



SBES College of Arts and Commerce

Makarand Arvind Paithankar

In charge Principal and Professor

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List of Research Papers

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1	कथेतून पटकथेचा प्रवास Kathetun Patkathecha Prawas	Dr. D. Deshpande V.V.	Marathi	Saraswati - Special Issue - Sahitya, Cinema Aur Filmankan	2020-21	2229 - 5224				
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3	शतरूपा: नारी विमर्श का नया अध्ययन	Dr G.G. Rajput	Hindi	हस्ताक्षर	2020-2021	2454- 6984				



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9	Sangeet Srujan, Page No. 116- 119	Dr. Mohad S.M.	Music	Ajanta- An International Multidisciplinar y Quarterly Research Journal	Apr-June 2020	2277- 5730		UGC Approved	



10	Abhijat Sangeet. Page No. 36-39	Dr. Mohad S.M.	Music	Ajanta- An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal,	Jul- Sept 2020	2277- 5730			UGC Approved	
11	Mhane Saan Woman, Page no. 69-81	Dr. Mohad S.M.	Music	Parivartanacha Vatsaru	1-15 Feb 2021	2250- 3145			UGC Care listed	
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मध्ययुगीन संत साहित्यातून व्यक्त होणारे पर्यावरण

प्रा.डॉ.वृंदा विजय

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, मराठी

सरस्वती भुवन कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औ

मध्ययुगीन काव्याचा अभ्यास करताना 'युगसंकल्पना' आणि 'वाङ्मयनिर्मिती' यांचे परस्परसंबंध घेणे आवश्यक आहे. मध्यकालीन युग हे स्थितिशील होते. धर्मकारणाचा समग्र जीवनावर प्रभाव होता. जीवनाची शैली लक्षात घेता जातीव्यवस्था, उत्पादनव्यवस्था हीच जगण्याची चौकट होती. व्यक्तिस्व कल्पनाच अशक्य होती. अपरिवर्तनीयता हेच गृहीतक असल्याने जीवन जगणे म्हणजे 'संसारचक्रात अड त्यातून बाहेर पडणे म्हणजे 'मुक्ती'. या मुक्ती कल्पनेचे रूप लोभावणारे होते.

यादवकालीन साहित्यनिर्मितीने गतिरुद्ध, स्थितिशील जीवनात नवचैतन्य आणले. यादवकालीन सा प्रेरणा संप्रदायनिष्ठ होती यात वाद नाही, परंतु वैदिक कर्मकांड, बौद्ध जैन — शाक्त यांच्या विकृत वामा तांत्रिक मात्रिकांच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर हे वाङ्मय सामान्यांना दिलासा देणारे ठरले. संत साहित्याने 'साहित्यमूल्य' यात द्वंद्व मानले नाही. संत साहित्यात 'अद्वैत दृष्टीचे' प्रतिपादन असल्याने कला आणि ज यातही त्यांनी अद्वैत पाहण्याची दृष्टी दिली. साहित्य हे समाजजीवन संबद्ध असल्याने सामाजिक पर्यावर व्यक्त होणे स्वाभाविकच आहे. म्हणून सौंदर्यमूल्ये आणि सौन्दर्येतर मूल्ये दोहोंचाही समन्वय साधण्या आहे. संत साहित्यात सौंदर्यमूल्य, कलामूल्य व जीवनमूल्य यांचे परस्पराश्रयित्व दिसते. त्यांचा सहसंबंध प्रत्ययाला येताना दिसतो. संत साहित्य केवळ आनंदच देत नाही तर नैतिक भान देते, जीवनदृष्टी प्रदा साहित्यकृतीचा पहिला संबंध तिच्या स्वतःशी असतो. त्याच वेळी परतत्त्व स्पर्श, भूतमात्रांचे हित, ब नैतिक अधिष्ठान, जीवन सन्मुखता या बाबी महत्त्वाच्या ठरतात.

'प्रतिपदी प्रतिपादावे परब्रह्म । हाचि कवित्वाचा धर्म'

किंवा

'ज्ञानी निवती परमार्थ बोधे । पंडित निवती पदबंधे

सामान्य निवती कथा विनोदे । ग्रंथ संबंधे जगनिवे'

याच भूमिकेतून साहित्य निर्मिती झाली.

मध्ययुगीन साहित्यातील विशेषतः संत साहित्यातील मूल्य विचार लक्षात घेताना त्याचे 'अक्षरत घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते. क्षर आणि अक्षरत्ववाचक बोध देणारे हे वाङ्मय अक्षरापलीकडे असलेल्या —सविद—चित—ज्ञानरूपाला आवाहित करते. म्हणून ते कालसापेक्ष असूनही दिक्कालातीत बनते. कालसापे राहते पण कालनिरपेक्ष घटक सार्वकालीन आवाहनक्षमता बनते. हे आवाहन अखिल मानवजातीला वैश्विकता, सार्वकालिकता हे संतवाङ्मयाचे मूल्य आहे. त्याचे आवाहन माणुसकीला आहे. दुःखग्रस्त आहे.

भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये सृष्टीचा व्यापक अर्थाने, सखोल पातळीवर एक चैतन्य तत्त्व म्हणून वि गेलेला आहे. सृष्टी, समष्टी, व्यष्टी यांच्यातील एकरूपत्वाचा प्रत्यय या चैतन्य तत्त्वातून येतो. व्यक्ती र सृष्टीचा एक घटक आहे. त्यामुळे व्यक्ती जीवनात, समाजजीवनात सृष्टीचा विचार अंगभूत आहे. अंतर्नि भारतीय संस्कृती सृष्टीकडे परमेश्वरी भावाने, कृतज्ञतेने पाहते. सृष्टीतील प्रत्येक घटक, सृष्टीचे घटक आक



ग, समुद्र, वृक्ष, वेली, पशु-पक्षी या सगळ्याविषयी पूज्यभाव बाळगलेला आहे. हे सृष्टिचक्र विशिष्ट चालते. भारतीय संस्कृतीने या नियमांच्या आधारे समाज जीवनाला आकार दिलेला आहे. हजारो नव नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे आपल्या उपजीविकेसाठी संवर्धन करित आलेला आहे. तो निसर्गाचा रक्षक होता याचे उल्लेख वेदकाळात आढळतात. ऋषिमुनींनी केलेली उपासना सृष्टी तत्वाचा, ग, व्यक्तीहिताचा एकसंधपणे केलेला विचार आणि त्यातून सांगितलेले आचाराचे नियम चराचराला लागू आहेत.

न भारतीय वाङ्मयातून आचार विचाराची ही संस्कृती व्यक्त होते. या वाङ्मय निर्मितीच्या मुळाशी संकल्पना दिसते. धर्म, अर्थ, काम आणि मोक्ष या चतुर्विध पुरुषार्थाशी निगडित इथली जीवनदृष्टी ला निर्मितीमागे देखील धर्म कल्पनेचा प्रभाव आढळतो. लौकिक जीवनाऐवजी पारलौकिक जीवनाचा आच्या भूमिकेमुळे साहित्यनिर्मिती, मोक्ष प्राप्तीचे साधन म्हणूनच समोर येते. धर्म हेच जीवन केंद्र र्ण साधना त्या भोवतीच फिरतात. धर्म हा मूलाधार आणि मोक्ष हे साध्य असल्याने अर्थ व काम या यंत्रण धर्म विचारानेच केले जाते. साहित्य निर्मिती मागे केवळ विशुद्ध कलावादी दृष्टिकोन प्राचीन ाढळत नाही. आत्मोद्धाराबरोबरच लोकोद्धार ही भूमिका वेदव्यासांपासून घेण्यात आलेली दिसते. ासून पर्यावरण रक्षणापर्यंत याचे संदर्भ दिसून येतात. ते आजही उपयुक्त ठरतात.

ल्या सभोवतालीच्या जीवसृष्टी, मानवसमाज, हवा, पाणी, नद्या, डोंगर, पशुपक्षी, जीवजंतू, वनस्पती, घटकांना पर्यावरण म्हणले जाते. प्राकृतिक पर्यावरणाच्या घटकांबरोबरच उद्याने, जमीन, सरोवरे, धरणे, ती इत्यादींचा परिसर आपल्या सभोवताली असून या परिसराचा मानवी जीवन पद्धतीवर कसा परिणाम संस्कृतीची जडणघडण कशी होते, याचा अभ्यास करणारी पर्यावरण शास्त्र विज्ञान शाखा अस्तित्वात ण शास्त्र ही जीवशास्त्राची एक अत्यंत महत्त्वाची शाखा आहे. काळाच्या बरोबर तिचा विकास होत, खाचा अभ्यास विविध ज्ञानशाखातून, विविध अंगांनी होऊ लागला. त्यातून पर्यावरण विषयक तत्त्वज्ञान, ती, पर्यावरणीय मानसशास्त्र, पर्यावरणीय अर्थशास्त्र इत्यादी विविध ज्ञानशाखा विकसित झाल्या. वेद वाङ्मय, रामायण-महाभारत, अष्टाध्यायी, बृहत्संहिता, चरकसंहिता, सुश्रुतसंहिता या आयुर्वेदीय री, दासबोध या ग्रंथांमधून पर्यावरणासंबंधीचे मूलभूत चिंतन व्यक्त झालेले आहे.

व्याख्या

म्हणजे संपूर्ण सृष्टीचा पूर्णत्वाने केला गेलेला विचार होय. ज्यामध्ये पृथ्वी, आप, तेज, वायू, आकाश तांचा व आर्थिक-सामाजिक संरचनेचा गुणवत्ता व गुणविशेष यांच्यातील फरक हा जैविक व अजैविक ा ठरविणे म्हणजे पर्यावरण होय. — के. आर. दीक्षित

शेष्ट वेळी मानवाच्या अवतीभवती असलेली सर्व प्रकारची एकत्रित परिस्थिती म्हणजे पर्यावरण होय ातीचा अभ्यास करणाऱ्या शास्त्रास पर्यावरण शास्त्र असे म्हणतात — सी सी पार्क

वरण या संकल्पनेत सजीव घटक व मानव त्याचप्रकारे मानवाचे व्यवहार, भौतिक वातावरण, नैसर्गिक ा सर्व घटकांचा समावेश होतो. व्यक्तीच्या वर्तनातून तसेच व्यवहारातून मानवी पर्यावरण निर्माण होते. ती, समाज व पर्यावरण यांचा परस्पर संबंध आहे. तसाच समाज व साहित्य यांचाही घनिष्ठ संबंध



दिसून येतो. समाजात आपल्या अवतीभवती घडणार्या विविध घडामोडींचे, त्या अनुषंगाने येणार्या निसर्गाचे चित्रण साहित्यातून प्रतिबिंबित होत असते. पर्यावरणानुसारच आपली संस्कृती घडत अ नैसर्गिक व भौगोलिक पर्यावरणाचे चित्र साहित्यातून उमटत असते. त्यामुळेच समाज, संस्कृती व पर्यावरणाशी घनिष्ट नाते आहे. संत साहित्य लोकोद्धाराच्या तळमळीतून व्यक्त झालेले असल्याने समाज, पर्यावरण यांचे नाते अधिक उत्कटत्वाने व्यक्त होते.

भारतात संतांचे महत्त्व असे आहे की, भगवंत आणि संत यात अद्वैत आहे. त्याबाबत म्हणतात, जे भगवंताचे स्वरूप तेच संतांचेही स्वरूप. परब्रम्ह चैतन्याचे व्यावहारिक सत्तेतील प्रतीक होत. भक्तांच्या दृष्टीने प्रतिमापूजनात भगवद् भाव असतो तद्वत शिष्याला संतांमध्ये भगवद् भाव । संतांची उपासना हीच ईश्वराची उपासना होय.....संत हेच संयमी जनांची गती, आश्रय आहेत. संत इतकेच काय पण दुष्टांचेही आश्रय आहेत. प्रवृत्तिमार्गी संत आणि निवृत्ती मार्गी संत असतात. दोन्ही समाजाचे सर्वतोपरी कल्याणच करतात. फरक एवढाच की काही अधिक प्रगट होऊन समाजाचे नेतृत्व काही एकांतात राहूनही समाजाचे सत्व जागवतात.

काही संतांच्या अभंगांच्या उदाहरणातून पर्यावरणाचे संदर्भ कसे व्यक्त होतात ते पाहूया

पर्यावरणाविषयीचा जीवनकेंद्री नैतिक दृष्टिकोन आणि वसुधाकेंद्री दृष्टिकोन ज्ञानेश्वरी या ग्रंथ मिळतो. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी या दोन्ही दृष्टिकोनांचा समन्वय घालून पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोनाचा उद्घोष आणि निसर्गप्रती आपला पूज्यभाव व्यक्त केला आहे. जीवसृष्टी आणि भूतसृष्टी या संकल्पनांचा उप-या अर्थी घेतलेला आहे.

