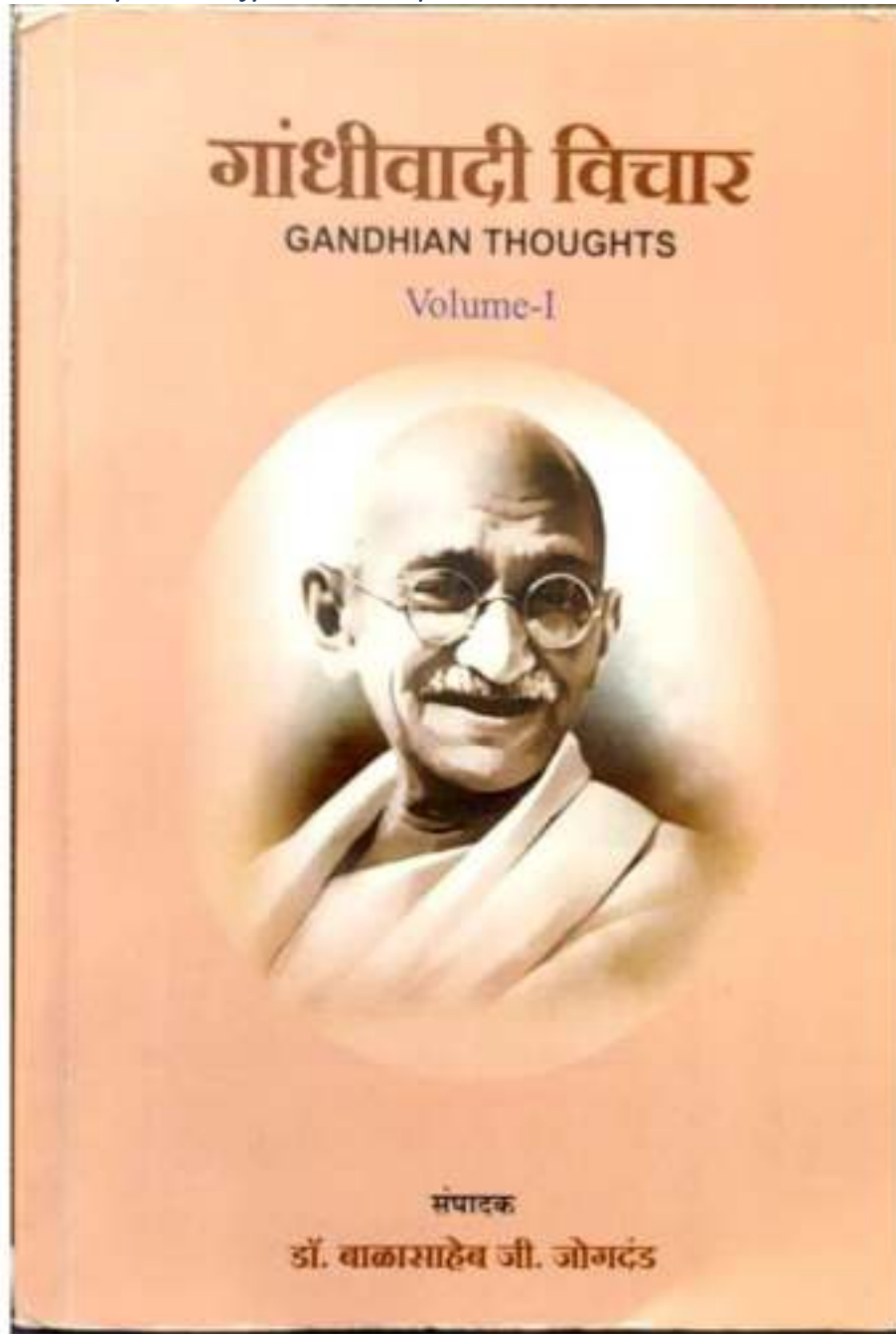
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गांधीवादी विचार

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■ प्रथम आवृत्ती – २ ऑक्टोबर

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सुचना:- सदर अंकामध्ये प्रकाशित झालेल्या लेखास,
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या अंकामध्ये प्रकाशित झालेले लेख लेखकाचे त्यांचे
वैयक्तिक मत आहे.

