

**International Journal of Multidisciplinary
Research and Technology**

ISSN 2582-7359 | Peer Reviewed Journal, Impact Factor 6.325



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**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY**

Volume 4 Issue 07 November 2024 July 2024



NATIONAL SEMINAR

OPEN ACCESS HORIZONS

EXPLORING THE FUTURE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

26th & 27th July 2024



Sponsored by

**Indian Council of Social Science Research, (ICSSR)
New Delhi, India**

Organized by

**Library and Information Centre, Jawahar Education Society's,
Vaidyanath College, Parli-Vajirath, Dist. Beed (MS).**



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**Library and Information Centre
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VAIDYANATH COLLEGE

Arts Commerce and Science, Parli-(V) Dist. Beed. (MS) India. 431515

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Published By:

**Jawahar Education Society's Vaidyanath College Arts Commerce and Science, Parli-
Vajnath Dist. Beed (M.S.) India.**

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LIBRARY COLLECTION OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE AT UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD.

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Abstract

This paper contains the study of collection of printed materials as well as non printed materials in the Human Resource Development Centre Libraries. This paper study also the library automation and digital libraries at Human Resource Development Centre of University of Hyderabad.

1. Introduction

India falls a third with regard to the size of higher education system after USA and China. With UGC, as the top body which acts as an advisor to the India's government, maintains high standards and acts as a node between the state and central governments. Rapid advancement has been seen in the expansion of higher learning in India, particularly in the first decade of the 21st century. During the phase 2000-2011, as numerous as 20,000 colleges and 8 million plus students have got a place in the in post-secondary education system.

The Human Resource Development Centre will oversee the administration of using one or more national institutions and be responsible for planning, organizing, carrying out, overseeing, and assessing induction and orientation programs for recently hired college and university instructors. Refresher training for currently employed instructors as well as orientation sessions for senior administrators, department heads, officers, principals, and other relevant parties will be arranged by an HRDC. They'll assist with as well organize the student induction program and run the teacher induction program.

2. Objectives of the Research study:

1. To study the collection of printed materials of HRDC libraries.
2. To study non-printed materials of HRDC Libraries.
3. To study library automation and digital libraries of HRDC.

3. Plan of the Research Study:

Primary data has been collected by surveying the HRDC library with the help of a questionnaire.

The Researcher has gathered secondary information from the internet websites, annual reports of the HRDC, documents of the UGC, published research papers, yearbooks, research theses, research journals, newspapers and magazines.

4. Research Methodology & Collection of Data Tools:

Survey method is using for collection the data. Researcher design the questionnaire in this questionnaire structured/standardised and unstructured/non-standardised questions are used. In survey method researcher used the techniques of direct and indirect oral communication. The questions are set with the objectives.

Primary data has been collected by surveying the HRDC library with the help of a questionnaire. The secondary data available from annual reports, journals and websites.

5. Review of Literature:

Agarwal Vibhuti, (2000) provides a thorough overview of how to establish a serials collection in an academic library in his book "Library Serial Collection," which was published in 2000. The book provides further information about aspects of journals in print form. A brief addendum is located in the last chapter's few pages, where a small number of accessible electronic journals on Compact Disk Read Only Memory (CD ROM) diskettes

are discussed. Although online journals were widely accessible in 2000 and before, the author shows his ignorance or overexposure to situations that are print version oriented directly. The book is helpful to augment learning in any case, as many college libraries still choose to focus on print publications due to the increased cost of online journals.

According to Kumar, (2012) academic libraries are currently facing various difficulties. However, these difficulties can be addressed by using best practices, such as creating a virtual presence, web-based services, and information brochures. He comes to the conclusion that the institution's total performance would continuously improve as academic libraries follow best practices.

Shanmugam and Balasubramanian, (2020) published "Knowledge Sharing of E-Resources among Academic Staff College of Central University Pondicherry." In this study report According to the data, 34.21 percent of respondents visit the library to "prepare a course assignment." Other common reasons include reading newspapers, making notes, reading books and magazines, and learning about social activities. It is determined that respondents' attitudes towards the resources and knowledge sharing of the ASC at Pondicherry Central University are influenced by independent variables.

6. HRDC University of Hyderabad.

Table No. 6.1 HRDC Library Collection Printed Materials

Name of HRDC	No. of Books	No. of Titles	No. of Reference Books	No. of Other Books	Peer Review Journals	Bound Journals	Reports	Dissertations/Thesis	Institutional Publications	Newspapers	Project
University of Hyderabad	3822	-	105	30	3	25	-	-	-	1 to 5	314

The library has a collection of 3,822 books, 105 reference books, 30 other books, 3 peer reviewed journals, 25 bound journals, 1 to 5 newspapers and 314 projects. They have not responded to the question on no. of titles, reports, dissertation/thesis and institutional publications in the questionnaire. (Refer table no. 6.1)

Table No. 6.2 Library Collection Non-Printed Materials

Name of HRDC	E- Resources	INLIBNET N-LIST	DELNET	EDUSAT	UGC Consortia / University Remote Access	Multimedia Tools
University of Hyderabad	No	x	x	x	x	√

HRDC University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh has not subscribed to E- Resources only multimedia tools are shown in the library. (Refer table no. 6.2)

Table No. 6.3 Library Automation and Digital Library

Name of HRDC	LAN Facility	Digital Library	Library Software Name	Nature of Automation	Websites	Library websites
University of Hyderabad	Yes	No	No	In Process	Yes	No

Local Area Network (LAN) is available. There is no separate tab to library webpage on HRDC website. There is no any provision for digital library and library software. (Refer table no. 6.3)

7. Conclusions & Findings:

In the HRDC University of Hyderabad has not as much number of books in their libraries. library has to purchase books to every year in the allocated budget by University Grand Commission. Hyderabad city is the hub of information technology but in the HRDC Hyderabad University no any kind of provision of E – Resources in their libraries. Only LAN facility is available in the library but still library has not installed open-source software and not purchase the library software for library automation. Today is the world on technology, new trends in the library are adopted by the University of Hyderabad HRDC libraries.

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ZeichenJournal

UGC-CARE Approved Group 'II' journal

ISSN NO: 0932-4747

Scientific Journal Impact Factor – 4.7

ACCEPTANCE LETTER TO AUTHOR

Dear Author,

With reference to your paper submitted “A Case Study of Library Under University Grant Commission - Human Resource Development Centre at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad” we are pleased to accept the same for publication in **Zeichen Journal Volume 9, Issue 09, 2023**

Manuscript ID: ZJ/3617

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Best regards,
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Harihara Baskaran
Editor - in - Chief
Zeichen Journal

**A Case Study of Library Under University Grant Commission - Human Resource
Development Centre at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Aurangabad.**

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***Abstract:** This paper contain the survey of University Grant Commission (UGC) – Human Resource Development Centre (HRDC) at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mathawada University, Aurangabad. In this paper the researcher done the study of collection of library print as well as non print materials. To study whether qualified librarian is working and lastly to study the library automations and best practices for the library.*

Keywords: UGC, HRDC, Collection, Librarian, Library Automations.

1. Introduction:

Establishment & its activities: In pursuance of the Programme of Action of NPE (1986), the UGC has set up Academic Staff Colleges in the Country for enhancing the professional competence of the teachers in higher education. The teachers are the future managers of education enterprise. Therefore, they must develop insight into the dynamics of working in the education system. The role of ASC is to inculcate an appropriate Teaching and Research skills in the participants of RC/OC and provide them an opportunity to interact, reflect and introspect about social expectations. The Executive Council (presently Management Council) at its meeting held on 31-12-1987 accepted the ASC scheme sponsored by UGC at this University as per Govt. resolution bearing No. UGC/1487-719/UNI-3/Cell dated 8th July, 1987. Accordingly, the UGC established the ASC in this University in October, 1987. The Academic Staff College in this University organizes specially designed Orientation Courses with the objectives of improving the teachers understanding about social problems and seeking appropriate solutions, inculcating teaching skill, equipping them with professional management skill, and developing them into vibrant and integrated personalities. The ASC also organizes Refresher Courses in different subjects for updating and upgrading the knowledge of teachers and to train themselves in the latest processes, Methodologies and techniques of teaching.

In 2015, the ambit of Academic Staff College had further been extended and became the Human Resource Development Centre. Therefor in this paper researcher mention the Human Resource Development Centre instead of Academic Staff Colleges.

2. Objectives of the Research study:

1. To Study the collection of print and non-printed materials of HRDC Libraries.
2. To study whether qualified librarian is working with HRDC Libraries.
3. To study the library automations physical resources, library budget and best practices.

3. Plan of the Research Study:

Primary data has been collected by surveying the HRDC library with the help of a questionnaire.

The Researcher has gathered secondary source of information from the internet websites, annual reports of the HRDC, documents of the UGC, published research papers, yearbooks, research theses, research journals, newspapers and magazines.

4. Research Methodology & Collection of Data Tools:

Survey method is using for collection the data. Researcher design the questionnaire in this questionnaire structured/standardised and unstructured/non-standardised questions are used. In survey method researcher used the techniques of direct and indirect oral communication. The questions are set with the objectives.

Primary data has been collected by surveying the HRDC library with the help of a questionnaire. The secondary data available from annual reports, journals and websites.

5. Review of Literature:

Falguni Satsangi, (2012), in his study titled, "An Evaluative Study of Functioning of Academic Staff College in India and Its Impact". The researcher has concluded that, The Academic Staff Colleges established by the UGC are conducting specially designed Academic Staff orientation programmes for newly appointed assistant professor and refresher courses for in service teachers. The study carried out during the UGC sponsored Orientation and Refresher Programmes in their respective ASCs in year 2009 and 2010-11.

Kamble Veena, (2012), entitled paper "Awareness of Information and Computer Literacy among Teachers: A Case Study" in this research paper researcher done the case study of teacher to awareness of information and computer literacy.

AP, SHANMUGAM and P, Balasubramanian, (2020), "Knowledge Sharing of E-Resources among Academic Staff College of Central University Pondicherry." in this research paper It is understood that 34.21 per cent of respondents visit the library for "Preparing a course assignment" followed by Newspaper reading, preparing notes, Read Books / Magazines and to know the Social Activities. It is concluded that independent variables influence respondents to attitude towards the resources knowledge sharing of academic staff college, Pondicherry central university.

6. HRDC Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra:

Table No. 6.1 General Information about HRDC Library.

Sr. No	Name of HRDC	Qualified Librarian	Experience	Gender	No. of Library staff	I.T. Qualified Staff	Library Advisory Committee	Library Working Hours
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Yes	10 to 15	Female	0	No	No	8

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra was established in the year 2000. A qualified librarian is working with a single library staff who is having 10 to 15 years' experience. Information Technology (I.T.) qualified staff is there in the library itself by Librarian. The library advisory committee has not made, library working for 8 hours per day.(Refer table no. 6.1)

Table No. 6.2 HRDC Library Collection Printed Materials

Sr. No	Name of HRDC	No. of Books	No. of Titles	No. of Reference Books	No. of Other Books	Peer Review Journals	Bound Journals	Reports	Dissertations/Thesis	Institutional Publications	Newspapers	Project
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	4622	4022	200	300	5	-	-	-	-	1 to 5	-

The library has a collection of 4,622 books, 4,022 titles, 200 reference books, 300 other books and 1 to 5 newspapers they have not given the answers of peer reviews journal, bound journals, reports, thesis, institutional publications and projects in the questionnaire.(Refer table no. 6.2)

Table No. 6.3 Library Collection Non-Printed Materials

Sr. No	Name of HRDC	E-Resources	INLIBNET N-LIST	DELNET	EDUSAT	UGC Consortia / University Remote Access	Multimedia Tools
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Yes	√	×	×	√	√

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra has subscribed E-Resources. Library Network (INFLIBNET) and University Grant Commission (UGC) – Consortia. Multimedia tools are shown in the library. (Refer table no. 6.3)

Table No. 6.4 HRDC Library Services

Sr. No	Name of HRDC	Circulation of Books	Periodical Service	Reference Service	Reprographics Service	Referral Service	Newspaper Clipping Service	Inter Library Loan	Bibliographical Service	Selective Disseminations Service	Current Awareness	Rare /Manuscripts	Reading Room Facility	Internet Facility
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	×	√	√

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra has provided the services like circulations, periodicals, reference, reprographic, referral, newspaper clipping, inter library loan, bibliography, selective dissemination, current awareness, rare/manuscript, reading room and internet facility.(Refer table no. 6.4)

Table No. 6.5 Library Budget

Sr. No.	Name of HRDC	Budget	Name of the Agency	Library Audit	Library Stock Verifications	Stock Verifications Period
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Yes	UGC	Yes	Yes	Yearly

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra has given the information about their Budget. University Grant Commission has provided the library budgets. The library audit was done and also stock verification is done and period of stock verification yearly. (Refer table no. 6.5)

Table No. 6.6 Physical Resources

Sr. No.	Name of HRDC	Library Building Independent	Part of HRDC	Library Building Sustainable for Library Purposes	Total Area of the Library	OPAC	Suggestion Box
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	No	Yes	Yes	3200 Sq.ft.	Yes	Yes

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra library is the part of the HRDC. No separate building is built for library. The present building is sustainable for the library purpose. Total area of library is 3200 Sq. ft. library has Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) and suggestion box for user.(Refer table no. 6.6)

Table No. 6.7 Library Infrastructure

Sr. No.	Name of HRDC	Drinking Water	Toilet/Wash Room	Ladies Common Room	First Aid Box	CCTV	Fire Extinguishers
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	√	√	√	√	√	√

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra library infrastructure has provided drinking water, toilet/wash room, ladies common room, first aid box, Closed – Circuit Television (CCTV) and fire extinguisher.(Refer table no. 6.7)

Table No. 6.8 Library Infrastructure I.T. Based

Sr. No.	Name of HRDC	Computer System	Main Server	Fax Machine	Modem	Scanner	Printer	Bar-Code Machin	Bar- Code Reader	Reprographic Unit	Web Camera	UPS	Generator
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	√	√	√	√	√	√	×	×	√	√	√	√

HRDC Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra library has computer systems, main server, fax machine, modem, scanner, printer, reprographic unit, web camera, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) and generator.(Refer table no. 6.8)

Table No. 6.9 Library Automation and Networks

Sr. No.	Name of HRDC	LAN Facility	Digital Library	Library Software Name	Nature of Automation	Websites	Library websites	MOU with Other Libraries	Feedback form for Library	SWOC Analysis
1	Dr. B.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad	Yes	Yes	SOUL	In Process	Yes	No	No	No	No

Local Area Network (LAN) facility is available. Using Software for University Library (SOUL) and nature of automation in process. No separate library webpage on HRDC websites. Library feedback form is not available. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) is not seen. Library has not done their Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Challenges analysis (SWOC). They do not have any kind best practices and suggestion of the library. (Refer table no. 6.8)

7. Conclusions:

In the HRDC Dr. B.A.M. University qualified librarian is working with 10 to 15 years' experience. Information Technology qualified staff is not seen in the library. Collection of print and not printed material are available. Library provided all the services to users.

Software for University Library (SOUL) are using for automations. University Gant Commission sanctions the budget for the library. HRDC library could not adopt any kind of the best practices for the library.

8. Findings:

1. Qualified Librarian is working with HRDC.
2. Provided all library services.
3. Well occupied infrastructure with IT. Based.
4. Software for University Library (SOUL) is used for library automations

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Volume 11, Issue 1 (VI)

ISSN: 2394 – 7780

January - March 2024



**International Journal of
Advance and Innovative Research**

Indian Academicians and Researchers Association
www.iaraedu.com



Scientific Journal Impact Factor

CERTIFICATE OF INDEXING (SJIF 2022)

This certificate is awarded to

International Journal of Advance & Innovative Research
(ISSN: 2394-7780)

The Journal has been positively evaluated in the SJIF Journals Master List evaluation process
SJIF 2018 = 7.46

SJIF (A division of InnoSpace)



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श्री. राजू रामदास तुपे

ग्रंथपाल, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू महाविद्यालय, छत्रपती संभाजीनगर.

सारांश

महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी आणि ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे पाच सिद्धांत यावर हा लेख आधारित आहे. या लेखांमध्ये विद्यार्थी महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथालयाचा वापर कसा करतात आणि ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे पाच नियम हे विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी कसे फायद्यासाठी आहे हे सांगण्यात आले. वाढीसाठी संख्या वाचकांची तसेच डॉ. एस.आर.रंगनाथन यांच्या पाच नियमांचा कसा वापर करता येईल आणि ग्रंथालय कसे समृद्ध करता येईल या विषयावर हा शोध निबंध आधारित आहे.

प्रस्तावना

डॉ. एस.आर.रंगनाथन भारतीय ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे जनक म्हणून ओळखले जातात. त्यांनी 1931 मध्ये ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे पाच सूत्रे सांगितले, बनवली होती. या सूत्रांच्या आधारे ग्रंथालयाचा कारभार आणि ग्रंथपालांनी कसे काम करावे असे सांगण्यात आले आहे. डॉ.आर.एस. रंगनाथन यांनी 1924 मध्ये लायब्ररी सायन्सच्या पाच कायद्यांची कल्पना केली देणारी स्वरूप मूर्त कायद्यांना या विधाने 1928 मध्ये तयार करण्यात आली. प्रथम कायदे हे 1931 मध्ये रंगनाथन यांच्या ग्रंथालय विज्ञानाचे पाच कायदे *Five Laws of Library Science* नावाच्या क्लासिक पुस्तकात प्रकाशित झाले. त्यात या पाच सूत्रांचा विस्तृत अशी माहिती दिलेली आहे. ग्रंथालय शास्त्राच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी किंवा जे ग्रंथालय शास्त्राच्या अभ्यास करतात त्यांनी हे पाच नियम किंवा हे पाच कायदे किंवा आपण असे म्हणू शकतो की हे पाच सूत्रे कधीही न विसरता यावर आधारित ग्रंथालयाचा कारभार केला पाहिजे. या लेखांमध्ये अनुभवातून या पाच सूत्रांची माहिती सादर करत आहे.

उद्दिष्टे

- 1) पाच नियमांची माहिती व्हावी.
- 2) ग्रंथालयाचा कारभार बघताना या पाच सूत्रांचा वापर.
- 3) ग्रंथपालांनी या पाच सूत्रांचा वापर करून वाचकांना ग्रंथालय सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.

गृहीतके

- 1) महाविद्यालय ग्रंथपाल असो किंवा इतर कुठलाही ग्रंथपाल असो तो या पाच सूत्रांचा वापर ग्रंथालयात करतच असतो.
- 2) या पाच सूत्रांचा वापर करूनच ग्रंथालयाचा कारभार हा सुव्यवस्थेत चालतो.
- 3) ग्रंथपाल हे या पाच सूत्रांचा वापर करून आपल्या वाचकांना ग्रंथालयात जास्तीत जास्त आकर्षित करू शकतात, जेणेकरून ग्रंथालयात वाचकांची संख्या अधिक होण्यास मदत होते.

ग्रंथालय शास्त्राची पाच सूत्रे Five law of Library Science

1. ग्रंथ उपयोगासाठी असतात (Books are for use)
2. प्रत्येक वाचकासाठी ग्रंथ (Every reader his/her book)
3. प्रत्येक ग्रंथासाठी वाचक (Every books its read)
4. वाचकांचा वेळ वाचावा (Save the time of the reader)
5. ग्रंथालय ही वर्धिष्णू संस्था आहे (Library is a growing organism)

ग्रंथ उपयोगासाठी असतात या पहिल्या सूत्रामध्ये

डॉ. एस. आर. रंगनाथन यांनी हे सांगितले आहे पुस्तक हे वाचकांसाठी आहे आणि पुस्तके वापरले पाहिजे. यासाठी ग्रंथपालांनी त्यांच्या ग्रंथालयात वेळोवेळी ग्रंथ प्रदर्शन ठेवून विद्यार्थ्यांना नवनवीन ग्रंथ दिसतील असे उपक्रम राबविले पाहिजे किंवा ग्रंथालयात नवीन खरेदी केलेले पुस्तक हे कपाट किंवा रॅक मध्ये ठेवण्याच्या अगोदर त्याचे न्यू अरायव्हल म्हणून ग्रंथ प्रदर्शन ठेवले पाहिजे. जेणेकरून वाचकांना हवे असलेले पुस्तक भेटू शकते. ग्रंथ उपयोगासाठी असतात यासाठी ग्रंथालयाची मांडणी ग्रंथपालांनी व्यवस्थित केली पाहिजे. वाचकांना प्रत्येक ग्रंथ दिसेल किंवा ओपन एक्सेस ही दिला पाहिजे. पण जर आपण ग्रंथालय स्टाफ, ग्रंथालय स्टाफिंग पॅटर्नचा अभ्यास केला तर हे लहान महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथपाल हे ओपन एक्सेस सेवा देऊ शकत नाही. यावर मार्ग म्हणून ग्रंथपालांनी नवीन विद्यार्थ्यांना लायब्ररी ओरिएंटेशन मध्ये ग्रंथालयामध्ये कुठली, कुठली सेवा दिली जाते तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांना स्टॅक एरियामध्ये नेऊन प्रत्येक रॅक किंवा कपाट दाखवून आपण एक पुस्तकांची ओझरती ओळख देऊ शकतो. जर

तुमचे ग्रंथालय हे संगणकीकृत असेल तर तुमच्या ग्रंथालय सॉफ्टवेअरच्या मदतीने पुस्तकांची यादी स्वरूपात एक फाईल ग्रंथालयात ठेवली पाहिजे. त्या यादीमध्ये विषय स्वरूपात तसेच लेखक स्वरूपात यादी असली तर वाचक त्या यादीनुसार लेखक किंवा विषयानुसार त्यांना हवे असलेले ग्रंथ घेऊ शकतात.

दुसरा नियम प्रत्येक वाचकासाठी ग्रंथ

पहिल्या नियमानुसार ग्रंथालयाची मांडणी तसेच पुस्तके किंवा ग्रंथ देण्याच्या सुविधा यामध्ये आपण जर आपल्या ग्रंथालयात वाचकांना हवे असलेले पुस्तक सोमवार ते शनिवार म्हणजेच कुठलाही वेळापत्रक न ठरवता वाचकांना पुस्तके दिली पाहिजे. महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयात कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान असे विभाग असतात. ग्रंथालयातून पुस्तके वाचकांना उपलब्ध करण्यासाठी वेळापत्रक बनवतात. त्यामध्ये उदाहरण म्हणून सोमवार ते मंगळवार कला विभागासाठी, बुधवार ते गुरुवार वाणिज्य विभागासाठी आणि शुक्रवार ते शनिवार विज्ञान विभागासाठी असे वेळापत्रक महाविद्यालयीन ग्रंथालयात असते. या दुसऱ्या सूत्रामध्येही ग्रंथालय विभागात काम करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांची संख्या यावर ही अवलंबून आहे. जेथे जास्त कर्मचारी ग्रंथालयात काम करतात ते नक्कीच वाचकांना हवे असलेली पुस्तक उपलब्ध करून देऊ शकतात. महाविद्यालय ग्रंथालयात जेव्हा ग्रंथ खरेदी केली जाते त्यामध्ये वाचकांनीही हवे असलेले ग्रंथ जर महाविद्यालयात उपलब्ध नसेल तर ते ग्रंथपालाला सुचित करून ती ग्रंथ मागवण्याबाबत जे क्विझेशन फॉर्म जो ग्रंथालयात असतो तो भरून ग्रंथपालाला दिला पाहिजे.

ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचा तिसरा नियम प्रत्येक ग्रंथासाठी वाचक

आज जर महाविद्यालयीन वाचकांची स्थिती बघता हा नियम फक्त विद्यार्थी किंवा वाचक त्यांना परीक्षेत पास होण्यासाठी जे ग्रंथ महाविद्यालयात उपलब्ध आहे त्याच ग्रंथाचा वापर विद्यार्थी करतात किंवा त्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रामांमध्ये काही प्रोजेक्ट दिला तर विद्यार्थी संदर्भ सेवेतील ग्रंथ वापरतात. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी हे ग्रंथालय शास्त्राचे तिसरा सिद्धांत म्हणजेच प्रत्येक ग्रंथासाठी वाचक यासाठी ग्रंथपालांनी ग्रंथालयाच्या पहिल्या सूत्रांमध्ये जशी सेवा आपण देतो त्या सेवेचा अवलंब केला पाहिजे म्हणजे विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या अभ्यासाच्या व्यतिरिक्त इतर ग्रंथ ही वापरतील. तसे जर बघता हे युग हे तंत्रज्ञानावर अवलंबून आहे. हवी असलेली माहिती विदिन सेकण्ड मध्ये आपण इंटरनेट मध्ये शोधतो. म्हणूनही विद्यार्थ्यांचा ग्रंथ वापरण्याचा कल कमी झालेला दिसतो. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमाचीच पुस्तकेच जास्त वापरताना दिसतात.

ग्रंथालयाचा चौथा सिद्धांत वाचकांचा वेळ वाचावा

या चौथ्या सिद्धांतामध्ये जसे की दुसऱ्या सिद्धांतामध्ये मांडले होते की ग्रंथालयाचा वेळापत्रक नुसार किंवा कुठलेही वेळापत्रक न ठेवता वाचकांना पुस्तके उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजे. यामध्येही ग्रंथालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांची संख्या अवलंबून आहे. या सिद्धांतामध्ये आपण जर वाचकांना ऑनलाइन पब्लिक कॅटलॉग उपलब्ध करून दिला तर त्यांना हवे असलेले ग्रंथ ते डिमांड करू शकतात. तसेच या चौथ्या सिद्धांतांमध्ये ग्रंथपालांनी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून वाचकांना ग्रंथ उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजे. महाविद्यालय स्तरावर महाविद्यालयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमाच्या वेळापत्रकामध्ये एक तास ग्रंथालयाचाही ठेवला पाहिजे म्हणजेच विद्यार्थी त्यामध्ये त्यांना हवे असलेले ग्रंथ घेऊ शकतात. असे वेळापत्रक शक्यतो शाळेमध्ये आपल्याला दिसते. पण महाविद्यालयात विद्यार्थ्यांचे अभ्यासक्रमाचे वेळापत्रक संपल्यावर किंवा एखाद्या फ्री लेक्चर किंवा मध्यंतरी भोजनाची सुटी असेल तेव्हाच विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथालयाचा वापर करता येतो.

पाचवा सिद्धांत ग्रंथालय ही वर्षिष्णू संस्था आहे

या सिद्धांतामध्ये डॉ. रंगनाथन यांनी ग्रंथालय हे जैविक म्हणजे सजीव असून या दृष्टीतून पाहिले आहे. ते म्हणजे ग्रंथालयात प्रत्येक वर्षी पुस्तकांची, ग्रंथांची संख्या ही वाढली पाहिजे त्याचप्रमाणे वाचकांची ही संख्या वाढली पाहिजे. ग्रंथालय हे नॉन प्रॉफिट बेस ऑर्गनायझेशन असले पाहिजे. ग्रंथालय यामध्ये जसे ग्रंथांची पुस्तकांची वाढ होते आणि या बरोबरच ग्रंथालय कर्मचाऱ्यांची ही संख्या ही ग्रंथालयात वाढली पाहिजे. ग्रंथालयात पुस्तकांच्या वाचकांच्या आणि कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या वाढीसोबत ग्रंथालयाची इमारत यामध्ये ग्रंथालयाचा वाचन कक्ष यामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त विद्यार्थी बसतील याचाही विचार केला पाहिजे. तसेच जर ग्रंथालयात डिजिटल लायब्ररी सेवा देत असेल तर त्यामध्येही संगणकांची संख्या वाढली पाहिजे. हा ग्रंथालयाचा पाचवा सिद्धांत एकूणच ग्रंथालयाच्या चारही सिद्धांतांचा वापर चांगला प्रकारे केला तर हा पाचवा सिद्धांत स्वयंचलित पूर्ण होतो.

निष्कर्ष

एकूण आजची महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांची स्थिती बघता महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी हे फक्त क्रमिक पुस्तकांवर भर देतात. महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांना संदर्भ सेवा, डिक्शनरी असे पुस्तके क्वचितच वापरताना दिसतात. एकूणच बघता महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी हे ग्रंथालयाचा वापर फक्त आणि फक्त परीक्षा किंवा प्रोजेक्ट पूर्ण करण्यासाठी करतात. महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थी हे अवांतर वाचन करताना दिसत नाहीत. यामध्ये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचाही फार मोठा धोकाही आपण म्हणू शकतो आणि फायदाही म्हणू शकतो. पण आपण असे म्हणतो की ग्रंथालय हे महाविद्यालयाचे हृदय असते आणि ग्रंथालयातील संदर्भ सेवा हा ग्रंथालयाचा कणा असतो पण आज जर तसे बघता महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी हा ग्रंथालयापासून म्हणजेच वाचनापासून दूर चाललेला दिसत आहे.

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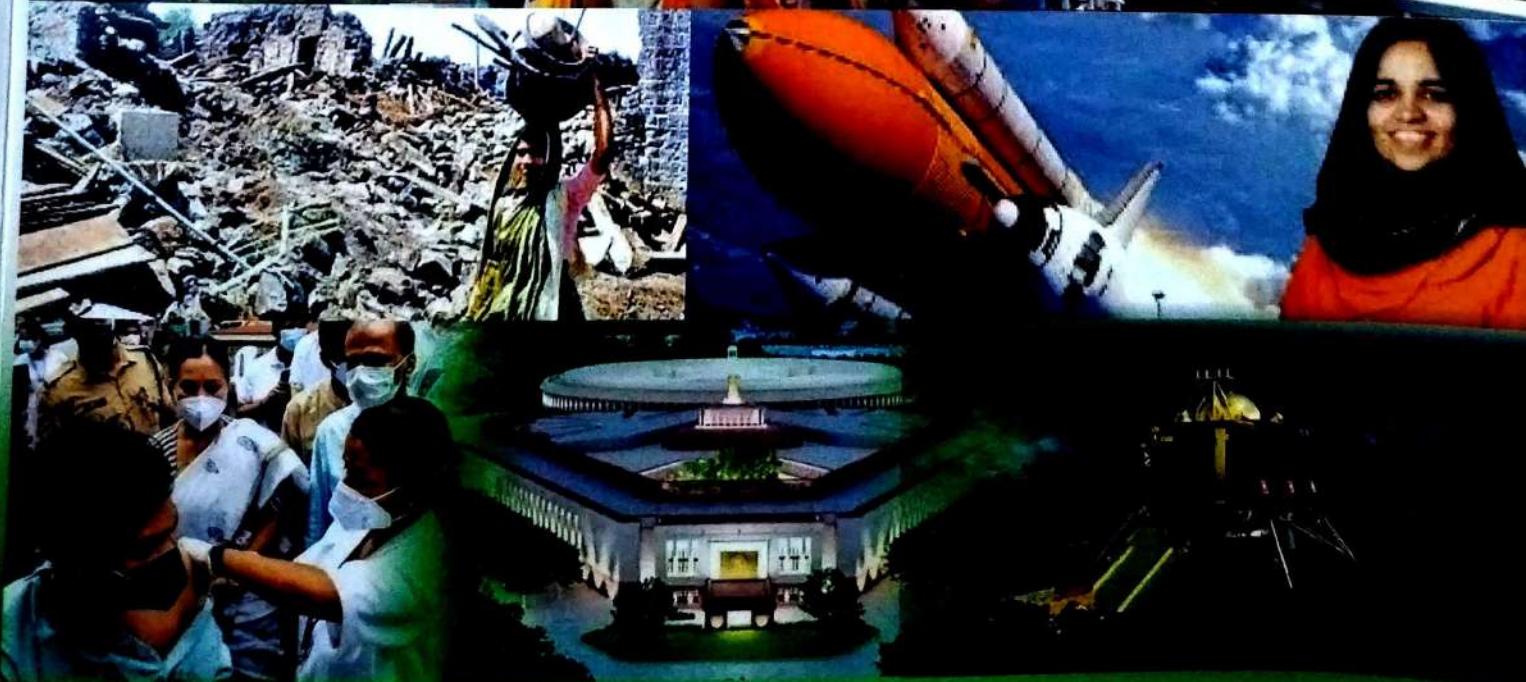
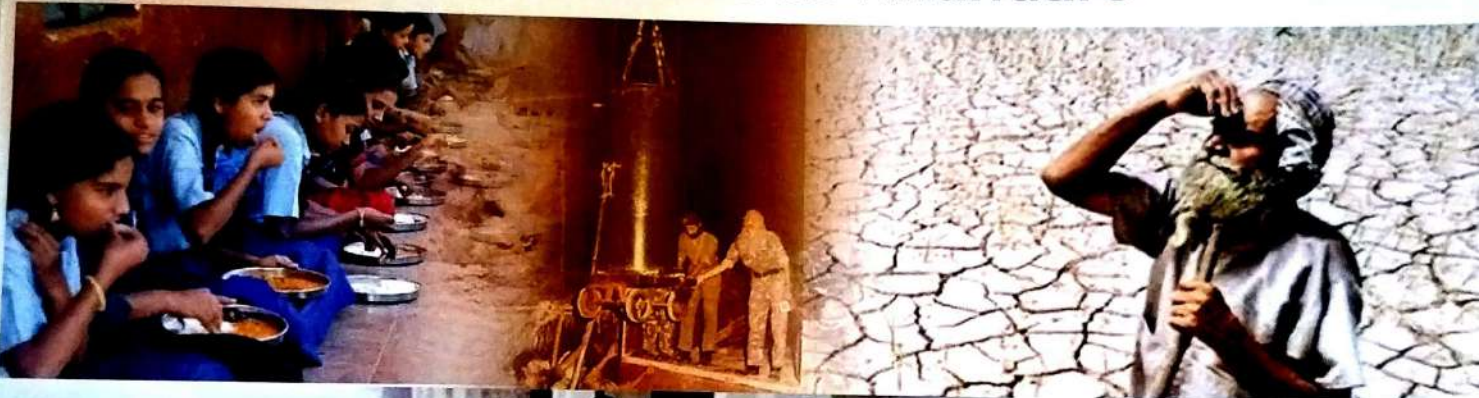


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National Education Policy 2020: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract: -

The paper has tried to discuss about the importance of National Education Policy 2020 [NEP] of India which has been going to implemented in the current year. Because of its radical changes in the Indian education system education becomes one of the most powerful tools for transforming the whole nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Both education and technology are interconnected and technology plays a crucial role in imparting education during challenging situation which is evident during the COVID-19 crisis (Bidisha Chakraborty, 2022). So that, authors have tried to evaluate the opportunities and challenges in front of NEP-2020 in this paper.

Keywords: -

National Education Policy 2020, NEP-2020, Opportunities and challenges, Students and Teachers.

Introduction: -

The first National Education Policy in India was implemented in 1968. Then the second National Education Policy was implemented in 1986. The same policy was amended in 1992 and is still in force today. For the last 34 years, there has been no drastic change in the education policy of the nation, on the contrary, the social, economic and educational needs of the country are changing in a revolutionary manner. It is because of this that many challenges and opportunities are being created in front of the nation. It is imperative to skill the citizens of the India to face these future challenges and take advantage of the upcoming opportunities. Keeping this aspect in mind, the foundation of the new National Education Policy 2020 has been laid.

Research Methodology: -

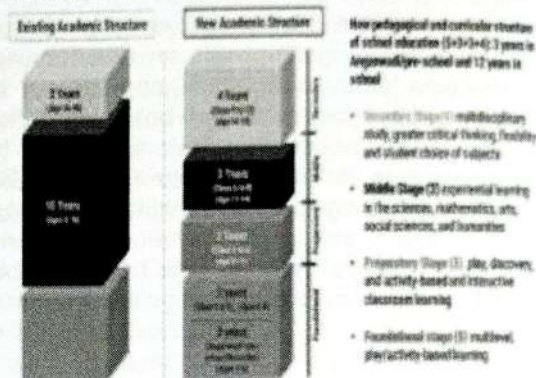
The present study is completely dependent on secondary source materials. The secondary data has been collected from deferent sources such as websites, book1s, daily newspaper, journal articles and magazine.

National Education Policy 2020 and changes: -

In the New Education Policy, the previous structure of 10+2+3 has been changed to

5+3+3+4. It covers education from foundation level graduate level.

Transforming Curricular & Pedagogical Structure



The National Education Policy 2020 was drafted under the chairmanship of K. Kasturi Ranjan.

The National Education Policy 2020 can be mainly divided into six components 1) School Education 2) Higher Education 3) Language 4) Technology 5) Financial Matters 6) Implementation. Fundamental changes are found at each of these stages. Such as, changes in the structure of education, changes in curriculum, expected changes in teaching methods, changes in teacher recruitment and qualification, addition of technology in the education process. The administration, teachers, students, parents, management etc. as the constituents of the education system will have to face many changes.

National Education Policy 2020 and Opportunities: -

Opportunities for students

1. Quality Education: -

The emphasis of National Education Policy 2020 on raising the standard of education from school to higher education creates access to quality education.

2. Interest Based Education: -

Due to the flexible policy of course selection, students can study according to their interest and needs under the National Education Policy 2020.

Technology Proficiency: -

Subjects like coding at the pre-secondary level and artificially intelligence at the secondary level will be taught to make the students technologically proficient.

Development of Employable Skills: -

The policy of promoting hands-on and experiential provides opportunities for students to develop employable skills.

Learning at your convenience: -

Students are given the opportunity to study either online or offline, and through this strategy students can study at their own convenience and time.

Scholarship: -

For quality development and to create equal educational opportunities for all varies scholarship have been aimed in this National Education Policy 2020, thereby creating an opportunity for educational quality development.

Multilingualism: -

A policy of learning foreign language alongside the mother tongue at school level or in higher education creates opportunities to become multilingual.

Opportunity for Teachers

1. Opportunity for meritorious: -

According to the new National Education Policy 2020, more emphasis is placed on quality in the teacher qualification and selection process, thus meritorious persons get an opportunity to work in the field of education.

2. Employment Opportunity: -

The National Education Policy 2020, envisages setting up of new educational institutions to bring maximum number of children in-to the education stream. This creates a large employment opportunity in the education sector.

3. Opportunity for professional development: -

The National Education Policy 2020 envisages that a person working in the education sector should continuously develop his/her professional development. Also, complementary opportunities have been included in this policy.

4. Opportunity to work at international level: -

Clubbing of various academic departments or institutes created opportunities for teachers to work at national and international level.

5. Scope for innovation: -

With the help of various teaching methods and technology, opportunities have been created for the teacher to implement innovation and develop quality.

6. Research and quality development: -

Efforts will be made to provide funds for research work through various means this policy NEP-2020, thus accelerating both research and quality work.

National Education Policy 2020 and Challenges

Challenges for Students

1. Making Adjustments: -

Students who have been standing in the old educational policy curriculum for a few years find it challenging to adapt the new educational policy changes to the curriculum and learning style.

2. Physical Tools: -

Students will be introduced to advanced technologies like coding, artificial intelligence, while doing this work they will need to learn physical tools like computers, laptop, internet etc. Making these tools available will certainly be a challenge for students.

3. Cyber Security: -

While studying various subjects through online, students have to use different types of applications and websites, there is a possibility of students straying from the goal, so cyber security can be a very big challenge.

Challenges for Teachers

1. Teacher Education: -

It is a necessary to produce teachers who are suitable for imparting the education expected by the new national education policy 2020 in school and colleges, for that, it is necessary to make drastic changes in the education for teachers.

2. Up-to-date technology: -

Teachers need to have up-to-date knowledge of technology to teach in accordance with the new National Education Policy 2020, and in the current situation technology is used to a limited extent in teaching. So, learning technology can be a challenging task.

3. Selection process of teachers: -

As the National Education Policy 2020 expects more transparency and quality in the selection process of teachers, it is likely that the selection process will be implemented with same level of difficulty.

Conclusion: -

Among the various components of education, the opportunities and challenges faced by the National Education Policy were presented considering only the students and the teachers. Similarly, this National Education Policy can bring various opportunities and challenges in front of the government administration, founders, curriculum development board, parents etc.

The draft of new National Education Policy 2020 has been prepared by considering

the comprehensive views of common citizens, teachers, students, administration officials and education experts in the country. From the point of view that there will be no error, it is seen that a lot of efforts have been made, but considering the geographical and social diversity of our country, some challenging situation may arise. But if this situation is looked at from a positive point of view, one can try to overcome it and create a golden opportunity.

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After
COVID-19

Indian Development

Opportunities and Challenges

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Agro Based Industry in Marathwada Region opportunity and Challenges

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Abstract

Agro based industries contributing one of the greatest role to the promotion of rural development and industrial activities so this kind of industries commonly located at rural and semi-urban area only besides which requires low investment so this kind of industries very suitable for less developed countries like India. Presently, agro based industries growth is very stagnant because lack of capital so this factor affects the low employment generation activates particularly in rural area. However, agro-based industries contribute rural development and expansion of industrial activities. The present paper results discussed that increasing of industrial units, employment and investment situation in Marathwada and Maharashtra.

Keywords: *Agro based Industry, Agriculture, Small farmers, Employment,*

Introduction

India Dependence on agricultural sector, particularly on crop cultivation has resulted in widespread unemployment and underemployment in the country. The agricultural sector is characterized by ever declining land-man ratio, predominance of small and fragment land holdings and increasing application of labour saving production technologies. Thus it is being increasingly realized now a days that the very capacity of the agricultural sector is not enough to absorb the growing labour force. While the labour absorptive capacity of agriculture appeared to be limited, the growth of the labour-intensive rural agro-based non-farm sector is seen as a critical component of rural transformation. In the process, the major role is ascribed to manufacturing activity so as to take advantage of the vast potential rural demand for industrial goods. Government of India has been encouraging certain activities in the sphere of non-farm sector, agro-processing being one of them. Agro-processing is necessarily a process of value adding activity to agricultural production and thus makes agriculture a more effective contributor to industrial growth establishing agriculture-industry linkages.

India has made vast progress overtime in providing food security for its people and has become largely self-reliant in agriculture. Accordingly, the policy focus has shifted from attaining self-sufficiency to generating higher and stable income for the farming population. Food processing industry (FPI) is one area which has the potential to add value to farm output, create alternate employment opportunities, improve exports and strengthen the domestic supply chain. India, with about 11.2 per cent of total arable land in the world, is ranked first in the production of milk, pulses and jute, second in fruits and vegetables and third in cereals (Government of India, 2019). It is also the sixth largest food and grocery market in the world

Agro based industries, the basic elements are inputs drawn from agriculture and their inputs processing to suit the requirement of the consumers. The agro industries thus provide the crucial farm – industry linkage which help accelerate agricultural development by creating backward and forward linkages. The growth in agro- based industries has a big potential to trigger development through adding value to the farmers produce, generating employment opportunities and increasing farmer's net income. This in turn motivates the farmers for better productivity and opens up possibilities of industrial development the processed products also have the processed products also have a large export potential.

Objective of Study

- 1) To Present a profile of the agro based industries and the recent trend
- 2) To Study the Agro Base Industry in Marathwada Region opportunity and Challenges
- 3) To study the employment potential from Agro Based Industries

Research Methodology

To complete this study secondary data is used. The data is collected from Annual reports, journals, magazines, books and related websites, data on unorganized manufacturing and Annual Survey of Industries data for the organized segment.

1.1 Agro Based Industries

1. Agro-produce processing units

They merely process the raw material so that it can be preserved and transported at cheaper cost. No new product is manufactured. Ex: Rice mills, Dal mills etc.