यापरी माझा भावी । हे जीवसृष्टी आहे आधवी ।

गुंतली असे जाणावी। पंडूकुमारा॥

(ज्ञानेश्वरी अध्याय क्र १० ओवी क्र १०)

किंबहुना यापरी । निज प्रकृति अंगीकारी ।

आणि भूत सृष्टी एकसरी । प्रसंगाची लागे

(ज्ञानेश्वरी अध्याय क्र ०९ ओवी क्र ११७)

निसर्ग सृष्टीत विविध घटकांचे चक्र हे अव्याहतपणे चालू आहे. जे जीवसृष्टीच्या हितावर नियंत्रण : प्रसाराचं, निर्मितीचं आणि उत्क्रांतीचे नियमन करतात हे संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी पुढील ओव्यांमधून स्पष्ट के

उत्तम ते धरिजे । अधम तरि अळेरिजे

हे काहीच नेणिजे । वसुधा जेवी ॥

(अध्याय १२ ओवी क्र १४७)



देवांनी निसर्गातील अनेक घटकांचे दाखले देत निसर्ग आणि मानव यांमधील संबंध स्पष्ट करतांना चे न्यायाचे तत्त्व स्पष्ट केले आहे. निसर्गातील वृक्ष, मेघ, जल, हवा, प्रकाश या घटकांचे मानवा समतेचे, न्यायाचे तत्त्व कसे आहे हे पुढील ओव्यांमधून दाखवले आहे.

।। हा हरू । का व्याघ्रा विष होऊनी मारू । ऐसे नेणेचे करू । तोय जैसे (अध्याय १२ ओवी १४७)

धन संपत्तीचा उपभोग माणसाने जरूर घेतला पाहिजे. कृतज्ञतेच्या भावनेतूनच परोपकारार्थ ही नैसर्गिक मानवाला देणगीच्या रूपाने मिळालेली आहे. त्याचा उपयोग आपल्या समृद्धीसाठी करून घेताना गटचाल सदैव केली पाहिजे. निसर्गाचे संतुलन बिघडू न देता नगरे रचावी, घरे बांधावी, जलाशय वे, वृक्ष लावावेत, महावलीने वनीकरण करावे, उद्याने निर्माण करावी, असा पर्यावरण नीतीचा बोध घेऊन ते करून देतात.

नगरे रचावी । जळाशये निर्मावी ।।

महावने लावावी । नानाविधे ।।

(अध्याय १४ ओवी क्रमांक २३३)

ज्ञानेश्वरीतील पर्यावरणाला अद्वैत भक्तीचा आधार आहे. या विश्वामध्ये विश्वाएवढा अखंड परमात्मा मी व विश्व यात भेदभाव नसणे असा अखंड ऐक्य बोध सर्वत्र येणे ही अद्वैत भक्ती. या अद्वैत भक्तीचा रानी बाराव्या अध्यायातील पुढील ओवीतून स्पष्ट केला

हे विश्वची माझे घर । ऐसी मती जयाची स्थिर

किंबहुना चराचर । आपणचि जाहला

दुष्कम हा विचार अगदी स्पष्टपणे दिसून येतो.

तुलनामध्ये वृक्षांची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते.

व सांगताना संत एकनाथ एकनाथी भागवत या ग्रंथामध्ये सांगतात वृक्ष कधीही स्वतःचा विचार करत दुसऱ्यांना सावली देणे हा त्याचा परोपकारी गुणधर्म. भेदाभेद विरहीत तो गुणधर्म माणसाने

मांचा अभंग निसर्ग आणि माणसातील परस्परसंबंध वृक्षवल्लीच्या निमित्ताने व्यक्त करतो.

वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरी वनचरे । पक्षीही सुस्वरे । आळविती

येणे सूखे रुचे एकांताचा वास । नाही गुणदोष अंगा येत ।।

ल अरण्य जीवनाच्या संदर्भात समर्थ रामदास दासबोधामध्ये म्हणतात



नाना वल्ली मध्ये जीव । नाना फळी फुली जीवन ॥

नाना कंदमुळी जीवन । गुणकारके ॥

संत रामदासांचे अवघे आयुष्य निसर्गातच गेले. गर्द झाडी, वने, उपवने, जंगले, घळी यातच त्यांचा व झाला. शिवथरघळीत बसून समोरच्या निसर्गरम्य दृश्याचे वर्णन त्यांनी केलेले आहे. वृक्षांच्या शेकडो ठारुक होत्या. दासबोधाच्या चौथ्या दशकात नवविधाभक्ती आहे त्यातील सातवी दास्यभक्ती देवळाचा उपवन कसे फुलवावे सजवावे हे आपणास सांगते.

तर संत बहिणाबाई स्पष्ट सांगतात

जेथे नाही वृंदावन । तेचि जाणावे स्मशान

जेथे असे तुलसीपान । तेथे असे नारायण

पंचमहाभूते आणि सृष्टीचक्राचा अनुबंध सांगताना 'दासबोधात' समर्थ म्हणतात,

'पंचभूते झाले जग

पंचभूतांची लगबग ।

पंचभूते गेलियां मग

काय आहे

डॉक्टर रामचंद्र देखणे म्हणतात, संतांनी तत्त्वज्ञानाचे सिद्धांत सांगताना हेतुपूर्वक निसर्गाचेच दृष्टांत दि यावरूनच पर्यावरणाशी नाते सांगणारी संतांची पर्यावरण दृष्टी ही दूरगामी होती हे लक्षात येते. भारती परंपरा आणि जीवनदृष्टी लक्षात घेता केवळ भौतिक नव्हे तर भावनिक अंगानेही पर्यावरणाशी नाते प्र होणे गरजेचे आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

१ संपा. प्रकाश मेदककर, 'मूल्य संकल्पना व साहित्यविचार', डॉ. विद्यासागर पाटंगणकर, 'संत मूल्यमापनाचे निकष', प्राध्यापक बाळकृष्ण कवठेकर गौरवग्रंथ,

२ अभ्यंकर शंकर, भक्तिकोश, खंड २

३ परामर्श पर्यावरण विषयक तत्त्वज्ञान विशेषांक मराठी त्रैमासिक प्रकाशन पुणे विद्यापीठ खंड १७ अ

४ संपादक शं. वा. दांडेकर, ज्ञानेश्वरी



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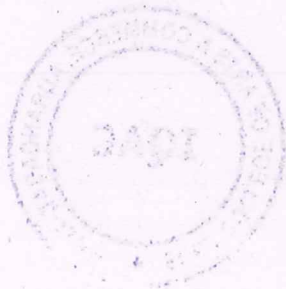
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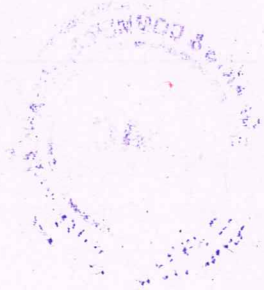
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सहायक प्राध्यापक

डॉ. गुरुदत्त राजपूत
प्राध्यापक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष

सरस्वती भुवन कला एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,
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कथेतून पटकथेचा प्रवास

डॉ. वृंदा देशपांडे-जोशी

औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र

मराठी साहित्यावर आधारित, मराठी सिनेमा निर्मितीचा इतिहास पाहिला तर कथा - कादंबऱ्यांवर आणि नाटकांवर आधारित सिनेमा निर्मिती मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेली दिसून येते. ह. ना. आपटे, वि. स. खांडेकर, नाथमाधव, य. गो. जोशी, साने गुरुजी, ग. दि. माडगूळकर, अण्णाभाऊ साठे, अरविंद गोखले, चंद्रकांत काकोडकर, चि.त्र्यं.खानोलकर, गो. नी. दांडेकर, जयवंत दळवी, व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर अशा अनेकविध लेखकांच्या कथा-कादंबरीवर सिनेमा रूपांतरे झालेली दिसून येतात. सिंहगड, कुंकू, वहिनीच्या बांगड्या, थांब लक्ष्मी कुंकू लावते, वारणेचा वाघ, जैत रे जैत, चक्र, बनगरवाडी, दुनियादारी असे अनेक सिनेमा सहजतेनं नजरेसमोर उभे राहतात. २०व्या शतकामध्ये समर्थपणे सुरू झालेला हा प्रवास आज अनेकविध प्रकारचे बदल स्वीकारत एका व्यापक आणि गुंतागुंतीच्या अशा मुक्कामावर पोहोचलेला दिसून येतो. त्यामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर योगदान आहे.

साहित्य आणि सिनेमा या कलांच्या परस्परसंबंधाचा विचार करताना सहजच लक्षात येते की मूळातच या दोन स्वतंत्र कला आहेत. दोन भिन्न माध्यमे आहेत. एक मुद्रित माध्यम तर एक दृक्श्राव्यमाध्यम. या कलांच्या अभिव्यक्तीची माध्यमेही निराळी. साहित्याचे माध्यम 'शब्द' तर चित्रपटाचे माध्यम 'दृश्य'. एकाची निर्मिती एकलपद्धतीने होतेतर दुस-याच्या निर्मितीला सांघिक पद्धतीशिवाय पर्याय नाही. एकाचा आस्वादक वाचक असतो तर दुस-याचा आस्वादक प्रेक्षक असतो. या दोन्ही कलांच्या अभिव्यक्तीच्या आणि आस्वादाच्याही पद्धती निरनिराळ्या. मात्र साहित्य आणि सिनेमा या दोन्ही कला जीवनविषयक भांन देणा-या आनंददायी कला आहेत. दोन्ही कलांचा



कथानक आकार घेत असते. अनुभवार्थ, कथानक, पात्र, वातावरण, निवेदन आणि भाषा अशी घटक अंगे मिळून कथात्मक साहित्य कृतीची घडण होत असते. कथेतील हा अनुभव वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचा असू शकतो.

पटकथा म्हणजे काय?

चित्रपटाच्या निर्मिती प्रक्रियेत पटकथा हा एक महत्वाचा घटक असतो. पटकथा ही चित्रपटाची दृश्य संहिता असते, प्रत्यक्ष कृती आराखडा असते. सिनेमा ही अनेक कलाप्रकारांना सामावून घेणारी एक संमिश्रकला आहे. सिनेमा निर्मितीमध्ये दिग्दर्शक, निर्माता, पटकथाकार, कलाकार, छायाचित्रकार, तंत्रज्ञ, वेशभूषाकार, रंगभूषाकार यांचा एक चमूच कार्यरत असतो. त्यांचे प्रत्यक्ष काम सुरु होण्यापूर्वी ते सूत्रबद्ध पद्धतीने व्हावे अशी प्रभावी पटकथा निर्मिती होणे आवश्यक असते. चित्रपटासंदर्भात पटकथेचे महत्त्व विशद करताना कमलेश्वर म्हणतात, 'कोईभी सार्थक फिल्म पहिले लिखी जाती है तब बनाई जाती है'. तर प्रभाकर पेंढारकर यांच्या मते, 'सूत्रबद्ध सिनेमा निर्मितीचा आराखडा हे पटकथेचे स्वरूप असते'.

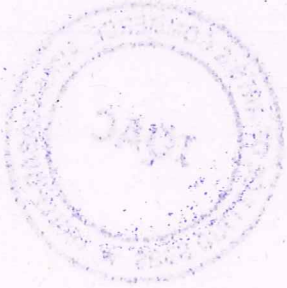
कथानक, घटना, प्रसंग, पात्र, पात्रांचे संवाद, पात्रांच्या कृती, वातावरण, काळ ही पटकथेची अंगे असतात. सिनेमा हे दृक्श्राव्य माध्यम त्यातही दृश्यात्मकतेवर अधिक भर असल्यामुळे पटकथेचे रूपांतर चित्रीकरणात करता यावे असे तिचे लेखन अपेक्षित असते. पटकथे संदर्भात भाषेपेक्षा दृश्य/सीन महत्त्वाचे असतात. पटकथा म्हणजे पडद्यावर दिसणारा सिनेमा किंवा सिनेमा कागदावर लिहिणे होय. त्यामुळे दृश्याची मागणी काय आहे हे पटकथाकारास तिचे लिखाण करताना लक्षात घ्यावे लागते. पटकथा आणि प्रत्यक्ष चित्रीकरण संहिताअसा भेद केला जातो. पटकथाकार पटकथा लिहितो त्या पटकथेवरून दिग्दर्शक चित्रीकरण संहिता तयार करतो. पटकथाकाराला सिनेमा या माध्यमाचे चांगले ज्ञान असले तर त्याच्या पटकथेचा चित्रीकरण संहिता म्हणून उपयोग करता येतो. अशा वेळी केवळ दृश्याचे वर्णन करून चालत नाही ते दृश्य कोणत्या कोनातून घेतले पाहिजे,



याची काळजी पटकथाकाराला घ्यावी लागते. कथाकार आणि पटकथाकार एकच असेल तर रूपांतराची ही प्रक्रिया सहजतेने घडते. रूपांतर करणारी व्यक्ती निराळी असेल तर तिला साहजिकच अधिक मेहनत घ्यावी लागते. कथात्मसाहित्याचा गाभा लक्षात येण्यासाठी त्याचे सूक्ष्म वाचन रूपांतरकाराला करावे लागते. कारण या लेखनाचा हेतू आणि कथानकाच्या आशय सूत्रांची समज आल्याशिवाय त्या कथात्म साहित्याच्या गाभ्याचे नेमके आकलन होऊ शकत नाही. सूक्ष्म वाचन ही कथात्म साहित्यातून पटकथा लेखनाकडे जाणारी पहिली पायरी आहे.