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महात्मा गांधीजींची रामराज्याची संकल्पना**अमोल भाऊराव बंड**

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख आदर्श महाविद्यालय
धामणगाव रेल्वे, जि. अमरावती

सारांश :

राज्य ही राज्यशास्त्रातील मध्यवर्ती कल्पना आहे. त्यामुळे राज्य या संकल्पनेविषयी अनेक विचारवंतांनी वेगवेगळे विचार मांडले आहेत. परंतु महात्मा गांधी हे अराज्यवादी विचारवंत होते. त्यांच्या मते राज्य जोपर्यंत व्यक्तीच्या नैतिक आणि आध्यात्मिक विकासासाठी सहाय्यक ठरते तोपर्यंत त्याचे समर्थन करता येते. परंतु, राज्याच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात झालेली वाढ व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्यासाठी घातक असते. त्यामुळे राज्यविरहीत समाजरचना त्यांना आदर्श वाटते. परंतु राज्यविरहीत समाजरचनेमधील मानवी स्वभावामध्ये काही दुर्गुण व उणिवा असल्यामुळे त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधींनी मर्यादीत राज्यसत्तेचे समर्थन केले आहे. या मर्यादीत राज्यसत्तेला महात्मा गांधींचे रामराज्य किंवा आदर्श राज्य असे संबोधले जाते. हे राज्य पूर्णतः सत्य व अहिंसेवर आधारित असेल आणि त्यामध्ये व्यक्ती स्वतः स्वतःची शासक असेल. अशाप्रकारे महात्मा गांधीजींनी ज्या राज्यामध्ये जनतेचे सार्वभौमत्व, समता, स्वातंत्र्य स्वावलंबन आणि सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये आत्मनिर्भरता असेल अशा राज्याला रामराज्य म्हणता येईल असे स्पष्ट केले.

प्रस्तावना :

राज्यशास्त्रामध्ये अनेक राजकीय विचारवंतांनी राज्य या संकल्पनेविषयी आपले विचार मांडले आहेत. त्याचप्रकारे महात्मा गांधीजींनी सुद्धा राज्याविषयी आपले विचार प्रकट केले आहेत. मुख्यतः महात्मा गांधी हे अराज्यवादी होते. त्यांची आदर्श राज्याची कल्पना राज्यविहीन अहिंसक समाजव्यवस्थेवर आधारित आहे. त्यांनी राज्याचे अस्तीत्व हे व्यक्तीच्या नैतिक व आध्यात्मिक विकासाकरिता सहाय्यक

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ठरेल तोपर्यंत त्याचे समर्थन केले आहे. राज्याच्या सत्तेत होणारी वाढ ही व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्यासाठी घातक आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांनी राज्यविरहीत समाजरचनेचे समर्थन केले आहे. परंतु मानवी स्वभावामध्ये काही दुर्गुन व उणिवा असतात. या मानवी स्वभावातील उणिवांवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी त्यांनी मर्यादीत राज्यसत्तेचे समर्थन केलेले आहे व या मर्यादीत राज्यसत्तेलाच महात्मा गांधीचे आदर्श राज्याची संकल्पना असे म्हणतात. या राज्यामध्ये प्रत्येक व्यक्ती अशाप्रकारे कार्य करेल की इतरांच्या कार्यात कोणत्याही प्रकारची बाधा येणार नाही. प्रत्येक व्यक्ती स्वतंत्र, समान आणि स्वाभिमानी असेल असे राज्य पूर्णतः सत्य व अहिंसेवर आधारित असेल आणि त्यात व्यक्ती स्वतःच स्वतःची शासक असेल अशा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण रामराज्याची संकल्पना आपल्याला खालीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येईल.