2. Agro-produce manufacturing units

Manufacture entirely new products. Finishing goods will entirely different from its original raw material. Ex: sugar factories, Bakery. Solvent extraction units, Textile mills etc.

3. Agro-inputs manufacturing units

Industrial units which produce goods either for mechanization of agriculture or for increasing productivity come under this type Ex: Agriculture implements, Seed industries, Pumbset, Fertilizer and pesticide units etc.

4. Agro service centre

Agro service centre are workshops and service centre which are engaged in repairing and servicing of pump sets, diesel engines, tractors and all type of farm equipment

1.2 Agro Based Industries in India

Agro industry is an enterprise that processes raw materials, including ground and tree crops as well as livestock. The degree of processing can vary tremendously, ranging from the cleaning and grading of apples to the milling of rice, to the cooking, mixing, and chemical alteration that create a texturized vegetable food agro industries can be roughly categorized according to the degree the raw material is transformed. In general, capital investment, technological complexity and management requirements increase in proportion with the degree of transformation.

Table 1. Agro Based Industries in India

S. No	Description	Industries	Productive Capital*	Workers
1.	Food Products	45346	31979802	2232679
2.	Textiles	21645	34860635	2797123
3.	Rubber and plastic products	14147	15579179	566790
4.	Tobacco Products	3894	2320788	485799
5.	Beverages	3104	4772404	232335
6.	Paper and paper products	7621	6526813	284137
7.	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling, seed processing for propagation	4412	2385827	87256
8.	Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	5423	988755	71143
	Total	105592	99414203	6757262

*Capital measured as Rs. in Lakh
Source: Annual Survey Industries 2018-19

Table No. 1 shows that, as per the Annual survey of industries 2018-19, there are 105592 agro based industries with 6757262

Apoorv Publishing House, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

workers and its productive capacity amounted to 99414203 lakhs.

Agro based industries can provide increasing employment opportunities to the landless poor's and rural peoples. Agro based industries will help to diversification of rural economy it will help to reduce extreme dependence only on agriculture which makes for instability of rural economy. Agro based industries would help to solve the unemployment and under-employment especially among landless agricultural labour and tribal population.

1.2 FDI in Agro Based Industries

The Agro Based Industries was opened to 100 per cent foreign direct investment under the automatic route. Further, in 2017 100 per cent FDI under the Government route for retail trading, including through e-commerce, is permitted in respect of food products manufactured and/or produced in India. While the flow of FDI to this sector has increased over the years its share was still low at less than 2 per cent in 2018-19 (Table 6).

Over the years, India has been able to attract investment from food and beverages companies like Nestle, Cargill, McCain, Mondelez, Pepsi, Coco cola etc., and also from retail trade companies like Amazon, Walmart, etc. (Government of India, 2017). In 2018, Mondelez International invested US\$15 million in India for research after investing US \$190 million in a green field project in Andhra Pradesh. Similarly,

Table 6: FDI Inflows in Indian Agro Based Industries (US \$ million)

Year	FDI to India	FDI in food processing	Share of FDI in FDI inflows (%)
2010-11	29,029	189	0.6
2011-12	32,952	170	0.5
2012-13	26,953	401	1.5
2013-14	30,763	3,983	12.9
2014-15	35,283	516	1.5
2015-16	44,907	506	1.1
2016-17	42,215	727	1.7
2017-18	39,431	905	2.3
2018-19	43,302	628	1.5

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Food Processing industries and Database on the Indian Economy.

Cargill, agro-food company based in USA invested in various supply chain nodes like cold storage facility in Karnataka and aqua feed project in Andhra Pradesh. Further, Amazon and Walmart's entry into Indian food retail sector is expected to bring in more investment in this sector.

2.1 Maharashtra Agriculture and industrialization

Maharashtra has been the powerhouse of agricultural and industrial growth in India since independence, widely considered to be one of the richest and most progressive states in India.

Maharashtra has been the driving forces for the country Economy and a favored destination for the foreign investment. With less than 10% of land area and population of the country, the state contributes about 12.4% of the national gross domestic product (GDP). Maharashtra has been A keys Contributor to the agriculture sector in India. It remains predominantly an agrarian economy, with about two-third population engaged in agriculture (GCA) under irrigation as compared to 44.3% of all India GCA. The visionary and inclusive policies of the government of Maharashtra have catalyzed the development and have propelled the state towards progress.

Table No. 2 Maharashtra Agro-Based Industries

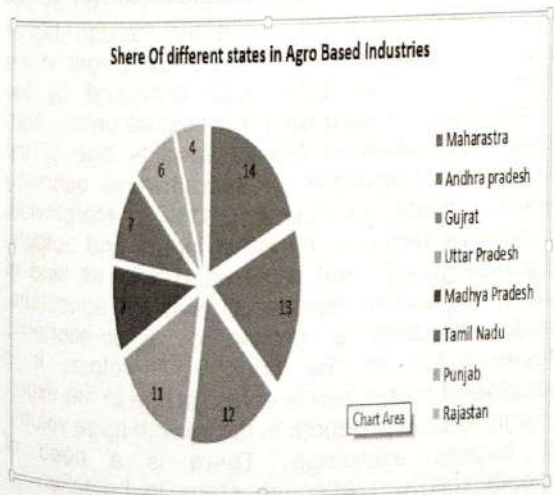
Sr. No	Industries	No. Of Units	Employment Average
1.	Agro-based Industries	9107	51.4%
2.	Non-Agro based Industries	7134	48.6%
3.	Other Industries	468	00.9%

Source: Economics Survey of Maharashtra 2016-17

This table above shows Agro-based industries creating huge employment in Maharashtra

2.2 Agro Based industries share:

1) Maharashtra is ahead state in the Agro-based units with 14% where as back to back Gujarat and Andhra-Pradesh is hanging west Bengal is long lagging than all states due to the political and environmental reasons.



Courtesy: Economic Survey of Maharashtra: 2017-18

3.1 Agro based industry Marathwada region

Marathwada is the region comprising the eight district of (divisional headquarters) Jalna, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad and Beed. was once part of the erstwhile kingdom of Nizam

of Hyderabad It accounts for 16.84% of state's population and is Home to nearly 30% of the state's Below poverty line families Its per capita GDP is Rs. 10,373 a good 40 percent below the State's per capita GDP of Rs. 17,029 contributes just 8% of the state's industrial output Its literacy rate is the lowest in the state (51.23% census 2001). All eight districts figure in the list of the 100 poorest districts in the country. Marathwada is 98% of agriculture is dry land forming and cotton is the major crop. But the inherent Susceptibility of cotton crop to pest and the vagaries of nature make its cultivation a risky affair, resulting in many farmers falling prey to debt. Suicide among farmers is on the rise.

The Agro based industries hold promise for the future industrial prosperity of Marathwada Development of agro based industries is an integral part of overall rural development. This includes processing of agricultural produce. processing of raw material is necessary to make it more useful for human consumption and for other uses. It provide value added and hence result into creation of more wealth in rural area and in the region.

Table No. 3 Marathwada Agro-Based Industries

Sr. No	Industries	No. Of Units	Employment Average
1.	Agro-based Industries	1707	48.6%
2.	Non-Agro based Industries	1434	51.4%
3.	Other Industries	468	00.9%

Source: Economics Survey of Maharashtra 2018-19

This table above shows Agro-based industries creating huge employment in Marathwada

3.2 Economic and Industrial Background of Marathwada Region

The Maharashtra State is administratively divided into six divisions viz. Kokan, Nasik, Pune, Amrawati, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The Aurangabad Division is known as the Marathwada Region. The Marathwada Region was formerly a part Of the Hyderabad State. The Marathwada Region forms the central portion of the Maharashtra State with Aurangabad city being located almost in the center of the state. In Aurangabad city, there is a confluence of North and South. The Marathwada is a land of saints, nursery of culture and 209 seat of empires in a way goes to epitomize the course of Indian History. The achievements of this region in the

fields of art, culture and spiritual activities are very great. The world renowned caves of Ajanta and Ellora are still with us speaking about ancient glory.

The religious concepts among the people of this region are uncongenial to the entrepreneurship development of the region. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Marathwada. This region does not have any industrial background as compared to other developed region. It is an industrially backward region. The main cause of backwardness is absence of entrepreneurial class and lack of entrepreneurial abilities.

3.3 Problems of cotton textile industry

The cotton textile industry suffers from the following problems:

- i) Shortage of raw material: We have shortage of raw material, particularly long staple cotton which is imported from Pakistan, Uganda, USA, etc.
- ii) Sick industrial units: These sick units require heavy financial investments for replacement and modernisation purposes. Many of these units have been taken over by the government.
- iii) Loss of foreign markets: This is because of continued increase in the cost of production and the development of cotton textile industry in a number of Asian countries like China and Japan and African countries.
- iv) Inadequate production: This is because of the lack of adequate and unfailing power supply and also because of competition with the decentralised sector.
- v) Shortage of power: Supplies of coal are difficult to obtain and frequent cuts in electricity and load shedding affect the industry badly.
- vi) Obsolete machinery: In India, over 60 percent of the spindles are more than 30 years old. Obsolete machinery results in low output and poor quality of goods because of which we are not able to face competition in the internet

3.4 Problems of the sugar industry

The problems faced by the Indian sugar industry are as follows:

- (1) The sugarcane cultivated in India is of poor quality giving low yield per hectare and low sucrose content.
- (2) The cost of production is quite high because of various reasons.
- (3) The supply of raw materials to sugar factories is irregular.
- (4) The by-products of sugar like molasses and bagasse are not utilised completely.

3.5 Problems of jute industry in India

Challenges faced by the industry include stiff competition in the international market from

synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.

Opportunities

1. Large crop and material base in the country due to agro-ecological variability offers vast potential for agro processing activities
2. Integration of developments in contemporary technologies such as electronics, material science, computer, bio-technology etc. offer vast scope for rapid improvement and progress.
3. Opening of global markets may lead to export of our developed technologies and facilitate generation of additional income and employment opportunities

Challenges

1. High requirement of working capital
2. Low availability of new reliable and better accuracy instruments and equipments
3. Inadequate automation w.r.t. information management.
4. Remuneration less attractive for talent in comparison to contemporary disciplines.
5. Inadequately developed linkages between R&D labs and industry.

Conclusion

This paper has pointed out The impact of agro-based industries was significant on the income levels of all categories of the rural population. increase in incomes was more spectacular in the households of agricultural workers employed in agro-based industrial units. While the farmer category was benefited by the agro-based industries indirectly through higher rates of wages and ensured employment in the farm sector, the latter was benefited by the employment in agro-based industrial units. Agro based industries in Marathwada is one of the basic and backbone of Marathwada economy which provide employment 41% in Marathwad, income generation, industrial inputs and outputs, regional growth and associated with all kind of walks of human beings. Growth of agricultural sector became a growth of socio-economic development of the country Therefore, it is concluded that, there is a vast scope in the export of agro based products in future with huge volume of foreign exchange. There is a need of specialized and effective steps to be taken for promoting the agro based export in future. Marathwada have major resources or raw material for Agro Industries. marathwada backward Because Government goal policies are not implemented effectively. That is why Marathwada lacks Infrastructure facility..

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

MONTHLY DOUBLE-BLIND PEER REVIEWED REFERRED OPEN ACCESS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

www.irjms.in

E-mail: irjms2015@gmail.com irjms.in@gmail.com

Volume IX, Special Issue 11 Part -III

ISSN : 2454-8499

NOVEMBER 2023

पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाचे,

वाघीरे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय

सासवड, ता. पुरंदर, जि. पुणे



सुप्रसन्न वृत्तिर्धे ।

मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद ४६ वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन



दि. २५, २६ व २७ नोव्हेंबर २०२३

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प्रस्तावना

2022 पर्यंत देशातील शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याची घोषणा मा पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी 2016 मध्ये केली होती त्यासाठी त्यांनी अंतर मंत्रालियन समिती स्थापन केली या समितीने काही शिफारशी देखील सुचवल्या होत्या त्यानंतर 2019 मध्ये पुन्हा समिती स्थापन केली गेली. या समितीने अभ्यासांती शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्यासाठी सात स्त्रोत्र सुचविले. त्यामध्ये त्यांनी पिकांची उत्पादकता वाढ, पशुधनाची उत्पादकता वाढविणे, शेतीच्या उत्पादन खर्चात कपात करणे, पिकांची घनता वाढविणे, अधिक उत्पादन व किंमत देणारी पिके, शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणाऱ्या शेतमालाच्या किमतीत वाढ करणे, तसेच शेतकऱ्यांचे शेती व्यवसायातून इतर व्यवसायात स्थलांतर करणे इत्यादी उपाय सुचवल्याचे दिसून येते. आता 2023 वर्ष संपत येत आहे आगामी काळात देश निवडणुकांना सामोरे जाणार आहे त्यामुळे उपरोक्त घोषणा व त्या अनुषंगाने सरकारने राबवलेल्या कृषी विकास योजना योग्य दिशेने आहेत का? केंद्र सरकारच्या कृषी योजनांची योग्य पद्धतीने अमलबजावणी होते का? सरकारच्या योजनांचा लाभ सामान्य शेतकरी व शेतमजूर यांना होतो का? जगातील सर्वात मोठी पंतप्रधान पिक विमा योजना यशस्वी आहे का? शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याच्या दृष्टीने सरकार राबवत असलेल्या विविध कृषी विकास योजना यातून भारतीय शेती व शेतकरी यांना फायदा होत आहे का? एकूणच शासकीय ध्येय व धोरणे हे देशातील कृषी विकासाच्या दृष्टीने पूरक आहेत का या व अशा अनेक प्रश्नांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून केला गेला आहे.

2016 मध्ये स्थापन केलेल्या अशोक दलवाई समितीच्या शिफारशी नुसार 2022 पर्यंत शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्यासाठी वार्षिक वाढीचा दर 10.4 टक्के असणे गरजेचे आहे. यानुसार नॅशनल सॅम्पल सर्वेहेच्या अहवालात नमूद



केल्याप्रमाणे देशात एक डेक्टर पेक्षा कमी शेती असलेल्या कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्नात वार्षिक वाढ 10.4% होती. परंतु राज्य निहाय त्यात तफावत असल्याचे दिसून येते. शिवाय यामध्ये वाढत जाणाऱ्या महागाईचा देखील विचार केला गेला नसल्याचे आढळते. देशातील शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या जमीन धारण क्षेत्राचा विचार केल्यास 2018-19 मध्ये 86% कुटुंब ही अल्पभूधारक असल्याचे आढळते. याचाच अर्थ देशात जमिनीचे तुकडीकरण वाढल्याने शेती व शेतकऱ्यांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे या अनुषंगाने केंद्र सरकारने कृषी विकासाच्या ज्या योजना राबवल्या त्याचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट व उद्दिष्ट पूर्ती यात आंतर असल्याचे दिसून येते. कृषी तज्ञ देवेंद्र शर्मा यांनी सांगितले की 2016 मध्ये 2022 पर्यंत शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याची घोषणा झाली तेव्हा त्यांच्या खऱ्या उत्पन्नाबाबत कुणालाच कल्पना नव्हती, तर आर्थिक पाहणी अहवालानुसार देशातील सतरा राज्य अशी होती की ज्यांचे वार्षिक सरासरी उत्पन्न 20000 रुपये होते. यात शेतीतून मिळणारे प्रतिदिन उत्पन्न केवळ 27 रुपये असल्याचेही त्यांनी नमूद केल्याचे दिसून येते.

केंद्र सरकारच्या प्रमुख कृषी योजना

भारतातील बहुतांश लोकसंख्या ही जीवन जगण्यासाठी शेती आणि संबंधित कामावर अवलंबून आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या जीडीपी मध्ये देखील कृषी क्षेत्राचा मोठा वाटा असल्याचे दिसून येते. शेतकऱ्यांना चांगले आणि शाश्वत जीवन जगता यावे इतर क्षेत्राप्रमाणेच कृषी क्षेत्राचा विकास व्हावा, कृषी क्षेत्रात जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन आणि रोजगार निर्मिती करून शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याचे सरकारचे उद्दिष्ट आहे. शेतकऱ्यांसाठी राबवलेल्या कृषी विकास योजनातून शेतकरी समुदायाचे त्यांच्या शेतीविषयक ध्येय धोरणांचे नियोजन करण्यास मदत करताना या अनुषंगाने केंद्र सरकारने कृषी विकासाचा दृष्टीने राबवलेल्या काही निवडक योजनांच्या येथे आढावा घेतला आहे

1. प्रधानमंत्री कृषी सिंचन योजना

केंद्र सरकारने 2015 मध्ये सुरू केलेली ही योजना अत्यंत महत्त्वाची असून शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढवणे, जलस्रोतांच्या कार्यक्षमतेने वापर सुनिश्चित करणे, सिंचना खालील क्षेत्र वाढवणे आणि पाण्याची कार्यक्षमता सुधारणे हे या योजनेचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट आहे.

प्रत्येक शेतासाठी पाणी हे उद्वेष्ट डोक्यासमोर ठेवून शेतीला खात्रीशीर सिंचन प्रदान करणे तसेच उपलब्ध असलेल्या पाण्याचा योग्य वापर करणे सावर केंद्र सरकारने भर दिल्याचे दिसून येते. पाण्याचा उच्चतम वापर व कृषी उत्पादकता वाढवण्यासाठी ठिबक सिंचन, रिपंकलर आणि अचूक सिंचन यासारख्या सिंचन तंत्राचा वापर करून पाण्याचे सुयोग्य नियोजन व व्यवस्थापन सावर देखील या योजनेला भर दिल्याचे दिसून येते. 2017- 18 मध्ये 687.64 कोटी रुपये 2018 -19 मध्ये 415.95 कोटी तर 2019- 20 मध्ये 402.14 कोटी रुपयांची मदत या योजनेअंतर्गत केल्याचे दिसून येते. 2019- 20 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील 1 लाख 64 हजार 692 शेताकऱ्यांना या योजनेला लाभ झाला. तसेच या योजनेद्वारे 1 लाख 23 हजार 300 हेक्टर क्षेत्र नव्याने सूक्ष्म सिंचनाखाली आणले गेल्याचे आढळते. केंद्र सरकारने 2021 ते 2026 पर्यंत या योजनेस मुदतवाढ देऊन या योजनेसाठी 93068 कोटी रुपयांची तरतूद केल्याचे दिसून येते.

2) परंपरागत कृषी विकास योजना

केंद्र सरकारने 2015 मध्ये शेताकऱ्यांसाठी ही योजना सुरू केली. भारतातील सेंट्रिय शेतीस प्रोत्साहन देणे, जमिनीची सुपीकता वाढवणे, शाश्वत शेतीला चालना देणे, पौष्टिक कृषी मालांचे उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करणे. थोडक्यात म्हणजे दीर्घकालीन जैविक शेतीचे मॉडेल विकसित करणे जे पारंपारिक ज्ञान व आधुनिक विज्ञान यास जोडेल असा या योजनेचा उद्देश आहे. सरकार परंपरागत कृषी विकास योजना आणि मिशन ऑर्गेनिक व्हॅल्यू चेन डेव्हलपमेंट फॉर नॉर्थ ईस्ट रिजन या दोन योजनांद्वारे सेंट्रिय शेतीला प्रोत्साहन देत आहे. नोव्हेंबर 2022 पर्यंत ईशान्य भारतात 6.4 लाख हेक्टरवर 32384 समूह आणि 16.1 लाख शेताकऱ्यांचा या योजनेमध्ये समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. एवढेच नाही तर सरकारने या योजनेद्वारे आठ राज्यांमध्ये 4.09 लाख हेक्टर जमीन नैसर्गिक शेती खाली आणली असल्याचे दिसून येते.

3) प्रधानमंत्री पीक विमा योजना

जानेवारी 2016 मध्ये प्रधानमंत्री पीक विमा योजना देशभरात सुरू करण्यात आली नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, कीटक, येगराई इत्यादीमुळे पिकांचे नुकसान झाल्यास शेताकऱ्यांना वीमा संरक्षण व आर्थिक आधार देणे. शेतीमध्ये टिकून

राहण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न स्थिर करणे, नवीन व आधुनिक शेतीसाठी शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन देणे व एकूणच देशातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनात स्थिरता आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे हे या योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट होते. खरीप पिकांसाठी 2 टक्के प्रीमियम, रबीसाठी 1.5 टक्के तर व्यापारी पिकांसाठी 5 टक्के प्रीमियम आकारला जातो. देशातील तत्कालीन गृहमंत्री राजनाथ सिंह यांनी “कम प्रीमियम और बडा बिमा” असा या योजनेचा उल्लेख करून ही योजना शेतकऱ्यांसाठी केवळ सुरक्षा कवच म्हणून काम करणार नाही, तर शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबातील आर्थिक अनिश्चिंता दूर करेल त्यांच्या जीवनात बदल घडवेल असे म्हटले होते. या योजने अंतर्गत 2016 ते 2019 या चार हंगामात सरकारने शेतकऱ्यांसाठी 55 हजार कोटी प्रीमियम भरल्याचा दावा केल्याचे दिसून येते. एवढेच नाही तर देशातील 12 कोटी शेतकऱ्यांना 42 हजार कोटी रुपये या योजनेमार्फत वाटले गेल्याचेही म्हटले आहे. देशाच्या अर्थमंत्री निर्मला सीतारमन यांनी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहवालात सांगितले की, ही योजना जगातील सर्वात मोठी पीक विमा योजना आहे. या योजनेसाठी दरवर्षी सरासरी 5.5 कोटी अर्ज प्राप्त होतात या योजनेत 2022 पर्यंत शेतकऱ्यांनी 25186 कोटी प्रीमियम भरला तर 1.2 लाख कोटीचे दावे प्राप्त केल्याचे त्यांनी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहवालात नमूद केल्याचे दिसून येते.

असे असले तरीही या योजनेतील काही त्रुटींमुळे या योजनेबद्दल शंका व्यक्त केली जाते. पीक विमा योजना ही शेतकऱ्यांसाठी नाही तर कंपन्यांच्या फायद्यासाठी आहे असा आरोप शेतकरी व अभ्यासक करत असल्याचे आढळून येते. ज्येष्ठ पत्रकार पी. साईनाथ यांच्या मते गेल्या दोन वर्षांत पीक विमा योजनेत सहभागी कंपन्यांना 15795 कोटीचा नफा झाला जो एक दिवसासाठी 11 कोटी एवढा आहे. ते पुढे म्हणतात की केंद्र व राज्य सरकारने 2016 ते 2019 या तीन वर्षांत 67 हजार कोटी प्रीमियम भरला जो मूळ राफेल कराराच्या किमतीपेक्षा (58 कोटी) खूप जास्त आहे म्हणून ही पीक विमा योजना राफेल पेक्षा मोठा घोटाळा असल्याचे त्यांनी म्हटल्याचे दिसून येते. पीक विमा योजना ही आधारशील केल्याने यातील सहभाग खालावत जात असल्याची कबुली कृषी राज्यमंत्री पुरुषोत्तम रुपाला यांनी संसदेत दिल्याचे आढळते. शिवाय शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारा लाभ हा फार उशिराने मिळतो त्यांच्या पैशाची आडवणुक होते.

याबद्दल शेती प्रश्नाचे अभ्यासक राजन क्षीरसागर म्हणतात की, 'पीक कापणीनंतर दोन महिन्यात विमा लाभ शेतकऱ्यांना मिळायला हवा असा नियम आहे असे असतानाही पिक विमा कंपनी महिनो महिने शेतकऱ्यांचे पैसे अडवून ठेवतात' त्यामुळे सध्या या योजनेस जास्त शेतकरी सहभागी होत नसल्याचे मत त्यांनी नोंदवल्याचे दिसून येते. याचाच अर्थ असा की पीक कापणी नंतर दोन महिन्यात विमा दावा विलंब करणे हा नियम असतानाही शेतकऱ्यांच्या पदरात मात्र योग्य वेळी स्वकम पडत नाही म्हणजेच या योजनांची योग्य प्रकारे अंमलबजावणी होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते. यावर कृषी मंत्री राधा मोहन सिंह यांनी जुलै २०१८ मध्ये संसदेत एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर देताना म्हटले होते की ज्या विमा कंपन्या शेतकऱ्यांना पीक विमाचा दावा दोन महिन्यांच्या आत विलंब करणार नाहीत अशा कंपन्यांना 12 टक्के व्याजासह विमाची स्वकम संबंधित शेतकऱ्यांना द्यावी लागेल. एकूणच प्रधानमंत्री पिक विमा योजनेत काही त्रुटी होत्या यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने नुकताच केवळ एक रुपयात शेतकऱ्यांना पीक विमा ही योजना खरीप हंगाम 2023 पासून सुरू केल्याचे दिसून येते. एवढेच नव्हे तर महाराष्ट्र शासनाने 2023-24 ते 2025-26 या तीन वर्षांचा पिक विमासाठी 1265 कोटी रुपये पिक विमा कंपन्यांना वितरित केल्याचे आढळून येते. याचाच अर्थ एका नव्या स्वरूपात व कमी खर्चात ही योजना शेतकऱ्यांना मिळू शकते, जर तिची अंमलबजावणी योग्य पद्धतीने झाली तर ही योजना शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फायद्याची ठरू शकते.

4) पंतप्रधान शेतकरी सन्मान योजना

ही योजना केंद्रातील क्षेत्रीय योजना असून याची सुरुवात 24 फेब्रुवारी 2019 ला अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक सहाय्य प्रधान करण्याच्या उद्देशाने झाली होती. या योजनेनुसार पात्र शेतकऱ्यांना प्रतिवर्षी 6000 रुपये उत्पन्न उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते. हे उत्पन्न शेतकऱ्यांना 2000 रुपये प्रति तीन समान हप्त्यात वितरित केले जातात. सुरुवातीस केवळ अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी असणारी ही योजना मॅ 2019 पासून सर्वत्र शेतकऱ्यांसाठी लागू करण्यात आली. या योजनेमुळे केंद्र सरकारवर वर्षाला 75000 करोड रुपयांचा भार पडत असल्याचे दिसून येते. ही योजना सुरू झाल्यापासून 2021 पर्यंत 1,10,000 कोटी रुपये वितरित करण्यात आले असून 10.59 कोटी शेतकऱ्यांनी या योजनेचा लाभ घेतल्याचे दिसून येते. असे असले तरीही मोठमोठे शेतकरी, नोकरीदार यांच्या खात्यावर देखील पैसे जमा होऊन या योजनेमध्ये मोठा भ्रष्टाचार झाल्याचे बोलले जात आहे.

5) पंतप्रधान शेतकरी मानधन योजना

केंद्र सरकारने लहान शेतकरी व अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांना सामाजिक सुरक्षितता मिळवून देण्यासाठी पंतप्रधान शेतकरी मानधन योजना सुरु केलेली आहे. 2019 पासून ही योजना राबवली जाते शेतकऱ्यांना वृद्धकाळात सामाजिक सुरक्षितता प्राप्त व्हावी त्यांचे जीवन सुकर व्हावे म्हणजेच त्यांना सामाजिक सुरक्षितता आणि आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त व्हावे, या उद्देशाने ही योजना सुरु केलेली आहे. भारतीय जीवन विमा निगम (एलआयसी) सोबत भागीदारी करून ही पेन्शन योजना कार्यान्वित केली गेली आहे. ही योजना ऐच्छिक पेन्शन योजना आहे ज्यात 18 वर्षे ते 40 वर्षांपर्यंतच्या शेतकऱ्यांना सहभागी होता येते. शेतकऱ्याला वय वर्ष साठ पर्यंत 55 रुपये ते 200 रुपये पर्यंत प्रीमियम स्वतः भरावा लागतो तेवढेच सरकार देखील भरते. वय वर्ष साठ पर्यंत गेल्यावर शेतकऱ्याला दरमहा 3000 रुपयाची रक्कम प्राप्त होते.

ज्यांच्याकडे दोन हेक्टर पेक्षा कमी धारण क्षेत्र आहे असे शेतकरी या योजनेत सहभागी होऊ शकतात. देशात 2019 च्या अंतिम अहवाला नुसार 1829469 शेतकरी या योजनेत सहभागी झाल्याचे आढळते. भारतातील सुमारे तीन कोटी लहान व अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांची जीवन सुरक्षित करणे हा स्वरा या योजनेचा गाभा आहे. प्रश्न एवढाच आहे की शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे पेन्शन हे वय वर्ष साठ नंतर मिळते भारतातील सरासरी आयुर्मानाचा व त्यातल्या त्यात कष्टकरी शेतकऱ्यांचा आयुष्य साठीनंतर किती असू शकते? याचा शासनाने गांभीरपणे विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे.

6) राष्ट्रीय कृषी बाजार किंवा इ-नाम

मध्यस्तांच्या शोषणापासून नफेखोरीपासून शेतकऱ्यांना मुक्त करणे, ज्यामुळे ते आपला शेतमाल वाजवी दयात विकू शकतील. हा उद्देश समोर ठेवून केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय कृषी बाजार अर्थात इ-नाम योजना राबवली. ई-नाम हे ऑनलाईन ट्रेडिंग पोर्टल आहे याच्या माध्यमातून शेतकरी घरबसल्या देशाच्या कोणत्याही भागात आपला शेतमाल विकू शकतो. ऑनलाईन नोंदणी व विक्री केल्याने साठवणूक व वाहतूक खर्चातून शेतकऱ्यांची मुक्ती होते. शिवाय बाजारातील अडते व व्यापारी यांच्या शोषणापासून शेतकऱ्यांची मुक्तता होते. 2021 पर्यंत देशातील 18 राज्यात

आणि तीन केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांमध्ये 1000 बाजारांचे इ-नाम मंचांमध्ये एकीकरण करण्यात आल्याचे आढळते 1.68 कोटी शेतकरी व 1.52 लाख व्यापाऱ्यांनी या मंचांमध्ये नोंदणी केल्याचे दिसून येते. 2021 पर्यंत या पोर्टलच्या माध्यमातून 1.15 लाख कोटी रुपये मूल्याच्या 3.94 कोटी मॅट्रिक टन मालांची विक्री झाल्याचे आढळते.

एकूणच केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार शेतकऱ्यांसाठी विविध विकास योजना राबवते प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम योजना, कुपनलिका योजना, आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियानांतर्गत कृषी पायाभूत सुविधा निधी योजना सूक्ष्म सिंचन निधी योजना किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड अशा अनेक योजनांचा उल्लेख येथे करता येईल. अशा बहुतांश कृषी विकास योजना राबवल्या जात असल्या तरी शेतकऱ्यांची सर्वात मोठी समस्या म्हणजे त्यांच्या शेतमालाला मिळणारा कमी भाव. नुकत्याच झालेल्या एका अभ्यासातून असे दिसून आले आहे की उत्पादनाच्या उर्जेवर आधारित योग्य किंमत आणि शेतीच्या मजुरीचे औद्योगिक वेतनाशी समीकरण करणे शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फायदेशीर ठरू शकते. भारतात कोल्ड स्टोरेजचा अभाव आणि कापणी खराब होण्यामुळे 30% पेक्षा जास्त शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पादन वाया जाते.

जी. ओ. आई. च्या अलीकडील आकडेवारीनुसार जवळपास 100 दशलक्ष लोक भारतात असे आहेत ज्यांची शेती टोन हेक्टर पेक्षाही कमी आहे. 2020 पर्यंत भारतात एकूण श्रमांपैकी जवळपास 41.49% श्रम हे शेतीशी निगडित आहेत तर एकूण आत्महत्यापैकी 11.2% आत्महत्या शेतकरी आत्महत्या असल्याचे आढळते. शेतकरी आत्महत्याचे कारणांचा विचार केल्यास शेतकरी विरोधी कायदे, अतिरिक्त कर्जाचा बोजा, सरकारचे धोरण, अनुदानातील भ्रष्टाचार, मानसिक, वैयक्तिक आणि कौटुंबिक समस्या पीक अपयश असे वेगवेगळे कारणे निदर्शनास येतात. 2013 ते 2019 दरम्यान, शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न 30 टक्क्यांनी तर त्यांचे कर्ज सुमारे 58 टक्क्यांनी वाढल्याचे एनसीआरबीच्या अहवालात नमूद केल्याचे दिसून येते. ज्या देशात 50 टक्के जनता शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे तिथं शेतीच्या समस्यांचे मूळ शोधण्यात प्रश्नांचे निवारण करण्यात आजवर एकही सरकारने पुढाकार घेतल्याचे दिसत नाही. सान्याच राजकीय पक्षांनी शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फक्त तात्पुरता स्वरूपात मदतीच्या गोष्टी केल्या आणि शेतकऱ्यांना झुलवत ठेवले. सरकार शेतकऱ्यांना अन्नदाता संबोधते त्यांच्या करता योजना जाहीर करते खरे मात्र मूळ समस्येला हात न घालता केवळ सवलतीची खैरात केल्याने शेतकऱ्यांचे सरकार वरील अवलंबित्व वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते. स्वाभिमानाने पैसे



कमवणाच्या शेतकऱ्यांना हक्क हिशवून घेत शेतकऱ्यांना पंगू करण्यातच प्रत्येक सरकारला स्वारस्य असल्याचे दिसून येते.

निष्कर्ष:

केंद्र सरकार पुरस्कृत कृषी विकास योजनांचा आढावा घेतल्यानंतर भारतीय शेती व शेतकरी यांच्या संदर्भात काही महत्वाचे निष्कर्ष आढळून येतात. केंद्र सरकारच्या कृषी योजना शेतकऱ्यांसाठी असल्या तरीही त्या योग्य दिशेला आहेत असे आढळत नाही, केवळ योग्य अमल बजावणी मुळे योजना सामान्य शेतकऱ्या पर्यंत पोहचत नाहीत व शेतकरी लाभापासून वंचित राहत असल्याचे दिसून येते. पंतप्रधान पिक विमा योजनेसारखी महत्वाकांक्षी योजना महाराष्ट्र सरकारच्या धरतीवर देशभर लागू केल्यास तिची यशस्वीता वाढू शकते. त्यामध्ये ज्या त्रुटी आहेत त्या दूर करून शेतकऱ्यांसाठी ती योजना एक आधार ठरू शकते. सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे शासकीय ध्येय धोरणे हे शेतकऱ्यांसाठी अनुकूल असावे शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालाला जास्त भाव, भावाची हमी आणि योग्य वेळेला त्याला कर्जाची उपलब्धता अशा काही दूरगामी उपाय योजनातून खऱ्या अर्थाने शेतकऱ्यांचे हित साध्य करता येऊ शकत. शेतकरी सन्मान योजनेची पुनरमांडणी करून बोगस लाभार्थ्यांना यातून वगळले गेले पाहिजे. शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारी पेन्शन ही देशातील सरासरी आयुर्मानाचा विचार करून दिली जावी जर ही शेतकऱ्यांना वय वर्ष 50 पासून मिळाली तरच तिचा फायदा शेतकऱ्यास घेता येऊ शकतो यावरही शासनाने विचार करणे गरजेचे असल्याचे दिसून येते. आज घडीला शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक सबलीकरण करण्याची वेळ आली असून त्यासाठी एकूणच कृषी विषयक धोरणाची पुनः मांडणी करून योग्य योजना व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची गरज असल्याचे आढळते.

समारोप

भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे देशातील कृषी क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असणाऱ्यांचा प्रमाण मोठे आहे. मुळात देशातील शेती व शेतकऱ्यांचा मूल प्रश्न समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित किंमत मिळाली, त्याच्या शेतमालाचे योग्य बाजार मूल्य मिळाले तर अनेक प्रश्न सुटू शकतात. शेतीचा वाढता उत्पादन खर्च (पिक काढणीनंतरचा सुद्धा) आणि त्याला एमआरपी ऐवजी एम एस पी (किमान आधारभूत किंमत) मिळणारी किंमत यात

मोठी तफावत आढळते. म्हणून आधारभूत किंमत काढताना उत्पादन खर्च अधिक काढणीनंतरचा खर्च अधिक शेतकऱ्यांची स्वतःची मेहनत अधिक महागाईचा दर इत्यादी बाबींवर अभ्यास करून शेतमाताच्या योग्य किंमती ठरव्या पाहिजे. शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवन समृद्ध करण्यासाठी सरकारने कृषी धोरणात बदल करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक सबलीकरण करण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना सवलती देण्यापेक्षा त्यांना स्वाभिमानाने जगण्याचे बळ देणारी यंत्रणा उभारणे ही काळाची गरज आहे तरच या देशातील शेतकरी सुखाने जीवन व्यतीत करेल. आणि सामाजिक आर्थिक समानतेचे स्वप्न साकारले जाईल.

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कोविड-19

**भारताचा सामाजिक आणि
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• सहयोगी प्राध्यापक अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू महाविद्यालय, छत्रपती संभाजीनगर

प्रस्तावना

औद्योगिकरण हे एक असे अभियान आहे की, ज्या द्वारे विकसनशील राष्ट्रे विकासातील उणिवा दूर करू शकतात. त्याचप्रमाणे अल्पविकसित राष्ट्रे ही आपले दारिद्र्ये व बेकारी यावर नियंत्रण मिळवून समृद्धीच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करतात. प्रा. एम.डी. बाईसने म्हंटले आहे की, विकासाच्या कोणत्याही सदृढ कार्यक्रमांमध्ये औद्योगिक विकास आवश्यक व अंतिमरूपाने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभावतो. त्याप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्राच्या औद्योगिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक प्रगतीमध्ये महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे. राज्याचा सर्वांगीन व समतोल, विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न महामंडळाकडून झालेला दिसून येतो. राज्याच्या नियोजनात आणि पध्दतींशिर औद्योगिक विकासासाठी औद्योगिक क्षेत्राची निर्मिती करणे, औद्योगिक क्षेत्राच्या विकासास विशेष नियोजन प्राधिकरण म्हणून महामंडळ कार्यरत आहे. "उद्यमात सकल समृद्धी" हे ब्रीद घेऊन महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास अधिनियम १९६१ नुसार महाराष्ट्र सरकारची प्रमुख औद्योगिक पायाभूत सुविधा विकास संस्था म्हणून १९६२ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्य औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना झाली. मुंबई - ठाणे - रायगड, पुणे - चाकण - तळेगांव, सातारा, नाशिक, मालेगांव, अहमदनगर, औरंगाबाद, जालना, नागपुर, अमरावती इ. इत्यादी ठिकाणी सुमारे ६६२७३.८२ हेक्टर क्षेत्रामध्ये २८९ औद्योगिक वसाहती स्थापना करून महामंडळाचे कार्य अहोरात्र सुरू असल्याचे दिसून येते.

महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाची भूमिका

औद्योगिक विकास हाच आर्थिक विकास या समिकरणातून महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्वांगीन विकासासाठी १९६२ मध्ये महामंडळाची स्थापना झाली. स्थापनेपासून महामंडळ राज्यामध्ये औद्योगिक क्षेत्र

विकसित करणे आवश्यक पायाभूत सुविधा पुरवून महाराष्ट्रातील औद्योगिक वसाहतींना प्रोत्साहन देऊन सुलभ औद्योगिकरणासाठी महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. औद्योगिक विकासासाठी अनुकूल वातावरण निर्माण करणे हे महामंडळाचे प्राथमिक उद्दिष्ट असल्याचे दिसून येते.

महामंडळाची कार्ये

१. **भूसंपादन आणि विकास :-** महामंडळ राज्यामध्ये भूसंपादन करून औद्योगिक वसाहतीचा विकास करते या वसाहती विकसित करतांना रस्ते, पाणीपुरवठा, वीज आणि ड्रेनेज सिस्टीम या सारख्या सोई सुविधा प्रदान करते, महामंडळाने २०२०-२१ पर्यंत राज्यात एकुण ६६२७३.८२ हेक्टर क्षेत्रामध्ये २८९ औद्योगिक वसाहती स्थापन करून त्यांचा विकास केल्याचे दिसून येते.
२. **पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास :-** महामंडळाने अधिग्रहण केलेल्या जमिनीचा औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या वापर व्हावा यासाठी तेथे पायाभूत सुविधांमध्ये गुंतवणूक केली जाते. ज्यात रस्ते, वीज + उपकेंद्र, जलशुध्दीकरण केंद्र, सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया, अग्निशम केंद्र, प्रशासकीय इमारती व इतर सामान्य पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास केला जात असल्याचे आढळते.
३. **भूखंडाचे वाटप :** एमआयडीसी ने विकसित केलेले भूखंड औद्योगिक एककांना भाडेतत्वावर किंवा विक्री पध्दतीने भूखंडाचे वाटप केले जाते. यात काही भूखंड आंतरराष्ट्रीय उद्योग समुहांसाठी राखीव देखील ठेवले जातात. भूखंड वाटपाची प्रक्रिया पारदर्शक व व्यापक पध्दतीने महामंडळा तर्फे राबवली जाते.
४. **औद्योगिक क्लस्टरचा विकास :** महामंडळा मार्फत विशिष्ट भागात गट तयार करून औद्योगिक

कल्स्टरच्या निर्मितीला प्रोत्साहन दिले जाते. यातून आर्थिक वृद्धी व रोजगारात वाढ होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

५. **आवश्यक सेवा :** महामंडळ उद्योगांना आवश्यक असणाऱ्या सहाय्यक सेवा जसे की, उद्योगची मंजूरी परवाने, वैधानिक अनुपालन, कायदेशीर प्रक्रिया इ. साठी महामंडळ सहाय्यक सेवा पुरवते. उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन देणे व सबसिडीसाठी मदत करणे, यासाठी महामंडळाने 'सिंगल विंडो क्लीअरन्स' सिस्टीम स्थापन केल्याचे आढळते.

तक्ता क्र. १

महाराष्ट्रातील वार्षिक पाहणीवर आधारीत उद्योगांची निवडक वैशिष्टे २०१९-२०

(रु. कोटी)

अ.क्र.	वैशिष्टे	महाराष्ट्र राज्य	अखिल भारत	महाराष्ट्राचा देशात वाटा टक्केवारीत
१.	उद्योग (संख्या)	२५६१०	२४६५०४	१०.४
२.	रोजगार (लाख)	२०.३८	१६६.२४	१२.३
३.	स्थिर भांडवल	४.३३२०४	३६४१३५२	११.६
४.	खेळते भांडवल	१३५१६८	८८३३०१	१५.३
५.	एकुण उत्पादन	१२३९७६९	८९८३३०१	१५.३
६.	एकुण निविल	१०२३९०८	७४९७५५६	१३.७
७.	स्थूल मुलवृद्धी	२१५८६०	१४८५७४५	१४.५
८.	निव्वळ मुलवृद्धी	१७७९३६	१२१२६४८	१७.७
९.	नफा	६०६६२	४६९४७३	१२.९

संदर्भ : राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय भारत सरकार २०१९-२०

वार्षिक उद्योग पाहणी अहवाला वरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, महाराष्ट्रात देशातील एकुण उद्योगांपैकी १०.४ टक्के उद्योग असून त्यातून १२.३ टक्के रोजगार तर १३.८ टक्के उत्पादन मिळते. एकुणच १७.७ टक्के निव्वळ मुल्यवृद्धी ही एकट्या महाराष्ट्रातून होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. याचाच अर्थ असा की, देशाच्या एकुण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात व उत्पादनात महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा मोठा आहे. हे सर्व राज्यातील औद्योगिक प्रगतीचे गमक आहे. यावरून

असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्राच्या औद्योगिक विकासात एमआयडीसीची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाचे यशापयश
विविध उद्योगांना महाराष्ट्रात आकर्षित करण्यात महामंडळाने महात्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभावली आहे. थेट विदेशी गुंतवणुकीतही महाराष्ट्र राज्य देशात आघाडीवर असल्याचे आढळते. देशातील एकुण गुंतवणुकी पैकी २९ टक्के वाटा महाराष्ट्राचा असून २०२२ ते २३ या आर्थिक वर्षात राज्यात १ लाख १८ हजार कोटीची थेट विदेशी गुंतवणूक झाल्याचे आढळते. २०१०-२०२२ दरम्यान देशात ३८,२२,३५९ कोटी रुपयाचे थेट विदेशी गुंतवणूक झाली असून यात सर्वाधिक २९ टक्के वाटा एकट्या महाराष्ट्राचा असल्याचे आढळते.