कथेचे माध्यम शब्द तर पटकथेचे दृश्य. पटकथेला दृश्य साकारण्यासाठी पूरक शब्द वापरावे लागतात. कथाकार शब्द माध्यमातून विचार करतो, आणि तो विचार, भावना, कल्पना यांची अभिव्यक्तीही शब्दांच्या माध्यमातून करतो तर पटकथाकाराला दृश्यांच्या माध्यमातून विचार करून दृश्यप्रतिमांची रचना करावी लागते. सिनेमा ही कॅमेऱ्याची कला आहे. अनेक तांत्रिक बाबींमधून, तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रभावी वापरातून ती उत्तम पद्धतीने साधली जाते. त्यामुळे जे कथात्म साहित्य रूपांतर करण्यासाठी निवडायचे त्यामध्ये दृश्यमूल्ये असणे आवश्यक आहे. सिनेमा कथेचा आराखडा आखताना दृश्य संपादन, संवाद, गीते, ध्वनी संयोजन या विविध घटकांचे असणारे चित्रपटातील स्थान आणि महत्त्व यांचाही यथोचित विचार पटकथाकारास करावा लागतो. चलतचित्रांची गतिमान मालिका असणाऱ्या चित्रपटाचा आकृतीबंध असे पटकथेचे स्वरूप असते.

पटकथा लिहिण्यासाठी कथेची निवड करताना ज्या कथेत नाटकीय तत्त्व, समस्या, तणाव, संकट असतील अशी कथा, पटकथा लेखकाने स्वीकारावी. कथेतील भावनिक पातळीवरचा नायकाचा संघर्ष पटकथेच्या माध्यमातून मांडता आला पाहिजे, त्याचा प्रवास प्रभावीपणे चित्रित करता आला पाहिजे. ज्या प्रेक्षकांसाठी हा सिनेमा तयार केला जातो त्यांच्या जाणिवा, भावना त्यांच्या जीवनातील प्रश्न, समस्या यांचा अंतर्भाव या कथेत असला पाहिजे. कथेतील समकालीन व कालातीत मूल्ये पटकथेतून व्यक्त व्हावीत. कथा ही घटनाप्रधान असावी त्यामुळे



करणे,अथवा मूळ पात्रे वगळणे असे अनेक बदल पटकथाकार करत असतो. बहुदा मूळ कथेतील केवळ आशय स्वीकारून त्यावर आधारित स्वतंत्र मूळ कथेचा उगम कशात आहे ते 'कथा विधान' त्यांना कायम स्मरणात ठेवणे आवश्यक असते. अन्यथा सिनेमा विषयापासून भरकटत जाण्याची शक्यता अधिक असते.

कथा कादंबरीचा आकृतिबंध आणि सिनेमा माध्यमाचा आकृतिबंध पूर्णतः भिन्न असा आहे. कथात्म साहित्य शब्दप्रधान असते. त्याचे आकलन आणि आस्वाद वाचकसापेक्ष असते. सिनेमा हे दृश्यप्रधान माध्यम आहे. इथे शब्द गौण आणि दृश्य प्रधान असतात.मूळ कथा अथवा कादंबरीमधील विस्तृत वर्णने, निवेदने पटकथेच्या दृष्टीने निरुपयोगी असतात त्यामुळे त्यात पटकथाकाराला काटछाट करावी लागते.बऱ्याच वेळा निःशब्द दृश्यातून जो परिणाम सिनेमा साधतो तो खूपच परिणामकारक असतो.

साहित्यावर आधारित निर्माण होणाऱ्या चित्रपटांसंदर्भात ज्येष्ठ दिग्दर्शक जब्बार पटेल एके ठिकाणी म्हणतात, 'साहित्यावर आधारित निर्माण झालेले बहुतांश सर्वच सिनेमा लाकेना पटकन कळतात. दर वेळी एखादी कथा, गोष्ट रचताच येईल असे नाही. अशा वेळी दिग्दर्शकांना साहित्याचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो. यामुळे साहित्य आणि सिनेमा या दोन्ही गोष्टी एकमेकांशी घट्ट स्वरूपात निगडित आहेत.'

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डॉ. गुरुदत्त राजपूत



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डॉ. गुरुदत्त राजपूत

सदियों से स्त्री समाज के रीति-रिवाजों, परंपराओं और मानसिकताओं की शिकार रही है। पारिवारिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक जीवन में और जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में स्त्री की भूमिका भी पुरुषों के समान महत्वपूर्ण रही है, किंतु जहाँ पर अधिकार की बात आती है वहाँ सदैव ही स्त्री को द्वितीय स्थान मिलता आ रहा है। यह परिपाटी कब तक चलती रहेगी? ऐसा प्रश्न मन में उपस्थित होना आवश्यक है। इस समस्या को स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों को मिलकर ही हल करना होगा। अकेली स्त्री से इस समस्या का शमन नहीं हो पायेगा।

महिलाओं का यौन शोषण सदियों से हो रहा है। लैंगिक दहशतवादी घटनाओं की सदियों वाली शृंखला से विशेषतः स्त्री समाज डरा हुआ प्रतीत होता है। पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक स्तर पर विश्वसनीयता, आत्मीयता, नैतिकता और प्रेम अब खत्म होने के कगार पर है। यौन विकृतियों के अब मनोरंजन और हिंसा का रूप धारण करने से मानवीय संवेदनाएं एवं मूल्य निष्क्रिय हो गए हैं, ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है। अमानवीय इच्छाओं पर बलि चढ़ाई गई अनगिनत स्त्रियों के रुदन, घुटन, उत्पीड़न से लैंगिक दहशतवाद की विजय पताका गर्व से फहरा रही है। विवाह एक सामाजिक संस्था है किंतु यह सामाजिक संस्था नहीं बल्कि समाज के द्वारा विकृत मानसिकता ने उसे कलंकित कर सामाजिक गुलामी का जामा पहनाया है। भारत में हर अच्छी बातों को सर्वोच्च ढंग से विकृत करने की सदियों पुरानी विशालकाय परंपरा अनवरत रूप से पल्लवित पुष्पित होती रही है। स्त्रियों के लिए सामाजिक संस्था नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक गुलामी है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है जैसे स्त्रियों की अनिच्छा होते हुए भी यौन शोषण करना पुरुषों का जन्मसिद्ध



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इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका जैसे देशों में भी लैंगिक दहशतवाद दिखाई देता है। अरस्तु, सिगमंड फ्रायड आदि महान विचारकों को भी सभी स्त्रियाँ मानसिक दृष्टि से पुरुषों की तुलना में कमजोर लगती है।

आजादी के बाद भारतीय संविधान में लिंग भाव समानता का तत्व डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के भरसक प्रयास के कारण समावेशित किया गया था। कानून के तहत सामाजिक सुधार तेजी से होता है यह धारणा व्यावहारिक जीवन में नहीं बल्कि केवल दस्तावेजों ही है। चंद्रपुर जिले के मथुरा नाम स्थान पर आदिवासी युवती से पुलिस ने बलात्कार किया लेकिन पुलिसकर्मियों की निर्दोष मुक्तता हुई। परिणाम स्वरूप भारतीय दंड संहिता में बलात्कार संबंधी कानून में सुधार करना पड़ा। प्रियदर्शनी मट्टू रेप और हत्या, अंजना मिश्रा रेप, केरल के सौम्या रेप, निर्भया गैंग रेप, हैदराबाद की डॉक्टर प्रियंका रेड्डी, कोपर्डी में घटित रेप कांड जैसे अनगिनत अमानवीय बलात्कारों से सारा जग भयभीत हो गया और उसमें लव जिहाद ने लैंगिक दहशतवाद की रही सही कसर को अंजाम तक पहुँचा दिया है। लव जिहाद में तरह-तरह के हथकंडों से लड़कियों को जाल में फाँस कर धर्म परिवर्तन कर उनके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जाता है। जान से मार देने तक की भी हरकतों का सैलाब उमड़ पड़ा है।

‘पोर्न इंडस्ट्री’ और ‘कॉस्मेटिक इंडस्ट्री’ उद्योग स्त्री देह से संबंधित है। सभी क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार और जबरन हिंसा में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। हाल ही में इंटरनेट और अन्य मीडिया के माध्यमों से अनर्गल बातों को बहुत महत्व दिया जा रहा है। सदियों से अनवरत चल रहे इन अघोरी कृत्यों का न आदि है न अंत। हाल ही में एक सर्वे के अनुसार ऐसा निष्कर्ष सामने आया है कि हिंदुस्तान में हर 3 व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक व्यक्ति पोर्न वीडियो देखता है। यह भी हमारी रेसियल रियालिटी की ओर संकेत करता है। अंडमान – निकोबार की आदिवासी महिलाएं परिवारजनों के लिए भोजन पाने के हेतु अर्ध नग्न पोशाक पहनकर नृत्य करते हुए दिखाई देती हैं। जेसिका लाल हत्याकांड, भंवरी देवी जैसे अनगिनत घटनाओं ने सबके भद्र चेहरे के पीछे छिपे लैंगिक दहशतवादी विकृतियों का पर्दाफाश किया है। बलात्कार करना जैसे हमारी प्राचीन परंपरा हो, ऐसा लगता है।

इतिहास में अनगिनत युद्ध हुए, उस युद्ध में विजेताओं ने पराजितों की धन दौलत के साथ- साथ बहु, बेटियों के साथ बर्बरता पूर्ण सुलूक किया। इसी वजह से राजपूत क्षत्राणियाँ ज़ौहर करती थी। उन्होंने अपनी पवित्रता को जान से ज्यादा सर्वोत्तम समझा था। युद्ध और बलात्कार के संघर्ष, यौन शोषण से नव वंशों की उत्पत्ति की निर्मिती हुई। बायोलॉजिकल सत्यता (बायोलॉजिकल रियालिटी) का यह समग्र मानवी इतिहास अवचेतन में समाया हुआ है और वह समय-समय पर अनवरत रूप से अवतरित हो रहा है, रहता है और हमेशा रहेगा। इस दृष्टिकोण को ही वंश परंपरागत सत्य (रेसियल रियालिटी) कहा जाए तो गलत नहीं होगा। कार्ल स्टाफ युंग मानसशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञ ने इसे ही रेसियल मेमरी नाम से संबोधित किया है।

इस प्रकार की पार्श्वभूमि से ही उपजी मानसिकता लेकर अगर हम परिवर्तन की निरर्थक बातें और काम करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं तो तथाकथित भद्र वर्ग, समाज सुधारक और मानवीय मूल्यों तथा संवेदनाओं के हिमायती, कायदा और सुव्यवस्था आदि इस दृष्टि से सही मायने में काम करती है या करेगी? यह भी एक जटिल प्रश्न हमारे सामने मगरमच्छ जैसा मुँह खोले हुए है।

महिला विरोधी मानसिकताओं पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए कायदा और सुव्यवस्था में अनगिनत उपाय योजना है। सामाजिक संस्था की पुनर्रचना समानता के अनुसार प्रत्यक्ष में हो लेकिन पुरुषों के अवचेतन में स्थित रेसियल मेमरी उस पर समय-समय पर सवार हो जाती है। कानून का प्रभावी ढंग से अमल और नियंत्रण करने के लिए सामाजिक



भारतीय समाज महिलाओं के विकास, सबलीकरण और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से केवल कागजों पर कदम उठाता दिखाई देता है। विश्व का समस्त समाज जब तक वास्तव में अंतर्मुख नहीं होगा तब तक महिलाओं को समानता का हक मिलना मुश्किल होगा। जबकि यह समय की आवश्यकता है। दुष्ट प्रवृत्तियों पर लगाम कसने के लिए हमारी मानसिकता को बदलना बहुत जरूरी है। आजादी होनी चाहिए लेकिन आजादी का दुरुपयोग न करते हुए हर इंसान को अपनी जिम्मेदारी का एहसास रखना अत्यावश्यक है।

बदलते वैज्ञानिक युग में कुलदीपक होना ही चाहिए, इस सनातनी मनोवृत्ति ने स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या के लिए वैज्ञानिक आधार को अपनाया। इस षड्यंत्रकारी मानसिकता ने अनगिनत चोर रास्ते ढूंढ कर फिर एक बार महिलाओं के हक का गला घोट दिया है। जितने नए उपाय ढूंढोगे, उतने ही चोर रास्ते भी निकलेंगे यह मानसिकता न बदली है न बदलेगी। हर रोज लड़कियों की जन्म- संख्या घट रही है और इसी कारण नई- नई समस्याएं जन्म ले रही हैं। इस कारण अविवाहितों का परिमाण बढ़ने लगा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि लड़कियों की संख्या घटने की वजह से लड़कों के विवाह की समस्या अब चुनौती बन चुकी है। भविष्य में वे शायद वाममार्ग की ओर भी अगर बढ़े तो अचरज नहीं होना चाहिए। संसद में महिलाओं को 33% आरक्षण केवल महिला विरोधी अति प्राचीन मानसिकता के कारण नहीं मिल पा रहा है। लैंगिक विकृति भारत में अब आम बात हो चुकी है। आजादी का अर्थ खुले सांड की तरह जीना नहीं है। प्रेम की उदात्त का अर्थ इस मानसिकता को कभी समझा ही नहीं। रिश्ते में तालमेल न रहकर अब वह केवल एक तंत्र बनकर रह गया है। परिणाम स्वरूप समागम और हिंसा स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रकट हो रही है। जो हमारे अवचेतन में स्थित है। वर्तमान बहुत ही चिंताजनक भविष्य की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। इसलिए आंतरिक प्रबोधन, सख्ती, और वातावरण निर्मिती समय की आवश्यकता है।

संदर्भ:

- १) अस्तु और फ्राइड का साहित्य
- २) कार्ल स्टाफ युंग का साहित्य



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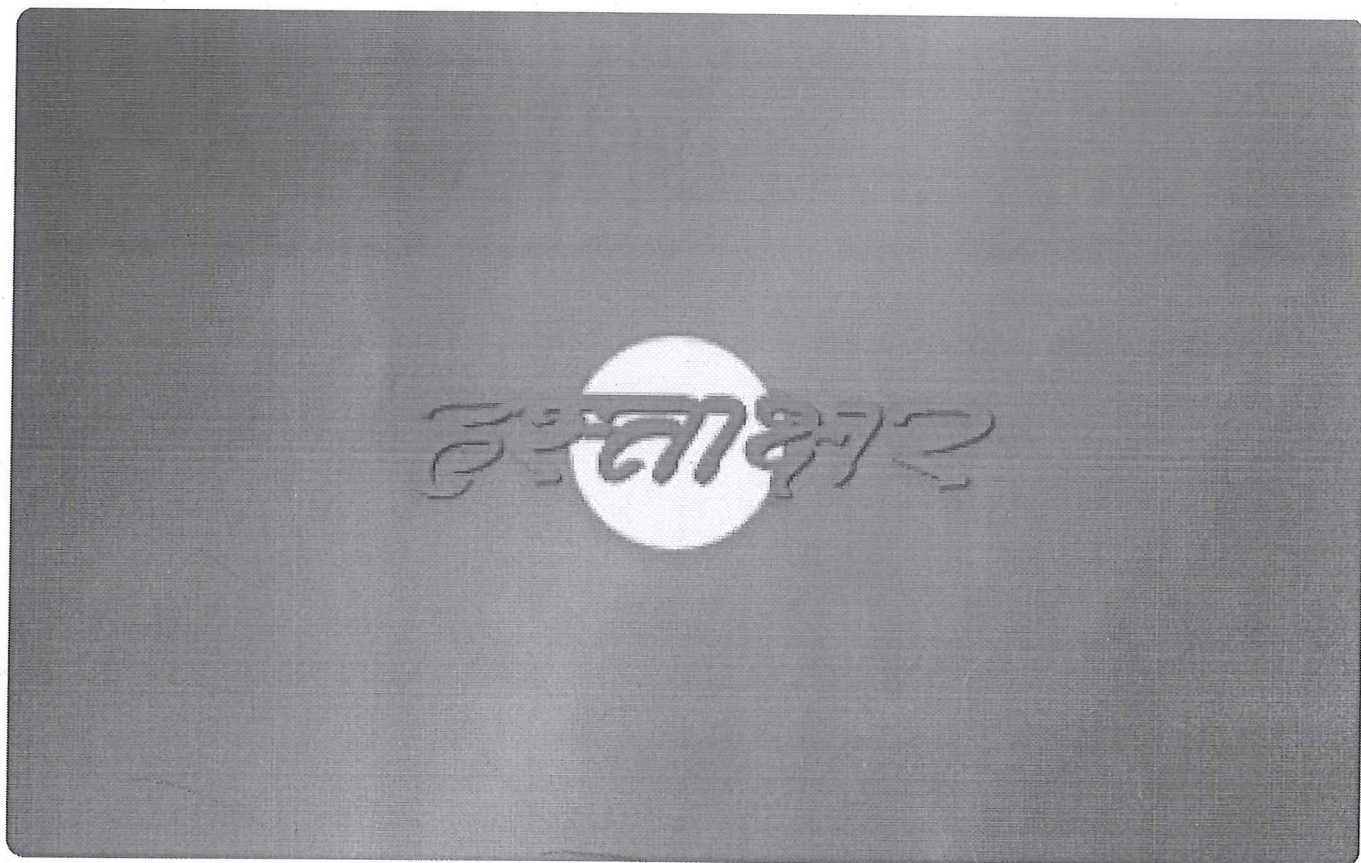


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डॉ. गुरुदत्त राजपूत



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– डॉ. गुरुदत्त जी राजपूत



हस्ताक्षर



कहकर शीष भी नवाया। लेकिन युगों-युगों से उसे वो सम्मान नहीं दिया गया, जिसकी वह हकदार थीं। पुरूष प्रधान समाज की अमानवीयता की दकियानूसी रूढ़िवादी मनोवृत्तियों ने औरतों के घुट-घुट कर, आश्रित जीवन की देन देकर उसको अपमानित किया। प्रतिरोध तो हर स्त्री के तन-मन में था। वो दबी-सी चिंगारी उसे हवा देने पर दहकते अंगारों को महसूस कर सकते हैं।

'शतरूपा' काव्य संग्रह के बहाने दोलन राय ने जहाँ स्त्री के सौंदर्य पर मुग्ध रहने वाले संसार को उसके मूल सौंदर्य, जो अंतर्मन है उसका दीदार कराया। उसके मन-मस्तिष्क के मनोवैज्ञानिकता के आयामों को जो सदियों से अनछूए थे, उन भावनाओं शब्दों में चित्रित किया है। पीड़ाओं के रूखे सिंघू प्रवाह को बहने का रास्ता देने का यत्न किया है। पौराणिक स्त्री चरित्रों को वर्तमान में आरोपित किया है। भारत की नारी पाश्चात्य स्त्री की भांति भी योग्यताएँ रखती है पर परिवार को बिखरने नहीं देती। इसलिए भी वंदनीय है। इस रचना के पढ़ने से पूर्व पुरूष अपने अहं को त्यागकर तटस्थता से रचना को पढ़ें, सोचें तो न्याय संभव है।

'सीता' कविता में सीता के अंतर्मन की पीड़ाओं की अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। राम ने उसकी पवित्रता पर सवाल कर अग्नि परीक्षा देने पर बल दिया। जब पति-पत्नी के रिश्ते में संदेह के दायरे बढ़कर हदें पार करने लगे तब पति-पत्नी एक-दूसरे के लिए अजनबी हो जाते हैं। फिर करता रिश्ता और केवल शारीरिक संबंधों तक सीमित होकर जानवरों-सा प्रतीत होता है।

राम नहीं, सिया के
गरिमा और महिमा के पृष्ठों में
मन की पीड़ा दबी रह गयी
करता वहीं रह गई सीता?

मंदोदरी जैसी सौंदर्य, पवित्र और ज्ञान की त्रिवेणी की बातों को अनसुना कर रावण की गति मति बौराई और नतीजा

रावण कभी नहीं हारता
अपनी संगिनी के विशाल हृदय को जो स्वीकारता
एक बार दिव्य मुखमंडल को यदि निहारता
फिर कैसे हारता?

कुंती कविता के माध्यम से दानवीर कर्ण जैसे महान योद्धा पुत्र को लोक लाज के भय से त्यागना पड़ा। समाज के रूखे तेवरों ने औरत को जिल्लत, अपमान के सिवा क्या दिया। इसलिए वर्तमान युगीन कुंती मानो दृढ़ संकल्प कर रही है-

भविष्य में ये न होने दूँगी
मेरे गर्भ में सूर्य पुनः उदय होगा
अब मैं समाज के प्रहार से
न मानूँगी हार
चाहे निंदा हो हज़ार



हस्ताक्षर



क्यों कोसते हो कैकयी को
उसने ही तो जन-जन को राम दिया

प्रभु रामचंद्र के साथ भाई लक्ष्मण भी चौदह बरस के वनवास के लिए निकल पड़े पत्नी उर्मिला को घर छोड़कर। उस समय उसके मन-मस्तिष्क में क्या हो रहा था। यह समझने की कोशिश भी नहीं होती। इससे बढ़कर कोई और विडम्बना हो सकती है क्या? हर कामयाब व्यक्ति के पीछे स्त्री का हाथ होता है, पर उसके योगदान को नजरंदाज़ करना समाज की मानसिकता होती है। मुझे यही खलता है, सखि क्या दोनों ओर प्रेम पलता है।

मैं वह पत्र हूँ प्रियवर
जिसे कभी न खोला गया

‘गांधारी’ कविता में गांधारी द्रौपदी के पक्ष में खड़ी होती हैं। यह सकारात्मक बात है। वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में नारी विमर्श में नारी की पक्षधर हैं।

जब कोई पुरुष नारी का बल से हरण करेगा
उसी क्षण उसकी माता भी उलंग होगी
पूरे समाज का शील भंग होगा।

‘रूक्मणी’ कविता में कृष्ण पर जो अटूट विश्वास दिखाया है। यह है नारी का विश्वास। यह है समर्पण।

हे कृष्ण! तुम मेरे प्राणनाथ हो
कहती है, दुनिया तो कहने दो
तुम तो रूक्मणी के ही साथ हो।

‘शिखंडी’ कविता के माध्यम से शिखंडी के युगों-युगों की त्रासदियों को दर्शाया गया है। अपमान के प्रतिरोध की दास्तां है। शिखंडी को समाज का हिस्सा बनाने का यत्न किया गया है। किन्नरों को समाज में सम्मान देना ज़रूरी विचार है।

मेरी गंभीर पीड़ा को न पढ़ सकें
श्रद्धा को न मढ़ सकें
इस विकृति को
अब स्वीकृति दिलाओ
अंबा को प्रेम और सम्मान
शिखंडी को समाज का हिस्सा बनाओ

‘अहिल्या’ कविता में अहिल्या के साथ इंद्र ने छल किया। ऋषि मुनि ने उसे पाषाण शिला बनने का शाप दिया। अहिल्या को अपना पक्ष रखने का अवसर भी नहीं दिया गया। पुरुष ही सज़ा दे और पुरुष ही उद्धार करें। यह अहिल्या को नामंजूर है।



हस्ताक्षर



मिटा सकती है किसी दिन तुम्हारे होने का प्रमाण

रुको राम!
नहीं चाहिए तुम्हारी दया
न ही माया
पाषाण में ही है
अहिल्या की काया

कवयित्री द्रौपदी के वस्त्र हरण प्रसंग पर सभी को सवालों के घेरे में खड़ा करती है और श्रीकृष्ण से भी सवाल करती है-

बोली, हे कृष्ण!
कर्मों दिया वस्त्र
न दे सके शस्त्र
चीर देती जंघा दुर्योधन की
काट देती भूजा दुःशासन की
सखा, तुमने भी इसे पूर्ण रूपेण
कहाँ रोका?

‘शूर्पणखा’ कविता में वह राम पर मोहित हो प्रेम का प्रस्ताव रखती है। लेकिन उसे सज़ा दी जाती है। वह कहती है-

एक प्रेम प्रस्ताव के अतिरिक्त
किया था मैंने
तुम पुरुषोत्तम नहीं हो राम
एक दिन मिलेगा सीता को भी इसका प्रमाण

संयोग की बात कहें यह प्रमाण सीता को मिलता है।

त्रिजटा रावण की दासी है लेकिन सीता को निराश देख समझाती है। यह है नारी। मंथरा ने जो वचन दिया था केवल उसे निभाया चाहे दुनिया उसे कुछ भी कहे परवाह नहीं करती है। माधवी ने तो इस समाज की समझ को बेनकाब किया है-

तुम नारी को कहाँ समझ पाए
राजनीति हो या धर्म
व्यवसाय हो या साधारण कर्म
नारी को तो सभी ने देह समझा।

‘शतरूपा’ संसार की पहली स्त्री, श्रुतकीर्ती, मांडवी, गार्गी, अपला, सत्यवती, शांता, यशोधरा, अरुंधती, संध्या, मैत्रेयी, चित्रांगदा, सुभद्रा, धात्री को नये सिरे से, नव दृष्टिकोण से साकार किया है।



हस्ताक्षर

स्वायं परायण परपरायण

हर काल में

हर हाल में

उसे द्वितीय श्रेणी का समझा

भोगवादियों ने शिकार किया

समाजवादियों ने भी उसके संपूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति को

कब स्वीकार किया

निस्संदेह यह काव्य संग्रह पाठकों को एक नया चिंतन प्रदान करेगा और पाठक भी इस रचना का स्वागत करेंगे। भाषा पात्रों के मनोभावों के यथार्थ अभिव्यक्ति को साकार कर रही है। उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना के साथ दोलन राय का अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

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साहित्य, सिनेमा और फिल्मोंकन



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विशेषांक संपादक

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प्राध्यापक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष

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शोध-मार्गदर्शक

डॉ. गोरख काकडे

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संगीता रंधवे

औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र

मनुष्य कलाओं का सृजक रहा है। मानव सभ्यता के आरंभिक समय में मनुष्य ने पेट की भूख मिटाने पर मस्तिष्क की भूख मिटाने के लिए कलाओं का सृजन किया। मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाने में इन कलाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। इन्हीं कलाओं के आधुनिक रूप में सिनेमा यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कला जुड़ जाती है। यह कला भारतीय संदर्भ में सौ सालों की परंपरा पार कर चुकी है। इस संदर्भ में विनोद भारद्वाज लिखते हैं कि, 'फिल्म विधा अब अपने जन्म की दूसरी शताब्दी में प्रवेश पा चुकी है। लेकिन बीसवीं शताब्दी की इस 'जादुई विधा' को शुरु से ही दूसरी कलाओं और साहित्य आदि से अपनी जटिल समस्या से जूझना पड़ा है। आसान शब्दों में कहा जा सकता है कि फिल्म विधा में अपने से पहले की सभी कलाओं का संमिश्रण है। रंगमंच, उपन्यास, कहानी, फोटोग्राफी, नृत्य, स्थापत्य, संगीत, मूर्तिशिल्प, चित्रकला, (और जैसा कि लेखक का कहना है 'यहां तक कि कोमिक्स भी') आदि सभी कलाओं से फिल्म ने सीखा है और इन कलाओं की तकनीक और औजारों का जमकर पइस्तमाल किया है।'