१) स्वयंपूर्ण खेडे :

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या रामराज्यातील सर्वात महत्वाचा आधारभूत घटक म्हणजे स्वयंपूर्ण खेडे किंवा ग्राम त्यांच्या मते, “भारताचे दर्शन मूठभर शहरांमध्ये नव्हे तर त्याच्या सात लाख खेड्यांमध्ये पडते.” त्यांच्यामध्ये प्रत्येक खेडे हे आर्थिक बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण व राजकीय बाबतीत स्वयंशासित बनले पाहिजे. प्रत्येक खेड्यामध्ये ग्रामपंचायत असेल आणि गावातील कार्यकारी, कायदेशीर व न्यायविषयक कारभार पाहण्याची जबाबदारी ही ग्रामपंचायतीकडे असेल. गावातील जनतेच्या गरजा, आपआपसातील वाद सोडविण्याची जबाबदारी ही ग्रामपंचायतीची असेल. अशाप्रकारे प्रत्येक गाव हे स्वयंशासित झाले पाहिजे.

त्याचप्रकारे प्रत्येक खेडे हे आर्थिक बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाले पाहिजे. त्या खेड्यातील शेती, उद्योग, व्यवसाय व उत्पादनांची साधने हे जनतेच्या मालकीची असतील. तसेच संपूर्ण जनसहभागातून लघूउद्योग, कुटीरउद्योग याचा विकास करण्यात येईल. गावामध्ये कोणीही बेकार राहणार नाही. प्रत्येकाला काम मिळेल व कामानुसार त्याला मोबदला मिळेल अशाप्रकारे प्रत्येक खेडे हे स्वयंपूर्ण बनेल.

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२) सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी विश्वस्तवृत्ती :

भारतीय समाजामध्ये अनेक दोष दिसून येतात. त्यामधील सर्वात महत्वाचा दोष म्हणजे विषमता. विषमतेमुळे समाजामध्ये दुही निर्माण होते. त्यामुळे महात्मा गांधीजींनी समाज एकसंध राहील पाहीजे आणि कोणावरही अन्याय, अत्याचार होवू नये या उद्देशाने सामाजिक समता निर्माण करण्यासाठी विश्वस्तवृत्तीची आवश्यकता प्रतिपादन केली आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने आपल्या आवश्यक गरजा पूर्ण होईपर्यंत संपत्तीचा वापर करायचा आणि शिल्लक असलेली संपत्ती ही समाजपयोगी कार्यासाठी आणि इतरांच्या आवश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मदत म्हणून द्यावी. आपल्या उपभोगापेक्षा अधिक असलेली संपत्ती ही समाजाच्या मालकीची आहे. म्हणून तिचा वापर गरिब, दुर्बल, शेतमजूर इत्यादींचे विश्वस्त म्हणून कार्य करावे.

अशाप्रकारे समाजामधील गरीब, श्रीमंत अशी जी काही विषमता आहे ती नष्ट होवून सामाजिक समता प्रस्थापित होईल.

३) जीवनामध्ये श्रमाला महत्त्व :

महात्मा गांधीजींनी आपली राजराज्याची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करतांना श्रमाला विशेष महत्त्व दिले आहे. रामराज्यामध्ये प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने श्रम करणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने आपला उदरनिर्वाह करण्यासाठी श्रम करावे. जो श्रम करणार नाही त्याला जेवन मिळणार नाही तसेच त्याला मतदानाचा अधिकारसुद्धा असणार नाही. तसेच श्रम करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला त्याचा योग्य मोबदला मिळेल व श्रम केल्यामुळे शारीरिक आरोग्य सुद्धा चांगले राहते. अशाप्रकारे महात्मा गांधीजींनी श्रमप्रतिष्ठेला विशेष महत्त्व दिले आहे.

४) मुक्त वर्णव्यवस्था :

महात्मा गांधीजींची रामराज्य संकल्पनेतील समाजव्यवस्था ही वर्णव्यवस्थेवर आधारलेली आहे. परंतु ही वर्णव्यवस्था जातीवर आधारित नसून कार्यावर आधारित आहे. त्यांच्यामते रामराज्यामध्ये ब्राम्हण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य व शुद्र असे चार वर्ण व्यक्तीमधील गूण कार्यावर अवलंबून असतील व त्यामध्ये मुक्त प्रवेशाची व्यवस्था असेल. व्यक्तीच्या