१. **ऑटोमोटीव्ह आणि बायोटेक्नॉलॉजी क्षेत्र :**
महाराष्ट्रातील एमआयडीसी भागात मोठ्याप्रमाणात ऑटोमोटीव्ह उत्पादन युनिट व बायोटेक्नॉलॉजी क्षेत्राचा विस्तार झाला आहे. ज्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र हे ऑटोमोबाईल उत्पादन आणि पुरवठा साखळीचे केंद्र बनत चालेले आहे. देशातील एकुण ऑटोमोबाईल क्षेत्रात ३८ टक्के वाटा हा महाराष्ट्राचा आहे. तर देशाला मिळणाऱ्या एकुण महसुला पैकी ३५ टक्के महसूल हा महाराष्ट्रातील बायोटेक्नॉलॉजी क्षेत्रातून प्राप्त होते. एकट्या सिरम उद्योग समुहाकडे ६ टक्के महसूल प्राप्त होत असल्याचे आढळते.
२. **रसायने आणि फार्मासिटीकल क्षेत्र :**
एमआयडीसी भागात अनेक औषधनिर्माण कंपन्या व रासायनिक उद्योग आहेत. देशातील सर्वात जास्त औषधी उत्पादनाची निर्यात महाराष्ट्रातून होते. तर देशातील एकुण रासायनिक उत्पादनाच्या १७ टक्के उत्पादन महाराष्ट्रातून होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.
३. **माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हबचा विकास :** महाराष्ट्रातील पुणे, नवी मुंबई या सारख्या शहरांमध्ये माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ झाली आहे. एमआयडीसी क्षेत्र हे आयटीपार्क आणि सॉफ्टवेअर डेव्हलपमेंट सेंटरसचे हब म्हणून प्रसिध्दीस येत आहेत.
४. **कापड आणि वस्त्रोद्योग :** राज्यातील टेक्स + स्टाईल क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी एमआयडीसीने मदत केली आहे. ज्यात फॅब्रीक उत्पादने, पोशाख

उत्पादने, कापड व यंत्र सामग्री हे महत्वाचे आहे. देशातील २.५ मिलियन पावर लूमस हे महाराष्ट्रातील भिवंडी, मालेगांव, इचलकरंजी, सोलापुर, नागपुर, इ. भागात तयार होते. तर राज्यातील औद्योगिक श्रमिकांची सर्वाधिक संख्या ही कापड आणि वस्त्र उद्योगात असल्याचे आढळते.

५. अन्न प्रक्रिया उद्योगांचा विकास : महाराष्ट्रातून १६५१२ लघु आणि मध्यम अन्न प्रक्रिया उद्योग असून ३२२ मोठे अन्न प्रक्रिया प्रकल्प राज्यात असल्याचे आढळते. याच बरोबर एमआयडीसीने राज्यात ३ वाईन्स पार्क आणि ३ हॉर्टीकल्चर पार्क उभारून रोगजार निर्मिती व ग्रामीण विकसाला हातभार लावल्याचे दिसून येते.

महाराष्ट्रात उद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी नैसर्गिक संसाधने, विजेची उपलब्धता, अंतर राज्य दळणवळण, हंवाई वाहतूक, सहाय्यक वित्तीय संस्था हे महत्वाचे घटक उपलब्ध आहेत. याचा उपयोग करून महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ महाराष्ट्राच्या औद्योगिक विकासासाठी अनावश्यक पायाभूत सुविधांच्या विस्तरासह कौशल्यवृद्धी आणि नवनिर्माणस प्राधान्य व प्रोत्साहन देत आहे. हरीत उपक्रमांना चालना देऊन कचरा व्यवस्थापन व अक्षय उर्जेच्या माध्यमातून राज्याच्या शाश्वत विकास करण्यास महामंडळ कटी बद्ध असल्याचे दिसून येते.

समारोप :

महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ हे महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा एक प्रकल्प असून महाराष्ट्रातील अग्रगण्य महामंडळ आहे. हे राज्यातील उद्योगांना जमीन, भुखंड पुरवते. तसेच रस्ते, पाणी पुरवठा,

ट्रेनेज, सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापन, वीज, वाहतूक व दळणवळणाच्या साधनांची उपलब्धता करून देण्यावर महामंडळाचा भर असतो. महामंडळाने १३००००० एकर जमिनीवर २२५ औद्योगिक संकुले बांधली आहेत. या मध्ये आय.टी.बी.टी. , वाईन पार्क , सिल्हर झोन, रत्ने दागिणे, कापड, रासायनिक उद्योग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स व बायोटेक्नॉलॉजी पार्क, अटो मोबाईल पार्क, अनेक अन्न प्रक्रिया उद्योगांचे विस्तृत नेटवर्क प्रस्थापित केल्याचे आढळते. महामंडळ हे राज्याला भरभराटीचे औद्योगिक केंद्र बनवण्यात महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत असून यापुढे राज्य देशांतर्गत आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय गुंतवणुक दारांसाठी एक आकर्षणाचे ठिकाण बनत चालल्याचे आढळते. असे असले तरीही गेल्या काही वर्षात, मुंबई, ठाणे, रायगड व अन्य उद्योग संकुलातून मोठ्या उद्योग समुहानी कापड, रसायने, ऑटोमोबाईल व अन्य मोठे उद्योग इतर राज्यात स्थलांतरीत केल्याचे आढळते. एमआयडीसी मधील अनेक उद्योग आजारी असून उद्योगांच्या नावाखाली हजारो एकरचे भुखंड तसेच पडुन आल्याचे दिसून येते. कामगार कायद्यातील बदल व उदारीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतून निर्माण झालेल्या सामाजिक आर्थिक बदलांचा मुंबई व परिसरातील कामगारांच्या जीवनावर दुरगामी बदल झाल्याचे आढळते. याबाबत महामंडळाने व शासनाने त्वरीत योग्य भूमिका घेणे महत्वाचे वाटते.

संदर्भ सूची-

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महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी पर्यटन : संधी आणि आव्हाने

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प्रस्तावना

२१व्या शतकात जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेची प्रगती झपाट्याने होत आहे. परंतु या प्रगतीतून मानवी जीवन अधिक गुंतागुंतीचे होऊन मानवी जीवनातील ताण तणाव मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढले आहेत यातून मानवी जीवन भौतिकवादी व यंत्रवत झाल्याचे दिसून येते. याचा परिणाम मनुष्य जीवनात शारीरिक व बौद्धिक ताण वाढत आहेत. 'कामामुळे आलेला ताण कमी करण्यासाठी नेहमीची जागा बदलून काही दिवस मनाला शांत व प्रसन्न करणाऱ्या ठिकाणी जाणे म्हणजे पर्यटन होय' तर 'कृषी पर्यटन' म्हणजे 'पर्यटकांना शेतामध्ये राहण्याची, जेवणाची, करमणुकीची व्यवस्था करून ग्रामीण भागातील शेती, माती, संस्कृती, सण - उत्सव, परंपरा, खेळ, लोककला, शेती उत्पादने, पिकपाण्याची माहिती देणे, शेतकऱ्यांचे जीवन अनुभवणे आणि ग्रामीण जीवन समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे हे कृषी पर्यटनात अभिप्रेत आहे. सध्याच्या कोरोना सारख्या संसर्गजन्य आजाराच्या काळात जगभरात कृषी आणि ग्रामीण पर्यटनाला मोठी चालना मिळाली असून कृषी पर्यटनातून पर्यावरण सुलभ आणि शाश्वत अशा प्रकारचे पर्यटन साधले जात आहे. वाढते शहरीकरण, तणावयुक्त जीवन, आजार यातून शारीरिक व मानसिक शांततेसाठी कृषी व ग्रामीण पर्यटनाला मोठी संधी निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. दररोजच्या धक्का धक्कीच्या जीवनातून निरव शांतता आणि ग्रामीण जीवन जवळून अनुभवण्याची जगण्याची संधी देणारे कृषी पर्यटन हे जैवविविधता, संस्कृती व रोजगार निर्मिती करून पर्यावरण संवर्धनास हातभार लावत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

महाराष्ट्रातील पर्यटन:

पर्यटन व्यवसायामध्ये रोजगार निर्मितीसह देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत भर टाकण्याची क्षमता आहे. शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो देशातील व राज्यातील 70 टक्के लोकसंख्या आजही शेतीवर प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष अवलंबून असल्याचे दिसून येते. जगात पर्यटन क्षेत्र दरवर्षी ४ टक्के वाढते तर भारतात हे प्रमाण १०.१ टक्क्यांनी वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात दरवर्षी देशाच्या विविध प्रांतातून पाच ते सहा कोटी पर्यटक तर विदेशातून सुमारे २५ ते ३० लाख पर्यटक येत असल्याचे आढळते. असे असले तरीही अनेक पर्यावरणीय समस्या व कोरोना सारख्या महामारीमुळे पर्यटन क्षेत्रावर विपरीत परिणाम झाल्याचे दिसून येते. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून पर्यटन विशेषतः कृषी पर्यटन हा शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय होऊ शकतो का? कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होत आहेत का? कृषी पर्यटनात कोणत्या संधी आहेत? या क्षेत्रातील नेमकी आव्हाने कोणती आहेत? इत्यादी प्रश्नांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे. तसेच कृषी पर्यटनाचे महत्त्व विशद करून तणावग्रस्त शहरी जीवनातून थोडा विरंगुळा मिळावा म्हणून शहरी लोक कृषी पर्यटनाकडे वळत आहेत, शहरी पर्यटकांचा हा उद्देश सफल होण्यासाठी कृषी पर्यटनात कोणते बदल होणे अपेक्षित आहेत याचाही ओहापोह या शोधनिबंधातून केला गेला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी पर्यटन:

एग्रो टुरिझम किंवा अॅग्री टुरिझम म्हणजे पर्यटकांना शेतामध्ये राहण्याची जेवणाची करमणुकीची आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे शेतीसंबंधी कामे अनुभवण्याची सोय करणे होय. ग्रामीण भागातील शांत व आनंददायी वातावरण स्वच्छ हवा, पाणी, नैसर्गिक सुंदरता व ग्रामीण संस्कृती शहरी लोकांना ग्रामीण जीवन जगण्याचा अनुभव प्रदान करणे हे कृषी पर्यटनात अपेक्षित आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य औद्योगिक विकासात अग्रेसर असले तरीही बहुतांश लोकसंख्या ही कृषी व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. पर्यटन हा वस्तू उत्पादना शिवाय पैसा मिळवून देणारा उद्योग आहे. स्पर्धेच्या युगात माणसाला काही क्षणाची विश्रांती हवी असते विरंगुळा हवा असतो जो पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून मिळतो. शेतकऱ्यांना शेती पूरक व्यवसाय व उत्पन्नाचे साधन म्हणून कृषी पर्यटन हे महत्त्वाचे आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे कृषी पर्यटन क्षेत्रात अग्रेसर असून कृषी पर्यटनाच्या वाढीसाठी महाराष्ट्र राज्याने देशात सर्वप्रथम कृषी पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ (२००४) अॅग्री टुरिझम डेव्हलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन (ATDC) स्थापन केल्याचे दिसून येते. एवढेच नाही तर ग्रामीण भागाचा शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास व्हावा यासाठी कृषी पर्यटन धोरण राबवणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील पहिले राज्य असल्याचे मत तत्कालीन पर्यटन राज्यमंत्री अदिती तटकरे यांनी म्हटल्याचे आढळते. तर कृषी पर्यटन ही एक उदयनमुख आणि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळ देणारी संकल्पना असल्याचे मत महाराष्ट्र राज्य पर्यटन संचालनालयाचे संचालक मिलिंद बोरीकर यांनी व्यक्त केल्याचे दिसून येते.

तक्काक्र १

महाराष्ट्रातील विभागणीहाय कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र (मे २०२३)

आ क्र.	विभाग	प्राप्तअर्ज	प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणपत्र वाटप
१	पुणे	३९१	२४३
२	अमरावती	४६	२९
३	नाशिक	६७	३८
४	नागपूर	६५	४१
५	औरंगाबाद	४३	३६
६	कोकण	२३७	१५६
	एकुण महाराष्ट्र	८४९	५४३

संदर्भ: महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ

सकाळ अॅग्रीव न दिनांक १६ मे २०२३

वरील तक्त्यात महाराष्ट्रातील विभागनिहाय कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राची माहिती दिलेली असून सध्या राज्यात ५४३मान्यता प्राप्त कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र आहेतयात सर्वाधिक कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र (२४३) पुणे विभागात तर सर्वात कमी (२९) अमरावती विभागात असल्याचे आढळते. महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषी केंद्र सुरु करण्यासाठी प्रमाणपत्र वाटप करते यासाठी राज्यात ८४९ कृषी केंद्राचे प्रस्ताव अर्ज आले असून ५४३केंद्रांना प्रमाणपत्र वाटप झाल्याचे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात योग्य पद्धतीने कृषी पर्यटन धोरण राबवले जात असल्याने शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पान्नात २५ टक्के वाढ झाल्याचे मत श्री. पांडुरंग तावरे यांनी व्यक्त केल्याचे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रात २०१८ मध्ये ४.७ लाख २०१९ मध्ये ५.३ लाख तर २०२० मध्ये ७.९ लाख पर्यटकांनी या कृषी केंद्रावर भेटी दिल्या असून त्यापासून या केंद्रांना ५५.७९ कोटी रुपये उत्पन्न मिळाल्याचे मत तज्ञांनी व्यक्त केल्याचे दिसून येते. एवढेच नाही तर कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण भागातील सुमारे १.५०लाख महिला आणि तरुणांना रोजगार उपलब्ध झाल्याचे आढळते. तसेच पुणे, रायगड, सातारा अशा अनेक जिल्ह्यांमध्ये असे अनुभवाला आले की, या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रामुळे गावाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासाला हातभार लागला आहे यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की कृषी पर्यटन हा शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय होऊ शकतोव यातून ग्रामीण रोजगाराच्या संधी देखील निर्माण होताना आढळून येतात.

कृषी पर्यटनातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या संधी आणि फायदे :

ग्रामीण संस्कृती, परंपरा, कलाकृती लोप पावत आहेत जुनी गाणी, कथा, लोककला परंपरा हे सर्व कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून जतन करता येते. शहरी भागातील पर्यटक मोठ्या प्रमाणात ग्रामीण भागात येतात त्यांनी ग्रामीण जीवन व संस्कृतीचे आकर्षण असते, ग्रामीण जीवनाशी त्यांची नाळ जुळलेली असते. कृषी पर्यटनातून पुन्हा एकदा ते ग्रामीण जीवन अनुभवण्याची व जगण्याची संधी त्यांना प्राप्त होत असल्याचे दिसते. यात राज्य शासनाची भूमिका देखील महत्त्वाची आहे २०२५ पर्यंत ग्रामीण भागातील पर्यटन क्षेत्राद्वारे दहा लाख रोजगार उपलब्ध व्हावा या हेतूने पर्यटन विभागाने कृषी पर्यटन धोरणास २०२० जाहीर केले. या पर्यटन धोरणात 'खेडेगाव' 'शेतीक्षेत्र' व 'शेतकरी' हे तीन घटक केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून नियोजन व योजना आखल्या गेल्या आहेत. यातून कृषी पर्यटन क्षेत्रात नवनवीन संधी निर्माण होत आहेत जसे की,

- १) शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक उत्पान्नात वाढ होत आहे.
- २) ग्रामीण भागात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होत आहेत.
- ३) स्थानिक उत्पादनास बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध होत आहे.
- ४) शेतकऱ्यास स्वतःच्या शेतमालाची किंमत ठरवता येत आहे.
- ५) पर्यटकांना देखील स्वस्तात वस्तू उपलब्ध होतात त्यामुळे त्यांची बचत होते.
- ६) महिला बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहन मिळत आहे.
- ७) गावातून शहराकडे होणारे स्थलांतर कमी होताना दिसते.
- ८) शेतीवरचा अधिकचा भार कमी होतो व शेतीची प्रगती होते.
- ९) ग्रामीण महिलांचे सबलीकरण होताना दिसून येते.
- १०) ग्रामीण सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवनात बदल होत आहेत.
- ११) सांस्कृतिक देवाण-घेवाण होते.

१२) शहरी लोकांना ग्रामीण जीवन अनुभवण्याची संधी प्राप्त होताना दिसते.

१३) शेतकऱ्यांना उत्पन्नाचा नवीन मार्ग उपलब्ध होताना दिसतो अशा अनेक संधी व फायदे कृषी पर्यटनातून प्राप्त होत असल्याचे आढळते. शहरी भागातील लोकांना शेती व त्यासंबंधी सर्व गोष्टी प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवण्यास मिळाल्यात यामुळे शास्वत विकामासाठी कृषी पर्यटन महत्त्वाचे ठरत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रास शासनाकडून मिळणारे लाभ

महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागाचा शाश्वत आर्थिक विकास व्हावा यासाठी कृषी पर्यटन धोरण राबवणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील पहिले राज्य आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात पर्यटनासाठी येणाऱ्यांना येथील संस्कृतीची माहिती व्हावी राज्यातील शेतकऱ्यांना उत्पन्नाचे साधन निर्माण व्हावे यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाकडून कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राच्या नोंदणीचे आव्हान केले जात आहे. नोंदणीकृत कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रास शासनाकडून खालील लाभ प्राप्त होतात.

- १) पर्यटन विभागाकडून नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र मिळते
- २) नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्राच्या आधारे बँकेकडून कर्ज मिळवता येते.
- ३) नोंदणीकृत पर्यटन केंद्रास पर्यटन धोरणानुसार वस्तू व सेवा कर तसेच विद्युत शुल्क इत्यादीमध्ये सवलत देण्यात येते.
- ४) शेततळे योजनेअंतर्गत कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रास प्राधान्य देण्यात येते.
- ५) नोंदणीकृत कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रास राज्य व केंद्र शासनाकडून राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या ग्रीन हाऊस, फळबाग, भाजीपाला लागवड इत्यादी सारखा योजनांचे फायदे अग्रक्रमाने देण्यात येतात.
- ६) कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रावर घरगुती गॅस सिलेंडर वापरण्याची परवानगी देखील मिळते.
- ७) घरगुती दराने वीज जोडणी मिळते
- ८) प्रशिक्षण व मार्गदर्शन देखील मिळते.
- ९) विपणन व बाजार ज्ञान शेतकऱ्यांना उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते.

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रासमोरील आव्हाने

कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण विकास व ग्रामीण विकासातून महाराष्ट्राचा विकास हे ब्रीद घेऊन कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र काम करताना दिसत आहेत. शेती व्यवसायाला पूरक व्यवसाय जो शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात भर घालतो ज्यातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्तरात सुधारणा होऊ शकते शेतकऱ्यांच्या शाश्वत विकासाचा मार्ग म्हणजे कृषी पर्यटन होय. असे असले तरीही या क्षेत्रात अनेक आव्हानांना शेतकऱ्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

१) कृषी पर्यटन धोरणाची योग्य अंमलबजावणी : कृषी केंद्राची नोंद, बँकेतील कर्ज, कृषी पर्यटनाची रूपरेषा इत्यादी बाबींच्या माहितीचा अभाव शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये दिसून येतो त्यामुळे हे एक आव्हान असल्याचे आढळते.

२) कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राचे मार्केटिंग आणि जाहिरात: नेमकी जाहिरात कशी करावी? आपल्या केंद्राचे मार्केटिंग कसे करावे? आपली केंद्र लोकांपर्यंत कसे पोहोचेल याची ज्ञान शेतकऱ्यांना नसल्यामुळे त्यांच्यापुढे समस्या निर्माण होताना दिसतात.

३) कृषी केंद्राच्या विकासासाठी भांडवल: शासनाकडून थेट स्वरूपात भांडवली मदत मिळत नाही नाबार्ड व इतर कृषी सहाय्यक योजनातून शेतीचा विकास होऊ शकतो परंतु पर्यटन केंद्र म्हणून शेतीचा विकास करण्यासाठी भांडवलाची कमतरता निर्माण होते हे शेतकऱ्यांपुढील एक आव्हान असल्याचे दिसून येते.

४) कृषी केंद्रासाठी कायदेशीर परवानगी: शेतकऱ्यांसाठी शासनाच्या अनेक योजना आहेत परंतु याचा लाभ प्रत्यक्ष पदरात पाडण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना अनेक दिव्यातून जावे लागते अटीची पूर्तता करण्यामध्ये शेतकऱ्यांची दमछाक होते कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र सुरू करण्यासाठी आवश्यक कायदेशीर परवानग्या न मिळाल्याने अनेक शेतकरी हे केंद्र सुरू करू शकत नसल्याचे आढळते.

५) नैसर्गिक अपघातांपासून संरक्षणाचा अभाव: लाखो रुपये खर्च करून शेतकऱ्यांनी जर कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र उभारले व अचानक उद्ध्वलेले नैसर्गिक अपघात जसे भूकंप, दुष्काळ, पूर गारपीट, नैसर्गिक विजा पडणे यातून कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राचे मोठे नुकसान होते. त्याची भरपाई करण्याचा कोणताच मार्ग संरक्षण म्हणून शेतकऱ्यांना मिळत नसल्याचे दिसून येते हे देखील एक आव्हान त्यांच्यापुढे आहे.

६) पर्यटकांच्या सुरक्षिततेचे आव्हान: कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रात येणारे पर्यटक शहरी भागातून आलेले असतात ग्रामीण भागातील काही धोकादायक गोष्टी पर्यटन केंद्रावर घडू शकतात अगदी कुत्रा चावल्यापासून ते अनेक नैसर्गिक संकटे निर्माण होऊ शकतात यातून पर्यटकांच्या सुरक्षितेचे योग्य धोरण कसे असावे हे देखील एक आव्हान या कृषी केंद्र समोर असल्याचे दिसून येते. ७) स्थानिक

समस्या: ग्रामीण भागातील खराब रस्ते २४ तास विजेचा अभाव, स्थानिक राजकारण, हेवेदावे चुकीची माहिती, गैरसमज यातून पर्यटन केंद्राची बदनामी होऊ शकते व त्याचा फटका त्या केंद्रास बसू शकतो. हे देखील शेतकऱ्यांपुढे असणारे एक आव्हान आहे.

समारोप

कृषी पर्यटन हा पर्यटनाचा नवीन आयाम आहे. शेती व्यवसायाला जोड व्यवसायाची साथ देऊन उत्पादनात भर घालता येणारे साधन म्हणजे कृषी पर्यटन होय. वाढते शहरीकरण, यांत्रिकीकरण कोरोना सारख्या आजारातून वाढत जाणारा ताण तणाव या पार्श्वभूमीवर कृषी पर्यटनास येणाऱ्या काळात खूप संधी आहेत. ग्रामीण जीवनाचा अनुभव विविध सण-उत्सव परंपरा, कला, संस्कृती, खेळ, खाद्यपदार्थ यातून ग्रामीण जीवनाशी होणारी सरमिसळ व त्यातून प्राप्त होणारा निर्मळ आनंद हे कृषी पर्यटनाचे एक खास वैशिष्ट्य आहे. कृषी पर्यटन ही एक नवीन संकल्पना असून याचा ग्रामीण जीवनावर व अर्थकारणावर सकारात्मक परिणाम होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. शेती आणि पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून केवळ रोजगाराच्या संधीच निर्माण होत नाहीत तर ग्रामीण भागाच्या शाश्वत विकासाला यातून चालनामिळत असल्याचे दिसते. पर्यटन व्यवसायात रोजगार निर्मितीसह देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत महत्त्व पूर्ण भर टाकण्याची क्षमता असल्याने राज्याच्या पर्यटन धोरणात विविध पर्यटन क्षेत्रांना प्राधान्य दिली जात आहे. कृषी पर्यटनास चालना देताना शेती, शेतकरी व ग्रामीण महिलांचे सबलीकरण करण्यावर शासनाचा भर असल्याचे दिसून येते. यातून महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागात विकासाचा नवा अध्याय सुरू व्हावा हीच माफक अपेक्षा.

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ABSTRACT

Language and education's relationship is reciprocal and complex one to explicate. Language is an imperative aspect of education system; hence it is incorporated as a distinct subject in Indian education scheme. Language is the manifestation of culture and civilization correspondingly. Being the international language, though English prevails over the worldwide knowledge including literature, history, culture and economy as well. Now a days, besides English, vernacular languages are strongly recommended as the medium of instructions in education. Language transmits culture, literature and historical glory from one generation to the next one. UNESCO also insists to promote mother language based education to bring awareness concerning linguistic diversity and multilingualism for the betterment of sustainable societies. The present paper aims to study the role of languages in imparting education on the ground of NEP's policy; prerequisites for the revival and preservation of regional languages in consort with preventive measures. The present research throws light on the role of English, home languages in education and the theory of LAC.

Keywords: NEP, LAC, Linguistic Diversity etc.**Introduction**

Language is a phenomenal aspect of human life that has often retained distinct identity of humans from other species. As man is a social animal and expressive by nature; language is one of the most effective ways of conveying emotions, ideas, thoughts, and transmitting information for communicative purpose. Language and society share reciprocal relationship; as language forms societal interactions and societal interactions shapes language. Language strengthens a sense of belonging among the people who share common linguistic background and heritage. A speaker's identity is often marked by the dialect or language he/she speaks; it reinforces a feeling of unity and pride in a community. Dominant language controls marginal languages therefore it becomes one of the most influential tools in society. The knowledge of dominant language provides access to future prospects in different spheres of life. It is also seen as an apparatus of proving authority, and sustaining social ladders of hierarchies.

Review of Literature

The findings from UNESCO's new report from rights to country level action shows national efforts made by different countries to foster cultural and linguistic diversity. In addition, UNESCO recently unveiled the World Atlas of Languages, an unprecedented initiative to preserve, revitalize and promote global linguistic diversity and multilingualism.

Dr. Chandrashekhara Damle and Language Editor Prof. R. Indira in their module entitled 'Language and Education' studied two major aspects of language and education, firstly it is an asset and secondly it is an instrument. The language teacher teaches language to get proficiency in the language. As it is the language of instruction; subject teacher uses it as an apparatus to cater knowledge from different disciplines.

Importance

Language is the core of education. As it is the only medium that enable the learner to assimilate accurate knowledge for its execution in the life. Language policy always has powerful impact on society. In order to eradicate discrimination between major and minor languages and preserving engendered languages in India; NEP 2020 has opened the option of taking primary education in vernacular languages along with forming separate institutions for translation studies, sustaining minor languages and literature. This initiative affirms the preservation of diverse linguistic expressions, balancing cultural diversity and encouraging unity. The present research paper has undertaken the following objectives for the detailed study of the importance of language.

Objectives

- To develop the ability to gain knowledge through language
- To improve four domains (LSRW) of language for the inside out development of the students
- To amplify the learning process and make it more effective
- To transfer knowledge and information immaculately
- To strengthen national integrity by introducing cultures and languages
- To foster respect for linguistic diversity

Hypotheses

- Language plays crucial role in making cognitive development at the earlier state of childhood
- Mother tongue is the very basic tool of acquiring knowledge at the very initial stage
- Language is the carrier of knowledge, culture and heritage
- Language proficiency is the gateway of success in all spheres of life
- Vernacular languages make education understandable
- Language promotes global linguistic diversity and multilingualism
- Multilingual education fosters mutual respect and understanding

Research Methodology

As per the objectives and hypotheses, the present research is done by using descriptive, analytical and comparative approaches. To fulfil this goal: books, journals and e –articles have been referred. Data has been collected in the form of secondary sources and the analysis is done as per the nature of research and classified it in line with the given structure.

Discussion:

Language and Education

Language plays very crucial role in the field of education; as it is the medium of instruction that transmit concepts, ideas and information to the learner. Language becomes the carrier that pass on knowledge of different schools of thought. Assimilation, implementation of knowledge and skills can be perceivable to the learner when knowledge transmission and acquisition impart easily; here the proficiency of language matters a lot. If the learner is weak in language, his perception would face hurdles and difficulties. Therefore the need of LAC (Language Across Curriculum Approach) is strongly felt.

Role of Language in Education

Vygotsky (1978) was of the view that children can be trained to solve practical problems by using their speech, hands and eyes. The reason for this statement was further elaborated by him as he called speech is the extension of an individual's intelligence and cognition. Eyes, hands and speech constitute a way for the learner to interrelate with his/her surroundings not only in terms of physical domains but beyond tangible limitations.

With the support of language only social interactions happen in all spheres of life that lead to cognitive development. Language is a tool to learn and understand the surrounding. In the latest years' psychological and educational research have found language's important role in knowledge acquisition, overall learning, classroom interface, and holistic development of an individual. The reciprocal relationship of language and knowledge paved the way for the innovative pedagogical concept named Language Across the Curriculum (LAC)

The learning process of language acquisition and gaining the knowledge of a specific subject enhance the learning process consecutively. In order to deepen the process of perception and shaping mental faculties; linguistic abilities should be incorporated with subject specific teaching. For that reason language education should not underrated in education system.

Language Across the Curriculum

As the title suggests, LAC is a systematic extension of language education into subject, specific, interdisciplinary model of learning which assists learners to receive knowledge effectively along with developing linguistic capabilities. This approach accentuates on developing language fluency by its purposeful usage.

LAC is a modern technique to acquire the knowledge of language through the class of language and classrooms of other subjects as well. It is the way to extend the knowledge of language and integrating language and content learning. Main aims of LAC are:

- To develop language of every student
- To support language development by using varied strategies in all domains of language

LAC facilitates opportunities to the students to build up the confidence in a way so they take efforts to keep their projects and assignments free from plagiarism. Subject teacher and language teacher share common responsibilities in teaching language across curriculum. Both teachers should offer their subjects' vocabulary, structures and assignments in order to practice the language.

Language is the carrier of culture. Culture is transmitted through language and pass on from one generation to other generation. When a child grows, he/she comes across beliefs, customs, traditions, values and the realization of life can be understood through language only. Education is one of the most influential and systematic means to transfer the culture in a modified form. Culture is introduced to the children by conducting distinct activities and programs at school. Cultural diversity can be taught through multilingualism only, hence introduction of multilingualism is essential at primary level. M. A. K. Halliday, showcases the relationship between language and education through following ways:

- Learning a language
- Learning through language and
- Learning about language.

Learning a Language

As per the three language formula initiated by the Indian government, children are introduced English, Hindi and the regional language at the primary level. At this stage language is introduced by using objects, pictures, songs, and stories. Listening and speaking skills are mostly emphasized. Teacher as a facilitator is expected to involve students in speaking activities. Students with variant dialects take education at the same school therefore healthy atmosphere should be given in order to get mastery on the language.

Learning through Language

Communication, exchange of information, thoughts, ideas, views and all sorts of interactions in teaching-learning process are done through language. Language acquired in the early years becomes the base that assists in organizing diverse activities related to four skills i.e. reading, writing, speaking and listening. Listening lectures, participating in discussions, debate and elocution competitions, completing assignments etc. It is the formal and traditional method which is generally followed while learning through language. Apart from this some other methods like using flash cards, activities like: word of the day, reader of the day, learning English through films, book and film review competitions support in building knowledge of language. In order to make active involvement of all the students in language learning process teacher must develop multiple linguistic abilities.

Learning about a Language

As the teacher has to complete the overall curriculum within the allotted period; teachers cannot not put in extra efforts on the required areas of language acquisition process. In many disciplines, like science, engineering, commerce, computer science etc. the study of language does not receive that much of consideration as a result students from such disciplines lag behind while expressing and implementing their subject knowledge accordingly at interviews, presentations, seminars etc. In recent years leading employers accentuate inclusion of language study in every discipline. Students of Humanities, comparatively attain language competence suitably; which is the very essence of their fields' curriculum.



Role of Mother Tongue

Mostly, mother tongue is the very first language that is introduced by the biological parents and other relatives at the first time to the infant. Mother tongue is the mainstay of other languages acquired over the period of time. Since it becomes the very first language, which remains very close to the heart of the child; consequently, the acquisition of first language improves learning outcomes and academic performance. International Mother Language Day is celebrated on 21 February of every year to encourage the role of mother language in retaining sustainability in the society. UNESCO also supports multilingual education as it preserves cultural and lingual diversity.

To quote Sri. S. N. Chattopadhyay, 'Besides being the most potent means of communication, mother tongue is the most effective means of transmission of culture. Mother tongue is endowed with the eloquent virtues of speed, clarity, spread and comprehension.'

The Government of India introduced the three-language formula at least till the secondary level (Class X) as recommended by the Education Commission (1964 -1966) and the National Curriculum Framework -2005 so that school going children in India can learn their mother tongue, the state or regional language and English. NEP aims at promoting Indian languages through trainings of teachers, creating pedagogical materials in accordance with technology.

Mother Tongue as the Medium of Education:

Many researchers, educationists, and organizations come with the views that mother tongue should be introduced as the medium of the instruction in education system. It will assist to carry out cognitive activities; make students comfortable for active involvement and reduces dropout numbers. UNESCO insists to bring changes in language policy with the aim of starting bilingual and multilingual education to preserve cultural and lingual diversity. Technology also helps to make education lively and creative; teacher can prepare his own e-content for effective and interactive teaching.

Importance of English Language

British people introduced English as the language of trade and commerce. It was also used for the diffusion of Christian religion in the colonies. India stayed in touch with this language for 150 years which was really a very long period. British left English in their colonies and gradually it became the link language of the world. "English language is ours by historic necessity" – Nehru.

English dwells in all spheres of life including offices, home, business, education, administration, markets etc. English has contributed a lot in building modern India. Now English not only belongs to England; it is an international language that may be called as the language of the world civilization. After the independence, there was a controversy over the usage of English in India. Some politicians, leaders, philanthropists were reluctant to include it in the education system of India. But Rajaji felt that English should be retained in the country. He said, "We in our anger and the hatred against the British people should not throw away the baby (English) with the bath water (English people)."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru calls English as a 'major window on the modern world' and felt the need of teaching it to the Indian students for their bright future. World's literature, all renowned books on politics, history, sociology, economics, science and technology,



commerce etc. are in English hence it is indispensable to study English for gaining knowledge. English is the medium of instruction at schools, colleges and universities because English has emerged the language of education.

Conclusion

Language lays its powerful influence in the inside out development of the students. The proficiency in language accelerates individual's achievements and career. Mother is the first teacher of language; and it has been observed that, if the education is introduced in home language; child's language acquisition capacity truly elevates. English is the international language; that serves as a bridge between two foreign languages. Therefore, language proficiency becomes mandatory and crucial to strengthen educational and professional spheres of life.

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VOL.10 | ISSUE 1 | JAN. - FEB. 2024

IMPACT FACTOR: 4.197 (IIJIF)

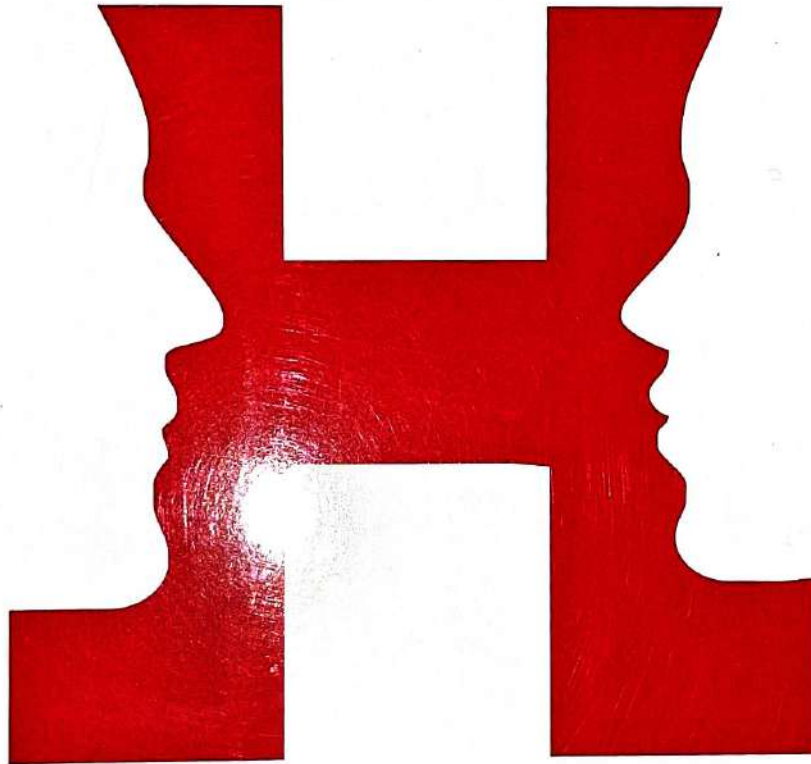
ISSN:2454-5503

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भारतीय लोकशाहीत प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका आणि वास्तव यांचा एक अभ्यास

प्रा. गंगावणे डी. व्ही.

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना: लोकशाही ही एक जीवन पद्धती आहे तो एक राज्यघटनेचा व राज्यव्यवस्थेचा प्रकार आहे. सामाजिक जीवनाच्या आवश्यकतेतून-अपरिहार्यतेतून जीवन व्यतीत करण्याच्या ज्या काही विचारप्रणाल्या आणि आचारधर्म प्रसृत झाले, त्यांपैकी लोकशाही ही एक आहे. म्हणून समाज आणि संस्कृती यांना उद्देशून लोकशाही या शब्दाचा वापर करणे अर्थपूर्ण ठरते.

लोकशाही म्हणजे सरकारचा एक प्रकार जिथे लोकांना मतदान करण्याचा आणि त्यांचे प्रतिनिधी निवडण्याचा अधिकार असतो. प्रसारमाध्यमे हे केवळ एक साधन आहे. जे लोकशाहीच्या मूलभूत तत्वांना चालना देण्यास मदत करते, ज्याचा उद्देश शेवटी विशिष्ट राष्ट्राच्या नागरिकांच्या अधिकाराचा प्रचार करणे आहे. आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या वर्तमान परिस्थितीत प्रसारमाध्यमांचे बदलले स्वरूप व स्थान महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते. आज प्रसारमाध्यमाचा कायापालट झालेला असून पारंपारिक माध्यमांसह अत्याधुनिक माध्यमांनी जीवनातील सर्वच क्षेत्रात पदार्पण केले आहे. लोकशाही राज्यव्यवस्थेत लोकमत घडविण्यात त्याला आकार व दिशा देण्यात प्रसार माध्यमांची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण राहिलेली आहे. यामुळेच राजकीय पुढाऱ्यांनी प्रसार माध्यमांशी सलोख्याचे संबंध ठेवणे गरजेचे वाटते; म्हणून राजकीय पक्षांचे पुढारी प्रसार माध्यमांशी सलोख्याचे संबंध ठेवण्यावर भर देतात. प्रसार माध्यमांनी खऱ्या अर्थाने आपली भूमिका निःपक्षपातीपणे पार पाडली तर लोकशाही आणखी बळकट होवू शकते.

प्रसारमाध्यमे ही भारतीय लोकशाहीचा चौथा आधारस्तंभ म्हणून गणले जातात. एकविसावे शतक हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व प्रसारमाध्यमांचे युग म्हणून ओळखले जाते. संसद, प्रशासन, न्यायव्यवस्था आणि प्रसारमाध्यमे या चार स्तंभांपैकी एक स्तंभ जरी खिळखिळा झाला, तरी लोकशाही दुबळी होईल, असे मानले जाते. त्यातही माध्यमे हा स्तंभ अधिक मजबूत असला पाहिजे असे लोकशाही व्यवस्था मानते; कारण लोकशाहीचे पहिले तीन स्तंभ आणि समाज यांच्यातील दुवा म्हणून महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावण्याची मोठी जबाबदारी माध्यमांवर असते.

प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात, प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात प्रसारमाध्यमे आपले प्रभुत्व प्रस्थापित करित आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमांमुळे जगातील प्रत्येक गोष्ट ही प्रत्येकास कळते. सध्याच्या दैनंदिन जीवनात प्रसार माध्यमांना अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आलेले आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आजच्या घडीला प्रसार माध्यमाकडून लोकांच्या अपेक्षा वाढत आहेत. प्रसारमाध्यमांचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य म्हणजे जनतेला जागृत करणे व जनमत तयार करणे होय. आदर्श आणि मजबूत लोकशाही करिता जागृत जनता आणि जनमत असणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या स्वातंत्र्याबद्दल त्यांच्या अधिकारबद्दलचा उल्लेख आढळतो यावरून आपणांस प्रसार व प्रसिद्धी माध्यमांचे अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व व त्याची सामाजिक जबाबदारी

लक्षात येते. लोकशाही मूल्यांच्या संवर्धनासाठी, मानवाधिकारांच्या रक्षणासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमे स्वतंत्र असणे ही पहिली गरज ठरते, मात्र अलिकडे प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर बंधने घालण्याच्या सत्ताधारी पक्षांच्या हुकूमशाही वृत्तीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था स्वातंत्र्याचा प्रश्न उद्भवतो. प्रसारमाध्यमे व राजकारणी मंडळींचे अलिकडच्या काळात निर्माण झालेले साटे लोटे भारतीय लोकशाहीसाठी घातक ठरत आहे. लोकशाही म्हणजे लोकांचे, लोकांनी लोकांसाठी चालविलेली राज्यव्यवस्था, लोकशाहीत लोक राज्य करीत असतात. त्यामुळे आपले राज्य कसे चालू आहे. जनता सुखसमाधानात आहे की नाही. आपण निर्माण केलेल्या लोकशाही संस्था म्हणजे संसद, विधिमंडळे, न्यायपालिका, प्रशासन नीट चालू आहेत की नाही. आपण दिलेल्या करातून खजिन्यात जाणारा पैसा योग्य त्या गोष्टींसाठीच खर्च होतो की नाही या व अशा अनेक गोष्टींवर नजर ठेवणे हे लोकशाहीत लोकांचे कर्तव्य ठरते. ही सर्व माहिती लोकांना पुरविण्याचे काम वृत्तपत्रे व इतर माध्यमे करीत असतात.

उद्दिष्टे

१. भारतीय प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका अभ्यासणे.
२. व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य आणि लोकशाही मूल्यांचे संवर्धन आणि रक्षण करणे.
३. प्रसारमाध्यमांच्याद्वारे राजकीय, सामाजिक परिस्थिती जाणून घेणे.
४. लोकांच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक आणि मूलभूत अधिकारांची व स्वातंत्र्याची जाण करून देणे.
५. वर्तमानकाळातील प्रसारमाध्यमांचे वास्तव व कार्यपद्धती यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

भारतीय लोकशाहीत प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका व वास्तव

लोकशाहीतील माध्यमे लोकशाही देशाच्या नागरिकांचे जीवनमान सुधारण्यासाठी आणि लोकशाही विचारधारणेला चालना देण्यासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमांचा एक साधन म्हणून वापर करतात. प्रसारमाध्यमे हे एखाद्या व्यक्तीची इतरांचे ऐकण्याची आणि इतरांच्या अधिकारांना अर्थ देण्याची क्षमता आणि इच्छा देखील वाढवते. हे सरकारचे दायित्व आणि देशातील नागरिकांचे हक्क यांच्यात एक संबंध निर्माण करते. जे लोकशाहीमध्ये खरोखर आवश्यक आहे.