सिनेमा मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ शिक्षा और लोकजागरण का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करता है। सिनेमा की भूमिका प्रभावशाली मीडिया की भी रही है। इस दृष्टि से भारतीय सिनेमा ने भी अपनी भूमिका बखूबी से निभाई है। सिनेमा ने समय-समय पर समाज को नया मोड़ देने में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है और कला की दृष्टि से कलम से परदे तक पहुंचने की अपनी एक वैचारिकी स्थापित की है। प्रस्तुत शोध-आलेख में सिनेमा फिल्मांकन की वैचारिकी को लेकर विचार रखे जाएंगे।

'सिनेमा' के लिए आज विभिन्न शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। सिनेमा के आरंभिक समय में 'चलचित्र' अथवा 'मोशन पिक्चर' यह शब्द



प्रयुक्त किया जाता था। जैसे-जैसे सिनेमा का विकास होता गया, वैसे-वैसे उसके परिवर्तित रूप के आधार पर सिनेमा के लिए विभिन्न शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाने लगा। सिनेमा का फिल्म भी एक पर्यायवाची शब्द है। डॉ. हरदेव बाहरी ने 'शिक्षार्थी शब्द कोश' में सिनेमा के लिए, 'चलचित्र, छायाचित्र तथा सिनेमा देखने का भवन यह तीन अर्थ लिखे हैं।'

'नालन्दा विशाल शब्दसागर' में सिनेमा को 'चलचित्र' का पर्यायवाची शब्द मानकर सिनेमा का अर्थ दिया है। 'वे चित्र जो परदे पर जीवित प्राणियों के समान काम करते दिखाये जाते हैं। अर्थात् हिलते या चलायमान चित्रों को पर्दे पर दिखाकर वास्तविक जीवन का आभास पैदा करना ही सिनेमा है।'

'द न्यू ऑक्सफोर्ड इंग्लिश डिक्शनरी' में सिनेमा का अर्थ – *'Motion Picture - Another term for film'* अर्थात् चलचित्र फिल्म के लिए प्रयुक्त होनेवाले शब्द के रूप में दिया है।

हिंदी ऑनलाइन विकिपीडिया में 'फिल्मांकन' के संदर्भ में कहा है, 'फ़िल्म की सचल फ़ोटोग्राफी को फिल्मांकन या (अंग्रेज़ी में) सिनेमेटोग्राफी कहते हैं। यह शब्द ग्रीक शब्द *kinesis* (सचल) *grapho* (लिपिबद्ध करना) से बना है। इसका सामान्य फ़ोटोग्राफी (जिसे स्टिल फ़ोटोग्राफी भी कहते हैं) से घनिष्ठ संबंध है हाँलाँकि जब कैमरा और दृश्य सचल होते हैं तो अनेक संबंधित विषयों और समस्याओं का ध्यान भी रखना होता है। यह फिल्मों से संबंधित एक कला है जिससे फ़िल्म निर्देशक और छायाकार फ़िल्म को निखारते हैं।

'फिल्मांकन' यह शब्द अंग्रेजी मूल शब्द फिल्म अडॉप्टेशन (*film adaptation*) का समान अर्थवाला शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ है सिनेमाई रूपांतरण। अर्थात् अडॉप्टेशन का अर्थ है, वह फिल्म टेली नाटक अथवा रंगमंचीय नाटक जो लिखित साहित्य से रूपांतरित किया गया है।

फिल्म क्षेत्र में इस शब्द का अर्थ साहित्य/कथा को फिल्म में अंतरित करने की प्रक्रिया के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।



फिल्मांकन शब्द के अर्थ को लेकर अनेक अभ्यासकों ने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं जो कुछ इस प्रकार हैं -

लिंगा कोस्टेन्झो काहिर ने अपनी पुस्तक 'लिटरेचर इन टू फिल्म' में फिल्मांकन के स्वरूप पर प्रकाश डाला है। काहिर ने फिल्मांकन के लिए अनुवाद शब्द का प्रयोग कर फिल्मांकन के बारे में लिखा है -

'If we think of a literature based film as a translation we will come to see that the filmmakers are moving the language of literature made up of words in to the language of film'

काहिर ने फिल्मांकन को अनुवाद मानते हुए तर्क दिया है कि यदि अनुवाद एक भाषा का दूसरी भाषा में किया जानेवाला अंतरण होता है, तो यह प्रक्रिया फिल्मांकन में भी होती है।

'तमस' जैसे फिल्म बनानेवाले निर्देशक गोविंद निहलानी ने फिल्मांकन के बारे में कहा था, 'सामान्यतः मेरा तरीका यह होता है कि, चाहे वह कोई भी साहित्यिक रचना हो मैं स्वयं उसे किस रूप में देखता, अनुभव करता हूँ, मेरी रुचि का उसमें क्या कुछ है, मेरे लिए उसमें केंद्रीय विचार कौनसा है। इन सब पर ध्यान दूँ, ताकि मैं एक सिनेमा मूलक संरचना तैयार कर सकूँ। मेरे सारे कार्य-कलाप के केंद्र में मनुष्य होता है और मैं कथानक में, चरित्र विधान में, उसी की तलाश करता हूँ ताकि उसका पुनः सृजन कर सकूँ, चाहे वह उपन्यास हो, कहानी हो या नाटक। मैंने कभी कथानकों का रूपांतरण मात्र नहीं किया।' साहित्य रचना का फिल्म में होनेवाला अनुवाद अथवा मात्र रूपांतरण, फिल्मांकन नहीं होता बल्कि फिल्म निर्देशक रचना में निहित मूल संवेदना को पकड़कर उसे फिल्म की भाषा में अपनी पद्धति से व्याख्यायित अथवा पुनः सृजित करता है। बासू चटर्जी ने 'रजनीगंधा', 'सारा आकाश', 'त्रियाचरित्र' बनायी तो श्याम बेनेगल ने 'सूरज का सातवाँ घोड़ा' का फिल्मांकन किया है।



कहानी सिनेमा का महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है। फिल्म निर्माण योजना बनते ही सबसे पहले कथावस्तु या कहानी पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। सिनेमा की कहानी बनने पर ही सिनेमा के बजट, कास्ट, लोकेशन आदि बातें तय होती हैं। फिल्म में कहानी सिर्फ कही नहीं जाती बल्कि बारीकियों के साथ दिखाई भी जाती है। कहानी को उसके देशकाल एवं वातावरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में घटित होती दिखाने के कारण फिल्म कला साहित्य या अन्य कलाओं से अलग और प्रभावशाली मानी जाती है।

‘कथा’ के आधार पर सिनेमा का पूरा ढाँचा तैयार होता है। फिल्म पर धन लगाने वाले लोगों का दृष्टिकोण प्रायः व्यवसायिक होता है। इसलिए फायनान्सर उसी फिल्म पर पैसा लगायेंगे जिसकी कथा अच्छी होगी। इस बात को स्पष्ट करते हुए जगदीशकुमार निर्मल ने कहा है, ‘अच्छी कहानी अपने आप में चलचित्र की सफलता की जमानत होती है।’ कथा का ढाँचा भी सामान्यतः तीन खंडों में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। पहला खंड - कहानी आरंभ कहलाता है, जिसमें पात्रों का परिचय तथा समस्या को उद्घाटित किया जाता है। कथा का मध्य परिस्थितियों में उतार-चढ़ाव तथा तनाव से युक्त होना चाहिए। तनाव या समस्या चरमोत्कर्ष पर पहुँचकर उसका समाधान अंत में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

फिल्म निर्माण में ‘पटकथा’ महत्वपूर्ण होती है। सुनिश्चित समय और बजट में सिनेमा पूरा करने में पटकथा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। पटकथा में दृश्य, पात्र, लोकेशन, सेट, संवाद आदि की विस्तृत जानकारी दी जाती है। जगदीशकुमार निर्मल ने लिखा है, ‘पटकथा, चलचित्र, का भाषा में लिखित रूप होता है। अधिक स्पष्ट रूप में कहा जा सकता है, कि पटकथा चलचित्र के लिए एक लिखित प्रारूप एक योजना प्रस्तुत करता है। जिसके आधार पर कथानक का चित्रांकन किया जाए।’ इस प्रकार पटकथा चलचित्र निर्माण का मानचित्र कह सकते हैं। पटकथा लेखन में - विचार अथवा कल्पना, कथासार, संक्षिप्त पटकथा, ट्रीटमेंट, रूपरेखा, पटकथा यह छः चरण महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं।



सिनेमा में पटकथा लेखन और 'संवाद लेखन' दो अलग-अलग स्वतंत्र कार्य माने जाते हैं। पटकथा लिखने के बाद पटकथा संवादों के रूप में ढालने के लिए संवाद लेखक के पास भेज दी जाती है। संवाद संप्रेषणीय भले ही हो किंतु उनमें चटपटापन लाने का कार्य संवाद लेखक करता है। पात्रों के मन की गुत्थियों को खोलने, पात्रों का चारित्रिक विकास करने, कहानी को आगे बढ़ाने आदि के लिए चलचित्र में संवादों की आवश्यकता होती है। संवाद प्रभावी, संक्षिप्त, सरल, प्रसंगानुकूल, पात्रोचित, विषयानुरूप होने चाहिए।

'शूटिंग स्क्रिप्ट' यह पटकथा लेखन का अंतिम चरण होता है। निर्देशक लिखित पटकथा को छायांकन की सुविधा के अनुरूप तथा अपनी सिनेमा शैली और दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर विभाजित कर शूटिंग स्क्रिप्ट बनाता है। शूटिंग स्क्रिप्ट में कैमेरा एंगल्स, शॉट विवरण, संवादों का विवरण, ध्वनि, पार्श्वध्वनि, लाइट्स, समय आदि बातों का विस्तृत वर्णन होता है।

सिनेमा आज के समाज में संवेदन का प्रभावशाली माध्यम है। हर कला का समय, समाज, संस्कृति, स्थान, मूल्य आदि के साथ अटूट संबंध होता है। सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं, परंपराओं का पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी दोहन करने में भी कालाओं/सिनेमा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। साहित्य की भाँति सिनेमा में भी कथावस्तु, चरित्रों या स्थितियों का विकास दिखाया जाता है। साहित्य में जहाँ स्थितियों या चरित्रों का विकास वर्णनात्मक रूप में शब्दों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। वहाँ सिनेमा में दृश्यरूप में ध्वनि और चित्र के माध्यम से दिखाया जाता है। अतः सिनेमा दृश्य-श्रव्य रूप में अवतरित होने के पीछे उसके निर्माण के तत्व अर्थात् उसकी वैचारिकी महत्वपूर्ण होती है।

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सिनेमा और समाज

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मनीषा चव्हाण

औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र

सिनेमा मनोरंजन का साधन है। यह ऊब के खिलाफ एक उपकरण और नीरस जीवन से भागने का काम करता है। एक अच्छी फिल्म मनोरंजक अनुभव प्रदान करती है। यह कल्पना की एक नई दुनिया में ले जाता है। इसमें दिमाग को तरोताजा और फिर से जीवंत करने की शक्ति है। इसके साथ ही यह समाज को चेतावनी देने का मार्गदर्शन करने का प्रमुख साधन भी है। मनुष्य मनोरंजन के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों की खोज करता है। वह किसी ऐसी चीज की तलाश में होता है जो दिनभर के थकान को थोड़ा सा ब्रेक दे है।

भारत में सिनेमा एक सदी से मनोरंजन के साधन के रूप में आगे आया है। आज और शुरुआत से ही वह सबसे अधिक पसंद किए जाने वाले मनोरंजन के साधनों में से एक रहा है। जैसे उपर कहा गया है कि वह केवल मनोरंजन का ही साधन नहीं तो समाज का मार्गदर्शन भी करता है, "साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता परन्तु आज के इस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युग के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हम कह सकते हैं कि सिनेमा समाज का दर्पण होता है।" जो मनुष्य के मन-मस्तिष्क और विचार प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करता है। फिल्मों के कुछ पात्र आदर्श होते हैं। जिनको देखकर हम भी अपने आपको परिवर्तित करने की कोशिश करते हैं। कुछ लोग इन चरित्रों से इतने घुलमिल जाते हैं कि वे उनके जीवन का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा बन जाते हैं। कुछ घटनाएँ इस प्रकार घटित होती हैं जो मानवता के लिए हानिकारक हो, अमानवीय हो। उन घटनाओं के विरुद्ध में सहृदय के हृदय में संवेदना का संचार होकर वह उन अमानवीय घटनाओं के विरुद्ध अपना मत बना लेता है और प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुछ हद तक उसे अपने व्यवहार में भी उतार लेता है।



सिनेमा अर्थात फिल्म, पिक्चर, चलचित्र या छायाचित्र। हिंदी ऑनलाइन विकिपीडिया के अनुसार, "सिनेमा ने परंपरागत कला रूपों के कई पक्षों और उपलब्धियों को आत्मसात कर लिया है - मसलन आधुनिक उपन्यास की तरह यह मनुष्य की भौतिक क्रियाओं को उसके अंतर्मन से जोड़ता है, पेंटिंग की तरह संयोजन करता है और छाया तथा प्रकाश की अंतर्क्रियाओं को आंकता है।"² अतः सिनेमा में साहित्य की तरह जीवन के चित्र को प्रस्तुत करने की क्षमता है, वह संपूर्ण जीवन की बारीकियों, संवेदनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करता है।