गांधीवादी विचार

जन्मावरून वर्ण व उरविता ते व्यक्तीच्या गुण कार्यावरून उरविता येतील आणि कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला कोणत्याही वर्गामध्ये जाता येईल व कोणत्याही व्यवसाय करता येईल. अशाप्रकारे महात्मा गांधीजींनी वर्णव्यवस्थेद्वारे सामाजिक एकता प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

५) संरक्षण, तुरुंग व्यवस्था व न्यायव्यवस्था :

रामराज्यामध्ये प्रत्येकच व्यक्ती सदगुणी, सदाचारी, अहिंसक असेल असे नाही आणि म्हणून समाजामध्ये व्यक्तींचे संरक्षण व्हावे या उद्देशाने तुरुंगव्यवस्था, न्यायव्यवस्था यांची आवश्यकता महात्मा गांधीजींनी सांगितलेली आहे. पोलिसव्यवस्थेने समाजहित लक्षात घेऊन समाजकार्य केले पाहिजे. समाजातील स्वाधी, दूष्ट, गुन्हेगर, आरोगी, गुंडप्रवृत्तीच्या लोकांचे हृदय परिवर्तन करण्यावर भर दिला पाहिजे. अशा वाईट प्रवृत्तीच्या लोकांचे हृदयपरिवर्तन करून सुधारगृहात त्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून व्यावसायिक शिक्षण दिल्या गेले पाहिजे जेणे करून ते आपले भावी आयुष्य योग्य मार्गाने स्वकष्टाने स्वावलंबी जीवन जगू शकतील. त्याचप्रकारे समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला कमी वेळाला व कमी दरात न्याय मिळेल अशी न्यायव्यवस्था अस्तीत्वात असेल.

६) राज्याला अहिंसात्मक मार्गाने विरोध करण्याचा अधिकार :

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या राजराज्य संकल्पनेमध्ये राज्याचे कार्यक्षेत्र हे मर्यादीत आहे. राज्याने प्रतिबंधात्मक कृती करण्याऐवजी निवारणात्मक कृती करावी. व्यक्ती विकासाच्या मार्गातील अडथडे दूर करण्याचे काम राज्याने करावे. राज्य अमर्याद, अन्यायी कार्य करीत असेल तर राज्याला अहिंसात्मक मार्गाने विरोध करण्याचा अधिकार प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आहे. अशाप्रकारे रामराज्याचे आधारभूत घटक स्पष्ट करता येईल.

मुख्यप्राप्ति :

अशाप्रकारे राजकीय विचारांमध्ये राज्य या संकल्पनेला विरोध असे महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे व त्याविषयी महात्मा गांधीजींनी रामराज्य ही संकल्पना मांडलेली आहे. रामराज्य म्हणजे केवळ स्वप्नाळू कृतीचे राज्य नाही तर हे राज्य आपण अस्तीत्वात आणू शकतो. त्याला संपूर्ण समाजाच्या मानसिक परिवर्तनाची आवश्यकता आहे. संपूर्ण समाजाची

राजकीय विचार

मानसिकता ही सद्यःचारी, सद्बर्तनी, स्वाभिमानी, न्याय, निश्ठा, अहिंसा या गोष्टीवर अवलंबून असेल तर रामराज्य अस्तीत्वात येऊ शकेल व म्हणून रामराज्य या संकल्पनेला राजकीय विचारांमध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे.

संदर्भ :

- १) राजकीय सिद्धांत आणि राजकीय विचारक — डा. रोमर हारम, डा. जोसेफ मर्डी, विश्व पब्लिशर्स अँड डिस्ट्रिब्युटर्स, नागपूर, जून २०१४.
- २) आधुनिक भारतातील राजकीय विचारक — डॉ. भास्कर लक्ष्मण पोळे, पिंपळपुरे प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- ३) पारिवर्ताय आणि भारतीय विचारवंतांच्या संकल्पना — डॉ. प्रमोद विवे, डॉ. धर्मेन्द्र तेलंगोटे, श्री. साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर, डिसेंबर २०१९.
- ४) महात्माजीचे रामराज्य प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी छद्म या — एम. व्यंकटेश नायडू ठपराष्ट्रपती, लोकमत, ४ ऑक्टोबर २०१७.