प्रसारमाध्यमे लोकशाहीचा कणा आहे. भारतीय लोकशाहीत ती काही महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावते. पंडीत जवाहरलाल नेहरूंच्या म्हणण्यानुसार प्रसारमाध्यमे सरकारचे वॉचडॉग म्हणून काम करतात आणि प्रशासनाच्या कृतीचे अहवाल देतात, लोकांना त्यांच्या आजूबाजूला घडणाऱ्या दैनंदिन घटनांबद्दल माहिती देतात. प्रसारमाध्यमे हा लोकशाहीचा अत्यावश्यक आधारस्तंभ आहे आणि तो त्या ठिकाणी आहे. यामुळे राजकारण, क्रीडा, आर्थिक सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक उपक्रम इ. विविध उपक्रमांची लोकांना जाणीव होते. जसा आरसा एखाद्या व्यक्तीचे वास्तव दाखवतो; तसेच प्रसार माध्यमेही समाजाचे

खरे चित्र दाखवतात आणि हे सत्य कधी कधी कठोर असू शकते. याचा अर्थ समाजातील काही गडद रहस्य उघड होऊ शकतात. जी सामान्यतः सामान्य लोकांना माहित नसतात. प्रसारमाध्यमे लोकशाही व्यवस्थेतील चुटीही उघड करतात. ज्यामुळे सरकारला पोकळी भरून काढण्यास आणि यंत्रणा अधिक उत्तरदायी, ग्रहणशील आणि लोकशाही बनविण्यात मदत होते. आपण असेही म्हणू शकतो की, माध्यमांशिवाय लोकशाही म्हणजे चाकाशिवाय वाहनासारखे आहे.

प्रसारमाध्यमे लोक आणि सरकार यांच्यातील दुवा म्हणून देखील काम करतात आणि हे एक अतिशय शक्तिशाली साधन आहे. ज्यामध्ये कोणत्याही विषयावर / मुद्द्यांवर लोकांचे मत प्रेम किंवा डी-प्रेम करण्याची क्षमता आहे. त्यात धारणा निर्माण करण्याची किंवा भावनांना आमंत्रण देण्याची क्षमता आहे. त्यामुळे जनतेचा विश्वास संपादन केला आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमे वर्तमानपत्रे, दूरचित्रवणी आणि सिनेमा अशा विविध माध्यमांद्वारे लोकांच्या हृदयावर आणि मनावर राज्य करतात. प्रसूती, बालसंगोपन, घरगुती हिंसाचार आणि लैंगिक छळ यांसारख्या खाजगी समजल्या जाणाऱ्या मुद्द्यांवर अधिक भर देऊन लोकशाही सजमाजाला आकार देण्यास मदत केली आहे; म्हणून प्रेस लोकांना त्यांची स्वतःची राजकीय मते तयार करण्यासाठी आणि स्वतःच्या समजुतीनुसार स्वतःचे निर्णय घेण्यासाठी माहिती देतात आणि प्रबोधित करतात आणि म्हणूनच मीडिया / (प्रसारमाध्यमे) पारदर्शक आणि अचूक असणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु ते केवळ माहिती देऊ शकते आणि लोकांना सार्वजनिक वादविवादांमध्ये सहभागी होण्यास प्रवृत्त करू शकते. भारतीय राज्यघटनेने नागरिकांना दिलेले भाषण आणि अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य त्यांना सरकारबद्दल त्यांची मते आणि मते मांडण्याचा अधिकार देते. हे त्यांना सरकारची प्रशंसा आणि टिका करण्यास अनुमती देते. जे सरकारला अभिप्राय देण्यासारखे आहे आणि आवश्यक ते करण्यास मदत करते. लोकशाही मूल्यांच्या संवर्धनासाठी मानवाधिकारांच्या रक्षणासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमे स्वतंत्र असणे ही पहिली गरज ठरते. मात्र अलिकडे प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर बंधने घालण्याच्या सत्ताधारी पक्षाच्या हूकूमशाही वृत्तीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचा प्रश्न उद्भवतो, प्रसारमाध्यमे व राजकारणीमंडळीचे अलिकडच्या काळात निर्माण झालेले साटेलोटे भारतीय लोकशाहीसाठी घातक ठरले आहे. दै. लोकमत, दै. सकाळ, दिव्य मराठी, दै. तरूण भारत ही यातील काही उदाहरणे होय. निःपक्षपातीपणे वार्ताकन करत असावी हे जगजाहीर आहे. राजकीय पक्षाला आपली प्रतिमा उंचावण्यासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमांची गरज असते. जी विचारसरणी आपण स्वीकारली आहे. तिला जनमानसात अधिमान्यता मिळवून देण्यासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमे हे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन होय. किंबहुना राजकीय पक्षाच्या विचारप्रणालीच्या प्रचाराचे माध्यम म्हणून वृत्तपत्रांचा वापर होतांना दिसतो. राजकीय नेतृत्वाच्या दावणीला बांधलेली प्रसारमाध्यमे खऱ्या अर्थाने लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ ठरू शकतो का? याबाबत शंका घेण्यास पुरेसा वाव आहे. अलिकडे प्रसारमाध्यमांवर मोठमोठ्या औद्योगिक धारणांचा प्रवेश झाला असून त्यांचे वर्चस्व व दबाव वाढतांना दिसतो. विशेषतः मोठमोठ्या उद्योगपती, हॉटेल व्यावसायिक यांच्या मालकीच्या वृत्तवाहिन्या असून या धारणांच्या आर्थिक कृपेवर प्रसारमाध्यमांचे अस्तित्व अवलंबून आहे. उद्योगपती, व्यापारी यांनी प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या उद्योगात मोठी गुंतवणूक केलेली आहे. त्यामुळे माध्यमांचे व्यावसायिकरण झाले असून 'नफा कमविणे' हा हेतू स्वाभिकपणे प्रभावी ठरताना दिसतो. त्यामुळे प्रसारमाध्यमांची सामाजिक, नैतिक, संवैधानिक बांधिलकी यापेक्षा नफेखोरीचे वेध हे आजचे वास्तव विदारक स्वरूपाचे आहे.

जाहिरात विश्वाच्या आधारे आपल्या अस्तित्वाला रोखून टेवण्याचा प्रयत्न होतांना दिसतो. यामुळे स्वाभाविकच लोकशाहीत पिचला जाणारा वंचित, शोषित, पिडीत घटक प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या कक्षेबाहेरचा ठरतोय. समाजातील वंचित, शोषित घटकांच्या प्रश्नांऐवजी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांचे हितसंबंध जपणे ही प्रसारमाध्यमांची प्राथमिकता ठरतांना दिसतेय. व्यावसायिक स्पर्धेतून टिकून राहण्यासाठी तत्यांना मुरड घालून कार्य करणे ही प्रसारमाध्यमांची स्थिती होय. मुख्य विषयाला बराल देऊन दुय्यम विषयांना प्राधान्य दिले जाणे हे आजच्या प्रसारमाध्यमांचे दुर्दैवी वास्तव होय.

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. देशात कृषी हा सर्वात दुर्लक्षित घटक ठरत आहे. आजच्या या विज्ञान आणि यांत्रिकी युगात शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण, यांत्रिकीकरण यावरच जास्त प्रमाणात लक्ष दिले जात आहे. शेती या मूलभूत घटकांवर ना शासनाचे लक्ष आहे ना लोकशाहीचा चौथा स्तंभ असणाऱ्या प्रसारमाध्यमांचे लक्ष आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमे ही ग्रामीण समस्यांपेक्षा शहरी भागातील समस्या, सोयी-सुविधा यांवर जास्त लक्ष केंद्रित करित आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील विविध प्रकारच्या समस्या सरकारपर्यंत प्रसारमाध्यमांमार्फत पोहचत नाही. तसेच सरकारच्या विविध योजना व सवलती माध्यमांद्वारे ग्रामीण भागात पोहचत नाही.

जागतिकरणाच्या काळात जग अधिकच गतिमान झालेले आहे. या नव्या प्रवाहात प्रसारमाध्यमे ही या गतिमानतेच्या विळख्यात सापडलेली आहेत. विशेषतः इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांमध्ये तर गतिमानता हाच आजच्या पत्रकारितेचा नवा मंत्र झालेला आहे. TRP वाढविण्याच्या नादात 'ब्रेकिंग न्यूज' या सदराखाली सगळ्यात आधी एखादी घटना दाखविण्याच्या धाईत त्यामागील सत्यता तपासणी, पडताळणी या बाबींकडे सर्रास दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. देशासमोर असणाऱ्या गंभीर प्रश्नांवर चिंतन करण्यात इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांना रस नाही अशी एकूणच शंका कार्यक्रमांच्या स्वरूपावरून येते. अनेक ज्वलंत प्रश्न भारतीय समाजासमोर आवासून असताना तुलनेने शुल्लक व तात्कालिन घटनांना प्राधान्यक्रमाने चर्चिते जावे ही प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका भारतीय लोकशाहीसाठी दुर्दैवी बाब होय. भारतीय लोकशाहीला सुरूंग लावणाऱ्या अनेक घटना सर्रासपणे घडत आहे. देशनिष्ठेपेक्षा व्यक्तीनिष्ठा, धर्मनिष्ठा, पंथनिष्ठा श्रेष्ठ ठरविली जातेय. या देशाच्या भवितव्यावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या वर्तमानातील गंभीर प्रश्नावर सकारात्मक चर्चा घडवून आणण्याऐवजी भावनात्मक मुद्द्यांवर पोकळ चर्चा घडवून आणणे हे बऱ्याच वृत्तवाहिन्यांचे धोरण दिसते.

अशा प्रकारे भारतीय लोकशाहीत प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका ही व्यक्ती, समाज आणि राष्ट्रउन्नतीसाठी पूरक आणि निःपक्षपाती असणे आवश्यक आहे. देशातील सर्वच क्षेत्रातील विविध उपाययोजना-विकासयोजना या गावोगावी प्रत्येक व्यक्ती पर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे कार्य प्रसारमाध्यमांचे आहे. एका विशिष्ट वर्गाकरिताच कार्य करणे हे लोकशाहित घातक आहे. त्याकरिता देशाची लोकशाही बळकट करायची असेल तर प्रसारमाध्यमांनी आपली भूमिका निःपक्षपाती व ताठरपणे पार पाडावी.

सारांश

भारतीय संविधानाने दिलेल्या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकाराच्या भारतीय प्रसार माध्यमांनी आपले स्थान निर्विवादपणे निर्माण केले आहे. त्यातच माहितीच्या आधाराने याला बळकटी आणली आहे. वर्तमान परिस्थितीत या दोन्हींच्या आधारे प्रसारमाध्यमांना भारतीय लोकशाहीला सकारात्मक वळण लावण्यासाठी कटिबद्ध असणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतीय जनतेचा आवाज बनून निर्भिड,

निःपक्षपातीपणे आणि ताठर राहून संविधानिक मूल्यांप्रती निष्ठावंत राहून कार्य केल्यास भारतीय लोकशाही सुदृढ होण्यास हातभार लागेल.

परंतु पूर्वीप्रमाणे आजच्या वर्तमान काळात प्रसारमाध्यमांची भूमिका बदलत आहे. पूर्वीप्रमाणे निर्भिड, पत्रकारिता आज सहज सोपी राहिलेली नाही. पत्रकारांवर व प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या प्रतिनिधींवर आज

मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जीवघेणे हल्ले होत आहे. एकूणच वर्तमान राजकीय परिस्थितीत घडून आलेले बदल व प्रसारमाध्यमांची बदलती भूमिका लोकशाहीत पूरक ठरण्याऐवजी विघातक ठरण्याची शंका निर्माण होत आहे.

संदर्भ

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५. पत्रकारिता - डॉ. गुप्ता.
६. प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि कायदे - नरेंद्र चपळगावकर.
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महाराष्ट्र राज्य हिंदी साहित्य अकादमी, मुंबई

तथा

म. शि. प्र. मंडल संवलिता

सशवतराव वच्छाण महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई, जि. बीड

हिंदी विभाग

के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित

राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी

शुक्रवार, दि. ०४ मार्च २०२४

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के अस्मितामूलक विमर्श



मुख्य संपादक

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कार्यकारी संपादक

डॉ. अरविन्द घोड़के

डॉ. रमेश शिंदे

प्रा. सुनिल शिंदे



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY**

PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL

ISSN 2582-7359

Impact Factor 6.325



Volume -5 , Issue 3 (March 2024)

Special Issue - II

on

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के अस्मितामूलक विमर्श

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Technology

ISSN 2582-7359

Peer Reviewed Journal

Impact Factor 6.325

Published By



**Taran Publication
New Delhi**



JOURNAL DETAILS

Name of Journal	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Technology
e-ISSN	2582-7359
Subject	Multidisciplinary
Publisher	Taran Publication
Impact Factor	6.325
Website	www.ijmrtjournal.com
Contact Number	8950448770, 9996906285
Country of Publication	India
Editor-in-Chief	Dr. Mandeep Kaur & Dr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat



Special Issue - II

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के अस्मितामूलक विमर्श

विशेषांक सम्पादक मंडल

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समकालीन बाल साहित्य का स्वरूप एवं बाल मनोविज्ञान

डॉ. शिल्पा दादाराव जिवरग

शोध- निर्देशक, हिन्दी विभाग
पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू महाविद्यालय
शिवाजीनगर, छत्रपती संभाजीनगर

सोनाली युवराज चिते

शोधार्थी, हिन्दी विभाग
जे.इ.एस. कॉलेज, जालना

शोध सार:-

बाल साहित्य से अभिप्राय बच्चों के लिखे जाने वाले साहित्य से है। बाल साहित्य बालक के रुचि नुसार कहानी, उपन्यास, कविता, नाटक, जीवनी के माध्यम से उनमें ज्ञान के साथ-साथ जीवन के पथ पर, जीवन की कठिनाइयों से लड़ने कि प्रेरणा देते हैं। हिन्दी बाल साहित्य की एक समृद्ध परंपरा रही है। पंचतंत्र, हितोपदेश, कथा-सरित्सागर, जातक कथा एवं लोककथाओं की एक लंबी शृंखला हमारे हिन्दी साहित्य में है।

बाल मनोविज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान की वह शाखा है, जिसमें गर्भावस्था से लेकर प्रौढ़ावस्था तक के मनुष्य के मनसिक विकास का अध्ययन किया जाता है। जहाँ सामान्य मनोविज्ञान प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों की मानसिक क्रियाओं का वर्णन करता है तथा उनको वैज्ञानिक ढंग से समझने की चेष्टा करता है, वही बाल मनोविज्ञान बालकों की मानसिक क्रियाओं का वर्णन करता और उन्हें समझने का प्रयत्न करता है। बाल मनोविज्ञान को समझे बिना श्रेष्ठ बाल साहित्य नहीं लिखा जा सकता।

बीज शब्द :- वैश्वीकरण, अभिव्यक्ति, उपदेशात्मक, सृजनात्मकता, सर्वांगीण विकास, मन-मस्तिष्क, स्वच्छंद

प्रस्तावना:-

समकालीन अर्थात् वर्तमान काल की विशेषताओं द्वारा चिन्हित। यहाँ से वैश्वीकरण की शुरुवात होती है। वैश्वीकरण एक बड़ा बदलाव है जो अभी तक चल रहा है। हर युगों में नित्य निर्णायक परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं।

हिन्दी साहित्य में नव-नवीन परिवर्तन हुए हैं, तथा हो रहे हैं। साहित्य में अनेक विमर्श को साहित्य का विषय बनाया गया है। जिसमें बाल साहित्य याने बालक को केंद्र में रखकर लिखा गया साहित्य।

बालक का कोमल मन, कल्पना के पंखों पर आरूढ़ होकर सुदूर गगन में उड़ना चाहता है। बाल साहित्य की एक लंबी परंपरा होने पर भी आज का बाल साहित्य कई अर्थों में पुराने बाल साहित्य से अलग है। परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है। परिवर्तन की लहर ने आज देश और समाज में जो बदलाव ला दिया है, उससे बाल साहित्य भी अछूता नहीं रहा है।

समकालीन बाल साहित्य में समकालीन भाव-बोध की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। बच्चे की नजर से उस दौर के समाज एवं वचपन का प्रतिबिंबन करने का दायित्व समकालीन साहित्यकारों पर ही आता है। इसी लिए साहित्यकारों को बाल मनोविज्ञान की समझ होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

समकालीन युग बाल-साहित्य का मानो जागरण युग है। बाल केन्द्रित साहित्य का निर्माण हो रहा है। इस युग की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात बाल-जीवन और बाल-मनोभावों को प्रधानता दी जा रही है। आज इस वैज्ञानिक युग और वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियों के प्रति जागरूकता बच्चों को आसानी से पारियों और राक्षसों के चमत्कारी और

काल्पनिक घटनाओं के अस्तित्व को स्वीकारने में मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से बाध्य कर पाता है। इस युग में बाल साहित्य को नैतिक उपदेशात्मक कथानकों के जंजीरों से मुक्ति मिलना संभव हो सका है। समकालीन युग का बालक हर बात की प्रामाणिकता को वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से देखने लगा है।

बालक हर चीज को अपनी दृष्टि से देखता है और बड़ों से प्रश्न पूछकर अपनी हर जिज्ञासा को शांत करना चाहता है। डॉ. हरीकृष्ण देवसरे के अनुसार- आज के बच्चे का कौतूहल विष्णु शर्मा के शिष्यों के, ईसप के श्रोताओं और एंडरसन के पाठकों के कौतूहल से बहुत भिन्न है और बहुत अधिक विस्तृत है। यही कारण है कि बाल-साहित्य के आयाम जो कथा-कहानी के चौखट तक ही पहले सीमित थे अब विज्ञान के प्रश्नों को भी समेटे हुए हैं। वे कथा- कहानियों की शैली से परे भी हैं। बच्चे के गले वही उतरता है जो रुचिकर होता है।¹

हिन्दी साहित्य में बाल मनोविज्ञान का महत्व:-

मनोविज्ञान शब्द में बाल 'उपसर्ग' लगने से बना 'बाल-मनोविज्ञान'। जिसका तात्पर्य बच्चों का मनोविज्ञान या बाल व्यवहार का अध्ययन है। बाल मनोविज्ञान को समकालीन युग की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता कहा गया है। बाल मनोविज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान की एक शाखा है, जिसमें एकमात्र बाल जीवन की विभिन्न क्रिया-कलापों, रुचियों एवं मनोवृत्तियों, भावनों, मूल्यों आदि पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया जाता है।

बाल मनोविज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान की एक एकीकृत शाखायी विधा है। रूसो ने 18 वीं शताब्दी में बालक की योग्य शिक्षा के लिए बाल मनोविज्ञान की आवश्यकता बताई थी।

हर्बर्ट स्पेन्सर ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि प्रत्येक नागरीक की शिक्षा में बाल मनोविज्ञान की शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए। बाल मनोविज्ञान की विधियाँ प्रायः वे ही हैं जो सामान्य मनोविज्ञान की हैं। मनोविज्ञान ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि मानसिक एवं बौद्धिक विकास का आधार विचार-शक्ति है। विचार एवं विवेक ही मानव बुद्धि को नयी दिशा और गति प्रदान करते हैं।

यदि साहित्य समाज का दर्पण माना जाता है, उसे मानवीय भावनाओं, कल्पनाओं और अनुभवों के प्रकटीकरण का श्रेष्ठ माध्यम समझा जा रहा है। साहित्य ने मानवीय व्यवहारों को परिष्कृत करने में अपनी भूमिका निभायी है। बाल्यावस्था में तो यह भूमिका और महत्वपूर्ण है। साहित्य बालकों के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत होता है, नई दृष्टि उत्पन्न करता है। बाल मनोविज्ञान का बाल साहित्य से गहरा संबंध है। वह विज्ञान जो बालक के मन, मस्तिष्क, व्यवहार और प्रकृति का अध्ययन करता है, बाल मनोविज्ञान की श्रेणी में आता है।

बाल साहित्य में बालकों की रुचि, उनकी सृजनात्मकता, कल्पना का विशेष स्थान है। अतः बालकों के मन-मस्तिष्क में प्रवेश करने वाले शिक्षाप्रद, मनोरंजक, प्रामाणिक एवं गुणवत्ता युक्त साहित्य की आवश्यकता है। जिससे उनकी प्रतिभा विकसित हो सके। बच्चों का मनोरंजन यह तो साहित्य का प्रथम उद्देश्य है ही साथ ही उनकी जिज्ञासा को शांत करना और कल्पना का विस्तार करना आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि बालकों के वांछित विकास हेतु निर्धारित शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के लिए बाल साहित्य तथा उसकी सर्जन हेतु बाल मनोविज्ञान की महत्ता अवर्णनीय तथा इनका संबंध अन्योन्याश्रित है।

बाल साहित्य का मूल आधार ही बाल मनोविज्ञान है। बालकों की समझ सोचने की शक्ति आदि बड़ों की अपेक्षा बहुत भिन्न होती है। इस संदर्भ में शकुंतला सिरोठिया का मत है- बालकों के सोचने का एक अलग अंदाज होता है, उनकी भी अपनी कुछ आकांक्षाएँ होती हैं। वे अपने स्वच्छंद भावों की दुनिया में जीना चाहते हैं। उन्हें कोई भी बंधन व डांट फटकार पसंद नहीं है वे भी वयस्कों के समानांतर अपनी एक स्वतंत्र सत्ता चाहते हैं।³

हिन्दी बाल साहित्य में बाल मनोविज्ञान की दिशा:-

बालक अपना शैक्षिक परिवेश, अपना संसार, अपनी आकांक्षाएँ और अपनी अस्मिता साहित्य में पाना चाहता है। अर्थात् आज के बालक की रुचि आधुनिकता बोध पर आधारित है। हिन्दी बाल साहित्य से बालकों के मनोवैज्ञानिक विकास में सहायता होती है।

सामाजिक विकास :- सामाजिक विकास से अभिप्राय है बालक में विस्तृत रूप से सर्वांगीण विकास होना। मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह समाज में रहकर अपने आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करता है। एलिजाबेथ हरलॉक के अनुसार- सामाजिक विकास का अर्थ उस योजना का अर्जन करना है जिसके द्वारा सामाजिक प्रत्याशाओं के अनुसार व्यवहार किया जा सके।⁴

सामाजिक विकास का लक्ष्य बालक को अपने परिवार, पड़ोस तथा देश के अनुकूल बनाना तथा समाज व समुदाय की रीतियों, रिवाजों, नियमों तथा मान्यताओं आदि को सिखा कर समाज का क्रियाशील तथा उत्तरदायी सदस्य बनाना है। बालक स्वभावतः चंचल और कुःसाहसी होते हैं। अतः वे जीवन के विभिन्न प्रलोभनों की और शीघ्रता से आकर्षित होते हैं। बालकों में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि विकसित हो, उनका स्वस्थ मनोविकास हो एवं यह समकालीन युग में चिंता का विषय है।

व्यक्तित्व का विकास:- कोई भी बालक अच्छे या बुरे चरित्र के साथ पैदा नहीं होता। हाँ, वह अच्छी-बुरी परिस्थितियों में अवश्य पैदा होता है, जो उसके चरित्र-निर्माण में भला-बुरा असर डालती है। इसीलिए यही कहना ठीक होगा की परिस्थियाँ हमारे चरित्र को नहीं बनतीं, बल्कि उनके प्रति जो हमारे मानसिक प्रतिक्रियाएँ होती हैं, उन्हीं से हमारा चरित्र बनता है।

एच. एस. वारेन के अनुसार- व्यक्तित्व व्यक्ति का सम्पूर्ण मानसिक संगठन है, जो उसके विकास की किसी भी अवस्था में होता है।⁵ बालक के व्यक्तित्व का समाज सापेक्ष सही निर्माण बाल शिक्षा और बाल साहित्य द्वारा होता है। बाल शिक्षा और बाल साहित्य एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं और एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर भी। बाल शिक्षा बालक को खड़ा होना सिखाती है, तो बाल साहित्य चलना। बच्चों की कल्पना और भावना का विस्तार बाल साहित्य से ही होता है। मन और हृदय कि सता साहित्य से ही बनती है। व्यक्ति के जीवन में यही सता सर्वोपरि है।⁶

भावनात्मक विकास :- बालकों पर बाल साहित्य का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। बाल साहित्य बच्चे के प्रतिदिन के जीवन से जुड़ा होता है। सच्ची शिक्षा वही है जो बच्चों में मानवीय संवेदनाओं को दृढ़ता से स्थापित कर दे। आज की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में बालक जीवन की विभिन्न समस्याओं का सामना करते हैं; जैसे- चिंता, कुंठा, तनाव, भावनात्मक रूपसे उदास रहना आदि। वहाँ पर बालक आक्रामकता को प्रदर्शित करते हैं। उसे यह सिखाना आवश्यक है की जीवन के संघर्ष में सत्य द्वारा असत्य पर प्रेम द्वारा घृणा पर और अहिंसा द्वारा हिंसा पर विजय प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

डॉ परशुराम शुक्ल के अनुसार- सभी बच्चों का मानसिक विकास समान नहीं होता है। बालकों के विकास पर शारीरिक संरचना और परिवेश का सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ बालकों का अनुकूल परिवेश मिलने पर मनसिक विकास बड़ी तेजी से होता है।⁷ मनोवैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार मनोवैज्ञानिक गतिविधियों से पूर्ण साहित्य ही बच्चे को सही दिशा दे पाता है। बच्चों के मानसिक विकास हेतु बाल साहित्य अत्यंत आवश्यक है। जिससे बच्चों के मन के भावनाओं का विकास हो जो जीवन में स्थायी रूप से असर कर



महाराष्ट्र राज्य हिंदी साहित्य अकादमी, मुंबई

तथा

म. शि. प्र. मंडल संवलिता

सशवतराव वच्छाण महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई, जि. बीड

हिंदी विभाग

के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित

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शुक्रवार, दि. ०४ मार्च २०२४

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के अस्मितामूलक विमर्श



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**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY**

PEER REVIEWED JOURNAL

ISSN 2582-7359

Impact Factor 6.325



Volume -5 , Issue 3 (March 2024)

Special Issue - II

on

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के अस्मितामूलक विमर्श

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Technology

ISSN 2582-7359

Peer Reviewed Journal

Impact Factor 6.325

Published By



**Taran Publication
New Delhi**



JOURNAL DETAILS

Name of Journal	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Technology
e-ISSN	2582-7359
Subject	Multidisciplinary
Publisher	Taran Publication
Impact Factor	6.325
Website	www.ijmrtjournal.com
Contact Number	8950448770, 9996906285
Country of Publication	India
Editor-in-Chief	Dr. Mandeep Kaur & Dr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat



Special Issue - II

समकालीन हिंदी साहित्य के अस्मितामूलक विमर्श

विशेषांक सम्पादक मंडल

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डॉ. शिल्पा डी. जीवरग

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शोध छात्र

डॉ. बाबासाहेब

आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय

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प्रस्तावना :

बाल साहित्य सामान्य साहित्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न होता है। यह एक स्वतंत्र विषय है जिसके अंतर्गत बाल कथा, कविता, नाटक, एकांकी, जीवनी आदि प्रमुख विधाएँ आती हैं। इसके सृजन में साहित्यकार, बाल मनोविज्ञान का ध्यान रखते हैं क्योंकि बाल साहित्य का सृजन बच्चों के लिए ही किया जाता है। इसमें शाश्वत मूल्यों के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन का समावेश आवश्यक है। डॉ. सुरेन्द्र विक्रम तथा जवाहर 'इन्दु' ने कहा है - "बाल मनोविज्ञान का अध्ययन किए बिना कोई भी रचनाकार स्वस्थ एवं सार्थक बाल साहित्य का सृजन नहीं कर सकता है। यह बिल्कुल निर्विवाद सत्य है कि बच्चों के लिए लिखना सबके वश की बात नहीं है। बच्चों का साहित्य लिखने के लिए रचनाकार को स्वयं बच्चा बन जाना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति तो बिल्कुल परकाया प्रवेश वाली है।"1

बाल साहित्य के प्रसिद्ध कवि सोहनलाल द्विवेदी ने बाल साहित्य का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा है "सफल बाल साहित्य वही है जिसे बच्चे सरलता से अपना सकें और भाव ऐसे हों, जो बच्चों के मन को भाएँ। यों तो अनेक साहित्यकार बालकों के लिए लिखते रहते हैं, किन्तु सचमुच जो बालकों के मन की बात, बालकों की भाषा में लिख दें, वही सफल बाल साहित्य लेखक हैं।"2

हिन्दी बाल साहित्य के स्वरूप के विषय में विभिन्न विद्वानों के विचारों से यह निष्कर्ष सामने आता है कि बाल साहित्य बच्चों को स्वस्थ मनोरंजन देने के साथ-साथ उन्हें वर्तमान परिवेश और परिस्थितियों के प्रति भी जागरूकता प्रदान करे। भूमण्डलीकरण के इस 21वीं सदी के दौर में वैज्ञानिक और यांत्रिक आविष्कारों, चिंतन-मनन, रहन-सहन, काम-काज की बदलती शैली से बाल-मन भी प्रभावित है अतः बाल साहित्य भी परिष्कृत रूचि का होना आवश्यक है। बच्चों की प्रवृत्तियों, आकांक्षाएँ, जिज्ञासा, कौतूहल आदि सभी चीजें उनके मन से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। डॉ. हरिकृष्ण देवसरे ने लिखा है "आज बाल साहित्य में जिस सैद्धान्तिक आधार भूमि की बात कही जा रही है वह उसी बाल मनोविज्ञान पर अवलम्बित है जो बालक के विकास तथा बदलते हुए परिवेश में सामन्जस्य स्थापित करने में उसके लिए सहायक होता है। बाल साहित्य के शास्त्रीय विधान न केवल मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से, बल्कि साहित्य रचना की दृष्टि से भी बड़ों के साहित्य शास्त्रीय विधानों से बिल्कुल अलग हो जाते हैं। बाल अनुभूति की सरल और गेय शब्दों में छन्दबद्ध अभिव्यक्ति ही बाल गीत है। कहानियाँ सुनकर बच्चे कुछ सीखते हैं, नए-नए सपने देखते हैं। उनके सामने सारा संसार होता है, उनके मानसिक क्षितिज का विस्तार होता है और उनकी रूचि गहरी होती है।"3

डॉ. सुरेन्द्र विक्रम भी इसके सम्बन्ध में लिखते हैं - "राच तो यह है कि बाल साहित्य का उद्देश्य बालक के व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण करना तथा उसके विकास के लिए समुचित दिशा प्रदान करना होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टिकोण से बाल साहित्य के लेखन एवं चुनाव के लिए आवश्यक हो जाता है कि लेखक तथा अध्यापक बालक के व्यक्तित्व के विकास की विविध अवस्थाओं में मनोवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं को पहचानें। बाल साहित्य बच्चों की दृष्टि के अनुकूल उनका मनोविज्ञान समझकर उन्हीं के स्तर पर उतरकर, उन्हीं की भाषा में उनके समझने योग्य अभिव्यक्ति के द्वारा लिखा जाना चाहिए।"⁴

बाल मनोविज्ञान को समझे बिना बाल साहित्य लिखना, अंधेरे में तीर छोड़ने जैसा है। बच्चों का मन कोमल और लचीला होता है। उन पर डाला गया प्रभाव अमिट और स्थायी होता है। इसलिए बाल मनोवृत्तियों का विज्ञान, बाल मनोविज्ञान, बाल साहित्यकारों के बड़े काम की चीज है। मनोरंजन तो किसी भी साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषता होती है। हिन्दी के बाल साहित्यकारों ने भी बाल मनोरंजन को केन्द्र में रखकर साहित्य रचा है। कविता, गीत, नाटक, कहानी, उपन्यास, निबंध आदि सभी विधाओं में बाल मनोरंजन की प्रवृत्ति का पोषण हुआ है। इसके साथ-साथ ज्ञानवर्धन को भी खेल-खेल में शामिल कर लिया जाता है। प्रकृति और पर्यावरण के साथ छोटे-छोटे वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों के बारे में भी बच्चों को सिखाने के लिए कविता, कहानी, उपन्यास आदि विधाओं में बाल साहित्य लिखा गया है। बाल साहित्य की भाषा के विषय में राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा ने लिखा है "भाषा, भावनाओं और विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम है। काव्य सृजन की प्रभावात्मकता पर भाषा का सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। शिशुगीतों और बाल कविताओं में तो भाषा का विशेष महत्त्व होता है। बाल कवियों के लिए बाल मनोविज्ञान के अनुरूप काव्य भाषा में सृजन करना, वास्तव में एक गम्भीर चुनौती है। सामान्य साहित्य की रचना तो कोई भी व्यक्ति कर सकता है, किन्तु बाल साहित्य सृजन सभी के बस की बात नहीं होती है।"⁵

बाल साहित्य की भाषा सरल और कोमल होनी चाहिए तभी बालक उसे समझ सकेंगे तथा बाल साहित्य के माध्यम से ही बालकों का भाषा ज्ञान भी विकसित होता है तो बाल साहित्य के लेखक को इसका भी ध्यान रखना होता है। शब्द संयोजन, शब्दों की आवृत्ति, लय एवं कोमल ध्वनि बालकों को प्रभावित करती हैं।

वात्सल्य की प्रवृत्ति बाल साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषता है। यह नितान्त स्वाभाविक है कि बच्चे प्यार की भाषा समझते हैं। यही वजह है कि बाल साहित्य में वात्सल्य भाव की मात्रा सर्वाधिक रहती है। बच्चों के प्रति प्रेम और स्निग्धता दर्शाने वाला रस वात्सल्य है। बाल साहित्यों में बालकों के प्रति प्रेम तो दर्शाया ही जाता है, साथ ही साथ बच्चों को भी प्रेम प्रदर्शन, आत्मीयता का भाव रखने की प्रेरणा दी जाती है। छोटे बालकों को परिवार, समाज, जीव-जंतु तथा प्रकृति से प्रेम करना बाल साहित्य ही सिखलाता है। राष्ट्र प्रेम तथा देश भक्ति का भाव भी बाल साहित्य के माध्यम से भरा जाता है। इन माध्यमों से बाल साहित्य एक सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण करता है। डॉ. शिरोमणि सिंह 'पथ' ने लिखा है- "बाल कविता की रचना ठीक उसी तरह होनी चाहिए जिस प्रकार माँ बच्चे का पालन पोषण करती है। उसी प्रकार बाल कविता की प्रकृति होनी चाहिए जो बाल मन में एक खिलखिलाहट और स्वतंत्र भावों का संचार करे जो न तो किन्हीं उपदेशात्मक या नैतिक बंधनों में बांधती हो, और न ही उबाऊ हो, जो बाल कविता केवल बाल मन को रिझाने और तुभाने वाली और बिना किसी बोझ वजन के होनी चाहिए।"⁶

वर्तमान शिक्षण प्रणाली ने बालकों को मशीन बना दिया है, जिससे उनके सोचने और विक्षेपण करने की शक्ति दब जाती है। दूसरों से प्राप्त ज्ञान बालकों के लिए जरूरी है, किन्तु यह ज्यादा जरूरी इस ज्ञान को वह अपनी बुद्धि से परखकर अपना बनाए अन्यथा उसका बौद्धिक विकास नहीं हो पाएगा। सामान्य तौर पर बालकों की मूल

आवश्यकताएँ निम्नलिखित हैं, जिनकी पूर्ति बाल साहित्य से होती है। क. सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता, ख. आत्मीय सम्बन्ध की आवश्यकता, ग. प्यार पाने और प्यार करने की आवश्यकता, घ. प्रशंसनीय कार्य करने और उसकी स्वीकृति पाने की आवश्यकता, ड. नीरसता से मुक्ति की आवश्यकता और च. सौंदर्यानुभूति की आवश्यकता। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि माता-पिता बचपन से ही पाठ्यपुस्तकों से इतर पुस्तकें पढ़ने के लिए बच्चों को प्रेरित करें। बच्चों की मानसिक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति का शक्तिशाली माध्यम अच्छा बाल साहित्य ही है। आस-पास की सुपरिचित वस्तुओं, पशु-पक्षियों, खिलौनों की कहानियाँ उसे अपने अनुभवों को नए संदर्भों में देखने का अवसर देती हैं। डॉ शकुंतला कालरा कहती हैं :- "साहित्य जीवन का परिष्कार और पकड़ है इस विचार चिंतन में बच्चों के विकास में बाल साहित्य और उसे रचने वाले साहित्यकारों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है और रहेगी।"⁷

वर्तमान में बाल साहित्य के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन आया है। वैज्ञानिक तरक्की के साधनों ने पश्चिमी सभ्यता और भोगवाद का आधिपत्य बढ़ा दिया है। लोक कथाओं, लोकगीतों का स्थान धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होता जा रहा है।" आज विश्व भर में बच्चों पर मीडिया के प्रभावों को लेकर सबसे अधिक चिंता उसके हिंसात्मक प्रभावों की है। मनोवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार बचपन में पढ़ने वाले हिंसा के प्रभाव बड़े दूरगामी होते हैं। ये बच्चे के विकास, चरित्र, आचरण, व्यवहार, विचार, स्वभाव, कार्य-शैली आदि सबको प्रभावित करते हैं।¹²

साहित्य बालकों के लिए तमाम अभावों की पूर्ति का साधन है। अच्छे स्कूल, शिक्षक, साथी, संबंधी हर बालक को नहीं मिलते लेकिन अच्छा साहित्य तो हर बालक को मिल ही सकता है। यह सच है कि बच्चों के जीवन में पुस्तकें माता-पिता और शिक्षकों का स्थान नहीं ले सकती, लेकिन पुस्तकों का स्थान कोई अन्य चीज नहीं ले सकती छायावादी काव्य का प्रमुख स्तम्भ महादेवी वर्मा जी ने सेंट्रल पेडागॉजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट, इलाहाबाद में बाल साहित्य रचनालय का उद्घाटन करते हुए इस संदर्भ में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे :- "वस्तुतः बालक तो विश्व का सबसे व्यापक बुद्धि वाला, विशाल हृदय वाला नागरिक है। सच्चे अर्थ में हम उसी को विश्वनागरिक कह सकते हैं। उसका धर्म ही जीवन धर्म है। जब हम प्रौढ़ हो जाते हैं तब धीरे-धीरे देश-काल की सीमाएँ हमें बांधने लगती हैं और उसी प्रकार बांध लेती हैं जिस प्रकार नदी को उसके तट बांध लेते हैं और वर्षा में जो जल की तरलता सब ओर छाई रहती है वह तटों में बंट जाती है। हम भी बड़े होकर प्रौढ़ होकर अपनी कल्पनाओं को एक निश्चित दिशा दे लेते हैं। अपनी भावना को एक निश्चित लक्ष्य दे लेते हैं। अपनी बुद्धि की क्रिया को एक सांचे में ढाल लेते हैं और इस प्रकार हमारा जीवन बंध जाता है। हम एक परिवार के एक समाज के एक देश के प्राणी हो जाते हैं। संसार भर के जितने भी बालक हैं वे सब सारे विश्व के बालक हैं। उन्हें इस बात का कोई बोध नहीं है कि हम किस देश के हैं, किस समाज के हैं और किस परिवार के हैं।..... बाल साहित्य की रचना में, मेरे विचार में, सबसे बड़ी बाधा तो मनोवैज्ञानिक है। साधारणतः हम सोचते हैं कि बालक के लिए लिखना ही क्या है? हमारे विचार में, हमारी हीन भावनाओं में ऐसा लगता है कि बालक के बहुत थोड़े ही विषय हैं और बहुत सहज ही उसे बहकाया जा सकता है, किंतु उसे बहकाया नहीं जा सकता। आपमें से जो विद्वान हैं, जो विदुषी हैं, जानते होंगे कि कोई भी बालक दो मिनट में आपको निरुत्तर कर देगा। उसकी जिज्ञासा इतनी बलवती है, उसकी कल्पना इतनी विस्तृत है, उसकी भावना विश्व के हर जीवन को छूती है। और निरंतर कुछ जानना चाहती है, कुछ पाना चाहती है। हम थक जाते हैं। और कहते हैं कि इस समय नहीं, फिर, और वह समय कभी नहीं आता क्योंकि हमारे जीवन में उसका उत्तर कभी नहीं आता, समाधान कभी नहीं आता आवश्यकता यह है कि हम यह समझें कि बालक की जिज्ञासा, हमारी जिज्ञासा से विशाल है और उस जिज्ञासा को किसी एक दिशा में बांधना बड़ा कठिन है।"⁸

किसी भी समाज का बाल साहित्य, सामाजिक यथार्थ का सूचक होता है। बाल साहित्य समाज के जीवन दर्शन का सूचक होने के साथ-साथ उसके विकास की अवस्था का चोटक भी होता है। पाल हर्जार्ड ने अपनी पुस्तक 'बुक्स, चिल्ड्रेन्स एंड मैन' में कहा है कि जिन वयस्कों ने शताब्दियों तक बच्चों को ठीक ढंग से कपड़े पहनाने की बात तक नहीं सोची वे उनके लिए उपयुक्त पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था करने की बात कैसे सोच सकते थे? अर्थात् जो समाज रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं में ही फंसा हुआ है और निर्वाहमूलक अर्थव्यवस्था से ऊपर अपने आपको नहीं उठा सका है वह बच्चों के लिए साहित्य की व्यवस्था करने की बात सोच नहीं सकता है। विश्व के अधुनातन एवं समृद्धतम देशों में भी बच्चों के लिए स्कूली पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य साहित्य की आवश्यकता अट्ठारहवीं शताब्दी में महसूस की गई। उससे पहले 'बाल साहित्य' शब्द की कल्पना किसी ने स्वप्न में भी नहीं की। आज के बालक कल के नागरिक हैं, हम बालकों को जिस प्रकार का साहित्य देंगे उसी के अनुसार कल के समाज का रूप निश्चित होगा। जब कभी हम अपने समाज अथवा राष्ट्र में किसी बात की अत्यंत आवश्यकता अनुभव करते हैं तो उसकी सर्वप्रथम प्रतिक्रिया बाल साहित्य पर होती है। चाहे कोई राष्ट्र लोकतंत्रीय हो अथवा समाजवादी उसकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या आज यही है कि राजनैतिक और सामाजिक संस्थाओं का संचालन करने वाले साधारण जन-समुदाय को सच्चाई, ईमानदारी, (सहनशीलता, विद्वता और मूल्यों की भावना जैसे महान गुणों से संपन्न कैसे किया जाए? इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य में बाल साहित्य बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे सकता है। वयस्कों को तो बदलना संभव नहीं है लेकिन बालकों का परिष्कार बाल साहित्य कर सकता है। साहित्य जीवन के महान मूल्यों का साधारणीकरण करता है। परीकथाओं और लोककथाओं के बीच पलने वाले बच्चे में सच्चाई, ईमानदारी, निर्भीकता और न्यायप्रियता के भाव सहज रूप से ही भर जाते हैं। पशुकथाएँ बालक की संवेदना को इतना परिष्कृत करती हैं कि उसमें मानव-मानव के बीच तो क्या मानव और पशु के बीच भी भेद-भाव करने की गुंजाइश नहीं रहती।