सिनेमा को 'समाज में गूँजने वाली ध्वनियों की प्रतिध्वनी' माना जाता है। पर्दे की कहानी समाज के बीच से होकर ही निकलती है। इसीलिए सिनेमा में मानवाधिकारों की चर्चा होना लाजिमी है। छुआछूत, धार्मिक-जातिगत भेदभाव, सामन्तवाद, बाल विवाह, सती प्रथा, सियासत, भ्रष्टाचार, स्त्री-दमन, घरेलू अन्याय-अत्याचार जैसी तमाम बुराइयों को जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकने की बात सिनेमा करता है। आज इक्कीसवीं सदी की बात करे तो लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का स्वीकार कर 70 साल से जादा समय हुआ है फिर भी हमें इनसे मुक्ति नहीं मिली है। इस सामाजिक विषमता को सिनेमा ने अपने कथा का विषय बनाया है, और डंके की चोट पर अपनी बात रखी है। उदाहरण के तौर पर 'आर्टिकल 15' सिनेमा का अगर हम ध्यान करे तो यह बातें स्पष्ट हो जाती हैं।

इक्कीसवीं सदी हाशिए के समाज के अभिव्यक्ति की सदी है। जो प्रमुख रूप से साहित्य एवं सभा सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से चर्चा का विषय बना, परंतु 'सिनेमा' में इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ काफ़ी पहले से संवेदनात्मक दृष्टि से उठाई हैं। सिनेमा सामाजिक आदर्श प्रधानता के बाद अब यथार्थवादी और वैयक्तिकता प्रधान बनता नजर आ रहा है, "इस सदी के आरम्भ से ही भारतीय सिनेमा ने एक नए युग में पदार्पण किया जहाँ पर नायक प्रधान आदर्शवादी फिल्मों से इतर यथार्थवादी, वैचारिक फिल्में आयी जिन्होंने समाज के स्याह पक्ष को भी उजागर किया और एक



तरीके से सिनेमाई आदर्शवादिता का अवसान हुआ।"³ 'पीपली लाइव', 'राजनीति', 'गुलाल', 'खोसला का घोसला' आदि फिल्मों की सफलता ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि दर्शक भी अब कोरी आदर्शवादिता से ऊब चुके हैं। सिनेमा में आये इस बदलाव को सिनेमाई मुख्यधारा वाले भी स्वीकार कर रहे हैं।

युवा किसी भी राष्ट्र का भविष्य होते हैं, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनमें एक सकारात्मक मानसिकता का निर्माण हो। इसलिए उनके लिए सिनेमा की अच्छी गुणवत्ता देखना आवश्यक है जो उन्हें मानसिक रूप से बढ़ने में मदद करता है और उन्हें अधिक जानकारी और परिपक्व बनाता है। न केवल क्रियाएं और बॉडी लैंग्वेज, बल्कि भाषा पर उनकी कमांड का स्तर भी सिनेमा से प्रभावित होता है।

सिनेमा जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें खोलकर सामने रखता है। यह सदृढ़ मानसिकता विकसित करने में भी मदद करता है, जो जीवन को एक सही दिशा देता है, विकास लिए सहायक होता है। ऐसा कहना भी गलत होगा कि सिनेमा केवल सकारात्मक प्रभाव ही छोड़ता है बल्कि वह सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों तरह का प्रभाव छोड़ता है। एक्शन के रूप में, लोगों को मारने के विभिन्न तरीके दिखाना इन दिनों फिल्मों में एक आम दृश्य बन गए हैं जो मानसिक विकास के लिए और समाज स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छे नहीं हैं। यह चीजें मनोवैज्ञानिक स्तर पर लोगों को प्रभावित करती हैं। वे लोगों में मानसिकता बनाते हैं कि शक्ति दिखाने के लिए आपको कुछ लोगों से लड़ने की जरूरत है, कुछ को मारना है या कुछ पर हावी होना है। परंतु यह गलत धारणा है। इतना ही नहीं, यहां तक कि रोमांस के दृश्य भी दर्शकों को गुमराह करने वाले हैं। नग्नता और वासना की अधिकता दिखाने से किशोरावस्था में पहुंचे हुए किशोर ऐसे काम करते हैं जो उनकी उम्र में नहीं होने चाहिए।

भारत 'धर्म' की दृष्टि से संवेदनशील देश है। किसी भी क्षण किसी भी जगह कोई भी घटना (धार्मिक संवेदनाओं को ठेंस पहुँचाने



वाली) घटती हो, उसका प्रभाव संपूर्ण समाज पर पड़ता है। इसलिए फिल्में बनाते समय धार्मिक संवेदनाओं को ठेंस न पहुँचे यह भी ध्यान रखना आवश्यक होता है। अगर ऐसा न हो या गलत रूप में संदर्भों का अर्थ लगाया जाए या सियासत की रोटी सेंकने के लिए जानबूझकर सियासत खेली जाए तो बखेडा खड़ा होता है। परिणामस्वरूप हम देख सकते हैं कि 'पद्मावत' जैसी फिल्म को लेकर भी गलत विवाद खड़ा हुआ। 'पद्मावत' को लेकर जो धार्मिक उन्माद का वातावरण निर्माण किया गया था वह सही रूप में प्राकृतिक था या प्रायोजित था यह भी एक सवाल उपस्थित होता है। मगर फिल्में इस स्थिति से डरती नहीं बल्कि उसपर भी करारी चोट करती हैं। कई फिल्में धार्मिक उन्माद, सांप्रदायिकता आदि को बया करती हैं, "केवल सांप्रदायिक उन्माद ही नहीं, कश्मीर आसाम और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों, तमिलनाडु इत्यादि में फैली आतंकवादी गतिविधियां भारतीय जनमानस के मर्मस्थल को बेध रही थी। राजनीति का व्यवस्थित ढंग से माफियाकरण किया जा रहा था। भारतीय सिनेमा के अंतःकरण में इन मुद्दों को लेकर गहरी चिंता थी। गोविंद निहलानी की फिल्म 'द्रोहकाल' में इस विस्फोटक समय को रेखांकित करने की कोशिश की गई है। इस फिल्म में सिर्फ आतंकवाद की जटिल तहों को ही नहीं उधेड़ा गया है, बल्कि संवेदना के उन तारों को भी स्पर्श करने की कोशिश की गई है जिसके कारण संक्रमणकाल में मनुष्य की मूल्य चेतना के स्थलित और दिग्भ्रमित हो जाने का डर होता है।"⁴ इसी में से एक है भीष्म साहनी के उपन्यास 'तमस' पर बनी फिल्म 'तमस', "जब धार्मिक उन्माद अपने चरम पर होता है तो मानव अधिकारों की दीवारें रेत की तरह ढह जाती हैं। ये फिल्में धर्म के नाम पर अधिकारों के इस खोखलेपन को उजागर करती हैं सभी समाज के ठेकेदारों को धर्म से जुड़े मानवाधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक मजबूत व बेहतर विकल्प तलाशने का संकेत भी करती हैं।"⁵ इसके विपरीत कुछ फिल्मों का नकारात्मक प्रभाव इस कदर होता है कि वह कहर ही बरसा देता है, यहां तक कि दंगे भी हुए हैं।



निष्कर्ष रूप में हम कह सकते हैं कि सिनेमा का लोगों के व्यक्तिगत और समाजिक जीवन पर बहुत गहरा प्रभाव है। हम जिस तरह की फिल्में देखते हैं, गाने सुनते हैं और किताबें पढ़ते हैं, कही न कही हम उसी तरह के बनने का प्रयास करते हैं। हमें, समाज को सिनेमा के केवल सकारात्मक पहलुओं को ही अपनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। फिल्म निर्देशकों, पटकथा लेखकों का भी यही प्रयास होना चाहिए। आज जो ज्यादा पैमाने पर केवल व्यावसायिकता को, अर्थतंत्र को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है वह कुछ हद तक क्यों न हो रुकना चाहिए। फिल्म निर्माताओं का नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि वह ऐसे फिल्मों का निर्माण करे जो उचित हो और समाज पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव डाले।

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असावा.

बँक ट्रान्सफरने वर्गणी भरण्यासाठी तपशील

बँक ऑफ इंडिया, फर्ग्युसन कॉलेज रोड शाखा, पुणे । बचत खाते :

परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू

बचत खाते क्र. : 051410110013969 । आयएफएससी क्र. :

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। १६ ते ३० जून २०२० । परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू



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९

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वर्गखोलीची विलापिका

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सम्यक ध्वनी

संजय
मोहड

जग हे ध्वनींनी व्याप्त आहे.
विविध प्रकारच्या ध्वनींचा
गुंजारव आपल्या सभोवती
अखंड आणि अहर्निश होत
असतो. प्रत्येक वेळेला त्याची
जाणीव आपल्याला होतेच असे
नाही. ज्याप्रमाणे चहुबाजूंनी
व्याप्त असूनही हवेचे अस्तित्व
बऱ्याचदा आपल्याला जाणवत

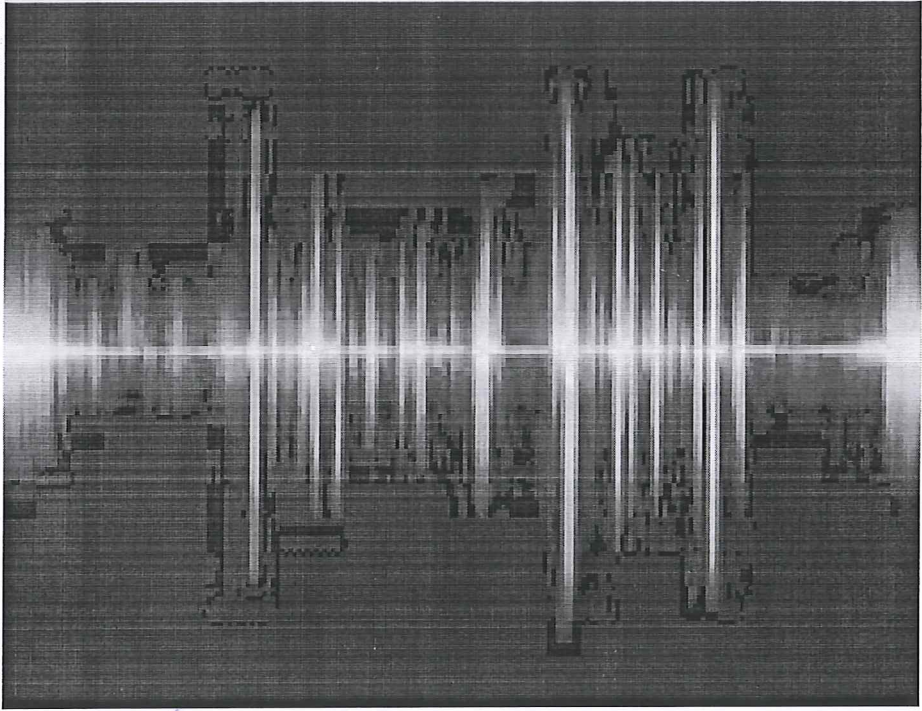
लेखक औरंगाबादस्थित स. भु. कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयात संगीत
विभागप्रमुख आहेत.

ईमेल- sanjaymohad@gmail.com

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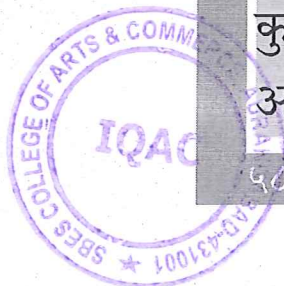
नाही तसेच ध्वनीचही आहे. ध्वनीची तीव्रता (Intensity) वाढली की मग मात्र आपण विचलित होत असतो. हे विचलन (Distraction) दोन्ही प्रकाराने होते. ध्वनी मधुर, मंजुळ असला तर तो कानाला लुभावतो, हवाहवासा वाटतो, कधी-कधी तंद्रा (Drowsiness) पण निर्माण करतो. हाच ध्वनी कर्णकर्कश असला तर तो आपल्याला बैचैन, अस्थिर करत असतो. म्हणूनच 'सामायिक ध्वनी' (Shared Sound) च्या शोधात आपण नेहमी असतो. ध्वनी मोठा (आकारमान आणि गुणासह) असेल तर त्याचा आवाज कमी करून किंवा त्यापासून काही अंतर ठेऊन आपण आपल्याला त्या ध्वनीशी जुळवून घेत असतो. तसेच ध्वनी खूपच सूक्ष्म किंवा लहान असेल तर आवाज वाढवून किंवा अधिक एकाग्र होऊन आपण त्या ध्वनीला आपल्यासाठी



‘श्रवणक्षम’ (Audible) करून घेत असतो. अशाप्रकारे समानुपाती असे वर्तन आपले ध्वनीसोबत कायम चाललेले असते.

ध्वनीचे साहचर्य आपल्याला फार पूर्वीपासून आहे. अगदी आपल्या जन्मापासून. खरेतर या विश्वाचीच निर्मिती ध्वनीपासून झाली असा हवाला ‘बिग बॅंग’ सिद्धांताचा आधार घेऊन वैज्ञानिक आपल्याला देतात. The Big Bang theory which proposes that space, time and matter were created by a huge explosion between 10 and 20 billion years ago. एका महाकाय अशा स्फोटातून हे विश्व आकारास आले असा या सिद्धांताचा पाया आहे. स्फोट झाला, महाकाय आवाज झाला याचा अर्थ ध्वनीचे अस्तित्व आधी होते. अक्राळ-विक्राळ स्वरूपाचा असेल, कर्णकर्कश असेल परंतु होते ते ध्वनीचेच रूप. याच ध्वनीच्या रूपाचे गुंजन सदैव आपल्याभोवती चालले असल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. वाऱ्याचे वाहणे, पानांची सळसळ, पक्ष्यांची किलबिल, पाण्याच्या प्रवाहाची मंद अशी झुळझुळ या सर्व उदाहरणांवरून ध्वनीच्या अस्तित्वाची सहज साक्ष आपल्याला पटते. परंतु याचबरोबर आपल्या प्रत्येकाच्या शरीरातील धमनीमधून वाहणाऱ्या रक्तप्रवाहाच्या ध्वनीची मात्र आपल्याला जाणीव होत नाही. घरात नेहमी चालणाऱ्या विजेच्या पंख्याचा सन्नाटा आपल्याला सहज ऐकू येतो पण इंद्रियगत असलेल्या हृदयाची कुजबुज मात्र आपल्याला अनुभवता येत नाही. हृदयामध्ये अहर्निश चाललेली ही कुजबुज तर हवेच्या म्हणजेच

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श्वासोच्छवासाच्या आरोहावरोहावरच चाललेली असते. याचाच अर्थ स्थूल असणाऱ्या ध्वनीरूपाची जाणीव आपल्याला सहज होते. परंतु सूक्ष्म स्वरूपातील ध्वनीशी आपले तादात्म्य सहजतेने होत नाही. यासाठी आपण प्रयत्नदेखील करीत नाही. ध्वनीचे अस्तित्व आणि त्याच्या स्वरूपाविषयी आपण अनभिज्ञ आहोत असा याचा अर्थ आहे.

ध्वनीचे अस्तित्व सर्वव्यापी (Omnipresent) आहे. आपल्या अवती-भवती ध्वनीचे साम्राज्य तर आहेच परंतु आपले शरीर सुद्धा ध्वनींचा एक समुच्चय आहे. लाखो ध्वनींचा नाद सदासर्वदा आपल्या शरीरात अखंडपणे निनादत असतो. आपले उठणे, बसणे, चालणे, बोलणे अशा सर्व क्रिया ध्वनीशी संबंधित आहेत. एवढेच नाही तर आपल्या शरीरातील पेशींच्या हालचालीसुद्धा विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या ध्वनिनादाने बद्ध आहेत. बाह्य जगात चाललेल्या गोंगाटामध्ये हा सूक्ष्म ध्वनिनाद आपल्याला ऐकता येत नाही. निरव शांततेत या ध्वनिनादाची, सूक्ष्मनादाची जाणीव होणे शक्य आहे. थोडक्यात, आपले बाह्य आकाश ज्याप्रमाणे विविध प्रकारांनी निर्माण झालेल्या ध्वनीसमूहाची एक पोकळी आहे तसेच आपले अंतरावकाश (Inner space) सुद्धा इंद्रियगम्य ध्वनीचे सुंदर संचलन आहे. ध्वनीचे हे संचलन जितके लयबद्ध (Rhythmic) तितकी सुखद अनुभूती प्रत्ययास येते. ध्वनीचा हा लयबद्ध आणि सुखद अनुभव आपल्या आयुष्याला शांत आणि समृद्ध करीत असतो. ध्वनीचे

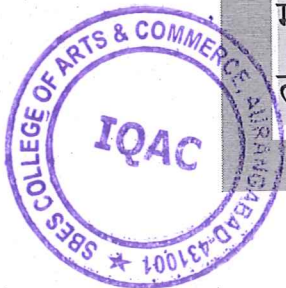
अंतर्बाह्य असलेले हे संचलन मनुष्याला सुखकारक आणि तितकेच उपकारकदेखील आहे.

ज्या ध्वनीशी आपण सर्वकाळ जोडलेले आहोत त्या ध्वनीला तितक्याच कुशलतेने हाताळणे महत्वाचे ठरते. कारण ध्वनीचा संबंध हा आपल्या प्रत्यक्ष वर्तनाशी आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीची भेट झाल्यानंतर दोघांच्या संवादामधील ध्वनीचा स्तर (Tone) कसा आहे यावरून भेटीची सार्थकता किंवा निरर्थकता लक्षात येऊ शकते. त्याचबरोबर दोघांमधील नातेसंबंध कसे आहेत याचा अंदाजही आपल्याला येतो. केवळ ध्वनीवरून माणसाच्या स्वभावाचा अंदाज जर आपण बांधू शकत असू तर या ध्वनीला तितके सहज घेऊन चालणार नाही. ही एक महत्त्वाची घटना आहे हे जाणून ध्वनीच्या हालचालीचे सूक्ष्मपणे अवलोकन आणि निरीक्षण करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. बऱ्याचदा ध्वनीची अनुपस्थिती सुद्धा खूप बोलकी असते. आपले किंवा दुसऱ्याचे मौनही कधी-कधी संमती अथवा असंमतीचे निदर्शक ठरते. हे मौनसुद्धा ध्वनीशीच संबंधित आहे. ध्वनीची अनुपस्थिती म्हणजेच 'शांत ध्वनी' (Sound of Silence) शेवटी निगडित ध्वनीशीच आहे. ध्वनीचे उच्चारण आणि ध्वनीचे मौन या दोहोंचाही आपल्या वर्तनाशी प्रत्यक्ष आणि फार जवळचा संबंध आहे. उच्चारण आणि मौन अशा दोहोतूनही माणसाच्या वर्तनाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करणारा ध्वनी खऱ्या अर्थाने 'सर्वज्ञ' (Omniscient) होय. म्हणूनच स्टेथेस्कोपच्या साहाय्याने केवळ आवाजावरून म्हणजेच हृदयाच्या ठोक्यावरून शरीराची अवस्था डॉक्टरांना कळते.



त्यामुळेच अशी सर्वज्ञता लाभलेल्या ध्वनीचे सूत्रीकरण (Formulation) महत्त्वाचे ठरते. ध्वनीच्या बाबत आपण अनभिज्ञ असल्याने रस्त्यावरील वाहनांच्या वेगाचे वर्तन सुद्धा आपल्या लक्षात येत नाही. यामुळे मोठे अपघात घडून येताना आपण पाहतो. आपल्या वाहनाचा वेग हा त्या वाहनाच्या ध्वनीशी संलग्न असल्याने ध्वनीविषयक सजगता असली की आपोआप वाढीव वेगाकडे आपले लक्ष जाऊन त्या वेगाला नियंत्रणात आणता येते. केवळ ध्वनीच्या नियमनामुळे पुढील होणारा मोठा अनर्थ टाळता येतो. यासाठी ध्वनीच्या स्वभावाशी आपण सुपरिचित असणे गरजेचे आहे.

माणसाच्या जीवनात अत्यंत महत्त्वाची भूमिका अदा करणाऱ्या ध्वनीचे दोन प्रकारात वर्गीकरण केले असल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. १) आहत ध्वनी २) अनाहत ध्वनी. या दोन्ही प्रकारांना काळजीपूर्वक समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. साधारणतः जो ध्वनी आपण उघड्या कानांनी सहजपणे ऐकू शकतो त्याला 'आहत ध्वनी' असे म्हटले जाते. आहत म्हणजे ज्याची आहट किंवा चाहूल लागते असा ध्वनी. हा ध्वनी आघाताने किंवा घर्षणाने निर्माण होतो. आपल्या सर्वांच्या दैनंदिन जीवनात नित्य परिचयाचा असलेला हा ध्वनी आहे. या ध्वनीच्या क्रम आणि संयोजनावरच (Permutation and Combination) अखबे संगीत विश्व उभे आहे. संगीतातील प्रत्येक जुळवणी आहत ध्वनीच्या माध्यमातूनच आकार घेत असते. प्रत्येक स्वर आणि तालाच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहत ध्वनीच विराजमान असतो.



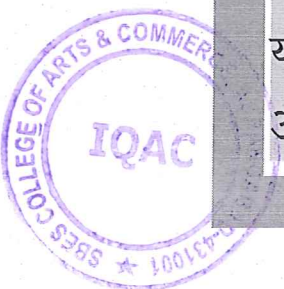
आहत ध्वनीचेच संगीतोपयोगी ध्वनी (Musical Sound) आणि संगीत निरुपयोगी ध्वनी (Non-Musical Sound) अशी दोन रूपे आहेत. 'संगीत निरुपयोगी ध्वनी' किंवा 'अ-सांगीतिक ध्वनी' म्हणजेच 'गोंगाट' (Noise) किंवा 'कोलाहल' (हल्ली संगीतनिर्मितीसाठी या ध्वनीचाच जास्त उपयोग होताना दिसून येतो). संगीतोपयोगी ध्वनीला संगीतशास्त्रात 'नाद' ही संज्ञा आहे. याबाबत वर्गीकरण करताना महान संगीततज्ज्ञ पं. विष्णू नारायण भातखंडे म्हणतात, ध्वनी के दो प्रकार है - १) संगीतोपयोगी और २) तदव्यतिरिक्त । पहले प्रकार को तो 'नाद' कहा जायेगा और दुसरे को 'कोलाहल' या 'शोरगुल'। वरकरणी सहज सोपे वाटणारे ध्वनिरूप आतून मात्र अतिशय सूक्ष्म आहे. म्हणूनच या ध्वनीरूपाला हाताळताना आपण योग्य खबरदारी घेतली पाहिजे याची सत्यता आपल्याला पटते. घरातील खुर्ची किंवा टेबल सरकवताना उत्पन्न होणारा ध्वनी नाद आहे की गोंगाट इतकी जरी जाणीव आपल्याला झाली तरी ती आपल्या जीवनात सुसंवाद (Harmony) निर्माण करणारी पहिली पायरी असेल असे समजण्यास हरकत नाही.

समस्त संगीताचा मूलाधार ध्वनी आहे. पृथ्वीतलावरील प्रत्येक संगीत फक्त ध्वनीचेच संयोजन आहे असे म्हटले तरी ते वावगे ठरणार नाही. सर्व प्रकारच्या संगीतासाठी ध्वनीचे जे रूप उपयोगात आणले जाते ते म्हणजे 'नाद'. हा ध्वनीच आहे. ध्वनीचे एक सुसंघटित रूप (A well organised form of Sound). यात 'गोंगाट' आणि 'कोलाहल' नाही

॥ १६ ते ३० जून २०२० । परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू



तसेच 'शैथिल्य' सुद्धा नाही. ध्वनीच्या आत्यंतिक अशा दोन्ही टोकांना टाळून स्वीकारलेले हे मधले रूप आहे. बुद्ध म्हणतात, सुखोपभोग आणि आत्मक्लेश ही दोन्ही आत्यंतिक टोके ज्यामुळे टाळता येतात असा एक मध्यम मार्ग आहे. मी त्याच मार्गाची शिकवण देतो. नादसुद्धा दोन्ही आत्यंतिक टोकांना टाळलेले ध्वनीचे मध्यम रूप आहे. यात कुठलाच आततायीपणा नाही आणि आक्रस्ताळेपणासुद्धा नाही. 'कोलाहल' आणि 'शैथिल्य' यांच्यामधील हा सामायिक ध्वनी होय. दोन्ही टोकांपासून समदूर अंतरावर (Equidistant) या ध्वनीचे साम्राज्य असते. संगीत साधनेत या सामायिक ध्वनीला म्हणजेच नादाला साध्य करण्यासाठी सारखी जुळवाजुळव (Tuning) चाललेली असते. मैफलीतील सर्व वाद्ये या नादाशीच अनुबंधित असतात. श्रोत्यांचा कान सुद्धा याच नादाच्या प्रमाण स्वराने भरलेला असतो. कुशल संगीतकार ध्वनीच्या या सम्यक रूपाला (Righteous Form) सदैव जपत असतो, त्याचे संतुलन साधत असतो. हे संतुलन कुठल्याही एका बाजूकडे झुकू नये आणि समतोल ढळू नये याची तो सारखी काळजी घेत असतो. भगवान महावीरांनी या अवस्थेला संयतता (Tranquillity) असे म्हटले आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे संतुलन असेल तर तराजूचा काटा हा मधोमध असतो तशी ही अवस्था आहे. यावरून नादाची साधना ही तादात्म्यभावाची अवस्था आहे असे आपल्या लक्षात येते. यामुळेच आपल्या प्रत्येकाच्या जीवनात तिचे खूप महत्त्व आहे.