वर्तमान युग की समस्या चरित्र की समस्या है। भौतिक साधनों की बहुलता और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति ने मनुष्य के हाथ ऐसी शक्ति सौंप दी है, जिससे वह संसार का कल्याण और सर्वनाश दोनों ही कर सकता है। आवश्यकता है ऐसे चरित्रवान व्यक्तित्व की जो इस शक्ति का सदुपयोग कर सके। लोकतंत्र, समाजवाद, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ और अन्य राजनैतिक अथवा सामाजिक संस्थाएँ अपने में बहुत अच्छी हैं किंतु उनका संचालन करने वाले व्यक्तियों का चरित्र ऊँचा नहीं है, उनमें भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। समानता और सद्भाव का उपदेश देने वाले नेता की कथनी तथा करनी में भेद होता है। न्यायालयों में शपथ लेने के बाद भी हम झूठ बोलते हैं। दूर-दूर तक समाज में चारित्रिक संकट ही नजर आता है।

21वीं सदी भ्रमंडलीकरण और वाजारवाद की सदी है। बाल साहित्य भी बाजार के विस्तार में शामिल है। आज बाल साहित्य नए-नए विषयों को तलाश रहा है। सरल, सहज, सुगम भाषा में बाल साहित्य प्रस्तुत है। इंटरनेट, डिजिटल और ई-पुस्तकों के माध्यम से आधुनिक बाल साहित्य, आधुनिक बालकों तक पहुँच बनाए हुए है।

बच्चा, स्वभाव से अत्यंत कोमल, सरल, जिज्ञासु, उत्साह से लबालब, कल्पना के पंख लगाकर आकाश पाताल एक करने वाला तथा इतना मौलिक, विलक्षण संकल्पना वाला, जैसा और कोई कभी हो ही नहीं सकता। रचनात्मकता उसमें कूट कूट कर भरी है। मेरी 'विटिया रानी' कविता में सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान के भाव अगर देखें तो ऐसा ही बचपन हमारे सामने नाच उठता है।

*"मैं बचपन को बुला रही थी।
बोल उठी बिटिया मेरी।
नन्दन वन-सी फूल उठी वह
छोटी सी कुटिया मेरी।"*

च्चों की चेतना अलौकिक है, उनकी प्रेक्षण शक्ति अद्भुत है, विनोदप्रियता और ऊर्जा उसमें स्वतः ही विद्यमान है और सदैव नवीनता की ओर उन्मुख उसका बाल-मन एक खोजी अन्वेषक की तरह हर समय क्रियाशील एवं सचेत रहता है। इन सभी विशेषताओं के साथ-साथ बालमन इतना संवेदनशील है कि जरा से आघात से सहम जाता है। विलियम वर्ड्सवर्थ अपने बाल्यकाल को स्मरण करते हुए लिखते हैं।

"प्रत्येक बालक के पास कल्पना के पंख होते हैं, अपने जिज्ञासु मन द्वारा वे सोचने के नए ढंग संजोते हैं। किन्तु उड़ने के पहले ही उनके पंख कुचल दिए जाते हैं, सृजनशीलता के बीज अंकुरित होने के पहले मसल दिए जाते हैं।"¹⁰

सृजनशीलता के इस बीज को प्रस्फुटित होने में बाल साहित्य मदद करता है। बाल साहित्य, बालकों की कल्पनाशीलता बढ़ाता है, उनके विश्वास और आस्था को सुरक्षा देता है। बच्चों को शिक्षा, जिज्ञासा एवं संस्कार से सम्पन्न करता है। मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाने या यों कहें कि एक सामाजिक जानवर में मनुष्यता के बीज डालने का कार्य करने वाले अवयव ही बाल साहित्य है। बाल-साहित्य, नई कोपलों में संवेदना जगाता है। वही नए जीवन की आधारशिला है।

इक्कीसवीं सदी में देश-दुनिया और समाज तेजी से बदला है। बच्चे इन सबसे अलग कैसे हो सकते हैं। आज का बाल साहित्य भी इन सबसे अनभिज्ञ नहीं है। वह वर्तमान की चुनौतियों को खुली आँख और खुले दिल से ले रहा है। समाज में व्याप्त अनैतिकता, चारित्रिक पतन, भ्रष्टाचार, विलगाव आदि समस्याओं को यदि हल किए जाने के प्रति हम सोचें तो बाल साहित्य मुख्य जरिया बन सकता है। "नीति-कथाओं और पौराणिक कथाओं की प्रासंगिकता के पक्ष में विदेश के बाल साहित्य समीक्षक आज की राजनीतिक विचारधारा और विभिन्न समाजों के नए मूल्यों की स्वीकृति का तर्क देते हैं।"¹¹

आज बच्चों को आधुनिक जीवन की मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। चूँकि बाल साहित्य के माध्यम से उन्हें ये प्राप्त होते हैं। अतः बाल साहित्य के पठन का प्रचार प्रसार करना अत्यावश्यक है। बच्चों के विकास के लिए बाल साहित्य की उपयोगिता को झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता। बाल साहित्य बच्चों में ज्ञान-रुचि कल्पना जगाता है। बचपन में जिज्ञासा सर्वाधिक होती है। जिज्ञासा की पूर्ति और कल्पना शक्ति के विकास में सबसे अधिक सहायक साहित्य होता है। पुस्तकों के माध्यम से बच्चा दुनिया देखता है और अपनी छोटी-सी दुनिया के साथ तादात्म्य बिठाता है। विश्व कवि रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर के शब्दों में "बच्चों का अर्द्धचेतन वृक्षों की तरह सक्रिय होता है जैसे वृक्ष में धरती से रस खींचने की शक्ति होती है, वैसे ही बच्चे के मन में अपने चारों ओर के वातावरण से जरूरी खाद्य प्राप्त करने की क्षमता होती है।"¹²

अंतहा कह सकते हैं की बाल साहित्य सामान्य साहित्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न होता है। यह एक स्वतंत्र विषय है जिसके अंतर्गत बाल-कथा, कविता, नाटक, एकांकी, जीवनी आदि प्रमुख विधाएँ आती हैं। इसके सृजन में साहित्यकार, बाल मनोविज्ञान का ध्यान रखते हैं क्योंकि बाल साहित्य का सृजन बच्चों के लिए ही किया जाता है। इसमें शाश्वत मूल्यों के साथ-साथ मनोरंजन का समावेश आवश्यक है। 21 वीं सदी में वैज्ञानिक और यांत्रिक

आविष्कारों, चिंतन मनन, रहन सहन, काम-काज की बदलती शैली से बाल मन भी प्रभावित है अतः बाल साहित्य भी परिष्कृत रुचि का होना आवश्यक है। बाल साहित्य बच्चों की रुचि, योग्यता एवं प्रतिभा को ध्यान में रखकर लिखा जाना चाहिए।

बाल साहित्य, संस्कृति, समाज, राष्ट्र, विश्व बंधुत्व, शिक्षा और बच्चों के सर्वांगीण विकास की दृष्टि से बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है। आवश्यकता है तो केवल यह कि समाज निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने वाले बाल साहित्य का महत्व हम बड़े समझें और इसके समुचित विकास, प्रसार पर ध्यान दें। बाल साहित्य, बच्चों में आत्मविश्वास तथा आत्म-विकास एवं आत्म निष्ठा का संचार करता है। इसके माध्यम से बच्चे स्वयं को आधुनिक जीवन की चुनौतियों के अनुरूप ढालने में समर्थ होते हैं।

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Technology 4.0 and its Implications on Accounting Practices: A Study on India

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the profound influence of Technology 4.0 on accounting practices in India. The advent of technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, machine learning (ML), and cloud computing has drastically reshaped the accounting landscape. The paper seeks to understand these transformations, explore challenges and opportunities, and evaluate the readiness of the Indian accounting sector in the context of digital transition.

Keywords: Technology 4.0, Accounting, India, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Cloud Computing, Digital Transformation.

1. Introduction:

As we delve into the 21st century, the world is witnessing an unprecedented technological revolution – Technology 4.0, or the Fourth Industrial Revolution. This revolution is not merely a prolongation of the digital age; it marks a significant departure, characterized by a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres. It presents a paradigm shift, transforming not only how we live but also how industries function across the globe. A critical sector experiencing this transformation is accounting, a vital cog in the wheel of any economy. India, an emerging powerhouse with its vibrant economy, rapid urbanization, and dynamic demographic dividend, stands at the threshold of this revolution. Traditionally known for its rich human resources, the country is undergoing a digital metamorphosis that has percolated into various industries, including accounting. In the past, accounting in India was a labor-intensive process, predominantly driven by manual calculations and paper-based transactions. But with the advent of Technology 4.0, the accounting landscape has been significantly reshaped. Artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, machine learning (ML), and cloud computing – the flag bearers of the Fourth Industrial Revolution – are revolutionizing accounting practices. From automating routine tasks and fostering secure transactions to facilitating real-time access to financial data, these technologies offer transformative potential. They are redefining the role of accountants, from number crunchers to strategic advisors, and providing them with new tools to deliver more value. However, the journey of digital transformation isn't without challenges. Cybersecurity threats, resistance to change, and lack of digital literacy pose significant hurdles. Moreover, with the onset of these new technologies, there is an increasing demand for a new set of skills in the accounting profession.





This paper seeks to navigate the complex terrain of Technology 4.0 and its implications on accounting in India. Through an extensive exploration of the current state of affairs, case studies, and evaluation of India's readiness, it aims to shed light on the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead in the era of digital transformation.

Source	Year	Statistics
IDC	2020	The Indian IT and business services market was expected to grow by over 5.4% year on year, reaching \$13.0 billion.
Deloitte	2020	63% of respondents were using cloud-based technology in their accounting practices.
Accenture	N/A	79% of Indian executives believe that AI will revolutionize the way they gain information from and interact with customers.
McKinsey	2019	Automation could save businesses globally between \$3.6 trillion and \$6.2 trillion annually by 2025, a large chunk of which will be accounted for by the automation of data collection and processing.
PWC	2020	77% of CEOs in India considered lack of digital skills as the biggest hurdle to their organization's growth.
NASSCOM	N/A	The Indian cloud computing market was projected to grow at a CAGR of 30% to reach \$7.1 billion by 2022.

Sources: IDC (2020), Deloitte (2020), Accenture, McKinsey & Company (2019), PWC (2020), NASSCOM

2. Review of literature:

- ❖ **Sharma & Gupta (2022)** reveals the increasing prevalence of AI applications in the Indian accounting industry. The authors highlight the rise of automated data entry and analysis, significantly reducing the time taken for routine tasks and increasing overall efficiency.
- ❖ **Patel, Kumar, and Verma (2023)** elucidates the potential of blockchain technology in reshaping the audit process in India. They emphasize that the use of blockchain can bring about transparency and accuracy, fostering trust in financial transactions and reporting.
- ❖ **Singh et al. (2022)** underscores the transformative impact of cloud computing on Indian accounting practices. By enabling real-time tracking and accessibility of data from any location, the cloud is changing the traditional accounting landscape.
- ❖ **KPMG (2023)** points out the challenges faced by the Indian accounting sector in adopting Technology 4.0. It includes issues related to cybersecurity, digital literacy, and resistance to change.



3. Impact of Technology 4.0 on Accounting:

3.1. Automation and Artificial Intelligence:

- The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) has been a game-changer in the accounting industry. AI enables the automation of routine tasks, dramatically reducing the time and effort accountants spend on manual work. This automation extends to various processes, such as data entry, invoice processing, and payroll management.
- Advanced AI-based accounting systems can analyze large volumes of data with incredible speed and precision. They can identify patterns, trends, and anomalies that might go unnoticed in manual audits. This capability not only enhances the accuracy of financial analysis and forecasting but also helps in detecting and preventing fraudulent activities.
- AI also plays a crucial role in regulatory compliance. With the increasing complexity of financial regulations, AI-powered software can stay updated with the latest changes and ensure that the company's financial practices are compliant with the regulatory norms. Consequently, the integration of AI in accounting has not only amplified efficiency but also significantly reduced the risk of human error and regulatory penalties.



3.2. Blockchain:

- Another key technology reshaping the accounting sector is blockchain. Known as the backbone of digital currencies, blockchain technology provides a transparent, immutable, and secure environment for conducting transactions. Each transaction on a blockchain is recorded in a 'block' and linked to both the preceding and following blocks, forming a secure chain of information that is nearly impossible to alter.
- In the context of accounting, blockchain technology can streamline various processes. For instance, it can simplify the audit process by providing a reliable and verifiable record of all transactions. Auditors can access this decentralized ledger for an



accurate, unalterable history of financial transactions, which can significantly enhance the speed, accuracy, and security of the audit process.

- Moreover, blockchain can facilitate instantaneous, secure cross-border transactions, making it particularly beneficial for companies operating in multiple countries. It can potentially revolutionize areas like supply chain management and contract enforcement by providing a secure, automated system of recording transactions.

3.3. Cloud Computing:

- The last decade has seen a significant shift from traditional accounting practices to digital platforms, driven in large part by the advent of cloud technology. Cloud computing in the accounting industry means that financial data, previously stored on physical servers within a company's premises, is now stored on secure online servers.
- Cloud technology offers numerous benefits to the accounting sector. It allows for real-time tracking and accessibility of financial data from any location, a feature that has proven especially beneficial in the era of remote work. Accountants no longer need to be in the office to access financial reports or client data; they can access it securely from anywhere, facilitating flexibility and collaboration.
- Additionally, cloud-based accounting software is often subscription-based, making it more cost-effective for small and medium-sized enterprises. They can access sophisticated accounting tools without the high upfront costs of purchasing software licenses and maintaining physical servers. Regular updates are also a part of these subscriptions, ensuring that the software stays updated with the latest features and security measures.

4. Indian Accounting Sector and Technology 4.0:

4.1. Current State:

- The Indian accounting sector, a vast network composed of both large-scale accounting firms and numerous small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), is at a critical juncture of technological transformation. The march towards Technology 4.0 is palpable, although the pace and extent of adoption vary considerably.
- Large accounting firms, with their substantial resources, have embraced the digital shift. They are investing heavily in AI-powered software for automation, integrating blockchain technology for secure and transparent transactions, and leveraging cloud computing for real-time, remote-accessible data management. They are not only reaping the benefits of these technological advancements in terms of enhanced efficiency and accuracy but also pioneering the change for others to follow.
- On the other hand, many SMEs in India are yet to fully embrace this digital transition. While some have started adopting digital tools for accounting, the complete integration of Technology 4.0 seems a distant reality for many. The reasons are multifold, ranging from lack of awareness and technical expertise to financial constraints and concerns about data security.





4.2. Opportunities and Challenges:

The incorporation of Technology 4.0 in the Indian accounting sector presents a landscape filled with opportunities and challenges.

- On the one hand, automation, blockchain, and cloud computing promise increased efficiency and reduced costs. Automation can free accountants from mundane tasks, allowing them to focus on strategic decision-making roles. Blockchain can revolutionize the audit process, enhancing its accuracy and trustworthiness. Cloud computing can ensure real-time tracking and accessibility of data from any location, fostering flexibility and collaboration.
- Additionally, the digital transformation can lead to better decision-making. Advanced analytics powered by AI can provide deep insights into financial data, facilitating more informed and strategic business decisions. It can also empower accountants to take on advisory roles, aiding businesses in financial planning and growth strategies.
- However, the road to digital transformation is not devoid of bumps. Cybersecurity threats pose a significant challenge. As financial data moves online, the risk of data breaches increases. Therefore, robust cybersecurity measures are paramount to protect sensitive financial information.
- Another challenge is the lack of digital literacy. Many accounting professionals, particularly in SMEs, are accustomed to traditional methods. The shift to digital platforms demands new skills and a thorough understanding of new technologies. Overcoming resistance to change and upskilling the workforce will be critical to successful digital transformation.
- Lastly, the issue of regulatory compliance looms large. As new technologies emerge, so do new regulatory norms. Staying updated with these regulations and ensuring compliance will be crucial.

Thus, while the adoption of Technology 4.0 in the Indian accounting sector opens a world of opportunities, it also presents formidable challenges. Navigating this landscape will require a strategic approach, with emphasis on cybersecurity, workforce training, and regulatory compliance. The next section will provide a real-world case study to further understand this dynamic interplay of opportunities and challenges in the journey towards digital transformation.

5. Case Studies:

Case Study: Tally Solutions

Tally Solutions, a pioneering Indian software company, has been at the forefront of integrating Industry 4.0 technologies into its products. They are known for their enterprise resource planning software, "Tally.ERP 9," which has been extensively adopted in India for a broad range of operations, including accounting, inventory management, tax management, and payroll.





5.1. Implementation of Cloud Computing:

Recognizing the transformative potential of cloud technology, Tally Solutions ventured into providing "Tally on Cloud" services. This strategic move was geared towards offering flexibility and convenience to their users, enabling businesses to access their Tally ERP software from anywhere, anytime.

This pivot towards cloud computing has given companies the ability to ensure real-time data availability and remote working capabilities. Businesses are no longer constrained by location or time zone, and data can be updated and accessed instantaneously, fostering an environment for timely and informed decision making.

5.2. Embracing Automation:

Tally Solutions has harnessed the power of automation, another pillar of Technology 4.0, to make business operations more efficient. Their Tally.ERP 9 software is designed to automate various tasks, including invoicing, financial consolidation, and compliance-related tasks.

Through automation, tasks that would have otherwise consumed significant amounts of time and been prone to manual errors are streamlined, thereby saving time and improving the accuracy of operations. Additionally, automation has freed up human resources to focus more on strategic and decision-making aspects, fostering an environment for growth and innovation.

5.3. Challenges and Opportunities:

- a) Despite the clear advantages, the journey of transitioning to the cloud and implementing automation has not been without its challenges. One of the critical challenges faced was ensuring data security. As sensitive financial data moved to the cloud, ensuring its protection became paramount.
- b) Another challenge was the initial resistance to change. Traditional ways of working had to be abandoned, and employees had to be trained to adapt to the new systems.
- c) However, Tally Solutions addressed these challenges head-on. They invested in robust data protection measures, including encryption and secure access controls, to prevent unauthorized access and data breaches.
- d) Moreover, they launched comprehensive user training programs to familiarize employees with the new systems and processes. This helped overcome resistance and made the transition smoother.
- e) In tackling these challenges, Tally Solutions managed to turn them into opportunities. By assuring users of the security of their data, they built trust and confidence. And by providing training, they not only eased the transition for their employees but also upskilled them, thereby creating a more knowledgeable and competent workforce.

This case study of Tally Solutions serves as a testament to the transformative power of Technology 4.0 and the opportunities it presents. It also underlines the need for a strategic approach in overcoming the associated challenges to reap the full benefits of digital transformation in the accounting sector.





6. Evaluation of India's Readiness for Technology 4.0 in Accounting:

As India stands on the cusp of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the question arises - is the Indian accounting sector ready to embrace Technology 4.0? This section aims to evaluate India's readiness for this digital transformation by considering various indicators such as infrastructure, government policies, talent pool, and industry trends.

6.1. Infrastructure:

Digital infrastructure forms the backbone of Technology 4.0. As of now, India has made significant strides in improving its digital infrastructure. The government's "Digital India" initiative, which aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society, has been instrumental in this regard. The initiative's focus on strengthening internet connectivity, even in remote areas, plays a crucial role in supporting cloud-based services. However, the digital divide between urban and rural areas, coupled with intermittent internet connectivity in some regions, is a challenge. Until this digital divide is adequately addressed, the full potential of Technology 4.0 cannot be realized across all sectors of the accounting industry.

6.2. Government Policies and Regulations:

The Indian government has demonstrated its commitment to embracing digital transformation through various policies and initiatives. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the push for digitization of tax filing systems underscore this commitment. These steps have necessitated the adoption of new technologies in the accounting sector and are pushing even the most resistant businesses towards digitization. However, with new technologies come new regulatory challenges. Ensuring privacy, security, and compliance with financial regulations in the digital world requires continuous updating and enforcement of appropriate laws and regulations.

6.3. Talent Pool:

India has a vast talent pool in information technology, and this is a significant advantage in transitioning to Technology 4.0. However, there is a need to upskill and reskill this workforce to meet the specific demands of the digital transformation in the accounting sector.

6.4. Industry Trends:

Large accounting firms in India have already started to embrace Technology 4.0, as seen in the case study of Tally Solutions. The trend is slowly permeating to SMEs as well, as the advantages of digital transformation become more evident.

However, there is still a degree of resistance, particularly among older, more traditional businesses. Overcoming this resistance and fostering a culture that is open to change is essential for the smooth transition to Technology 4.0.

7. Recommendations:

Embracing Technology 4.0 in the accounting sector in India can have transformative effects, enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and overall productivity. However, the journey towards this digital transformation should be strategically planned and executed. Based on the evaluation of India's readiness for Technology 4.0 in accounting, the following recommendations are proposed:





7.1. Improve Digital Infrastructure:

Efforts should be intensified to improve digital infrastructure across the country, with particular focus on rural and remote areas. Ensuring reliable and high-speed internet connectivity is critical to support cloud-based services and other digital technologies.

7.2. Strengthen Cybersecurity Measures:

As financial data moves online, the risk of cyber threats increases. It is essential to develop robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive financial data. Regular cybersecurity audits, use of encryption and secure access controls, and keeping software and systems updated are some steps that can be taken.

7.3. Upskill the Workforce:

Invest in training programs to equip the workforce with the necessary skills to operate in a digital environment. This should include training in using new technologies, understanding cybersecurity, and interpreting data analytics.

7.4. Foster a Culture of Digital Acceptance:

Resistance to change can be a significant barrier to digital transformation. It is important to foster a culture that is open to change and encourages the adoption of new technologies. This can be achieved through leadership commitment, employee engagement, and organizational policies that reward innovation.

7.5. Develop Appropriate Regulatory Frameworks:

Government and regulatory bodies should work towards developing a comprehensive regulatory framework that can handle the challenges posed by new technologies. These regulations should ensure data privacy, security, and compliance, without stifering innovation.

7.6. Promote Collaboration:

Encourage collaboration between tech companies and accounting firms to develop tailor-made solutions that address the unique needs of the Indian accounting sector. This can lead to the creation of user-friendly, efficient, and secure technology platforms for the industry.

8. Conclusion:

The advent of Technology 4.0 presents a paradigm shift in how businesses operate worldwide, with the accounting sector being no exception. The integration of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and cloud computing is transforming the landscape of accounting practices. In India, the journey towards this digital transformation is well underway, driven by both government initiatives and industry trends. While larger firms have embraced this shift, SMEs are gradually coming on board, recognizing the undeniable advantages of increased efficiency, reduced errors, and real-time data accessibility. However, the path to full digitization is not without challenges. Issues of digital infrastructure, cybersecurity, workforce readiness, and regulatory compliance present significant hurdles. But as the case study of Tally Solutions demonstrates, these challenges can be turned into opportunities with strategic planning and execution. The future of the accounting sector in India lies in successfully navigating this digital transformation. By improving digital infrastructure, strengthening cybersecurity measures, upskilling the





workforce, fostering a culture of digital acceptance, developing appropriate regulatory frameworks, and promoting collaboration, India can be at the forefront of the digital revolution in the accounting sector. The Fourth Industrial Revolution heralds a new era in the field of accounting, one characterized by technological advancements, digitization, and innovation. By embracing these changes, the accounting sector in India can look forward to a future marked by growth, efficiency, and strategic relevance in the business world.

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Impact Factor: 5.688

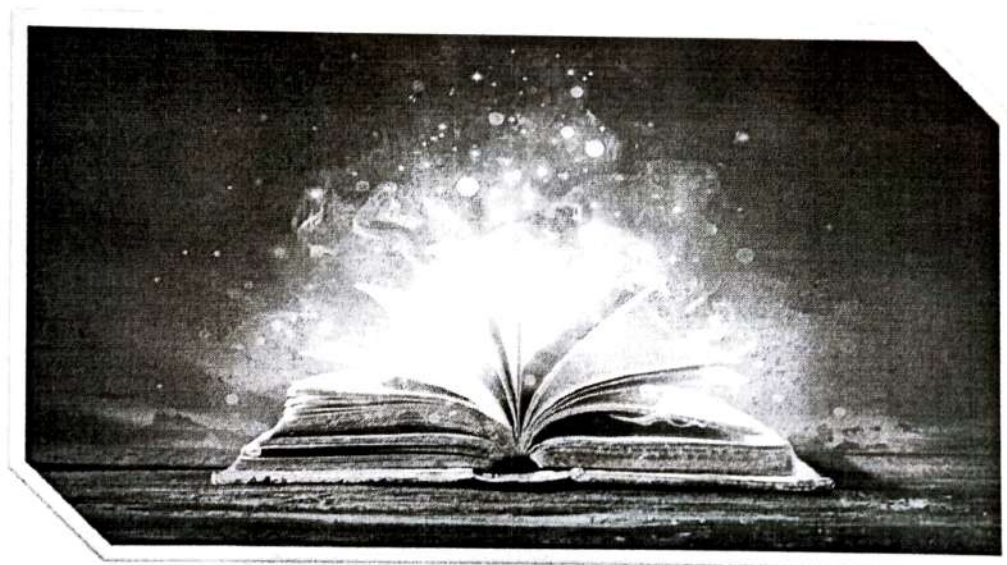
ISSN: 2583-1801 (Online)



International Journal of Classified Research Techniques & Advances

A Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed Online Open Access Journal

Vol. No.4 2024



Website <http://ijerta.org/>

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A Comparative Study of Gross Domestic Product Ratio in India (Financial Year 2018-2019 to 2022-23)

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Citation of Article: Kurpatwar, L. C. (2024). A Comparative Study of Gross Domestic Product Ratio in India (Financial Year 2018-2019 to 2022-23) International Journal of Classified Research Techniques & Advances (IJCRTA) ISSN: 2583-1801, 4(1), pg. 19-23. ijcrta.org

Abstract:

This study examines the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratios in India over the period spanning from the financial year 2018-2019 to 2022-23. Gross Domestic Product serves as a key indicator of a country's economic health and growth trajectory. By analyzing the GDP ratios, this study aims to elucidate the trends, fluctuations, and factors influencing India's economic performance during the specified period. The analysis encompasses various sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services, along with macroeconomic indicators like inflation rates, fiscal policies, and external trade dynamics. Utilizing data from reputable sources including governmental reports, international organizations, and economic databases, this comparative study offers valuable insights into India's economic landscape, facilitating informed decision-making for policymakers, businesses, and investors alike.

Keyword: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), India, Comparative Study, Financial Year, Economic Growth, Sectoral Analysis, Etc.

Introduction:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a fundamental metric used to gauge the economic performance and vitality of a nation. In the context of India, a rapidly developing economy with a diverse array of sectors, analyzing GDP ratios over specific periods provides crucial insights into its economic trajectory, policy effectiveness, and sectoral contributions. This comparative study aims to delve into the GDP ratios in India from the financial year 2018-2019 to 2022-23, thereby shedding light on the dynamics shaping its economic landscape. India's GDP growth story has been characterized by a mix of domestic reforms, global economic trends, and sector-specific challenges. Understanding the nuances of GDP ratios during this period offers valuable perspectives for policymakers, businesses, investors, and researchers alike. The chosen timeframe encapsulates significant events such as economic policy shifts, global trade dynamics, and domestic challenges, all of which influence GDP performance.

The study will involve a comprehensive analysis of GDP ratios across various sectors, including agriculture, industry, and services, as well as macroeconomic indicators such as inflation rates, fiscal policies, and external trade patterns. By examining these components, we aim to identify trends, fluctuations, and potential drivers behind India's economic growth during the specified period. Moreover, the study will explore the implications of GDP ratios on different facets

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of the economy, including employment, income distribution, and socio-economic development. By evaluating the sectoral contributions and policy interventions, we seek to provide actionable insights for policymakers to formulate strategies aimed at fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

In summary, this comparative study endeavours to provide a comprehensive analysis of Gross Domestic Product ratios in India, offering valuable insights into its economic performance and prospects over the financial years 2018-2019 to 2022-23. Through this analysis, we aim to contribute to the discourse on India's economic trajectory and inform decision-making processes across various stakeholders.

Objective:

- 1) The study aims to analyze the GDP ratios across key sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services.
- 2) To evaluate the macroeconomic indicators that influence GDP ratios, including inflation rates, fiscal policies, and external trade dynamics.
- 3) The study seeks to assess the implications of GDP ratios on policy formulation and implementation.
- 4) To examine regional disparities in GDP growth and development across different states and regions of India.

Methodology: Information is collected and evaluated online from articles, journals, book, websites, etc.

Definitional Analysis:

1) Gross Domestic Product (GDP): GDP is the monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. It serves as a primary indicator of a nation's economic performance and is often used to compare the economic strength of different countries or to analyze changes in an economy over time.

2) GDP Ratio: The GDP ratio refers to the proportion of GDP contributed by a particular sector or component to the overall GDP of the economy. It can be expressed as a percentage or a ratio, indicating the relative importance or contribution of different sectors to the economy's total output.

3) Financial Year: In India, the financial year typically runs from April 1st to March 31st of the following year. It is the period used for accounting and budgeting purposes by businesses, governments, and other organizations. Analyzing GDP ratios over consecutive financial years allows for the comparison of economic performance and trends over time.

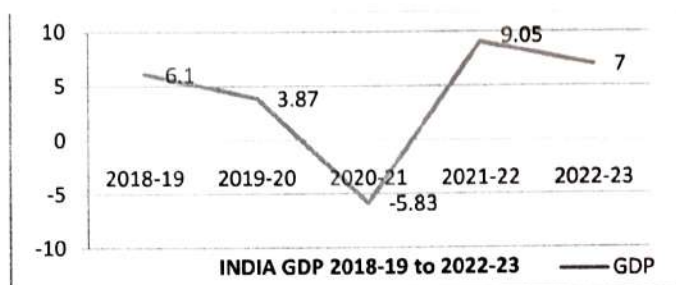
Comparison of India GDP in Last Five Years (2018-19 to 2022-23):

Table No. 1
India GDP Percentage 2018-19 to 2022-23



Financial Year	GDP	Increase	Decline
2018-19	6.1	-	0.9
2019-20	3.87	-	2.58
2020-21	-5.83	-	9.7
2021-22	9.05	14.88	-
2022-23	7	-	2.05

Figure No. 1
 India GDP Ratio 2018-19 to 2022-23



GDP India in 2018-19:

“Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2018-19 and 2017-18 stand at ₹139.81 lakh crore and ₹131.75 lakh crore, respectively, showing growth of 6.1% during 2018-19 and 7% during 2017-18,” the NSO said in a statement. As per the first revision for 2017-18 growth numbers released last January, real GDP had grown at 7.2%. In terms of gross value-added (GVA), the economy grew at 6% in 2018-19 as opposed to 6.6% estimated earlier, with primary sector GVA growth pared from 2.7% estimated earlier to 1%. Manufacturing growth slipping from the 7.5% estimated last May, to 6%. By contrast, services sector GVA growth was revised upward from 7.5% to 7.7% for the same year.

The NSO, under the Statistics and Programme Implementation Ministry, releases revised estimates of national income, consumption expenditure, saving and capital Formation, as more accurate data comes in over time. “The first Revised Estimates for the year 2018-19 have been compiled using industry-wise, institution-wise detailed information instead of using the benchmark-indicator method employed at the time of release of Provisional Estimates on May 31, 2019,” the Statistics office explained. “The growth in real GVA (gross value added) during 2018-19 has been lower than that in 2017-18 mainly due to relatively lower growth in ‘Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing’, ‘Mining and Quarrying’, ‘Manufacturing’, ‘Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services’, ‘Financial Services’, ‘Public Administration and Defense’ and ‘Other Services,’” it added.

The GDP growth rate for 2016-17, the year when demonetisation of high-value currency notes was undertaken, has been raised from 8.2% to 8.3%. The 8.2% growth was based on second revised estimates released last January, that itself represented a significant hike from the 7.1% growth estimated earlier for 2016-17. India’s per capita income, at current prices, is estimated as ₹1, 15,293 and ₹1, 26,521 respectively for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, while per capita private final consumption expenditure at current prices is estimated at ₹76,794 and ₹84,808, for the two years, respectively. Economic growth in the last three years, pegging actual GDP growth in 2018-19 at 6.1% instead of the 6.8% provisional estimates reported earlier in May 2019. The NSO attributed



the downward revision in the 2018-19 growth rate to a reduction in numbers from the primary sector (representing farm- and mining-related activity) and secondary sector (manufacturing, utilities and construction).

GDP India in 2019-20:

India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2019-20 revised to 4% from 4.2% estimated earlier, according to data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Nominal GDP grew by 7.8% compared with the provisional estimate of 7.2%, according to data by National Statistical Office. For 2018-19, GDP growth was revised to 6.5% from the earlier estimate of 6.1%. Growth of the gross value added was revised to 4.1% for the last fiscal compared with the provisional estimate of 3.9%. "Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2019-20 and 2018-19 stands at ₹145.69 lakh crore and ₹140.03 lakh crore, respectively, showing growth of 4.0% during 2019-20 and 6.5% during 2018-19," National Statistical Office said in revised national account data released on Friday.

Under the first revision released in January 2020, real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for 2018-19 was pegged at ₹139.81 lakh crore, showing a growth of 6.1%. During 2019-20, the growth rates of the primary sector (comprising agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining & quarrying), secondary sector (comprising manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services, and construction) and tertiary sector (services) have been estimated as 3.3%, (-)1.1% and 7.2% as against a growth of 2.2%, 5.8% and 7.2%, respectively, in the previous year. Nominal Net National Income or NNI at current prices for 2019-20 stands at ₹179.94 lakh crore as against ₹167.05 lakh crore in 2018-19, showing a growth of 7.7 per cent as against a rise of 10.3 per cent in the previous year. Per capita income i.e. per capita net national income at current prices is estimated at ₹1,25,883 and ₹1,34,186, respectively, for 2018-19 and 2019-20. Per Capita PFCE at current prices, for 2018-19 and 2019-20 is estimated at ₹84,567 and ₹91,790, respectively.

GDP India in 2020-21:

The National Statistical Office (NSO), in its first revised estimates of GDP, has said the Indian economy shrunk by 6.6 per cent in 2020-21, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown curbs imposed by the government. The provisional data released by the government May 2021 had said the GDP contracted by 7.3 per cent in 2020-21. As per the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation release, real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the years 2020-21 and 2019-20 stands at ₹135.58 lakh crore and ₹145.16 lakh crore, respectively, showing a contraction of 6.6 per cent during 2020-21 as compared to growth of 3.7 per cent during 2019-20. Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices for the year 2020-21 is estimated at ₹198.01 lakh crore as against ₹200.75 lakh crore for the year 2019-20, showing a contraction of 1.4 per cent during 2020-21 as compared to growth of 6.2 per cent during 2019-20," the statement said.

At the aggregate level, nominal GVA at basic prices declined by 1.6 per cent during 2020-21 against the growth of 6.9 per cent during 2019-20. In terms of real GVA – GVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices -- there has been a contraction of 4.8 per cent in 2020-21 vs. growth of 3.8 per cent in 2019-20, the release added. During 2020-21, the growth rates of the primary sector (comprising agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining & quarrying), secondary sector (comprising manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services, and construction) and tertiary sector (services) have been estimated as 1.6 per cent, (-)2.8 per cent and (-) 7.8 per cent as against a growth of 1.9 per cent, (-) 6.8 per cent and (-) 8.4 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.



Nominal Net National Income (NNI) or NNI at current prices for the year 2020-21 stands at ₹171.94 lakh crore as against ₹177.17 lakh crore in 2019-20, showing a contraction of 2.9 per cent during 2020-21 as against growth of 6 per cent in the previous year, it stated. Per Capita Income i.e. Per Capita Net National Income at current prices is estimated at ₹1, 32,115 and ₹1, 26,855 respectively for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, it stated.

GDP India in 2021-22:

India's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2021-22 was 8.7%. The GDP is a measure of the size of an economy during a particular year, and GDP growth is a measure of economic growth. An economic growth of 8.7% after adjusting for inflation sounds pretty good on its own, until we take the base effect into account. The GDP in 2020-21 had contracted by 6.6%. Hence, for a fair comparison, we need to compare the GDP of 2021-22 with the pre-pandemic GDP of 2019-20. The GDP in 2021-22 was at ₹147.35 trillion, which is just 1.5% more than the GDP of ₹145.16 trillion achieved in 2019-20.

The Government of India Tuesday revised its GDP (gross domestic product) growth estimate for 2021-22 to 8.7 per cent, lower than its earlier estimate of 8.9 per cent, according to provisional estimates released by the National Statistics Office (NSO). In absolute terms, growth in GDP in 2021-22 was 1.5 per cent higher than the last pre-pandemic year, showing that the economy has recovered most of the losses suffered during Covid. In its first advance estimates released in January, the government had projected the economy to grow at 9.2 per cent in 2021-22.

Reasons that might have prompted this revision in estimated growth include economic disruptions caused by the third wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, and spike in inflation due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Further, the government's statistics department has projected nominal GDP growth for 2021-22 at a whopping 19.5 per cent, marginally up from the earlier estimate of 19.4 per cent. Nominal GDP is the GDP based on current prices while real GDP factors in inflation or surge in prices compared to the previous year.

GDP India in 2022-23:

The economy grew 7.2 percent in the financial year 2022-23, faster than the 7 percent predicted in February, buoyed by a strong performance in the January-March 2023 quarter by almost all sectors of the economy, government data shows. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Wednesday released data on the growth of India's gross domestic product (GDP) for the fourth quarter of 2022-23 as well as for the full year. In February, the ministry had released its second advance estimates for national income, which had predicted that GDP growth in the year would be 7 percent.

The 7.2 percent growth for the full year 2022-23, while faster than earlier estimated, is significantly slower than the 9.1 percent growth seen in 2021-22. The better-than-predicted growth in 2022-23 can largely be attributed to the relatively-strong performance of the economy in the fourth quarter. GDP growth in the January-March 2023 quarter came in at 6.1 percent, faster than the 4.5 percent seen in the previous quarter.

1) Share of agriculture in India's GDP declined to 15 per cent last fiscal year from 35 per cent in 1990-91 due to rapid growth in the industrial and service sector, the government informed on Tuesday. "The share of agriculture in total Gross Value Added (GVA) of economy has declined from 35% in 1990-91 to 15% in 2022-23.



[economy/policy/gdp-growth-rate-for-2018-19-revised-downwards-to-6-1-pc/articleshow/73808214.cms?from=mdr](http://www.ijerta.org/economy/policy/gdp-growth-rate-for-2018-19-revised-downwards-to-6-1-pc/articleshow/73808214.cms?from=mdr)

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ISSN : 2347-4777

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CULTURAL STUDIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

(UGC approved Multi-disciplinary Peer-Reviewed Journal)

UGC Journal Serial No.49228 in 2019 list

Currently Indexed in UGC CARE LIST, Serial No.159 in 2022 list

Vol-20, Issue-1, No.19, January - June: 2024



Eds.

Amitava Roy, Ronan Paterson,
Bryan Reynolds, Subir Dhar, Papia Mitra

A Special Publication of
Tagore Gandhi Institute
The Shakespeare Society of Eastern India.

AG

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CULTURAL STUDIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

(UGC CARE approved Multi-disciplinary Peer-Reviewed Journal)

Vol. - XX, Issue-1, No.19, January-June: 2024

ISSN : 2347-4777

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Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the landscape of commerce and industry. This paper explores the significant applications of AI across various aspects of these domains. We review existing literature on AI's impact and delve into specific areas such as personalized customer experiences, optimized operations, data-driven decision making, and future advancements. The paper also explores ethical considerations and the potential for human-AI collaboration in shaping the future of business.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, E-commerce, Supply Chain, Big Data, Customer Experience, Robotics, Automation

1. INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has evolved from a niche field of study to a pivotal technology reshaping various sectors, including commerce and industry. This section will explore AI's journey from its theoretical foundations to its current applications, highlighting its transformative impact on business operations and strategies.

1.1 Overview of AI and its Evolution

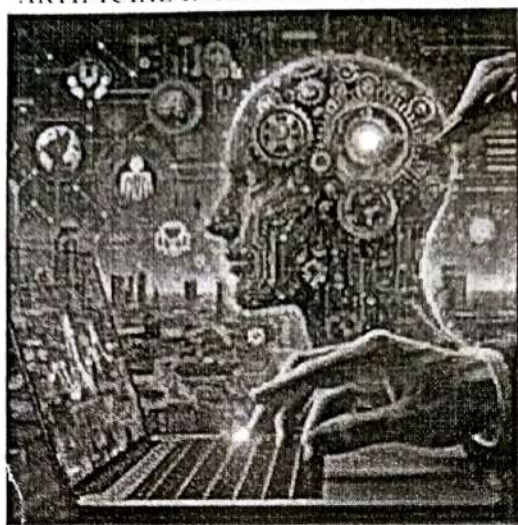
Artificial Intelligence, as a concept, originated in the mid-20th century when researchers began exploring how machines could simulate human intelligence. The field has seen various phases, from the initial excitement over neural networks in the 1950s and 60s to periods of reduced interest and funding, known as "AI winters," due to unmet expectations. However, the advent of big data, increased computational power, and advancements in algorithms has led to a renaissance in AI research and applications. Key milestones in AI evolution include the development of rule-based systems, the shift towards machine learning where systems learn from data rather than following explicitly programmed instructions, and the recent surge in deep learning, enabling significant breakthroughs in pattern recognition, natural language processing, and predictive analytics.

1.2 Significance of AI in Modern Commerce and Industry

In today's digital age, AI's significance in commerce and industry cannot be overstated. It has become a critical driver of competitive advantage, operational efficiency, and customer experience enhancement.

1. **Competitive Advantage:** Businesses leverage AI to analyze market trends, predict customer behavior, and make informed strategic decisions, staying ahead of competitors and rapidly adapting to changing market dynamics.
2. **Operational Efficiency:** AI automates routine tasks, optimizes logistics, and improves supply chain management, allowing companies to reduce costs, enhance productivity, and focus on innovation and value-added activities.
3. **Customer Experience:** AI-powered solutions like chatbots, personalized recommendations, and automated customer service interactions are transforming how businesses engage with their customers, offering tailored experiences and fostering loyalty.
4. **Innovation:** AI is at the forefront of driving new products, services, and business models, enabling companies to break into new markets and create novel offerings that meet evolving consumer demands.





2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Li et al. (2020)** delve into the application of AI-powered recommender systems in e-commerce. Their study demonstrates how these systems personalize online shopping experiences by analyzing customer purchase history, browsing behavior, and demographic information. This personalization leads to increased customer satisfaction, improved product discovery, and ultimately, higher sales conversions.¹
- **Zheng et al. (2022)** focus on AI's role in optimizing supply chain management. Their research explores how AI algorithms can predict demand fluctuations, optimize inventory levels based on these predictions, and streamline logistics operations. This optimization results in reduced lead times, lower storage costs, and improved overall supply chain efficiency.²
- **Chen et al. (2021)** investigate the effectiveness of AI in fraud detection within e-commerce. Their study analyzes how AI algorithms can analyze transaction data in real-time to identify suspicious patterns and prevent fraudulent activity. This not only protects businesses from financial losses but also enhances customer trust in online transactions.³
- **Huang and Rust (2023)** raise important concerns regarding the ethical considerations surrounding AI use in business. Their research emphasizes the importance of data privacy, highlighting the need for transparent data collection practices and robust safeguards to protect customer information. They also address the issue of algorithmic bias, stressing the importance of developing and monitoring AI systems to mitigate potential biases and ensure fairness in decision-making. Additionally, they advocate for responsible AI development that considers the potential impact on jobs, social equality, and overall human well-being.⁴

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER

The objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of how Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing commerce and industry. We will explore the key applications of AI in transforming customer experiences, optimizing operations, and driving data-driven decision making. Additionally, we will examine the potential future directions of AI in these domains and discuss the associated ethical considerations.

4. TRANSFORMING CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

AI is significantly impacting how businesses interact with their customers. Here are some key areas where AI is transforming customer experience:

4.1 Personalization & Recommendations

AI personalizes customer experiences by analyzing purchase history, browsing behavior, and demographic information. This allows businesses to recommend relevant products, offer targeted promotions, and tailor marketing messages for increased customer engagement and sales.

4.2 Chatbots & Virtual Assistants

AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants are transforming customer service by providing 24/7

- **Responsible Development:** The development and deployment of AI should be done responsibly, considering the potential impact on jobs, social equality, and overall human well-being.

7.3 The Human-AI Collaboration

The future of work in commerce and industry will likely involve a collaborative approach between humans and AI. Humans will continue to play a vital role in areas requiring creativity, strategic thinking, and social interaction. AI will augment human capabilities by handling repetitive tasks, providing real-time data insights, and automating mundane processes. This collaboration will lead to a more efficient, productive, and innovative work environment.

8. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- ❖ **Type of Data:** This present paper is purely based on secondary data.
- ❖ **Type of Research:** The present research is Descriptive in nature.
- ❖ **Period of Research:** The research spans from 2018 to 2023.

9. CONCLUSION

AI is rapidly transforming the landscape of commerce and industry. It offers businesses a competitive edge by automating tasks, optimizing processes, and generating valuable customer insights. From personalizing customer experiences to streamlining supply chains and making data-driven decisions, AI is creating a new era of efficiency and innovation. As AI technology continues to evolve, we can expect even more transformative applications that will redefine how businesses operate and interact with their customers. However, it is crucial to address the ethical considerations surrounding AI development and deployment. Responsible use of AI, coupled with human-AI collaboration, will be key to unlocking its full potential and ensuring a positive impact on the future of commerce and industry.

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UGC CARE LISTED
ISSN No. 2394-5990

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कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१
दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

अंक मूल्य रु. १००/-

वार्षिक वर्गणी (फक्त अंक) रु. ५००/-, लेख सदस्यता वर्गणी : रु. २५००/-

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने
'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिन्ने, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.





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INDIA'S FUTURE OF E-COMMERCE IN 2021

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Abstract :

E-commerce is the term for online commerce. Business has changed because of e-commerce. E-commerce is the buying and selling of products and services over the internet. This study focuses on the expansion of e-commerce in India as well as current developments. To comprehend the breadth, expansion, and development of e-commerce in India with current trends that fuel industry growth, this qualitative research evaluates the body of literature. According to this analysis, India's e-commerce market will grow quickly. These works suggest that e-commerce presents potential for wholesalers, consumers, producers, and retailers.

Keywords : E-commerce, Internet, Trends, Industry.

I. Introduction :

E-commerce refers to the marketing, sale, and service of products and services through electronic channels such as computer networks and the Internet. Using the internet, computers, or both to conduct business is known as electronic commerce. E-commerce is the practise of conducting business online. Corporate purchasing, value chain integration, supply chain management, e-marketing, online transaction processing, electronic money transfers, and other activities are all part of e-commerce. E-commerce makes it possible to profit online. It encourages collaboration among many organisations, groups, and corporations to build solid

customer relationships, increase personalization, improve customer services, etc. How we conduct business has been revolutionised by information technology. It changed paper checks into electronic payments, paper or postal invoices into electronic invoices, and other traditional forms of commerce to electronic commerce.¹

II. Review of Literature :

- 1. Seth, A., Wadhawan, N., (2016) :** In order to compete in the digital age, according to Seth, retailers must expand internationally. For shops, going digital is now a must, not a choice. This involves adapting tactics, confirming wild hypotheses, and learning about recent advances.
- 2. Shahjee, R., (2016) :** According to Shahjee, an online business has given businesses a platform to showcase their diverse items and made it simple for buyers to obtain top results quickly, which previously challenging with traditional marketing. Customers, especially international buyers, have infrastructure skills and computer and web knowledge gaps, which are challenges for online businesses.
- 3. Shettar, M., (2016) :** Organizations, according to Shettar, require legal expertise and comprehension of the legal system's problems and dangers. International companies have become interested in the expanding Indian web industry. Clients have more job vacancies thanks to an increase in

(Handwritten signature)





SMEs, FDI, and MNCs, which raises their purchasing power.

4. **Mitra (2013)** : According to Mitra, online shopping and purchasing are the way of the future. Businesses need a legal framework from the government in order to create ground-breaking innovations, formulate strategic plans, and engage in trade.

5. **Goele, S., Chanana, N., (2012)** : According to Goele's assessment, web-based commerce will lead to booms in the industries of travel, technology, equipment, and clothing in the future. This expansion will be aided by M-trade, replacement warranties, various instalment options, coordination, shipment options, item quality standards, and customer care services.

III. Objectives :

- To study the Future of E-Commerce in India.
- To provide the overview of THE Impact of

COVID-19 on E-commerce in India.

- To provide statistical information Grievances Received Related with E-Commerce in India.
- To highlight E-commerce Trends Leading the Way.

IV. Future of E-Commerce in India :

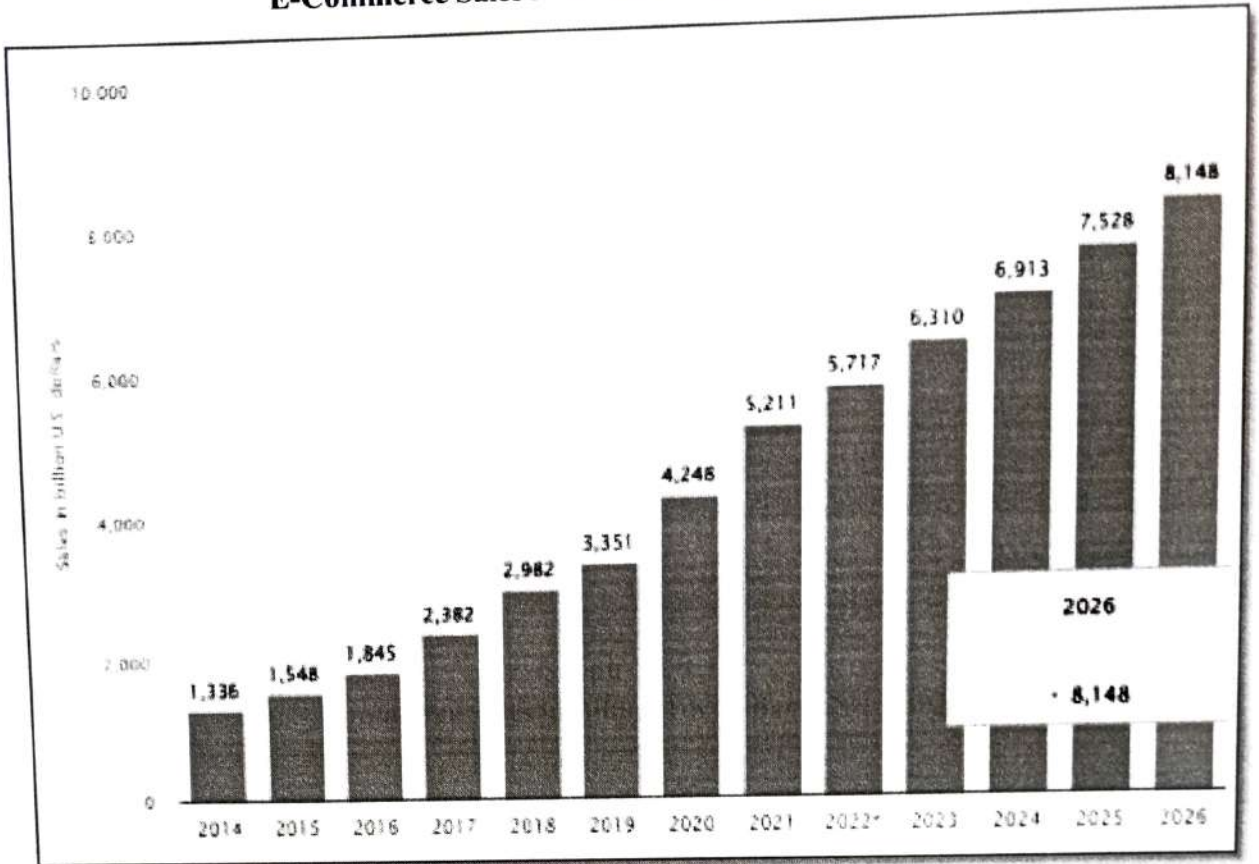
India's Internet business sector is rapidly expanding. Indian web users may still number only 400 million, which is a small number compared to developed nations around the world, but they are steadily growing. Indian e-commerce is expanding quickly thanks to widespread internet use and the accessibility of smartphones. Furthermore, India's e-commerce industry is expanding due to favourable demographics and government efforts to digitise.² One of India's fastest-growing industries at the moment is retail, and this trend is predicted to continue. The rise of e-commerce sales from 2015 to 2026 is depicted in Table 1.1 and Graph 1.1.

Table No.1

Years	E-Commerce Sales in Billion US Dollars (2015-2026)
2015	12.19
2016	18.45
2017	23.82
2018	29.82
2019	33.51
2020	42.48
2021*	52.11
2022*	57.17
2023*	63.10
2024*	69.13
2025*	75.28
2026*	81.48

Source: (Statista, 2022)

Graph No. 1.1
E-Commerce Sales in Billion US Dollars (2015-2026)



E-commerce growth is shown in Table 1.1 and Graph 1.1 from 2014 to 2026. A table and graph show that e-commerce sales are increasing. 15.48 billion in 2015 compared to 13.36 billion in 2014. In the upcoming years, an increase is expected. In 2026, it is expected to grow to 81.48 billion dollars, more than four times what it did in 2014. India had 475 million internet users as of July 2019, representing 45% of the country's total population. 2016 saw Flipkart, Amazon, Myntra, Paytm, and Snapdeal emerge as India's top e-commerce platforms. In 2019, Amazon surpassed Flipkart to become India's most successful online retailer.³

Traditional trading grew into the online business world. The business world has been completely taken over by web-based enterprises. It's altering how businesses function and fostering a new economy with limitless potential.⁴ Here, we look at trends in internet commerce. Trends in e-commerce are examined. They are listed below.

E-commerce Trends :

The Number of a few E-Commerce trends for 2022 that you need to look out for.

1. Online Sales Growth is Unstoppable
2. Online Marketplace
3. Mobile Shopping is growing
4. Rise of Voice Commerce
5. Increase in Mobile Payments
6. Environmental Topics Influence Buyers
7. Environmental Topics Influence Buyers
8. Research the Basics of Ecommerce Business
9. Hyperlocal Marketplace
10. Live Streaming Shopping
11. Group Purchase
12. Contactless Delivery
13. AR Based Shopping-PWA Scan & Go
14. Social Commerce

In 2022, there will be more web-based business, and there will be an uprising of online business stores all over the world. With 1.92 billion individuals



shopping online, there are a tonne of potential customers for online stores. It's a profitable endeavour. M-Commerce, often known as wireless or mobile commerce Any financial transaction carried out on a mobile device, including the purchase of goods and services, is referred to as e-commerce. If you want a customised experience and higher conversions, use AI in e-commerce. All specialised and client information may be customised by AI. Customer service can be computerised to improve stock control.⁵

The present online shop has to be accessible 24/7 on a variety of platforms. By automating customer support, web-based firms can save time, money, and personnel. Employees can concentrate on more difficult demands if there aren't constant enquiries. All inquiries can be noted by computer-based assistants or conversational bots. The Hyperlocal Marketplace brings together customers and nearby small businesses. Current coronavirus epidemic. Many people were left without housekeeping due to crisis lockdowns around the world. Fast-growing hyperlocal administrations served a large number of clients globally. Hyperlocal administrations make quick needs possible.

For example : Zomato allows chefs to place online food orders. If someone ran out of anything, they could order it from a neighbouring store and have it delivered. The market for hyperlocal marketplace services was worth \$1,324.2 billion in 2019 and is projected to grow to \$3,634.3 billion by 2027 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.9 percent.

AR Based Shopping- PWA Scan & Go: A Magento PWA Studio innovation is PWA Scan & Go. Products can be purchased and paid for via scanning. The Progressive Web App for Magento is used to scan the product's barcode.

V. The Impact of COVID-19 on E-commerce in India :

People now buy and use online services differently as a result of the coronavirus epidemic.

India is moving more and more toward online commerce due of normalised lockout laws and consumers' hesitation to buy abroad. Customers have shifted from shops, general stores, and shopping malls to internet gateways as they transitioned from basic goods to branded commodities. 2020 marks the start of social segregation, and online sales and enterprises are predicted to soar. Online shopping websites are flooded with first-time users (FTUs).⁶

It has never been this bad with coronavirus. Online commerce allowed many people to stay at home and still receive what they needed delivered when the world shut down.

"Customers want to avoid stepping out unless it's very critical. We are helping customers who are stuck in that situation, and we are able to play a small part in helping (cater) to their needs." – Gopal Pillai is Amazon India's vice president for seller services.

IBEF anticipates that the Indian internet business industry would grow from \$30 billion in 2017 to \$200 billion by 2026. By 2034, India's internet business sector is expected to overtake that of the US to overtake it as the second-largest in the world, according to the poll.

VI. Statistical Information Grievances Received Related with E-Commerce in India:

VII. E-commerce Trends Leading the Way: The biggest ecommerce trends and see where things are headed.

1. AR enhances online purchasing by revolutionising e-commerce. With the use of this technology, consumers can observe the thing they are purchasing and make decisions. Since customers can obtain a greater sense of the item, AR changes the purchasing process in the fashion and home design industries. It will be interesting to watch how Gartner's prediction that 100 million consumers will purchase via augmented reality by 2020 turns out.⁷

State-wise Number of Grievances Received Related with E-Commerce Sector on National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in India (2017-2018 to 2021-2022)

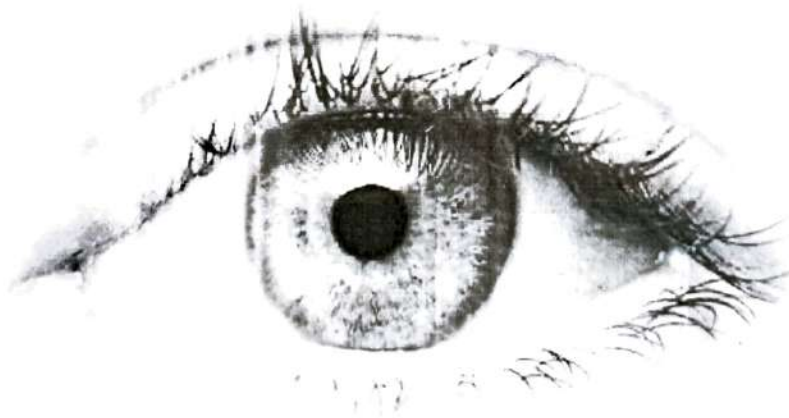
States/UTs	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21	27	15	69	195
Andhra Pradesh	755	1184	1749	4619	6022
Arunachal Pradesh	22	35	37	120	323
Assam	693	765	893	2340	2445
Bihar	2086	2828	3950	8625	11515
Chandigarh	270	371	430	559	588
Chhattisgarh	633	886	1090	1665	1907
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	48	36	63	96	93
Delhi	7704	8692	10046	14550	14661
Goa	168	168	218	444	416
Gujarat	3394	4406	5388	8372	9240
Haryana	3618	4568	5428	8514	9371
Himachal Pradesh	399	440	666	1204	1281
Jammu & Kashmir	528	711	616	1348	1534
Jharkhand	871	1138	1338	2895	3618
Karnataka	4857	5903	6602	10156	9975
Kerala	711	1123	1288	3667	5225
Ladakh	-	-	1	24	34
Lakshadweep	-	-	2	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	2834	4058	4735	6592	8976
Maharashtra	7995	10180	11800	18560	18799
Manipur	31	35	33	106	103
Meghalaya	47	59	60	163	143
Mizoram	12	13	12	36	26
Nagaland	24	25	21	97	82
Odisha	949	1231	1612	3229	4417
Puducherry	40	33	54	101	119
Punjab	1414	1715	2148	3563	3972
Rajasthan	3356	4777	6056	9851	15620
Sikkim	39	49	72	107	94
Tamil Nadu	1410	1626	2008	4805	4850
Telangana	1841	2527	3720	6375	7127
Tripura	115	123	180	343	380
Uttar Pradesh	7076	9824	11576	21130	25484
Uttarakhand	638	906	1090	2260	2260
West Bengal	4803	6108	7493	10988	12954
India	59402	76570	92490	157574	183850

Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2963, dated on 03.08.2022.



Journal of
Maharashtra State Commerce Association

Vision Research



Peer review Journal

ISSN No. 2250-2025

Volume - 12

Issue - 2

June 2023



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Role of NEP in The Development of The Start-up Ecosystem

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Abstract

The New Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 was introduced with the aim of bringing significant changes in the Indian education system, making it more inclusive, student-centric and job-oriented. The NEP has several provisions that directly impact the start-up ecosystem, and it has the potential to transform the way startups are perceived in India. The objective of this research paper is to examine the role of NEP in the development of the start-up ecosystem in India. The research methodology involves the review of relevant literature and analysis of data collected from various sources. The paper concludes that the NEP has the potential to provide a conducive environment for startups to thrive and create employment opportunities, thereby contributing significantly to the economic growth of the country.

Keywords : NEP, Start-Up Ecosystem, Indian Education System, Employment Opportunities, Economic Growth.

Introduction

The Indian start-up ecosystem has witnessed tremendous growth over the past few years. According to a report by NASSCOM, India ranks third globally in terms of the number of startups, with over 50,000 startups in operation as of 2020. This growth can be attributed to a combination of factors, including increased government support, improved access to funding, and a growing pool of talented individuals. However, startups in India still face several challenges, including a lack of infrastructure, inadequate regulatory frameworks, and a shortage of skilled workers.

The New Education Policy (NEP) of 2020 was introduced by the Government of India with the aim of bringing significant changes in the Indian education system. The NEP has several provisions that directly impact the start-up ecosystem, and it has the potential to transform the way startups are perceived in India. The NEP aims to provide a more inclusive, student-centric, and job-oriented education system that can

meet the demands of the industry. This, in turn, will help in developing a skilled work force that can support the growth of the start-up ecosystem.

The NEP also aims to promote research and innovation, reduce regulatory hurdles, and promote entrepreneurship and start-up incubation. These provisions are critical in creating a supportive ecosystem for startups and enabling them to innovate and grow. The NEP's emphasis on creating a supportive ecosystem for startups is a step in the right direction and has the potential to transform the start-up ecosystem in India.

Therefore, the role of NEP in the development of the start-up ecosystem in India is a topic of great interest and requires further investigation. This research paper aims to examine the role of NEP in the development of the start-up ecosystem in India and provide insights into how the NEP's provisions can help in creating a supportive ecosystem for start-ups to thrive.

Review of Literature

1. **Alabi, O. (2021)**, The role of education in entrepreneurship development: A critical review. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 562-577. This paper discusses the relationship between education and entrepreneurship and how education can play a significant role in the development of entrepreneurship.

2. **Garg, S., & Singh, G. (2020)**. Impact of education on entrepreneurship development. *International Journal of Scientific Research and Management*, 8 (12), 172-175. This paper examines the impact of education on the development of entrepreneurship and provides insights into how education can help in creating a conducive environment for start-ups to thrive.

3. **Kshetri, N. (2015)**. Can blockchain strengthen the sharing economy? *IT Professional*, 17(4), 10-14. This paper discusses the potential of blockchain technology in strengthening the sharing economy and how it can benefit start-ups.

4. **Nambisan, S. (2017)**. Digital entrepreneurship:

LC



Toward a digital technology perspective of entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 41 (6), 1029-1055. This paper provides insights into the role of digital technology in entrepreneurship and how start-ups can leverage digital technology to create innovative products and services.

Objective of the Paper

The objective of this research paper is to examine the role of NEP in the development of the start-up ecosystem in India. The paper aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the various provisions of NEP that directly impact the start-up ecosystem and how they can help in creating a conducive environment for start-ups to thrive.

Role of NEP in the Development of the Start-up Ecosystem

- The NEP has several provisions that directly impact the start-up ecosystem in India. One of the most significant provisions is the emphasis on vocational education and skill development. The NEP aims to provide vocational education and training to students from an early age, which will help in creating a skilled workforce that can meet the demands of the industry. This will also help in reducing the skill gap and make it easier for start-ups to find skilled workers.

- Another significant provision of the NEP is the emphasis on promoting research and innovation. The NEP aims to establish a National Research Foundation that will promote research and innovation in various fields, including science, technology, and social sciences. This will provide start-ups with access to cutting-edge research and development facilities and enable them to develop innovative products and services.

- The NEP also aims to establish a National Educational Technology Forum, which will provide a platform for start-ups to showcase their innovative educational technologies. This will help start-ups in the education sector to gain visibility and recognition, and will also provide them with opportunities to collaborate with educational institutions and government agencies.

- Furthermore, the NEP has provisions that aim to reduce regulatory hurdles and bureaucratic delays for startups. The NEP emphasizes the need to reduce the regulatory burden on educational institutions and promote self-regulation. This will provide start-ups in the education sector with more flexibility and autonomy, which will enable them to innovate and grow.

- The NEP also aims to promote entrepreneurship and start-up incubation at the higher education level. The NEP provides for the establishment of innovation and entrepreneurship centers at universities and colleges,

which will provide students with the necessary skills and resources to start their own businesses. This will help in creating a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation, and will also provide start-ups with access to a pool of talented and motivated individuals.

Vocational Education and Skill Development

Vocational education and skill development are critical components of the NEP's provisions that impact the start-up ecosystem in India. The NEP recognizes the need for a more job-oriented education system that can meet the demands of the industry and provide students with the necessary skills to succeed in the workforce.

To achieve this, the NEP emphasizes the need for vocational education and training to be provided to students from an early age. This will help in creating a skilled workforce that can meet the demands of the industry, reduce the skill gap, and make it easier for startups to find skilled workers.

Furthermore, the NEP aims to promote a multidisciplinary approach to education that emphasizes the development of practical skills and competencies that are relevant to the industry. This includes providing opportunities for students to participate in internships, apprenticeships, and other work-based learning experiences that can help them acquire practical skills and experience.

The NEP's provisions for vocational education and skill development are critical in creating a supportive ecosystem for start-ups in India. By providing a skilled workforce and reducing the skill gap, start-ups will have access to the talent they need to innovate and grow. Moreover, by emphasizing practical skills and competencies, the NEP will help in creating a job-oriented education system that can meet the demands of the industry and promote the development of a skilled workforce.

Research Methodology

- Data collection** : Collected data from various sources, including government reports, surveys, and interviews with experts in the field of entrepreneurship and education.
- Data analysis** : Analyzed the data collected from various sources to identify trends, patterns, and insights related to the role of NEP in the development of the startup ecosystem in India.
- Type of research** : This paper is a descriptive research study that aims to examine the role of NEP in the development of the startup ecosystem in India.
- Period of research** : The research conducted

for this paper covers the period from the introduction of NEP in 2020 to the present.

- **Research Approach** : This paper takes a qualitative approach, which involves the use of data from various sources to provide an in-depth understanding of the role of NEP in the development of the startup ecosystem in India.
- **Data Analysis Techniques** : The data collected for this paper was analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques, such as content analysis and thematic analysis.
- **Limitations** : The limitations of this research include the limited scope of the study and the reliance on secondary data sources.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the NEP has the potential to provide a conducive environment for start-ups to thrive and create employment opportunities, thereby contributing significantly to the economic growth of the country. The NEP's provisions on vocational education and skill development, promotion of research and innovation, reduction of regulatory hurdles, and promotion of entrepreneurship and start-up incubation are all critical in creating a supportive ecosystem for startups. The NEP's emphasis on creating a student-centric and job-oriented education system will also help in developing a skilled

workforce that can meet the demands of the industry.

Overall, the NEP's focus on creating a supportive ecosystem for start-ups is a step in the right direction and has the potential to transform the start-up ecosystem in India.

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About the Author

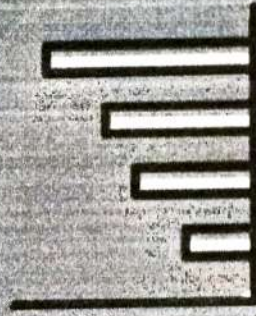
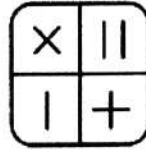


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Web: <https://www.kdpublications.in>

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ISBN: 978-93-94570-92-4



9 789394 570924

Kripa Drishhti Publications, Pune.

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Indian Banking System

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Indian Banking System

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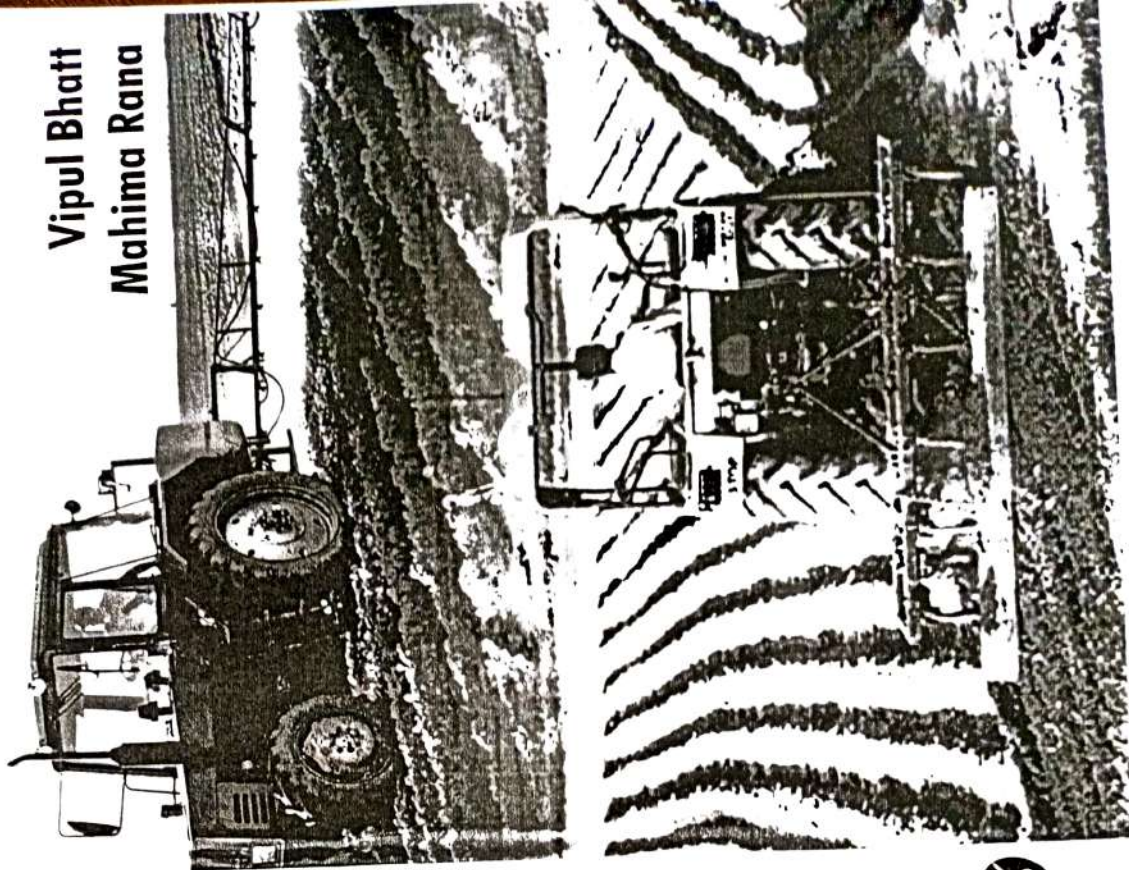
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Agriculture Mechanization Opportunities and Challenges

Vipul Bhatt
Mahima Rana



Agriculture Mechanization: Opportunities and Challenges

Vipul Bhatt
Mahima Rana



This book examines the different aspects of agriculture mechanization. The Editors has given a very comprehensive coverage of the subject. The main aim of the book is the lucid style and simplicity of expression. This book presents research documentations and advancements in agricultural machinery and discussed in details the basic concepts of agricultural mechanization.

This Edit book can help all the readers who are engaged in or connected to the fields of farming, the agri-food supply chain, and the development and promotion of technology. It is also intended to meet the requirements of Graduates, post graduate students, research scholars, faculty members of all Indian Universities. It will also prove useful to the candidates for various competitive examinations.

All efforts have been made to keep the book free from errors and we hope that the student's community will find the book useful. However, we invite positive suggestions and candid criticisms from them as well as academicians, experts for their improvement of this Edit book in future.

Dr. Vipul Bhatt is currently working in the Faculty of Humanities at Gurukul Kangri (DU) Haridwar, Uttarakhand. He is also serving as Deputy Dean of Student Welfare at the same institution. He has a high level of education credentials, with a Ph.D in Yoga and a Ph.D in Economics, and more than 12 years of Experience in teaching to both undergraduate and postgraduate students and Ph.D scholars.

He has published 10books and a number of research papers in UGC-CARE journals, peer-reviewed journals and international referred journals, as well as 6 chapters in reputed publications. He has also participated and presented papers in more than 50 international and national seminars. He is currently guiding four Ph.D students. His specialization areas include Micro Economics, Macro Economics, Indian Economy, International Economics and Rural Economics. Furthermore, he has held various other responsibilities such as selection committee for sports, purchase committee, flying squad, NAAC visit team and other administrative responsibilities.



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Agriculture Mechanization Opportunities and Challenges

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In short, since agriculture is the main business of the country, the agribusiness, which is losing money, should be given a commercial existence by developing basic infrastructure, so the government should introduce various schemes to make the agribusiness flourish; otherwise, the farming class will suffer from permanent indebtedness and other problems. will have happened, and while on the one hand the country dreams of becoming a superpower, the farmer will be in a debt-ridden condition, resulting in depression in this business that may have worse consequences. Therefore, the basis of sustainable agriculture can be a lifesaver for agribusiness.

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2

Implementing Changes for Economic Development

Dr. Laxminarayn Chandryya Kurtpatwar
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Abstract

The increase in agri-exports indicates the government's goal to increase farmers' income. Exports have increased as a result of numerous government activities through APEDA, including attending B2B exhibitions in different nations and researching new potential markets. The Indian government has created a matrix for 50 agricultural products with significant export potential and accredited 220 labs to assess a range of goods for exporters.

Keywords: Agri-exports, Agri-business, Crops.

Introduction

The majority of Indians who need a means of livelihood work in the agriculture sector. On a worldwide basis, the country consistently ranks among the top producers of agricultural products and food items. The agriculture sector in India is expected to develop at a pace of 3.9 percent in 2021-22, up from the 3.6 percent recorded in

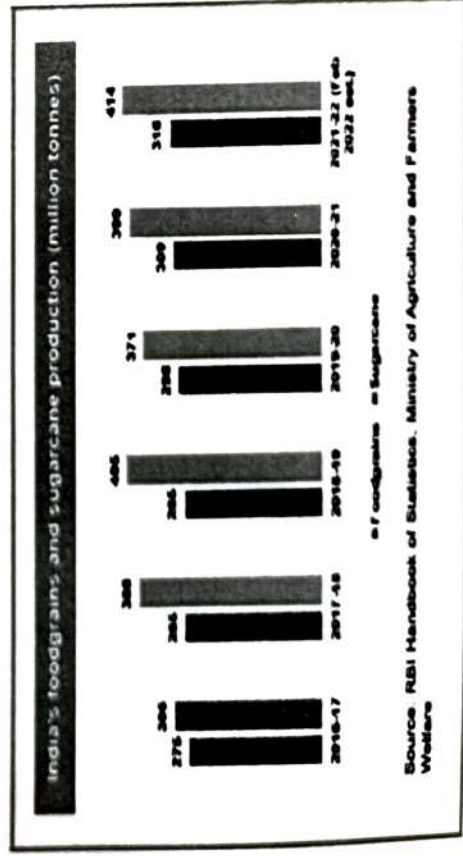


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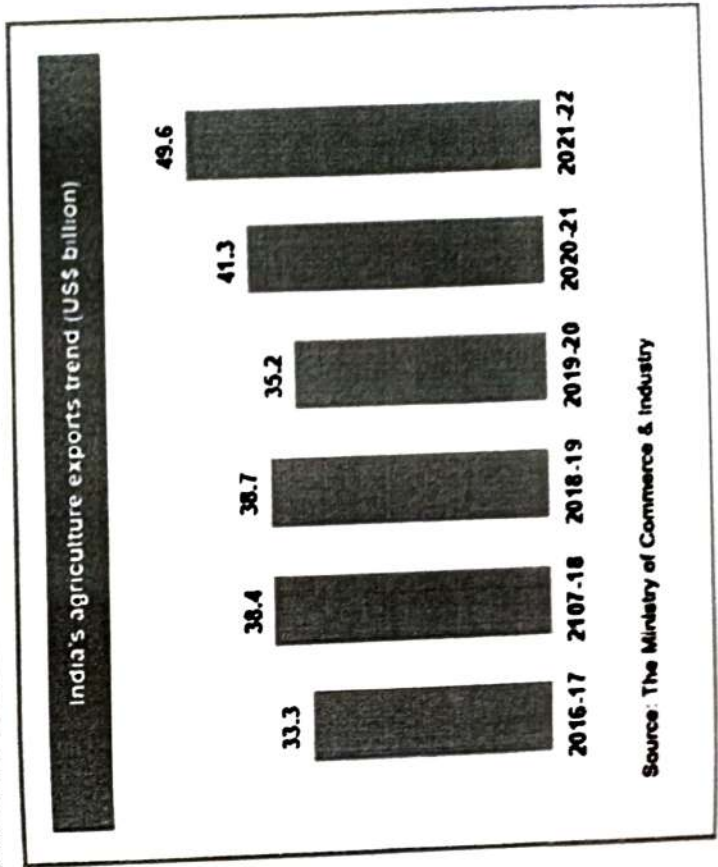
the previous year. Among the many different crops and food grains that are produced in this country are rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, coffee, jute, sugarcane, tea, tobacco, groundnuts, dairy products, and a vast range of fruits and vegetables. In India, 1,344.40 million kg of tea were produced in 2021-2022 alone. 3420 lakh metric tonnes of coffee were produced within the same time period, an increase of 2.39 percent from the previous year. India's production of oilseeds exceeded the estimated 37.15 million metric tonnes for the fiscal year 2021-2022, while rice, wheat, maize, pulses, mustard, and sugarcane production reached record highs at the same time. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Chhattisgarh are the top producing states for crops in India. The majority of the nation's wheat crop is produced in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, and Gujarat. The state that produces the most sugarcane in India is Uttar Pradesh, which contributes over 48% of the nation's total production. Maharashtra, which produces 23% of the nation's sugarcane, comes next, followed by Karnataka, which produces 9%.

India exports a lot of agricultural products. Farm exports reached a total of 49.6 billion dollars in 2021-22, an increase of 20% from 41.3 billion dollars in 2020-21. India exports goods related to agriculture, the marine industry, plantations, and textiles. Agribusiness and related exports reached \$37.3 billion, an increase of 17% from 2020-21.



In 2021-2022, rice made up about 19% of all Indian agricultural exports. In 2021-2022, agriculture exports will be accounted for by 9 percent of sugar, 8 percent of spices, and 7 percent of buffalo meat. In 2021-22, wheat exports increased to \$2.1 billion from \$568 million in 2020-20. For the first time, coffee exports have reached \$1 billion, helping growers in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka. Farmers in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Gujarat benefit from increased exports of marine products.

The increase in agri-exports indicates the government's goal to increase farmers' income. Exports have increased as a result of numerous government activities through APEDA, including attending B2B exhibitions in different nations and researching new potential markets. The Indian government has created a matrix for 50 agricultural products with significant export potential and accredited 220 labs to assess a range of goods for exporters.



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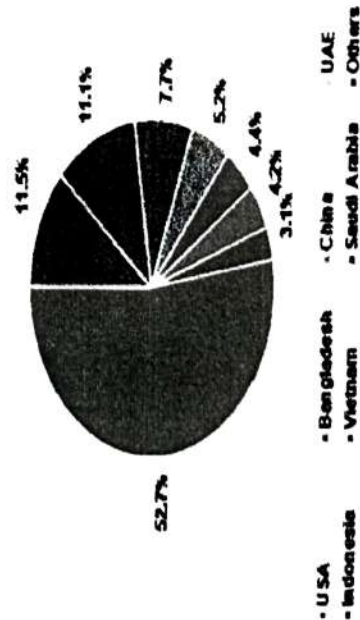
Export destinations

India's biggest agricultural imports are from the United States, Bangladesh, China, the UAE, Indonesia, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Nepal, and Malaysia. The UK, Italian, Japanese, and Korean all import as well. Indian agricultural exports to the USA totalled \$5.7 billion in 2021-2022 (11.5 percent of total exports). Bangladesh imports the most agricultural and related goods (\$3.8 billion), followed by the UAE (\$2.3 billion). India exports maritime products to China and the USA.

To promote geographical indications (GI) registered with agricultural and processed food commodities in India, India plans to organise virtual buyer-seller meetings (V-BSM) with major importing countries. 17 V-BSMs have been organised by Kuwait, Indonesia, Switzerland, Belgium, and Iran. Similar programmes are run in Canada (organic products), the UAE and USA (GI products), Germany, South Africa, Australia, Thailand, Oman, Bhutan, Azerbaijan, and Qatar.

To increase Indian exports to these countries by promoting trade, tourism, technology, and investment goals, the government has established 13 Agri-Cells at Indian embassies in Vietnam, the USA, Bangladesh, Nepal, the UAE, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, China, Japan, and Argentina.

Country-wise approximate share of exports (2021-22)



Source: The Ministry of Commerce & Industry

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

• Agriculture Export Policy 2018 (AEP)

The Indian government has implemented a comprehensive programme called the Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) to promote the export of agricultural products to other nations. The main objectives of the Agricultural Expansion Fund are to provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, to promote indigenous, organic, traditional, and non-traditional agriproduct exports, to diversify export baskets and destinations, to increase high value-added agricultural exports, to help farmers take advantage of export opportunities in foreign markets, and to boost high value-added agricultural exports (AEP).

• Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS)

FAS is managed by the Agriculture and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEEDA). The 2021-22-2025-26 Finance Commission Cycle includes it. This initiative aids companies in developing export markets, quality, and infrastructure. Financial support for the programme ranges from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores.

• Ministry of Commerce and Industry scheme

Several export-promotional initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Commerce under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, including the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI). Agricultural export assistance is provided by APEEDA, MPEDA, the Tobacco Board, the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, the Rubber Board, and the Spices Board. India needs NMR testing for honey transported to the US in order to promote honey exports.

Export and import of agricultural products:

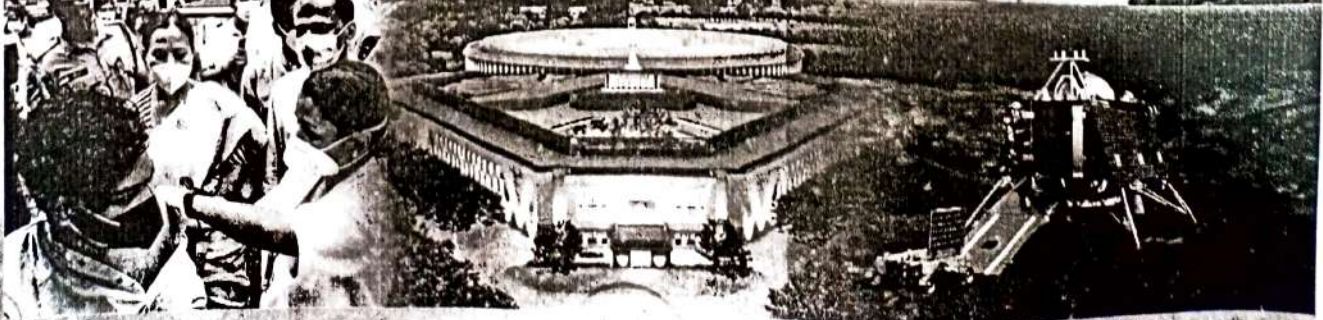
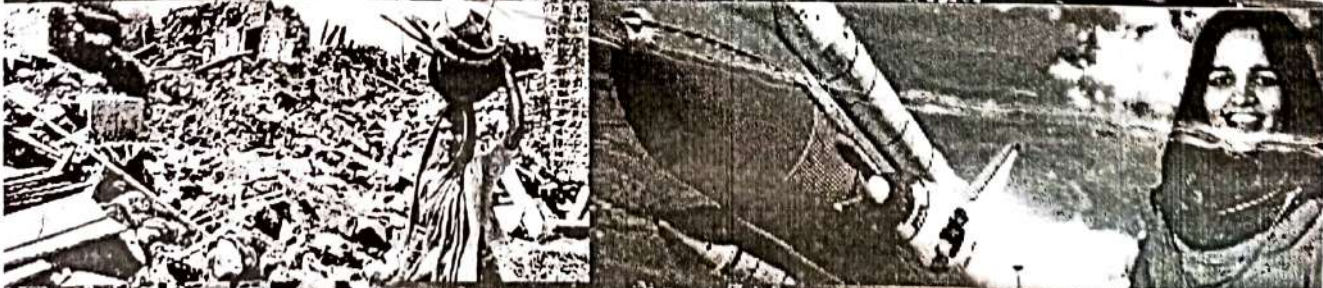
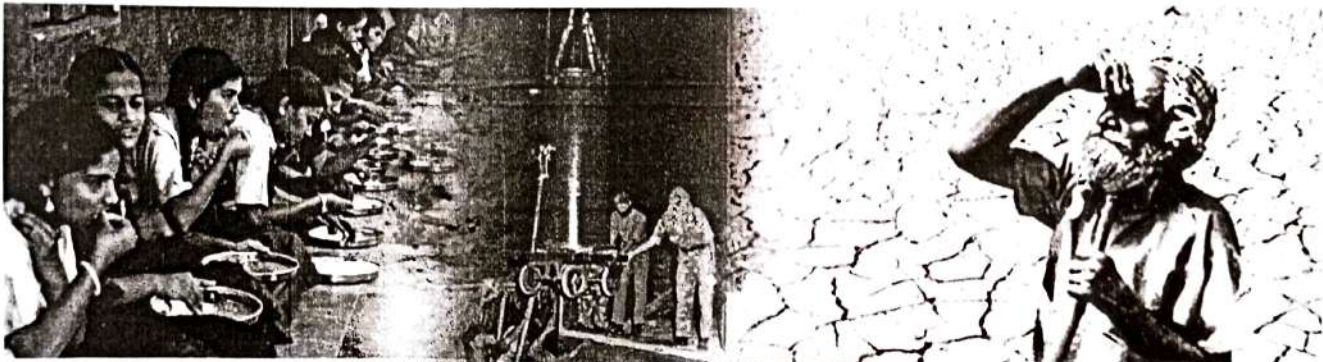
The EP (Agri) Division enables and encourages the export of products related to agriculture (other than plantation crops - tea, coffee, rubber & spices, and marine products). Farm exports and biotechnology-related SPS and TBT problems are dealt with by the division. The division also manages tasks for the Committee of





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The Interplay of Natural Resources and Economic Growth in India: A Comprehensive Analysis

Dr. Laxminarayan C. Kurpatwar

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Abstract:

This research paper provides an in-depth exploration of the role of natural resources in shaping the Indian economy. It scrutinizes historical data, current trends, and future prospects to delineate the impact of natural resources on diverse economic sectors. The paper also discusses the implications of over-utilization of resources and underscores the importance of sustainable management for long-term economic growth.

Keywords: Indian economy, Natural Resources, Economic growth, Sustainable management, Resource utilization.

I. Introduction:

India, a country renowned for its diverse geographical terrains, holds a bounty of natural resources, an essential backbone for its economic growth. These resources, ranging from fertile soils to mineral-rich lands and from verdant forests to vast water bodies, contribute significantly to the nation's economic fabric. India also hosts an impressive array of biodiversity, further enriching its natural resource portfolio. Each of these resources plays a crucial role in various economic sectors, thereby influencing the trajectory of the country's development. The interaction between natural resources and the economy forms a complex and multifaceted relationship. On one hand, the economy depends heavily on these resources for its growth and prosperity. Industries such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are directly reliant on natural resources, harnessing them to create goods, generate employment, and contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). On the other hand, the way these resources are managed and utilized has profound implications on economic sustainability and long-term growth prospects.

This paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the relationship between India's natural resources and its economy. Through a meticulous examination of historical trends, current practices, and future projections, the paper seeks to illuminate the evolving dynamics of resource utilization in India. It probes the role of natural resources in driving economic growth, the

impacts of their over-utilization, and the potential benefits of adopting sustainable management practices. It also ventures to understand how these interactions might change in the future, under the influence of technological advancements, policy shifts, and global environmental concerns. Through this paper the author aims to provide a holistic perspective on the interplay between natural resources and economic development in India. The insights garnered can offer valuable inputs for policymakers, researchers, and businesses alike, fostering informed decision-making towards a sustainable, resource-efficient, and economically prosperous future for India.



II. Literature Review:

1. **Sharma and Gupta's study (2020)** provides a comprehensive examination of the intricate relationship between India's economic performance and its abundance of natural resources. Through their research, they found that there is a strong correlation between natural resource utilization and economic growth in India, highlighting that key sectors such as agriculture, mining, and manufacturing heavily rely on these resources. They further concluded that efficient management and usage of natural resources could significantly bolster India's economic development.
2. **Patel and Kumar (2022)** explored the economic impacts of resource utilization in India in their extensive study. Their findings underscored that while the exploitation of natural resources has been a major economic driver, it also posed several challenges. They pointed out that fluctuations in resource prices

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Dr. Nitashree Barman is the Head and Assistant Professor in the Department of Accountancy at Parulit Dovesiyal Upadhyaya Adarsha Mahavidyalaya (A Government Model College) Talangia, Sonogagan, Assam. She obtained M. Com. degree with Gold Medal in 2010 and Ph.D. degree in 2016 from Department of Commerce of Assam University. She passed the ICAI-CET in 2010 and the UGC-NET in 2012. Dr. Barman has contributed to the field of research by presenting more than 36 research papers at both national and international seminars. Additionally, she has authored over 20 research papers in esteemed journals and edited books. Furthermore, she has 2 books to her credit. Her exceptional work has been recognized through the best paper award received at two national and two international conferences. She also holds the esteemed position of being an editorial board member for more than 10 reputable journals.

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an organisation helps decision maker to take preventive measures for the growth of the organisation.

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CHAPTER 14

PROSPECTS AND EVOLUTION OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

Dr. Laxminarayan C. Kurpatwar

ISBN: 978-91-89764-57-6 | DOI: 10.25215/9189764579_14

Abstract

E-commerce is the term for online commerce. Business has changed because of e-commerce. E-commerce is the buying and selling of products and services over the internet. This study focuses on the expansion of e-commerce in India as well as current developments. To comprehend the breadth, expansion, and development of e-commerce in India with current trends that fuel industry growth, this qualitative research evaluates the body of literature.

Keywords: E-commerce, Internet, Trends, Industry

Introduction

E-commerce refers to the marketing, sale, and service of products and services through electronic channels such as computer networks and the Internet. Using the internet, computers, or both to conduct business is known as electronic commerce. E-commerce is the practice of conducting business online. Corporate purchasing, value chain integration, supply chain management, e-marketing, online transaction processing, electronic money transfers, and other activities are all part of e-commerce. E-commerce makes it possible to profit online. It encourages collaboration among many organisations, groups, and corporations to build solid customer relationships, increase personalization, improve customer services, etc. How we conduct business has been revolutionised by information technology. It changed paper checks into electronic payments, paper or postal invoices into electronic invoices, and other traditional forms of commerce to electronic commerce.

Over the past decade, India's e-commerce landscape has evolved considerably, becoming a hotbed for innovation and

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SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

Safe sanitation means promotion of safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation as well as management of solid and liquid waste. Poor sanitation is a primary cause for many deadly diseases, deaths among children under age five, contamination of ground water sources, loss of family income on account of increased health costs, and compromised human dignity. In managing safe sanitation at each level - household, community, and governments, understanding impacts of poor sanitation, contribution of all key stakeholders including communities, implementation of safe sanitation processes is considered crucial. Water is a precious commodity. Provision of clean drinking water, sanitation and a clean environment are vital to improve health and life span of people. Sanitation is a basic need like food and drinking water. A sanitary toilet within or near home provides privacy and dignity to women. Sanitation and hygienic improvement is very important for the development of society. In this study discussing all methods, management, conditions etc. for a sanitation conditions in India.

Keywords: Rural Sanitation, Drinking Water, Diseases, Hygiene, Water, Public latrines, Education Campaign, Society, Environment.

Introduction:

Water, sanitation and hygiene service are very important to address the poverty, livelihoods and health. Water is a precious commodity. Provision of clean drinking water, sanitation and a clean environment are vital to improve the health and life span of people. Women and girls spend hours fetching water from different sources like Public Stand Post, Hand Pump, Household Tap, Open Wells, Agriculture Wells and Surface. In the twenty first century more than half of the global population is expected to live in towns and cities. In some of cities more than quarter a million people are added every year. This poses huge challenge to urban municipal corporation and planning bodies, which are responsible for providing infrastructure and basic services to the urban population. The growing cities of developing countries are facing crisis between demand and

supply of the basic amenities like drinking water and adequate sanitation services and necessary infrastructure. India has been grappling with the problem of water and sanitation coverage, especially for the rural areas and poor in urban areas. The most cities and towns of India are characterized by over-crowding, congestion, inadequate water supply and sanitation which include disposal of human excreta, waste water, and garbage disposal, which in turn affects the health of urban people.

Water and improved sanitation play a major role in the overall well-being of the people, with a significant bearing on the infant mortality, longevity and productivity. Causes of contamination of water are indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and chemicals, poor hygienic environment of water sources, improper disposal of sewage and solid waste, pollution from untreated industrial effluents, over-exploitation leading to quality degradation. Thus, the supply of additional quantity of water by itself does not ensure good health; proper handling of water and prevention of contamination are also equally important. Contagious, infectious and waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid, infectious hepatitis, worm infestations, measles, malaria, tuberculosis, whooping cough, respiratory infections, pneumonia and reproductive tract infections dominate the morbidity pattern and prevalence in India.

The study of the sanitation facilities available to the households is an important aspect of living facilities and it is closely related to the health and hygiene of the household's members and its surrounding environment. In this consideration, the objectives of this paper are to examine the water and sanitation conditions and the effects on diseases prevalence in urban areas of India.

Objective of the study:

1. To study the water and sanitation condition in India.
2. To study the sanitation and hygiene issues.

3. To analyse the effects on diseases prevalence in urban and rural areas of India.

Research Methodology:

Required data is collected from various reports of government agencies, different educational apex body reports, websites and various secondary sources such as books, magazines, literature reviews, and research of various authors in the relevant field was taken into consideration.

Rural Sanitation in India:

In the mid-nineties, the government of India strongly felt that rural water supply and sanitation are crucial aspects for rural development. After consultations with the different stakeholders, the Ministry of Rural Development finally decided to create a separate department at Government of India level. Because of this, the Department of Drinking Water Supply was created with separate institutional arrangements with a focused approach. From then, the government is allocating separate funds and making budgetary provisions to tackle the rural sanitation challenges. At the same time, based on the institutional changes, the state governments have also created separate departments and wings under the Panchayat Raj or Rural Development departments at the state level. States like Maharashtra created separate department to focus on issues related to rural sanitation and safe drinking water. Based on the above-mentioned institutional changes, the government had taken up a few initiatives to assess the country's situation on sanitation. A baseline survey about rural water supply and sanitation was done by the government to understand the issue. In line with the National Agenda for Governance, it was resolved to provide safe drinking water in accordance with the stipulated norms on a sustainable basis to all habitations by March 2004, which is also the target set in the approach paper for the Tenth Plan.

Rural Sanitation coverage in India:

The rural sanitation coverage in India is gradually improving every year. The census data shows the scenarios from the last three decades. In the year 1981, only 1 per cent of

people had rural sanitation facilities. After two decades, in the year 2001, the percentage reached 22 per cent. By the end of the year 2005, the number reached 33 per cent. According to an estimate, 650 million people in India still defecate in the open every day. If we examine other facts, out of the 48.5 per cent in the year 2007 an estimated 200, 000 tons of faecal matter is deposited in the open every day. If we observe from the public health point of view, near about six lakhs diarrhoea deaths occur in India per year. One more fact is children aged below five fall prey to diarrhoeal deaths and surviving children suffer from three to five episodes of diarrhoea every year. According to available information, the rural sanitation facilities still pose a challenge for the government and civil society. The reason is not only low availability of funds, but also other aspects.

The National Sample Survey Findings on Rural Sanitation Coverage:

The National Sample Survey Organization released data related to rural sanitation in November 2010. It has mentioned, in its 65th report on housing amenities in India in 2008-09, that 65.2 per cent rural households and 11 per cent urban households¹³ have no latrine facility. This report found that there was a lot of gap between usage and access. There are also many sustainability issues involved in the implementation process.

Nature and scope of sanitation:

Providing better sanitation facilities is one of the biggest challenges till date. After the millennium era, tackling sanitation and hygiene issues is becoming a key issue in terms of providing sanitation facilities and in creating awareness among the masses for behavioural change. Social ailments like poverty are more than a lack of income or a shortage of material goods. Human poverty, lack of basic capabilities for participating in the standard activities of the communities is aggravated by lack of sanitation. For urban slum dwellers and rural population, living in areas surrounded by human waste and garbage is creating embarrassment and depriving people of participation, choices and opportunities.

Around 8,00,000 people in India still live by manual scavenging by carrying feces (waste) in baskets on their heads, a livelihood that bars their inclusion in mainstream society. In these pathetic conditions, people are suffering due to lack of basic sanitation amenities. Poor awareness is the main cause for this problem. The sanitation problems in rural and urban areas are different and challenges also vary.

The National Sample Survey is the main source to draw strategies for addressing rural sanitation problems in the country. A project based approach has been initiated by the government with help of national and international civil society and development organisations. As a result, priorities have been set up to achieve the objective of providing safe drinking water to all rural habitations in India. Based on the objectives given below, a few priorities have been given to habitations. These strategies paved new ways in the sanitation sector in India.

The priorities are as under:

- Highest priority to be given to ensuring that the 'not covered' habitations are provided with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- It will be equally important to ensure that all the 'partially covered' habitations having a supply level of less than 10 litres per capita per day and those habitations facing a severe water quality problem are fully covered with safe drinking water facilities on a sustainable basis.
- Thereafter, other 'partially covered' and 'quality affected' habitations are to be covered.
- Once drinking water supply facilities are provided to all rural habitations, the remaining period of the Tenth Plan would be utilized for consolidation purposes. This will involve covering newly emerged habitations and those, which have slipped back to 'partially covered' or 'not covered' status due to a variety of reasons.
- Simultaneous action is also needed to identify and tackle habitations where water quality problems have emerged recently.

- It should be ensured that Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and other poor and weaker sections are covered fully on a priority basis.
- A systematic survey of all such identified habitations shall be undertaken.
- The above priorities show that the government of India considers rural sanitation as a highly prioritized issue in the rural development field.
- In these findings, a few norms have been framed to assess the vulnerability related to rural sanitation. The main norms are more realistic, as opined by the experts and development organizations.
- At least one hand pump/spot-source for every 250 persons is to be provided. Additional water is to be provided under the Desert Development Programme areas for cattle, based on the cattle population. The water requirements for cattle need not necessarily be met through piped water supply and could be made through rainwater harvesting structures/spot sources.
- Moreover, the water sanitation and public health are interrelated and inter dependant aspects from the development point of view.

Important elements of sanitation:

In accordance with the studies and various findings, there are a few most important elements involved in rural sanitation. If these elements are handled properly, many public health problems can be solved. So far, majority of the diseases are spreading due to lack of proper sanitation and availability of protected drinking water sources. Even though the protected drinking water source is available, if there is no proper sanitation or water handling and better sanitation practices, the problem will be the same. Keeping this in view, the following, most important elements have been identified to address rural sanitation issues in a focused manner. Later these were identified as better sanitation hygiene practices.

They are:

- Safe handling of drinking water,

- Disposal of waste water,
- Safe disposal of human excreta, since human excreta is associated with more than 50 per cent of diseases,
- Safe solid waste disposal,
- Home sanitation and food hygiene,
- Personal hygiene, particularly, washing one's hand with soap.
- Sanitation in the community

The above-mentioned best hygiene practices are unavoidable aspects in the process of rural sanitation. So far, due to lack of awareness, rural communities are generally not familiar with the hygiene practices.

Conclusion:

The study of sanitation conditions is very important with the perspective of hygiene and health of human being. The availability of improved latrine facility to the households has very significance relationship with diseases prevalence in urban areas of India, because it directly related to hygiene and health of human. In the absence of latrine facility person have to go for open defecation and there is always chance to get contact with disease's vector i.e. flies, mosquitoes etc. So, the association between water, sanitation and micro-environmental conditions is very significantly related to diseases prevalence. The results of this paper indicate that improvement of water and sanitation conditions can substantially reduce the rates of diseases prevalence and it can be expected to affect other aspects of human hygiene and health.

Suggestion:

- The Strategy is to move towards a 'Swachh Bharat' by making it a massive mass movement that seeks to engage everyone in the task of cleaning homes, work places, villages, cities and surroundings, in a collective quest..
- The focus is to provide flexibility to state governments, as sanitation is a state subject, to decide on their implementation policy,

use of funds and mechanisms, taking into account state specific requirements.

- This is to enable states to develop an implementation framework that can utilise the provisions under the mission effectively and maximize the impact of the interventions.
- The government of India's role would be to complement the efforts of the state governments through the focused programme being given the status of a mission, recognizing its dire need for the country.
- Augmenting the institutional capacity of districts for undertaking intensive behaviour change activities at the grassroots level.
- Strengthening the capacities of implementing agencies to roll out the programme in a time-bound manner and to measure collective outcomes.
- Incentivizing the performance of State-level institutions to implement behavioural change activities in communities.

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भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे

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Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205
Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At Post. Limbaganesh, Tq. Dist Beed
Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell: 07588057695, 09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors www.vidyawarta.com

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे

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❖ Publisher :

Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.
Limbaganesh, Dist. Beed (Maharashtra)
Pin-431126, vidyawarta@gmail.com

❖ Printed by :

Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.
Limbaganesh, Dist. Beed, Pin-431126
www.vidyawarta.com

❖ Page design & Cover :

HP Office (Source by google)

❖ Edition: June 2023

ISBN 978-93-92584-54-1

❖ Price : 200/ -



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Education and Stress Management

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Introduction

There are more than 2.2 billion children in the world who constitute approximately 28% of the world's population. Those aged between 10 to 19 years make up 16 % of the world's population. Covid-19 has impacted the lives of people around the world including children and adolescents in an unprecedented manner. Throughout the world, an essential modus of prevention from Covid-19 infection has been isolation and social distancing strategies to protect from the risk of infection. On these grounds, since January, 2020, various countries started implementing regional and national containment measures or lockdowns. In this backdrop one of the principal measures taken during lockdown has been closure of schools, educational institutes and activity areas. These inexorable circumstances which are beyond normal experience, lead to stress, anxiety and a feeling of helplessness in all.

The effect of Covid-19 can be seen in every sphere of life. Especially when it comes to education; this is the biggest sector that has been adversely affected by this pandemic. The educational sector has been fighting to survive the crises. The teaching learning and evaluation methodologies have been

completely altered by this pandemic. The digitalisation of education became a necessity in order to provide seamless education. The problems faced by the students in India who are pursuing higher education during this pandemic. The positive & negative impact it had on the teaching, learning and evaluation methodologies at undergraduate level & what steps our policymakers have taken in order to provide seamless education to the students who are pursuing higher education in India. As per the instructions of the Union Ministry of HRD (Human Resource Development) has made several arrangements for conducting classes for the students through the online portals and through the educational channels to continue the learning. Even closures of the educational institutions are only temporary, but it is problematic for various reasons. The first main reasons are to fill the learning gap of the students by providing enrichment activities; those are not able to attend the schools and colleges. Secondly in adopting appropriate distance learning practices, considering to safeguard the students and also engaging them in learning. It has been indicated that compared to adults, this pandemic may continue to have increased long term adverse consequences on children and adolescents. The nature and extent of impact on this age group depend on many vulnerability factors such as the developmental age, current educational status, having special needs, pre-existing mental health condition, being economically under privileged and child/ parent being quarantined due to infection or fear of infection. The following sections discuss about findings of studies on mental-health aspects of children and adolescents impacted by COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns being implemented at national or regional levels to prevent further spread of infection. Some suggestions have also been pointed out with regard to how we can further revolutionise the teaching & learning process to improve the experience of both; teachers and learners

during the pandemic. No one would have guessed that a virus-like Covid-19 would come and without differentiating, it will alter the lifestyle of people. Due to Covid-19, many changes came to our world and it took some time for everyone to adopt the new normal. The Covid-19 impact was everywhere, which resulted in the closure of Schools, Colleges and other educational institutions. Though schools are closed, students are attending their classes through various education initiatives like online classrooms, radio programs etc. Though it is a good thing happening on the other side, there are lots of students who didn't own the resources to attend the online classes suffer a lot. Many students are struggling to obtain the device or tools required for online classes.

Teachers who are all experts in Blackboard, Chalk, books, and classroom teaching are really new to this digital teaching, but they are adopting the new methods and handling it like a pro to aid the students in the current position. But on the negative side, many teachers are looking for an alternative job to support their families.

Educated parents are supporting their children throughout the pandemic. But we require to understand that there are some illiterate parents and their feeling of helplessness to help their children in their education. This pandemic has not only affected the students but also the Low-budget institutions and schools, resulting in close-down the same. Technology paves the way for education, thus helping the students and teachers to connect virtually through online classrooms, webinars, digital exams, and so on. But the sad truth is that it is not available to many students all over the nation. There are both positive and negative matters happening around us in covid-19.

Impact on school and college going students

Globally, the pre-lockdown learning of children and adolescents predominantly involved one-to-one interaction

with their mentors and peer groups. Unfortunately, the nationwide closures of schools and colleges have negatively impacted over 91% of the world's student population. The home confinement of children and adolescents is associated with uncertainty and anxiety which is attributable to disruption in their education, physical activities and opportunities for socialization. Absence of structured setting of the school for a long duration result in disruption in routine, boredom and lack of innovative ideas for engaging in various academic and extracurricular activities. Some children have expressed lower levels of affect for not being able to play outdoors, not meeting friends and not engaging in the in-person school activities. These children have become clingier, attention seeking and more dependent on their parents due to the long term shift in their routine. It is presumed that children might resist going to school after the lockdown gets over and may face difficulty in establishing rapport with their mentors after the schools reopen. Consequently, the constraint of movement imposed on them can have a long term negative effect on their overall psychological wellbeing.

Positive impact of covid-19:

On education Though the outbreak of covid-19 has created many negative impacts on education, educational institutions of India have accepted the challenges and trying their best to provide seamless support services to the students during the pandemic. Indian education system got the opportunity for transformation from traditional system to a new era. The following points may be considered as the positive impacts.

- **Move towards Blended Learning:** Covid-19 has accelerated adoption of digital technologies to deliver education. Educational institutions moved towards blended mode of learning.
- **Enhance the use of soft copy of learning material:** In lockdown situation students were not able to collect the hard

copies of study materials and hence most of the students used of soft copies materials for reference.

- **Improvement in collaborative work:** There is a new opportunity where collaborative teaching and learning can take on new forms. Collaborations can also happen among faculty/teachers across the world to benefit from each other.
- **Rise in online meetings:** The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, and webinars and e-conferencing opportunities.
- **Enhanced Digital Literacy:** The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulted in increasing the digital literacy.
- **Improved the use of electronic media for sharing information:** Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the related queries are resolved through e-mail, SMS, phone calls and using different social Medias like WhatsApp or Facebook
- **Worldwide exposure:** Educators and learners are getting opportunities to interact with peers from around the world. Learners adapted to an international community.
- **Better time management:** Students are able to manage their time more efficiently in online education during pandemics.
- **Demand for Open and Distance Learning (ODL):** During the pandemic situation most of the students preferred ODL mode as it encourages self-learning providing opportunities to learn from diverse resources and customized learning as per their needs

Negative impact of covid-19 on education:

A study found that older adolescents and youth are anxious regarding cancellation of examinations, exchange programs and academic events. Current studies related to Covid-19 demonstrate that school shut downs in isolation prevent about 2-4% additional deaths which is quite less if compared to usage of other measures of social distancing.

Moreover, they suggest to the policy makers that other less disrupting social distancing strategies should be followed by schools if social distancing is recommended for a long duration. However, in current circumstances, it is controversial whether complete closure of school and colleges is warranted for a prolonged period. It has been reported that panic buying in times of distress indicate an instinctual survival behaviour. In present pandemic era there has been a rise in the hoarding behaviour among the teenagers. It is also found that among youth social distancing is viewed primarily as a social responsibility and it is followed more sincerely if motivated by pro psychological reasons to prevent others from getting sick. Further, due to prolonged confinement at home children's increased use of internet and social media predisposes them to use internet compulsively, access objectionable content and also increases their vulnerability for getting abused. Worst of all, during lockdown when schools, when legal and preventative services do not functioning fully, children are rarely in a position to report violence, abuse and harm if they themselves have abusive homes.

Education sector has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of covid-19. It has created many negative impacts on education.

Educational activity hampered: Classes have been suspended and exams at different levels postponed. Admission process got delayed. Due to continuity in lockdown students face much difficulty in resuming schooling again after a huge gap.

• Impact of lockdown on underprivileged children

Social inequality has been associated with the risk of developing mental health challenges. The pandemic and lockdown world has experienced global economic turn-down which has directly worsened the pre-existing social inequality. In developing countries, with the imposed lockdown, the underprivileged children face acute deprivation of nutrition

and overall protection. The prolonged period of stress could have a long term negative impact on their development. For instance, in India, which has the largest child population in the world with 472 million children, the lockdown has significantly impacted 40 million children from poor families. These include children working on farms, fields in rural areas, children of migrants and street children. An increasing number of poor and street children now have no source of income, making them a high risk population to face abuse and mental health issues with greater vulnerability and exposure to unfavourable economic, social and environmental circumstances.

- **Impact on employment:** Most of the recruitment got postponed due to covid-19. Placements for students may also be affected with companies delaying the on board of students. Unemployment rate is expected to be increased due to this pandemic. During the time of lockdown an increasing number of poor families have no source of daily wages which lead to frustration and feelings of helplessness. By the reason of displacement, the frustration and family conflict may manifest itself in the form of violence towards children. This can make the child more vulnerable to depression, anxiety and suicide. School closure coupled with economic adversity may force children and adolescents into child labour. Children without parents or guardians were more exploited.

- **Unprepared teachers/students for online education:** Not all teachers/students are good at it or at least not all of them were ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning. Most of the teachers are just conducting lectures on video platforms such as Zoom, Google meet etc.

- **Reduced global employment opportunity:** Some may lose their jobs from other countries and the pass out students may not get their job outside India due to restrictions caused

by covid-19.

· **Increased responsibility of parents to educate their wards:** Some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.

· **Access to digital world:** As many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computer, laptop or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online teaching-learning may create a digital divide among students. Thus the online teaching-learning method during pandemic covid-19 may enhance the gap between rich/poor and urban/rural.

· **Payment of Schools, Colleges fee got delayed:** During this lockdown most of the parents will be facing the unemployment situation so they may not be able to pay the fee for that particular time periods which may affect the private institutes or non-aided courses.

Suggestions:

It is imperative to plan strategies to enhance children and adolescent's access to mental health services after the crisis. For this direct and digital collaborative network of various stakeholders is required. Suggestion for ensuring mental well-being of children and adolescents during the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown and the role of parents, teachers, paediatricians, community volunteers, the health system and policy makers are being discussed.

· Focus should be on the '**good behaviour**' more than '**bad behaviour**' of a child. Parents must tell more about options regarding what to do rather than what not to do. Provide more praise and social reinforcements to children compared to material reinforcements. It is quite possible that parents observe some amount of change in the behaviour in children during the times of a pandemic. If the **behaviour problems** are minor and not harmful for children and others, parents

should consider ignoring and stop paying attention to them, this may lead to decrease in the recurrence in behaviour and would also help in giving space to each other.

- Teachers can devote some time related to **educating about Covid-19** and preventive health behaviour by using the guidelines of the international organizations, according to the maturity level of the students. They can explain to the students about the need to act with responsibility during the pandemic. They can model and enact through their behaviour the preventive measures.
- During times of paramount stress when the mental health of children and adolescents around the globe is directly or indirectly impacted, the role of mental health care workers, including clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, and psychiatric social workers is crucial keeping in mind their professional responsibilities and social challenges.
- No single umbrella policy would be able to take into account various mental health aspects of children and adolescents dwelling in different environments. Hence the health system and policies should be based on **contextual parameters** that are different for each country or region depending on the degree of infection and the phase of infection they are in.
- There is a need to ameliorate children and adolescent's access to mental health services by using both face to face as well as digital platforms. For this collaborative network of parents, psychiatrists, psychologists, paediatricians, community volunteers, and NGOs are required.
- India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic covid-19.
- Immediate measures are required to lessen the effects of the pandemic on job offers, internship programs, and research projects.
- Establishment of quality assurance mechanisms and quality

benchmark for online learning programmes must be developed and offered by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India keeping in view of rapid growth of the online learning platforms.

- At current times, access to technology and internet is an urgent requirement. So, the digital capabilities and the required infrastructure must reach to the remotest and poorest communities to facilitate the students to continue their education during the pandemics.
- The state governments/private organisations should come up with ideas to address this issue of digital education.

We are not ready for this, but it came, so we have to go through this together, but we have to update the infrastructure and should think of ways to undertake the situation and providing education to every child amid the pandemic if we face something precisely like this in the future to aid the forthcoming generation.

Conclusion:

Although the rate of Covid-19 infection among young children and adolescents is low, the stress confronted by them poses their condition as highly vulnerable. Many cross-sectional studies have been conducted to analyse the impact of Covid-19 and lock down on children and youth. The results of these studies show that the nature and extent of this impact depend on several vulnerability factors such as the developmental age, educational status, pre-existing mental health condition, being economically underprivileged or being quarantined due to infection /fear of infection. Studies show that young children show more clinginess, disturbed sleep, nightmares, poor appetite, inattentiveness, and significant separation problems. Covid-19 has impacted immensely to the education sector of India. Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. The Indian Govt. and different stakeholders of education have

explored the possibility of Open and Distance learning by adopting different digital technologies to cope up with the present crisis of covid-19. India is not fully equipped to make education reach all corners of the nation via digital platforms. The students who aren't privileged like the others will suffer due to the present choice of digital platforms. But universities and the government of India are relentlessly trying to come up with a solution to resolve this problem. The priority should be to utilise digital technology to create an advantageous position for millions of young students in India. It is need of the hour for the educational institutions to strengthen their knowledge and Information Technology infrastructure to be ready for facing covid-19 like situations. Even if the covid-19 crisis stretches longer, there is an urgent need to take efforts on maximum utilisation of online platforms so that students not only complete their degree in this academic year but also to get ready for the future digital oriented environment. The concept of "work from home" has greater relevance in such pandemic situation to reduce spread of covid-19. India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic covid-19. The Indian policies must include various individuals from diverse backgrounds including remote regions, marginalised and minority groups for effective delivery of education. As online practice is benefitting the students immensely, it should be continued after the lockdown. Further detailed statistical study may be undertaken to explore the impact of covid-19 on education system of India.

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स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील वाढते शहरीकरण

डॉ.एस.आर. मंझा

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरु महाविद्यालय औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारतीय समाजाच्या वाटचालीतून जी द्वंद्व राहिली त्यापैकी खेडी विरुद्ध शहरे हे एक होय. औद्योगिक विकासावर भर देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारल्यानंतर त्यातून नवी शहरे उभी राहिली. जुन्या शहरांनी आजूबाजूची गावे गिरकृत करून टाकली. अनेक गावांचे शहरांमध्ये रूपांतर झाले आहे. या शहरीकरणामुळे ग्रामीण हितसंबंधांना बाधा आल्यामुळे अनेक अडचणी निर्माण झालेल्या आपल्याला दिसून येतात. मानवी इतिहासात मोठी लोकसंख्या शहरात राहत असल्याचे दिसून येते आणि या शहराच्या वाढीचा वेग प्रचंड आहे. ही वाढ जर सातत्याने सुरू राहिली तर भविष्यात दुःखदायक, त्रासदायक ठरणार आहे. औद्योगीकरण व शहरीकरण या हातात हात घालून चालणाऱ्या प्रक्रिया आहे. प्रचलित अर्थव्यवस्था, राजकीय व्यवस्था, आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, उद्योगधंद्याची वाढ याबरोबर औद्योगिक क्रांती, हरितक्रांती, दळणवळण व्यवस्था, लोकसंख्या वाढ इ. घटक शहरीकरणास कारणीभूत आहे. शहरीकरणाचे लोन अल्पावधीत सर्व जगभर पसरले. विशेषतः विकसनशील राष्ट्रात तर शहरीकरणाचा वेग प्रचंड आहे. औद्योगिकरणामुळे लोकांची जीवनपद्धती, राहणीमान, परंपरा, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक मूल्य फार बदलून गेली. शहरीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत मुंबई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता

इत्यादी सारख्या मोठ्या शहरातून सुरुवात होते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतातील शहरीकरणाची प्रक्रिया समजून घेत असताना शहराविषयी दोन टोकाची मूल्यमापने केली जाऊ शकतात. शहरे म्हणजे आधुनिकतेची आगारे आणि विकासाची गुरुकिल्ली असल्याचे मानले जाऊ लागले. लोक विज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने नागरीकरण म्हणजे लोकांची शहरात किंवा नगरात राहण्याची वृत्ती होय असा अर्थ केला जातो. या वृत्तीमुळे लोक शहरात गर्दी करू लागतात आणि नागरीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला सुरुवात होते. नागरीकरण ही सार्वत्रिक स्वरूपाची प्रक्रिया असून जगाच्या विविध भागात प्रकषिण प्रत्ययास येते. पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रांच्या अनुभवावरून नागरिकरण म्हणजे पारंपारिक सामाजिक संस्था व मूल्य यांचे विघटन होय. ही बाब सिद्ध झालेली आहे. भारताच्या संदर्भात याचा अर्थ जाती व्यवस्थेचे रूपांतर वर्ग व्यवस्थेत होणे, संयुक्त कुटुंबापासून विभक्त कुटुंबाची पद्धत अस्तित्वात येणे व धर्म संस्थेचे महत्त्व कमी होणे असा होतो. यावरून नागरीकरणाचा सामाजिक परिवर्तनाशी निकटचा संबंध आहे हे स्पष्ट होते. शहरीकरण होते म्हणजे काय होते तर उत्पादन प्रक्रियेचे स्वरूप बदलते. शेती हे रहिवाशांच्या धानोत्पादनाचे मुख्य साधन राहत नाही. त्याची जागा यांत्रिक धन उत्पादन, कारखानदारी घेते. नवनवीन उद्योग उभे राहतात. त्यांना अनुषंगित असे छोटे व्यवसाय अस्तित्वात येतात. या उद्योगांना लागणारी कौशल्य प्राप्त करण्याची धडपड सुरू होते. अनुषंगिक कार्यालयीन कौशल्यांना महत्त्व प्राप्त होते. त्यामुळे शेतीकाम, पशुपालनाशी संबंधित काम, कुटुंबनिष्ठ व्यवसाय यांच्या ऐवजी अर्थकारण हे कारखानदारी, बँकिंग, व्यक्तिनिर्पेक्ष व्यवसाय यावर उभे राहते. स्वाभाविकच व्यक्तिगत कौटुंबिक पातळीवर नोकरी, मजुरी, उद्योग व्यवसाय, व्यवस्थापन ही साधने बनतात. शेती हे श्रमाचे मुख्य क्षेत्र न राहता औद्योगिक उत्पादन आणि कार्यालयीन व्यवस्थापन ही श्रमाची प्रधान क्षेत्रे बनतात. माणसाच्या जीवनाचे चक्र खेड्याप्रमाणे पीक पाण्यावर अवलंबून न राहता वेतनावर नियंत्रित होऊ लागते. नागरीकरण हे निव्वळ ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे नागरी विभागात स्थलांतर होणे आणि शेतीविषयक कामे सोडून नागरी पद्धतीची कामे स्वीकारणे एवढे मर्यादित

नसून ते लोकांचे आचार, विचार व त्यांची सामाजिक मूल्य यातील मूलभूत परिवर्तनाशी संबंधित आहे. म्हणजे कामातील बदलापेक्षा त्यांचा कामाकडे पाहण्याच्या वृत्तीतील परिवर्तन महत्त्वाचे आहे. शोडक्यात आधुनिक काळात शहरीकरण ही झपाट्याने वाढणारी अशी प्रक्रिया आहे की ज्यामुळे एकूणच मानवी हितसंबंध, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक मूल्य, मानवाचा विचार करण्याचा दृष्टिकोन इत्यादी बाबीत ठळकपणे परिणाम घडून येत असलेला दिसून येतो. एकविसाव्या शतकात शहरीकरणाचा वेग प्रचंड वाढला आहे. पुढील काही दशकात विकसनशील देशांमध्ये विशेषतः आशिया, आफ्रिका खंडामध्ये शहरी करणाचा वेग अभूतपूर्व असणार आहे असे भाकित आहे. २०३० पर्यंत या दोन खंडात जगातील एकूण शहरातील निवासी लोकसंख्येपैकी ७० टक्के शहरी निवासी असणार आहे. भारतात देखील शहरीकरणाचा वेग आशियातील सर्वाधिक वाढीच्या बरोबरीचा आहे. गेल्या पन्नास वर्षात भारतातील शहरी लोकसंख्या दहा टक्क्याने वाढली आहे. २०३० पर्यंत भारतातील ४० टक्के लोक शहरात राहत असतील.

महाराष्ट्रातील शहरीकरण

महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील चौथ्या क्रमांकाचे शहरीकरण असलेले राज्य आहे. १९६१ ते २००१ या काळामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील शहरी लोकसंख्या दुप्पट झाली आहे. महाराष्ट्रात दहा लाख लोकसंख्येपेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेली आठ शहरे आहेत आणि ती भारतातील इतर कुठल्याही राज्यापेक्षा अधिक असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते. शहरीकरणाचा वेग

२००१ ते २०११ या दशकात भारतात शहरीकरणाचा वेग लक्षणीय वाढला आहे. या कालखंडात शहरी लोकसंख्या ९.०९९ कोटींनी वाढली आहे तर ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या ९.०४७ कोटींनी वाढली आहे. म्हणजे शहरी लोकसंख्या वाढीचे प्रमाण ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या वाढीपेक्षा अधिक असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते. टक्केवारी मध्ये बोलायचे तर शहरी लोकसंख्येची वाढ ३१.८% आहे तर ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येची वाढ १२.१८% आहे. शहरात राहणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या

२००१ मध्ये २७.८२% होती ती २०११ मध्ये ३१.१६ वर पोहोचली आहे. शहरीकरणात अग्रक्रम दिल्ली राज्याचा होता येथे ९७.५ टक्के शहरी निवासी होते त्यानंतर तामिळनाडू ४५.४८ केरळ ४७.७२ महाराष्ट्र ४५.२३ गुजरात ४२.५८ अशी क्रमवारी असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते.

वाढते शहरीकरण आणि घटना दुरुस्ती

१९९२ च्या ७४ व्या घटना दुरुस्ती कायद्याने हे चित्र बदलले या कायद्याने तीन स्तरीय सरकार दिले ज्यात नगरपालिका या शहरातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेला अनेक अधिकार आणि कार्यक्षमता प्राप्त झाल्या देशातील वाढत्या शहरीकरणाला ही एक प्रकारे राजमान्यता होती. वाढती लोकसंख्या ही भारताच्या विकासातील मोठा अडथळा आहे. या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला सोयी सुविधा पुरविण्यासाठी शहर पातळीवर कोणकोणत्या योजना राबवायला पाहिजे याविषयीचे विश्लेषण करताना दुसऱ्या बाजूला वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे शहराचे बकालीकरण होत आहे.

भारत खेड्यांचा देश

भारत स्वतंत्र झाला आणि भारताची घटना लिहिली तेव्हा भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश आहे असे मानले गेले. भारतीय घटनेमध्ये ते स्पष्टपणे प्रतिबिंबित होते. भारतीय घटनेप्रमाणे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था या राज्यांच्या यादीत समाविष्ट होत्या. त्यामुळे राज्य सरकारने त्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवले. १९५० ते १९९२ या कालखंडात रस्ते नियंत्रण उत्तरोत्तर वाढत गेले. या काळात नगरपालिकांची ताकद क्षीण होत गेली. अनेकदा नगरपालिका राज्य सरकार यांनाच या कारणाने बरखास्त करित. नागरिकांचा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये सहभाग मतदानापुरता सीमित झाला. निवडणुकाही अनियमित होत असतात.

वाढती लोकसंख्या ही भारताच्या विकासातील मोठा अडथळा आहे. या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला सोयी सुविधा पुरविण्यासाठी शहर पातळीवर कोणकोणत्या योजना राबवल्या जातात. याविषयी विश्लेषण करताना दुसऱ्या बाजूला वाढत्या शहरीकरणामुळे शहराचे कसे बकालीकरण

होत आहे यावर विश्लेषण करण्यात आलेले आहे. शहरीकरण म्हणजे शहराच्या लोकसंख्येची व त्याच्या क्षेत्राची वाढ. औद्योगीकरण व खेड्यातून शहराकडे होणारे लोकांचे स्थलांतर याचा सुद्धा शहरीकरणांमध्ये समावेश होतो. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ३०.१६% लोकसंख्या शहरांमध्ये राहत असल्याचे दिसून येते. एका पाहणीनुसार २०३० पर्यंत जवळपास २५ कोटी अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या शहरांमध्ये येणार आहे. शहरीकरण आणि विकास हे बरोबरीने चालतात. जी राज्य झपाटाने विकास करत आहे त्यांचा शहरीकरणाचा वेग अधिक असल्याचे आपल्याला पाहणीवरून दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये शहरीकरणाची टक्केवारी ४५.२% होती. ती २०३० पर्यंत ५८% होण्याची शक्यता आहे. भारतातील तीन मोठ्या मेट्रो शहरांची लोकसंख्या जगातील काही देश जसे कॅनडा, मलेशिया, सौदी अरेबिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया यांच्यापेक्षा मोठी असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते. या सर्व वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचा आजच्या शहरावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात परिणाम होणार आहे. या सर्व परिणामांचा सूक्ष्मपणे विचार करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. कारण शहरीकरण आणि त्याचा वेग पेलवणे आता जवळपास दुरापास्त आहे. देशाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने शहरीकरण आवश्यक सुद्धा आहे. शहरीकरणाला चांगली बाजू ही आहे की देशाचा आर्थिक विकास हा शहरीकरणावर सुद्धा अवलंबून असतो. २०३० पर्यंत भारताचे ७०% स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न शहरातून येणार आहे. कारण देशाच्या उत्पन्नाचा मुख्य स्रोत औद्योगीकरण व सेवा क्षेत्रात आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर सुद्धा हेच चित्र दिसते. विकसित देशातील शहरीकरणाची टक्केवारी ही नेहमीच जास्त असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते. अमेरिकेमध्ये शहरीकरणाचे प्रमाण ८० टक्के पेक्षा जास्त आहे. शहरीकरणामुळे शिक्षणाचा दर्जा सुधारतो मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगार उपलब्ध होतात. त्याचबरोबर आजूबाजूच्या खेड्यांचा सुद्धा विकास होत असतो. परंतु विकासाबरोबरच शहरीकरणाची काळी बाजू सुद्धा ठळकपणे आपल्याला मांडता येते. शहरीकरणामुळे शहरातील सोयी सुविधांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर ताण पडतो व शहरी वातावरणाचा समतोल बिघडतो. काही शहरे वगळता सर्व शहरांमध्ये

सध्याच्या लोकसंख्येला आवश्यक असलेला पाणीपुरवठा मलनिसारण व्यवस्था, चांगले व मजबूत रस्ते वाहतूक व्यवस्था याची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कमतरता भासते. त्या पुरवताना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यामुळे वाढीव लोकसंख्येचा या सुविधा आणखीनच ताण पडत आहे. या सर्व सुविधांची गरज २०३० पर्यंत आणखी वाढणार आहे. शहरांना भेडसावणारी मुख्य समस्या म्हणजे पाणीपुरवठा. याची मागणी २.५ पटीने होणार आहे. आजच शहरातील जमा झालेल्या घनकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावण्यासाठी योग्य जागा व व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नाही. २०३० पर्यंत घनकचऱ्याची वाढ होण्याची शक्यता आहे. त्यामुळे हा प्रश्न अधिकच बिकट होणार आहे. दुसरी समस्या म्हणजे रस्ते आणि वाहतूक. मोठ्या शहरातील वाहतूक व्यवस्था घाई गर्दीच्या वेळेमध्ये नेहमीच कोलमडत असते. उदारीकरणामुळे सर्वसामान्यांची कार्यशक्ती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढली आहे. त्यामुळे खाजगी वाहनांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. आजच गर्दीच्या वेळी रस्त्यावर वाहनांची रांग लागताना आपल्याला दिसून येते. २०३० पर्यंत खाजगी वाहनांची संख्या जवळपास दुपटीने वाढण्याची शक्यता आहे. त्यामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्येवर आतापासूनच विचार केला पाहिजे. तरच या परिस्थितीचा सामना आपल्याला करता येईल. शहरातील बहुतांश लोकसंख्या ही लघु आणि मध्यम उत्पन्न गटातील असते. शहरातील गगनाला भिडणाऱ्या जमिनीच्या दराने तसेच बांधकामाच्या वाढीव खर्चामुळे त्यांना परवडणाऱ्या किमतीमध्ये घरे उपलब्ध होत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांना झोपडपट्टीचा आसरा घ्यावा लागतो. आज मुंबईतील ६० टक्के जनता झोपडपट्टीमध्ये राहते. झोपडपट्टीत राहणाऱ्या लोकांची आजची परिस्थिती पाहिली ती कुणाही सुजान नागरिकाची मान लाजेने खाली जाते. २०३० मध्ये परवडणाऱ्या घरांची मागणी ३.८ कोटी वर जाण्याची शक्यता आहे. त्यामुळे झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये वाढ होतच राहणार आहे. शहरीकरणाचा परिणाम पर्यावरणावर ही मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत असतो. शहरीकरणामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वृक्षतोड होत असते. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाचा समतोल बिघडतो.

समुद्राची पातळी वाढत आहे. डोंगराचा रास होत आहे. नुकत्याच झालेल्या उत्तरकाशीतील जलप्रलयाला सुद्धा अनियंत्रित बांधकाम जबाबदार आहे असे तज्ञांचे मत आहे. काँक्रीट विटा यासारखे घर कामासाठी लागणारे साहित्य दिवसा उष्णता शोषून घेतात. त्यामुळे शहरातील घरे रात्री गरम होत असतात. शहरातील वेगवेगळ्या घडामोडीमुळे वातावरणात वेगवेगळे विपारी द्रव्य उत्सर्जित केले जातात. जसे कार्बन डाय-ऑक्साइड, सल्फर डायऑक्साइड यांचे प्रमाण खूप वाढत चालले आहे. त्यामुळे शहरात श्वास घ्यायला सुद्धा अडचणी येतात. यामध्ये दुचाकी आणि चारचाकी वाहनातून उत्सर्जित होणाऱ्या धुराचा मोठा वाटा आहे. वाढत्या विकास कामामुळे नैसर्गिक नाले, तलाव मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बुजवले जात आहेत. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणावर आणि जैवविविधतेवर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. शहरातील जमिनीतील भूजल पातळी घटली आहे. शहरामुळे सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवर सुद्धा परिणाम होत आहे. आता शहरातून एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धती जवळजवळ नाहीशा झालेल्या आहेत. सर्वजण आत्मकेंद्री झाले आहेत. ते स्वतःच्या कोशात मग्न असून त्यांची सामाजिक बांधिलकी कमी होत चालली आहे. आता वृद्धाश्रमाची गरज वाढते आहे. फ्लॅट संस्कृतीमध्ये शेजारच्या घरात एखाद्यावर हल्ला होत असेल तरी कोणी मदतीला जात नाही.

शहरीकरणातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या

शहरीकरण म्हणजे सरावसंच प्रगतीची सामाजिक आर्थिक सांस्कृतिक क्रयशक्ती असल्याची मान्य जाते पण शहरीकरण आपल्याबरोबर अनेक नव्या समस्याही घेऊन येतो

१. स्थलांतर

शहरीकरण वाढीच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये स्थलांतर ही एक फार मोठी समस्या आहे. थोड्या फार फरकाने विकसनशील व विकसित देशांमध्ये सारखीच परिस्थिति असलेली आपल्याला दिसून येते. विविध देशातील शहरांमध्ये ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागांमध्ये येणाऱ्या लोकांची संख्या ही दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहे. हा एक फार मोठा चिंतेचा विषय शहरासाठी होऊन बसलेला आहे.

२. गृहनिर्माण

वाढत्या शहरी लोकसंख्येसाठी गृहनिर्माण हे सर्वात मोठे आव्हान शहरांमध्ये असल्याचे दिसून येते. मध्यमवर्गीयांचे उत्पन्नाच्या तुलनेत घराच्या वाढत्या किमतीमुळे या गटातील लोकांना परवडणारी घरे घेणे कठीण झाले आहे. त्यामुळे अशा ठिकाणी हे लोक राहतात जिथे नियमित पाणीपुरवठा, सांडपाणी व्यवस्था, प्रकाश व्हेंटिलेशन इत्यादीपासून ते वंचित असतात. दिल्लीमध्ये सध्या अंदाजाप्रमाणे येत्या दशकामध्ये पाच लाख घरांचा तुटवडा असेल म्हणून सुरक्षित आणि निरोगी निवारा, पाणीपुरवठा, स्वच्छता, ड्रेनेज, घरगुती कचरा वाहून येण्यासाठी तरतूद या किमान गोष्टीपासून या लोकांना वंचित राहावे लागत असते.

३. सुरक्षित पिण्याचे पाणी

शहरातील पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा स्रोत प्रदूषित होत आहे कारण शहरातील पाणी मुळात अपुरे असते आणि भविष्यामध्ये अपेक्षित लोकसंख्या वाढीसाठी पुरेशा प्रमाणात पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेची समस्या ही तीव्र बनत चाललेली आहे.

४ अस्वच्छता

अस्वच्छता ही शहरी भागात विशेषता झोपडपट्टीतील आणि अनधिकृत वस्त्यांमध्ये तर पाचवीला पुजलेलीच असते. त्यामुळे अनेक प्रकारच्या रोगराई जसे की डायरिया, मलेरिया इत्यादींचा प्रादुर्भाव होतो. असुरक्षित कचरा विल्हेवाट ही शहरी क्षेत्रातील एक गंभीर समस्या आहे. कचरा व्यवस्थापन तर एक कायम मोठे आव्हान शहरी लोकांसाठी असल्याची दिसून येते.

५. आरोग्य आणि शिक्षण

शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य मानवी विकासाचे महत्त्वाचे घटक मानले गेले आहे. शिक्षण आणि आरोग्य या दोन्ही बाबतीत ग्रामीण भागाच्या तुलनेत शहरी गरिबांची आरोग्याची स्थिती ही जास्त प्रतिकूल असल्याची दिसून येते. सार्वजनिक आरोग्यवस्था दिवसेंदिवस संकुचित होत चालले आहे आणि नागरिकांना अधिकाधिक खाजगी आरोग्य सेवांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागत आहे. शिक्षणाची देखील अशीच स्थिती आहे. सरकारी

शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचे देखील असेच संकुचित होत चाललेले आहे. त्यामुळे लोकांना खाजगी शिक्षण संस्थांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागत आहे. मर्यादित जागा असल्याने समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. सार्वजनिक शैक्षणिक संस्थांची स्थिती निराशा जनक आहे.

६. वाहतुकीची समस्या

उच्च उत्पन्न असणारे व्यक्ती अधिक खाजगी वाहने खरेदी करताना दिसत आहे. तसेच सार्वजनिक वाहतुकीची व्यवस्था अपूर्वी होत आहे. त्यामुळे शहरांमध्ये मोठ्या संख्येने खाजगी वाहने रहदारीच्या ठिकाणी रस्त्यामध्ये गर्दी करत असतात. त्यामधून सार्वजनिक व खाजगी वाहतुकीचे समस्या शहरांमध्ये दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. त्यातून प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण सुद्धा वाढत आहे.

७. पर्यावरण

मानवनिर्मित आणि नैसर्गिक आपत्ती उडवून धोकादायक परिस्थिती आणि जोखीम निर्माण होत आहेत. युएनडीटीच्या मते भारतात भूकंपाची धोके आहेत. घनतेमुळे आणि प्रचंड लोकसंख्येने शहरी भागात जास्त धोका संभवतो. शहरी भागात उष्णता निर्माण होत आहे. भूजल पुनर्भरण सोपे नसते आणि जलसंपत्ती आपोआप कमी होत आहे. त्यासाठी नियोजनबद्ध कार्यक्रम राबवावे लागणार आहेत.

८. शहरी गुन्हेगारी

शहरी गुन्हेगारी हे देखील एक मोठे आव्हान भारतीय शहरांमध्ये असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते. थोडक्यात वाढत्या शहरीकरणाबरोबर दाट लोकवस्तीत अपुऱ्या पायाभूत सुविधा, न परवडणारी घरे त्यामुळे खूप झोपडपट्टी वाढत आहे. अनेक प्रश्न तयार होताना दिसून येत आहे. वाढत्या शहरीकरणामुळे येणाऱ्या काळात नवीन आव्हाने निर्माण होणार असून पर्यावरण, कचरा तसेच सांडपाण्याचे होणारे प्रदूषण याकडे विशेष लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे.

सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता आणि आरोग्य

आरोग्य संपन्न जीवन जगण्यासाठी निरोगी पर्यावरणाची परिस्थिती निर्माण करण्याची गरज असते. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य म्हणजे समाजाच्या

एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या आरोग्याची व्यवस्था होय. लोकांच्या आरोग्याचे रक्षण करणे, त्यांची गुणवत्ता वाढवणे व ते सुधारणे यासाठी समाजाने संघटित केलेल्या प्रयत्नांना सार्वजनिक आरोग्य म्हणतात. यामध्ये विविध विज्ञान शाखा, कौशल्य व लोक समजूती यांचा समावेश होतो. म्हणजे सामूहिक प्रयत्नातून आरोग्य टिकवण्याचा दृष्टीने या प्रणालीचा उपयोग केला पाहिजे. सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विषयक कार्यक्रम व सेवा आणि त्यात कार्यरत असलेल्या संस्था यामध्ये रोगाचा प्रतिबंध करणे, समग्र लोकसंख्येच्या आरोग्यविषयक गरजा भागवणे यांच्यावर भर दिला गेला पाहिजे. रोगांचे प्रमाण, अकाली मृत्यू, शारीरिक अस्वस्थता, कुपोषण इत्यादी कमी करणे हे सार्वजनिक आरोग्याचे काम व पूर्व उद्दिष्ट असायला पाहिजे.

सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता

सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता हे सार्वजनिक आरोग्याचे एक महत्त्वाचे अंग आहेत. रोगाचा प्रतिबंध व नियंत्रण करण्यासाठी पर्यावरणाचे नियमन करणाऱ्या यंत्रणा प्रयत्न करत असतात. असे प्रयत्न सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतेचा भाग असतात. सार्वजनिक स्वच्छते बरोबर वैयक्तिक स्वच्छही अंतर्भूत असते. कारण वैयक्तिगत स्वच्छतेमुळे समाजाचे रोगापासून रक्षण करण्याच्या कामाला मदत होते. अनेक प्रकारची व्यवसाय व विविध शासकीय यंत्रणा समाजाचे आरोग्यासाठी एकत्रितपणे काम करतात. पिण्याच्या तसेच वापरण्याच्या पाण्यावर संस्करण करणारी यंत्रे, मलनिस्सारण व्यवस्था तयार करणे व ही यंत्र व्यवस्थित चालू ठेवणे ही कामे स्वच्छता अभियान ते करतात. निरोगी पर्यावरण वृद्धिंगत करण्याला सहाय्यभूत ठरतील असे कायदे तयार करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे काम शासकीय यंत्रणा करतात. अन्न खाद्यपदार्थ संस्करण व प्रक्रिया करणे आणि त्यांचे वाटप करणे, घनकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावणे तसेच पाण्यावर व मलमिसरण व्यवस्थेवर संस्करण करणे ही सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतेची कामे आहेत. शिवाय रस्ते प्रदूषणमुक्त करणे, बेवारस प्राणी यांचे नियंत्रण करण्याचे कामही सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतेमध्ये येते.

अन्न संस्करण व वाटप

कृमी व इतर जीव आणि रासायनिक विषय यांच्यामुळे खाद्यपदार्थ आणि त्यांचे सहजपणे प्रदूषण होते. तयार खाद्य पदार्थ व पेय यांचे नियंत्रण सर्वसाधारणपणे शासकीय यंत्रणा करतात. खाद्यपदार्थावरील संस्करण त्यांच्यावर लावायचे खनिजे, चीठ्य व त्यांची अवष्टने त्यांची तपासणी यंत्रणा करतात. शिवाय खाद्यपदार्थ व पेय यांच्या वाटपावर या यंत्रणा लक्ष ठेवतात. एकूणच खाद्यपदार्थाची उत्पादन संस्करण त्याची पाहणी इ. असलेल्या आवश्यक कायदेशीर बाबींची अंमलबजावणी या यंत्रणा न चुकता करतात. परंतु सामाजिक बांधिलकी म्हणून समाजातील सर्व घटकांची सुद्धा यामध्ये जबाबदारी असते. परंतु अनेकदा आपण असे पाहतो की या यंत्रणांना सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणामध्ये लोकांकडून सहकार्य मिळत नाही किंवा त्यांच्यावरती दबाव आणला जातो आणि म्हणून गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्तीला त्यामुळे अधिक चालना मिळत असते. त्याचा समाजावरती निश्चितच परिणाम होत असतो व संपूर्ण समाजाचे आरोग्य धोक्यात येऊ शकते. यासाठी समाजाने सुद्धा आपली बांधिलकी जपली पाहिजे.

घनकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट

घनकचरा ही सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतेमधील एक महत्त्वाची समस्या आहे. यामध्ये गावातील व शहरातील मानवनिर्मित कचरा तसेच शेती, खाणकाम, औद्योगिक उत्पादने इत्यादी मधून बनलेल्या टाकाऊ उप पदार्थांचा अंतर्भाव असतो. असे उपपदार्थ, शेतातील वापरलेली अवजारे, लाकडाचा भूसा, कारखान्यातील धातूंचा निरुपयोगी भाग तसेच खाणीतील दगडी कोळशाचे तुकडे, धातूचे कण, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरा इत्यादी असतात. घनकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावण्याचा बहुतेक पद्धतीमुळे पर्यावरणीय समस्या निर्माण होऊ शकतात. उदाहरणार्थ घनकचऱ्याचे उघडे ढिगारे वाईट दिसतात. त्याची दुर्गंधी दूरपर्यंत येऊ शकते. तसेच उंदीर व इतर प्राण्यांची राहण्याची सोय होते. घनकचरा जाळल्यास दूर होतो व त्यामुळे हवा प्रदूषित होते. तथापि घनकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावण्याची जागा व तो जाळण्याचा भाग योग्य वापरल्यास त्यामुळे

पर्यावरणाची हानी कमी प्रमाणात होत असते.

पाण्यावरील संस्करण

पिण्यासाठी, स्वयंपाक, स्नान, पोहणे इत्यादीसाठी पाणी वापरतात. पाण्याचा वापर होण्यापूर्वी त्यावर संस्करण होणे गरजेचे असते. संस्करण केलेल्या पाण्यात पुष्कळास सूक्ष्मजंतू, वायरस व इतर रोगकारक सूक्ष्मजीव असू शकतात. त्याला दुर्गंधी येऊ शकते. हे बी.एच. असू शकते. अतिरिक्त खनिज द्रव्य असल्याने धुण्यासाठी वापरू नये. शहरे, गावे व खेडी यांना जलाशय तसेच भूजल यातून पाणीपुरवठा होतो. अशा जलस्रोता मधील पाणी नालाद्वारे जलसंस्क्रम यंत्रणांकडे पाठवितात. तिथे रासायनिक व भौतिक प्रक्रिया करून पाणी शुद्ध केले जाते. असे शुद्ध पाणी भूमीकरण मार्फत घरे, इमारती व कारखाने इत्यादी पर्यंत पोहचविले जाते. ग्रामीण भागातील पाणीपुरवठ्यातील शुद्धीकरणाला १९०० पासून मोठ्या प्रमाणात सुरुवात झाली. कोणत्याही सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विषयी उपाय अपेक्षित आहे. या उपायामुळे मानवाचे आयुर्मान वाढण्यास अधिक मदत झाली. रोगाचा प्रसार रोखण्यासाठी पाण्यावरती प्रक्रिया करणे गरजेचे असते. सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतेविषयी इतर कामे घरे, कारखाने, रुग्णालय व मनोरंजनाचे ठिकाण येथे विशिष्ट दर्जाची स्वच्छता राखणे आवश्यक असते. यासाठी तसे कायदे केलेले असतात. या स्वच्छतेत कीटक व जंतू यांचे नियंत्रणही अंतर्भूत असते. तसेच सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतेच्या सुविधा पुरवणाऱ्या परवाना देण्याचे नियम केलेले असतात.

अनियंत्रित शहरीकरणावर उपाययोजना

भारतात शहरीकरण वाढते आहे व वाढत जाणारे आहे. भारत एक विकसनशील राष्ट्र असल्याने भारतात शहरीकरण टाळता येत नाही. देशाच्या दरडोई उत्पन्न वाढीमध्ये शहरीकरणाची भूमिका महत्त्वाची आहे. हे विकसित देशाच्या झालेल्या इतिहासावरून कळते. त्यामुळे भारतात वाढत जाणारे शहरीकरण संकट किंवा आव्हान नसून विकासाची एक संधी आहे. हा व्यापक दृष्टिकोन सरकारने स्वीकारून शहरी विकासाचे धोरण आखले पाहिजे. भारतीय शहरीकरणाने बकालता व

आरोग्य प्रदूषण असे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण केलेले आहेत. यावर नागरी नियोजन करताना अनुकूल शहरीकरणाचे नियोजन करावे व प्रतिकूल शहरीकरणाच्या दुष्परिणामावर कठोर नियंत्रण बसवावे. त्यादृष्टीने सध्याच्या सरकारची स्मार्ट सिटी योजना एक महत्त्वपूर्ण पाऊल आहे. या योजनेअंतर्गत शहरातील आर्थिक, सामाजिक संरचनेचा व्यापक स्तरावर विकास करणे व शहरी जीवनाचे गुणवत्तापूर्ण सुधारणा करणे हा मुख्य हेतू असावा.

एन्व्हायरमेंटल पॅनल अँड क्लायमेट अलीकडेच आपल्या मूल्यांकनाचा दुसरा भाग प्रसिद्ध केला. त्यामध्ये त्यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की जर कार्बन वित्सर्जन कमी केले गेले नाही तर ग्लोबल वार्मिंगची समस्या निर्माण होणार आहे आणि या परिस्थितीचा भारतावर खूप जास्त परिणाम होईल. आयपीसीसी ने पहिल्यांदाच वेगवेगळ्या प्रांताचे मूल्यमापन केले आहे. परंतु या अहवालावर अजूनही पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणामध्ये चर्चा झालेली नाही. सध्या सर्व देशांच्या नजरा रशिया आणि युक्रेन यांच्यातील युद्धावर आहे. वस्तूचा युद्ध हे प्रदूषणाचे मोठे कारण ठरते. युद्धामध्ये वापरला जाणारा दारूगोळा आणि शस्त्र अधिक प्रदूषण आणि वायु स्वरूपात सूक्ष्म धन निर्माण करतात. लढाऊ विमाने देखील प्रमुख प्रदूषके मानले जातात. एवढेच नव्हे तर हवामानाचा मुद्द्यावर गुंतवलेले रक्कम सुद्धा युद्धाच्या दिशेने पळवली जाते. म्हणजे त्या पैशातून पर्यावरणाच्या समस्या सोडवण्याच्या दृष्टीने काहीही होत नाही. पर्यावरणाला हानी पोहोचवणाऱ्या प्रश्नाविरुद्ध लढण्याची संधी आपण गमावतो असेच म्हणावे लागेल. सध्या एकमेकांशी वाद निर्माण करण्यापेक्षा एक ग्रुप दाखवून समाधान पाहिजे पर्यावरणाचा च्हास आपण मर्यादेपेक्षा अधिक केला आहे. अलीकडच्या काळात चक्रीवादळे आणि मान्सून आधी समस्या वारंवार वाढत असलेल्या दिसून येता अतिरेकी हवामानाच्या घटनांमुळे सातत्याने समाजमनावरती त्याचा परिणाम होत आहे. समुद्राच्या पृष्ठभागाची ऊंची वाढत आहे. किनारी भागात अत्यंत प्रतिकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण होत आहे. जागतिक तापमानात वाढ होण्यास शहरे आणि शहरी केंद्रे सातत्याने कारणीभूत ठरत आहे.

पर्यावरणावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. शहरे केवळ स्वतःला जागतिक तापमान वाढीशी जुळवून घेत नाही तर जागतिक तापमानावर प्रभाव टाकत आहे. अहवालानुसार आणि शहरीकरणामुळे केवळ उष्णता वाढण्याचे काम केले नाही तर एरोसिन वाढवण्याचे काम केले आहे. हवामान आणि जलवायूचा त्याच्यावर सतत परिणाम होत असतो. शहरांमध्ये उंच इमारती उभ्या राहिल्या असून त्यासाठी वापरली जाणारी सामग्री ही रेडिएट करणारी असते. त्यामुळे रात्रीच्या किमान तापमानात वाढ झाली आहे. सुविधांच्या नावाखाली शहरांमध्ये रात्रंदिवस वापरली जाणारी उपकरणे किंवा रस्त्यावर सतत वाहनांमुळे तापमान वाढ होत आहे. शहरीकरणामुळे वाढणारे तापमान हे वादळे आणि विजा कोसळण्यासाठी आव्हान विषयी घटनांची वारंवारिता वाढवण्यासाठी कारण ठरत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम पावसावर होतो. सध्याच्या काळात अनेक मुसळधार पावसाची वारंवारिता वाढली आहे असे नाही तर हवामान विषयक अतिरेकी घटनांमध्ये ही वाढ झाली आहे. आयपीसीसीच्या अहवालात असे दिसून आले आहे की मध्यम स्वरूपाच्या पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे. वाढते जागतिक तापमान मान्सूनवर अशा प्रकारे नकारात्मक परिणाम करत आहे. शासनाची सर्व धोरण कागदावर जेवढी चांगली दिसतात तेवढी जमिनीवर दिसत नाही. सार्वजनिक स्तरावर बरेच काम करावे लागणार आहेत. या दिशेने यंत्रणा सक्रिय केली पाहिजे आणि सर्वसामान्यांना सातत्याने जागरूक राहावे लागेल. अनियंत्रित शहरीकरणावर लवकरात लवकर उपाययोजना करणे गरजेचे आहे. आपण शहरीकरणापासून दूर जावे असे बिलकुल नाही परंतु मध्यम मार्ग नक्कीच काढला पाहिजे. चांगली बाब अशी आहे ही अलीकडच्या वर्षात नवीन पर्याय उपलब्ध झाली असून आता शहरीकरणामधील रस्त्यावर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहने दिसू लागली आहे. प्रत्येक शहराच्या विस्ताराला मर्यादा असते हे आधी समजून घेतले पाहिजे. शहरावर अधिक भार टाकल्यामुळे आपल्याला वायू प्रदूषणाचा त्रास होतो. अभ्यासावरून असे दिसून येते की प्रत्येक शहरात किती प्रमाणात प्रदूषण असू शकते हे आपल्याला माहिती असते पण आपण त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करत असतो.

आपल्या बदलत्या जीवनसैलीनुसार शहरीकरण आणि शहराचा विस्तार याचा आराखडा तयार करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक स्तरावर निकष ठरवून घ्यावे लागतील. आपल्याला विकासही हवा आहे आणि प्रदूषणापासून मुक्ती हवी आहे. त्यासाठी शहरीकरणाचे विकेंद्रीकरण हाच उत्तम पर्याय आहे.

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Tourism Policies Programs for Sustainable Development



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Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

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E - ISSN 2582-5429 / SJIF Impact- 5.67 / February 2024 / Special Issue 10 Volume V (C)

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Introduction

In last decades tourism has been widely recognized as one of the largest and rapidly growing industries in the global economy. Tourism has become one of the fastest growing industries in the developing world . In many developing countries, tourism plays a principal role in economic development. It has been realized that well-designed and well-managed tourism can make a significant contribution in terms of the growth of other sectors, creation of decent jobs, and generation of trade and business opportunities. In developing countries, tourism has been considered as one of the best green options for reducing poverty, employment and economic diversification initiatives. Thus, many developing countries have included the tourism sector as an integral part of their development strategies . The growth in tourism is mainly due to rising global incomes, increasing leisure time, a rising world population, fall in real transport costs, reduced travel time and globalization . The important contributions of tourism include employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, and community welfare In late 1990s, it has been realised that tourism can be pro-poor by generating local income. Ashley *et al.* (2000) pointed out "four ways in which tourism can generate local income – wages from formal employment, earning from selling goods, services or labour, profits from locally owned enterprises, and collective income through community owned enterprises". It is also believed that tourism generates revenue for the government which ultimately trickle-down to the poor. Tourism industry has also been claimed to contribute to the balanced regional growth in a nation. It is argued that this sector is important in achieving reduced inequality in the distribution of income and wealth in an economy. It is in this backdrop, tourism may be considered crucial for India in attaining inclusive and sustainable development. Thus, this research paper attempts to make an overview of tourism industry in India.

Tourism in India

India, the seventh largest country in the world and the second most populated nation, is situated in southern Asia and bordered by China, Nepal & Bhutan in the north, by Bangladesh & Myanmar in the north-east, by Pakistan in north-west, by the Arabian Sea in the west, by the Indian Ocean in the south, by the Bay of Bengal to the east, and by the Himalayan mountain range in the north. India has the variety to satiate the interests of all those who visiting the country. The bounteous heritage, beautiful architecture, glorious traditions, rich and diverse cultures, languages, magnificent music, dance and paintings, mesmerizing and scenic landscapes, snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas, cool hill stations, alluring beaches, and the ornate temples are all made India a tourists paradise.

Tourism in India is 4.6% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Unlike other sectors, tourism is not a priority sector for the Government of India. Forbes magazine ranked India as the 7th most beautiful country in 'The 50 Most Beautiful Countries In The World' rankings. The World Travel and Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated 13.2 lakh crore (US\$170 billion) or 5.8% of India's GDP and supported 32.1 million jobs in 2021. Even though, these numbers were lower than the pre-pandemic figures; the country's economy witnessed a significant growth in 2021 after the massive downturn during 2020. The sector is predicted to grow at an annual rate of 7.8% to 33.8 lakh crore (US\$420 billion) by 2031 (7.2% of GDP). India has established itself as the 5th largest global travel healthcare destination with an estimated market size of around \$9 billion in 2019, out of the total global travel healthcare industry of \$44.8 billion(2019). In 2014, 184,298 foreign patients travelled to India to seek medical

It also proposed certain thrust areas of tourism such as Indigenous and Natural Health Tourism, Rural and Village Tourism, Pilgrim Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Heritage Tourism and Youth and Senior Citizens Packages. The most memorable event of the ninth five year plan was the launching of the 'Incredible India' campaign during 2002 that heralded the era of the branding of the product of India Tourism.

The Tenth FY Plan 2002-07 made an allocation of outlay of Rs.1,592.30 crore for the tourism industry. The strategy was to work towards a national consensus on the role of tourism in national development, and to focus on the removal of barriers that hamper its growth. To make public sector investment more effective, it was felt necessary to work towards the inter-sectoral convergence of policies and programmes that could benefit tourism. The New Tourism Policy 2002 envisaged a framework, which is Government-led, private sector driven and oriented towards community welfare, with the Government creating the legislative framework and basic infrastructure for tourism development, the private sector providing the quality product and the community providing active support. The overall vision of the development of tourism embodied in the new policy will be achieved through five key strategic objectives. These are:

1. Improving the existing tourism products in India and expanding these to meet newmarket requirements.
2. Creation of World Class infrastructure and develop sustained and effective market plans and programmes.
3. Special thrust was made on to rural and small segment tourism.

The Eleventh FY Plan 2007-12 made an outlay of Rs.3,644.71 crore for the development of tourism industry in India. This plan targeted for achieving International tourist arrivals of 10 million by the end of the 11th Plan period through diversification of source markets, increase in the per capita spending and length of stay of international visitors and by reducing seasonality. The plan also proposed to achieve a target of 760 million domestic tourists by 2011 at an annual growth rate of 12 percent and to increase accommodation units. In order to accomplish these targets of the 11th plan, the Ministry of Tourism implemented following schemes during 2007-12.

1. Product Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC);
2. Overseas Promotion and Publicity Including Market Development Assistance;
3. Assistance to IHMs / FCI / IITTM / NIWS / NIAS/ NCHMCT and Capacity Building for Service Providers;
4. Domestic Promotion and Publicity;
5. Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects;
6. Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure;
7. Creation of Land Banks;
8. Assistance to Central Agencies;
9. Market Research including Twenty Years Perspective Plan;
10. Computerization and Information Technology; and
11. Others (Externally Aided Projects and Construction of Building for IISM)

The Twelfth FY Plan 2012-17 recognised tourism as a major component of the services sector in India. So its growth target was linked to the growth target of the services sector. The tourism industry was expected to grow by 12 percent

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Title of research paper :

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सैनिकांचे कार्य व कर्तृत्व



मराठवाडा मुक्तिसंग्राम
अमृत ७५
महोत्सव



“POWER OF KNOWLEDGE”

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Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Integration of Indian princely States:

A Study

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Introduction.

Before India gained independence in 1947, India (also called the Indian Empire) was divided into two sets of territories, one under direct British rule (British India), and the other consisting of princely states under the suzerainty of the British Crown, with control over their internal affairs remaining in the hands of their hereditary rulers. The latter included 562 princely states which had different types of revenue-sharing arrangements with the British, often depending on their size, population and local conditions. In addition, there were several colonial enclaves controlled by France and Portugal. After independence, the political integration of these territories into an Indian Union was a declared objective of the Indian National Congress, and the Government of India pursued this over the next decade. In July 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru pointedly observed that no princely state could prevail militarily against the army of independent India. In January 1947, Nehru said that independent India would not accept the divine right of kings. In May 1947, he declared that any princely state which refused to join the Constituent Assembly would be treated as an enemy state. Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon were more conciliatory towards the princes, and as the men charged with integrating the states, were successful in the task. Through a combination of factors, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon coerced and coalesced the rulers of the various princely states to accede to India. Having secured their accession, they then proceeded, in a step-by-step process, to secure and extend the union government's authority over these states and transform their administrations until, by 1956, there was little difference between the territories that had been part of British India and those that had been princely states. Simultaneously, the Government of India, through a combination of military and diplomatic means, acquired de facto and de jure control over the remaining colonial enclaves, which too were integrated into India. Although this process successfully integrated the vast majority of princely states into India, it was not as successful for a few, notably the former princely states of Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur, where active secessionist and separatist insurgencies continued to exist due to various reasons.

Hyderabad:-

Hyderabad was a landlocked state that stretched over 82,000 square miles (over 212,000 square

kilometres) in southeastern India. While 87% of its 17 million people were Hindu, its ruler Nizam Osman Ali Khan was a Muslim, and its politics were dominated by a Muslim elite. The Muslim nobility and the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, a powerful pro-Nizam Muslim party, insisted Hyderabad remain independent and stand on an equal footing to India and Pakistan. Accordingly, the Nizam in June 1947 issued a firman announcing that on the transfer of power, his state would be resuming independence. The Government of India rejected the firman, terming it a "legalistic claim of doubtful validity". It argued that the strategic location of Hyderabad, which lay as tride the main lines of communication between northern and southern India, meant it could easily be used by "foreign interests" to threaten India, and that in consequence, the issue involved national-security concerns. It also pointed out that the state's people, history and location made it unquestionably Indian, and that its own "common interests" therefore mandated its integration into India. The Nizam was prepared to enter into a limited treaty with India, which gave Hyderabad safeguards not provided for in the standard Instrument of Accession, such as a provision guaranteeing Hyderabad's neutrality in the event of a conflict between India and Pakistan. India rejected this proposal, arguing that other states would demand similar concessions. A temporary Standstill Agreement was signed as a stopgap measure, even though Hyderabad had not yet agreed to accede to India. By December 1947, however, India was accusing Hyderabad of repeatedly violating the Agreement, while the Nizam alleged that India was blockading his state, a charge India denied. The Nizam was also beset by the Telangana Rebellion, led by communists, which started in 1946 as a peasant revolt against feudal elements; and one which the Nizam was not able to subjugate. The situation deteriorated further in 1948. The Razakars ("volunteers"), a militia affiliated to the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen and set up under the influence of Muslim radical Qasim Razvi, assumed the role of supporting the Muslim ruling class against upsurges by the Hindu populace, and began intensifying its activities and was accused of attempting to intimidate villages. The Hyderabad State Congress Party, affiliated to the Indian National Congress, launched a political agitation. Matters were made worse by communist groups, which had originally supported the Congress but now switched sides and began attacking Congress groups. Attempts by Mountbatten to find a negotiated solution failed and, in August, the Nizam, claiming that he feared an imminent invasion, attempted to approach the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice. Patel now insisted that if Hyderabad was allowed to continue its independence, the prestige of the Government would be tarnished and then neither Hindus nor Muslims would feel secure in its

realm. On 13 September 1948, the Indian Army was sent into Hyderabad under Operation Polo on the grounds that the law and order situation there threatened the peace of South India. The troops met little resistance by the Razakars and between 13 and 18 September took complete control of the state. The operation led to massive communal violence with estimates of deaths ranging from the official one of 27,000–40,000 to scholarly ones of 200,000 or more. The Nizam was retained as the head of state in the same manner as the other princes who acceded to India. He thereupon disavowed the complaints that had been made to the UN and, despite vehement protests from Pakistan and strong criticism from other countries, the Security Council did not deal further with the question, and Hyderabad was absorbed into India. Although the states were in the free to choose whether they wished to accede to India or Pakistan, Mountbatten had pointed out that "geographic compulsions" meant that most of them must choose India. In effect, he took the position that only the states that shared a border with Pakistan could choose to accede to it.

Junagadh:-

The Nawab of Junagadh, a princely state located on the south-western end of Gujarat and having no common border with Pakistan, chose to accede to Pakistan ignoring Mountbatten's views, arguing that it could be reached from Pakistan by sea. The rulers of two states that were subject to the suzerainty of Junagadh—Mangrol and Babariawad—reacted to this by declaring their independence from Junagadh and acceding to India. In response, the Nawab of Junagadh militarily occupied the states. The rulers of neighbouring states reacted angrily, sending their troops to the Junagadh frontier and appealed to the Government of India for assistance. A group of Junagadh people, led by Samaldas Gandhi, formed a government-in-exile, the Aarzi Hukumat ("provisional government")

India believed that if Junagadh was permitted to go to Pakistan, the communal tension already simmering in Gujarat would worsen, and refused to accept the accession. The government pointed out that the state was 80% Hindu, and called for a referendum to decide the question of accession. Simultaneously, they cut off supplies of fuel and coal to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the frontier, and reoccupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babariawad that had acceded to India. Pakistan agreed to discuss a plebiscite, subject to the withdrawal of Indian troops, a condition India rejected. On 26 October, the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan following clashes with Indian troops. On 7 November, Junagadh's court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration. The Government of India agreed. A

plebiscite was conducted in February 1948, which went almost unanimously in favour of accession to India.

Jammu and Kashmir

At the time of the transfer of power, the state of Jammu and Kashmir (widely called "Kashmir") was ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, a Hindu, although the state itself had a Muslim majority. Hari Singh was equally hesitant about acceding to either India or Pakistan, as either would have provoked adverse reactions in parts of his kingdom.[73] He signed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan and proposed one with India as well, but announced that Kashmir intended to remain independent. However, his rule was opposed by Sheikh Abdullah, the popular leader of Kashmir's largest political party, the National Conference, who demanded his abdication. Pakistan, attempting to force the issue of Kashmir's accession, cut off supplies and transport links. Its transport links with India were tenuous and flooded during the rainy season. Thus Kashmir's only links with the two dominions was by air. Rumours about atrocities against the Muslim population of Poonch by the Maharajah's forces circulated in Pakistan. Shortly thereafter, Pathan tribesmen from the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan crossed the border and entered Kashmir. The invaders made rapid progress towards Srinagar. The Maharaja of Kashmir wrote to India, asking for military assistance. India required the signing of an Instrument of Accession and setting up an interim government headed by Sheikh Abdullah in return. The Maharaja complied, but Nehru declared that it would have to be confirmed by a plebiscite, although there was no legal requirement to seek such confirmation. Indian troops secured Jammu, Srinagar and the valley itself during the First Kashmir War, but the intense fighting flagged with the onset of winter, which made much of the state impassable. Prime Minister Nehru, recognising the degree of international attention brought to bear on the dispute, declared a ceasefire and sought UN arbitration, arguing that India would otherwise have to invade Pakistan itself, in view of its failure to stop the tribal incursions. The plebiscite was never held, and on 26 January 1950, the Constitution of India came into force in Kashmir, but with special provisions made for the state. India did not, however, secure administrative control over all of Kashmir. The northern and western portions of Kashmir came under Pakistan's control in 1947, and are today Pakistan-administered Kashmir. In the 1962 Sino-Indian War, China occupied Aksai Chin, the north-eastern region bordering Ladakh, which it continues to control and administer. On Sep 2, 1946, eleven months before independence, the Viceroy Lord Wavell announced the formation of an Interim Government with Jawaharlal Nehru as the Vice-president of the Executive Council (the Viceroy himself being the President). Sardar Patel was allocated the Home

portfolio along with Information and Broadcasting. A fortnight before Independence, on August 1, 1947, Pt. Nehru, the Prime Minister designate wrote to Sardar Patel formally inviting him to join his Cabinet: "The writing is superfluous because you are the strongest pillar of the Cabinet." Patel wrote back: 'My service will be at your disposal, I hope for the rest of my life and you will have unquestioned loyalty and devotion from me in the cause for which no man in India has sacrificed as much as you have done. Our combination is unbreakable and therein lies our strength.' Sardar Patel became India's first Deputy Prime Minister and was allocated, besides the Home and Information & Broadcasting, portfolio of States, dealing with the Princely States that were outside the domain of British India before independence. Soon began the vital task of consolidating India's newly won freedom. He integrated 562 princely states within the Indian Union with tact, vision and statesmanship. According to former Prime Minister Morarji Desai, "The integration of the states could be termed as the crowning achievement of Vallabhbhai Patel's life." But for him, this may not have been achieved easily and quickly. These States were littered all over India. They varied in size from a State of the size of France to a State of about four square miles. The fate of 86 million people was at stake. The States had been nursed by the British Government to serve as bulwarks against the political unrest spreading to the rest of India and had become bastions of reaction and autocracy. With the exception of a very few States, there was not even a semblance of democracy in them. Autocratic rule prevailed everywhere. The personal will of the ruler was the law of the land. The system of responsible government in the adjacent provinces had made autocracy anachronistic. Despite the ruthless hand of the rulers, the people had become so clamorous that they were prepared to take the law into their own hands. In some of the States, trouble had already broken out; in others it was merely a matter of time. Sardar Patel wanted to stem this tide of turmoil and disorder. He was keen on effecting a peaceful revolution. He found a very powerful ally in Lord Mountbatten, whose personal prestige and tactful handling of the leading rulers tilted the scales. The Viceroy warned the rulers of the perils of independent existence. A link-up with either Dominion could alone give them stability. In making their choice of the Dominion they also could not resist the compulsions of geography and the will of the people. He used his persuasive powers at full blast to blow away the hesitations of some of the important Princes. Patel organized the States Department on July 5, and selected V.P. Menon, an officer of outstanding ability and experience, to be its Secretary. India owes a debt of gratitude to Menon and his officers for the manner in which they carried out Sardar's policy and instructions against

heavy odds. They showed skill in handling the rulers, disarming their suspicions, appealing to them in the name of patriotism as well as of self-interest and finally pushing them into signing the required agreements. Their immediate object was to secure the accession of the States to India in matters which the States could not handle by themselves, namely, defence, foreign affairs and communications, and to secure Standstill Agreements to continue the existing agreements of common interest. The States Department had to work in an atmosphere of hostility of the Muslim League. Jinnah was opposed to the accession of the States and tried his best to lure some of the border States into signing agreements with Pakistan. A typical case was that of the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharaj Kumar of Jaisalmer who were invited by Jinnah. During the negotiations, Jinnah signed a blank sheet of paper and gave it to the Maharaja of Jodhpur saying, 'You can fill in all your conditions'. The Maharaja was tempted and turned to the Maharaj Kumar, who said to Jinnah: If there is any dispute between Hindus and Muslims in my States I will not side with Muslims against Hindus'. The spell was broken, Jinnah was left without an answer. The rulers returned to their States to find that their feudatories and nobles were violently opposed to any agreement with Pakistan from where Hindus were fleeing in terror. A few days later, the Maharaja of Jodhpur met Lord Mountbatten, who warned him that his accession to Pakistan would be in conflict with the policy underlying the partition of the country and that he might have to face serious riots within his State. The writing on the wall could not be ignored with impunity. Reluctantly, the Maharaja acceded to India and thus followed the lead given by the Maharajas of Patiala, Gwalior, Baroda and Bikaner. The Nawab of Bhopal had been nursing a plan to forming a Third Force of the rulers who wanted to remain independent. He wanted to enter into treaty relations with both Dominions. However, by the first week of August he realized that most of the rulers, on whom he had relied, had already acceded to India and he could no longer fight against the flood of accessions. He gave up his dream of separate existence and acceded to India. The real difficulty in integration was faced only with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh. On November 9, 1947, India took over Junagadh, and in a plebiscite held in February 1948 the people supported the accession to India by 190,779 votes against 91. The Indian army marched into Hyderabad on September 13, 1948. As Jinnah had died only the day before, the British Commander-in-Chief requested Patel to postpone the operation, but he was overruled. The integration of Jammu and Kashmir took a much longer time due to Pakistan sponsored tribal invasion of the State which resulted in the first Indo-Pak War that ended only with the New Year Day in 1949. Sardar Patel

had reason to be gratified that he had laid the foundations of an integrated India, where in regional loyalties had been overruled by the desire to build.

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स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील आंतरजातीय विवाहांमधील स्त्री

सत्त्वाचा संघर्ष: विशेष संदर्भ मराठवाडा

(इ. स. 1980 ते इ. स. 2020)

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प्रस्तावना:

प्राचीन काळापासून ते थेट आजपर्यंतच्या भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांना, कर्तृत्वाचा, कर्तृत्वाचा, दुःखांचा, त्यामागील कारणांचा समग्र स्वरूपात आलेख वाचकांच्या पुढे ठेवायचा प्रयत्न या ग्रंथाद्वारे केला आहे. घटस्फोट, सक्तीचे वैधव्य व परित्यक्तेचे जीवन, एकल स्त्री जीवन, पतीपरागंदा आंतरजातीय विवाहित स्त्री जीवन, याकडे दुर्लक्ष करण्याची प्रवृत्ती, स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यावरील निर्बंध हे आज भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या पुढील प्रश्न आहेत, व या प्रश्नांची सर्व अंगाने उकल करण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात मी करणार आहे. प्राचीन व मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील स्त्रियांचा दर्जा, संत स्त्रियां, 20 व्या, 21 व्या शतकातील भारतातील स्त्रियांची स्थिती व त्या शतकातील स्त्री सुधारकांचे कार्य, महिलांच्या परिषदा व संघटना, स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील स्त्रियांचे योगदान, ब्रिटिश सरकारने व भारत सरकारने पास केलेले स्त्री उद्धारार्थे कायदे, समाजसुधारकांचे स्त्रीमुक्ती बद्दलचे चिंतन, स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण, सामाजिक चळवळी व स्त्रिया, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडातील विविध क्षेत्रांत कार्य करणाऱ्या महिलांचे योगदान अशा विविध अंगाने प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाची मांडणी केली आहे. स्त्रीमुक्तीचा अर्थही स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. या शोधनिबंधाच्या रूपाने भारतीय इतिहासातील शेकडो स्त्रियांच्या जीवनकार्याची तसेच स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील स्त्री कार्यकर्त्यांच्या व विशिष्ट क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांच्या कार्याची ओळख वाचकांना प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात होणार आहे।

वैदिक धर्मातील स्त्री विषयी जगातील सर्व विद्वानांनी वेदवाङ्मयाचे महत्त्व सर्वतोपरी मान्य केले आहे. जगातील नानाविध धर्म, शास्त्रे, स्त्री दर्शने, विद्या, कला इत्यादींचे