ध्वनीचे परिशुद्ध रूप असलेल्या नादाला आपण तितक्याच सम्यकतेने आणि संयततेने धारण करतो का? हा महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न आहे. नाद ही जाणून घेण्याची म्हणजेच जाणिवेची क्रिया आहे. त्यावर आपल्या शरीराचे आणि मनाचे संतुलन अवलंबून आहे याबाबतची जागृती जास्त महत्त्वाची आहे. 'मन करारे प्रसन्न, सर्व सिद्धीचे कारण' या संतवचनाच्या मुळाशी 'सम्यक ध्वनीचे' म्हणजे नादाचेच गुंजन दडलेले आहे. सर्व संतांच्या हातात असलेली वीणा, टाळ, चिपळी इ. संगीतवाद्ये याच नादाचे प्रकटीकरण करताना आपल्याला दिसतात. या सूक्ष्म नादाला अंतर्मनात साठवून संतांनी निरूपणाच्या माध्यमातून समाजप्रबोधन केले असल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. स्थूल रूपातील शरीराला सतत नियमित करण्याचे काम हा सूक्ष्मनादच करीत असतो हे आपण लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. नादाला सजगतेने हाताळले गेले नाही तर भयंकर कोलाहल निर्माण होऊन याचे पर्यवसान अंतर्कलहात (Inner Conflict) होऊ शकते. मन आणि शरीरामध्ये जो विसंवाद चाललेला आज दिसतो त्याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण म्हणजे आपल्यातील आणि इतरांतील सुप्त नादाला त्याच्या स्वभावगत समजून घेण्यास आपण कमी पडलो हे होय. व्यक्ती-व्यक्तींमधील तुटत चाललेला संयम आणि त्याची लगेचच हमरी-तुमरीवर येण्याची प्रवृत्ती अंतर्मनातील नादाचा झंकार कुठेतरी थांबला असून त्याची जागा गोंगाटाने घेतली असल्याची सूचना देतो. कलांच्या प्रांतात ज्या कर्ण-कर्कश (Dissonant) पद्धतीने नादाचे उपयोजन होताना आपण पाहतो



त्यावरून आपण भावी पिढीला आत्मघातकी वाटेवर घेऊन चाललो की काय अशी शंका येऊ लागते. मनोरंजन (Amusement) या गोंडस नावाखाली चाललेली गंमत-जंमत नादाच्या ठिकऱ्या- ठिकऱ्या उडवणारी ठरत आहे. वस्तुतः संगीत साधना ही नादाचीच साधना आणि नादाचीच पूजा असते. साधकाने आपल्या आयुष्याची कमीत-कमी पन्नास वर्ष या नादसाधनेत समर्पित केलेली असतात. अशा प्रदीर्घ साधनेचा परिणाम मनोरंजन कसा होऊ शकतो? हा महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे एखाद्या डॉक्टरची, वकिलाची साधना आपण मनोरंजनाच्या पातळीवर घेत नाही किंवा घेतली तर त्याला ते आवडत नाही तशीच संगीतकाराची साधनासुद्धा कार्यकारणभावाची प्रक्रिया आहे. त्यामुळे या परमसाधनेला मनोरंजनाच्या नावाखाली गुंडाळून टाकू नये. ध्वनीच्या साधकाने सुद्धा मनोरंजनाच्या नावाखाली स्वतःला अपमानित करून घेऊ नये कारण तो नादाच्या अखंड साधनेतून समाजाला चेतनेचा स्वर प्रदान करीत असतो.

नादाच्या अखंड साधनेतून अनेक साधकांनी समाजाला घडविण्याचे, त्याला संस्कारित करण्याचे महान कार्य केले आहे. नादमय जयघोषातून माणसांच्या मनात चेतनेच्या अनेक ज्योती जागविल्या गेल्या. 'हरहर महादेव' या नादाचा चेतनामयी घोष करून मावळ्यांनी मराठी सत्तेचा बुलंद पाया रोवला, 'ज्ञानबा तुकाराम'चा नाद करीत वारकरी हजारो मैलाचा पायी प्रवास अथकपणे करताना आपण अनुभवले आहे. 'जो बोले सो निहाल' हा 'चेतनाध्वनी' आपल्या

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प्राणाचीही पर्वा न करता त्याग-समर्पणाचे फर्मान सोडणारा सिद्ध होतो. वरील प्रत्येक उदाहरणामध्ये ध्वनी हा 'सर्वशक्तिमान' (Omnipotent) असल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. ध्वनीची योग्य जुळवणी करून यशाची मोठमोठी शिखरे मानवाने पादाक्रांत केली आहेत. त्रिशरण-पंचशीलेच्या आठ ओळींमधून जो नाद प्रकट झाला त्या सम्यक नादाने हजारो वर्षांची गुलामगिरी झुगारून एका नव्या आणि मुक्त माणसाची ओळख डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी जगाला करून दिली. णमोकार मंत्राच्या जयघोषात सर्वश्रेष्ठ अशा उत्तम- मंगलाची चव संपूर्ण विश्वाने अनुभवली. माणसाच्या सर्वोच्च उत्कर्षाची ही उदाहरणे पूर्णत्वास नेण्यासाठी ध्वनीने अत्यंत कळीची भूमिका बजावली आहे. अशा या सार्वभौम, सर्वज्ञ आणि सर्वशक्तिमान असलेल्या ध्वनीला आपण आपल्या घरच्या लग्नाच्या वरातीत अत्यंत कर्णकटू आणि चित्कार-फुत्कारयुक्त स्वरूपात सादर करीत असू तर आपल्याला स्वतःजवळ असलेल्या महान अशा शक्तीची आणि अनमोल चेतनेची जाणीव नाही असे म्हटले तर ते धाडसाचे होणार नाही. ही परिस्थिती जर आटोक्यात आली नाही तर नजीकच्या काळात आमच्या घरी होणाऱ्या उत्सव, समारंभात वाजविल्या जाणाऱ्या संगीताची तीव्रता मानवी श्रवणमर्यादेतच म्हणजे ७० ते ९० डेसिबल इतकीच राहिल अशी सूचना आपल्याला निमंत्रण पत्रिकेत छपावी लागेल. अन्यथा अशा कार्यक्रमांना जाणीव असणारे सुज्ञ लोक उपस्थित राहणार नाहीत. ध्वनीच्या निर्माण आणि नियमनाबाबत समाजामध्ये सजगता

॥ १६ ते ३० जून २०२० । परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू



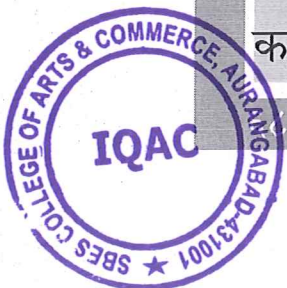
निर्माण होणे ही खूप अत्यावश्यक अशी गोष्ट आहे. असे निर्माण आणि नियमन साधता आले तर तो फार मोठा सामाजिक - सांस्कृतिक - वैज्ञानिक उत्कर्ष असेल.

श्वास आत घेणे आणि श्वास बाहेर सोडणे या क्रियेला श्वासोच्छ्वास असे म्हटले जाते. ही क्रिया आपसूक आणि सहजपणे होत असते. बहुतेक जणांचे याकडे लक्ष सुद्धा जात नाही इतकी सहजतेने ती घडत असते. परंतु या सहज घडणाऱ्या क्रियेकडे आपण सूक्ष्मपणे पहिले, तिचे निरीक्षण केले, श्वास आत कसा येतो, तो बाहेर कसा जातो यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले तर एक नवी प्रक्रिया जन्माला येते ती म्हणजे 'ध्यानधारणा'. श्वास घेणे आणि सोडण्याची क्रिया तीच आहे परंतु थोडे लक्ष दिले तर एका अद्भुत अशा प्रक्रियेचा जन्म होतो. एक नवी अभिक्रिया साकार होते. या नव्या अभिक्रियेतून आपल्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा समग्र उत्कर्ष साधणारा ध्यानाचा नवा महामार्ग आपल्याला सापडतो. श्वासोच्छ्वासाचे ध्यानधारणेत रूपांतरण होणे ही मोठी 'जाणीव-जागृतीची' उपलब्धी होय. परंतु या साध्या-सोप्या गोष्टीकडे आपले लक्ष जात नाही. कधी-कधी संपूर्ण आयुष्य निघून जाते तरीसुद्धा या अत्यंत लहान गोष्टीची जाणीव आपल्याला होत नाही. अनेक ऋषीमुनी, तपस्वींनी याच कारणासाठी आपले घरदार, नातेगोते सोडले, यम-नियम आणि तपही केले. परंतु श्वासोच्छ्वासाकडे शांतपणे आणि जाणीवपूर्वक पाहिले तर ध्यानधारणेला प्रारंभ होतो ही सहज-सोपी गोष्ट बहुतेकांच्या लक्षात आली नाही. ध्वनीचेही असेच

झाले. ज्या ध्वनीला आपण मनोरंजनाच्या नावाखाली अनाठायी बडवतो तोच ध्वनी सम्यक्तेने आणि संयततेने धारण केला तर आपल्या जीवनाला बनविणारा, घडविणारा आणि योग्य आकार व संस्कार देणारा चेतनेचा अंतर्नाद ठरू शकतो. हा अंतर्नाद म्हणजे ध्यानाची सर्वोच्च अनुभूती होय.

वस्तुतः 'श्रुत' (Listening) हा उत्तम संस्कार आहे. ध्वनीशी संबंधित असलेला हा संस्कार अत्यंत महान आणि धीरोदात्त अशा मानव कल्याणकारी श्रमण संस्कृतीचा मूलाधार आहे. 'श्रुत' या शब्दावरूनच 'श्रुती' हा शब्द तयार झाला आहे. 'संगीत रत्नाकर' या ग्रंथात, 'जी ऐकली जाते ती श्रुती' असा उल्लेख आढळतो. परंतु काय ऐकावे हा प्रश्न इथे खूप महत्त्वाचा ठरतो. 'श्रुत' साठी म्हणजेच ऐकण्यासाठी आधी श्रवणक्षम असे निर्माण करावे लागेल त्यानंतरच ऐकता येईल. या दोन्ही प्रक्रियेत 'ध्वनी' हे साम्य आहे. म्हणून जो ध्वनी ऐकवायचा आहे त्याला ध्वनिसाधकाने आधी ऐकणे गरजेचे आहे. बऱ्याचदा इतरांना ऐकवण्यासाठीच आपण ध्वनीची निर्मिती करीत असतो. आपण स्वतः तो कधीच ऐकत नाही. यातून ध्वनीचे आकारमान वाढविण्याची अनाठायी स्पर्धा सुरू होते. स्वतः ऐकायचेच नसल्यामुळे ध्वनी किती वाढला याचा अंदाजच आपल्याला येत नाही. अशा परिस्थितीत ध्वनी केव्हा विकृत रूप धारण करतो याकडे आपले लक्ष जात नाही. म्हणून ध्वनीला स्वतः ऐकणे आणि नंतर तो इतरांना ऐकविणे हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. कारण जशी कुंभाराला मातीची पारख असावी लागते तरच

॥ १६ ते ३० जून २०२० । परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू



तो मडके चांगले बनवू शकतो, सुताराला लाकडाची पारख असणे गरजेचे आहे तरच तो त्या लाकडापासून कुठल्या वस्तू बनू शकतात हे चांगले सांगू शकेल अगदी त्याचप्रमाणे संगीतकाराला ध्वनीच्या जातकुळीची परख असणे गरजेचे आहे तरच तो त्यापासून उत्कृष्ट आणि चेतनामयी संगीताची निर्मिती करू शकेल. अशा चेतनामयी संगीताची समाजाला अतिशय गरज आहे.

आतापर्यंत आपण सर्व काही 'आहत ध्वनी'च्या बाबतीतच पाहिले आहे. 'अनाहत ध्वनी'ची अवस्था तर आणखी बिकट आहे. मुख्य म्हणजे 'अनाहत ध्वनी' हा सर्वसामान्य माणसांसाठी नाहीच असे आपल्या मनावर वर्षानुवर्षे बिंबविले गेले आहे. हिमालयात जाऊन साधना करणाऱ्या ऋषीमुनी तपस्वींनाच हा ध्वनी ऐकू येतो, सर्वसामान्यांना नाही असे सांगितले गेल्यामुळे 'अनाहत ध्वनी'च्या बाबतीत प्रयत्न आणि विचार करणे सुद्धा सर्वसामान्यांनी सोडून दिले आहे. सर्वसामान्य माणूस फक्त आघात किंवा घर्षणाने निर्माण होणाऱ्या ध्वनीलाच ऐकू शकतो. अनाहत तर विनाआघात किंवा विनाघर्षणाचा ध्वनी आहे. खरे म्हणजे असा दृष्टिकोन सुद्धा ध्वनीला स्वतः न ऐकता, न अनुभवता केवळ इतरांना ऐकवण्यात मशगुल असणाऱ्या तथाकथित पंडितांनी मांडला आहे. केवळ बाह्य ध्वनीमध्ये रममाण होणाऱ्यांना अंतर्ध्वनीचे रहस्य कळणार नाही. कारण या अंतर्ध्वनीला ऐकण्यासाठी किमान पातळीवरील शांततेची, ध्यानाची, संयमाची बैठक अभिप्रेत

परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू । १६ ते ३० जून २०२० ॥ ६९



आहे. परंतु वारेमाप प्रसिद्धीच्या मागे धावणाऱ्या माणसाला त्याच्या अवती-भवती निर्माण झालेल्या गोंगाटात ही अंतर्नादाची धून कशी कळेल?

वास्तविक 'अनाहत नाद' ही 'आहत' नादाची दुसरी बाजू आहे. जमिनीच्या वर असलेले झाड आपल्याला दिसते, त्याचे मूळ मात्र आपल्याला दिसत नाही. परंतु दिसणारे झाड हे न दिसणाऱ्या मुळावरच उभे असते. मूळ हे झाडाच्या खोडाचाच एक भाग आहे. ती विरुद्ध दिशेला वाढत जाणारी खोडाची दुसरी बाजू आहे. मूळ जेवढे मजबूत तेवढे झाड भक्कम असते. यावरून झाड आणि मूळ हे दोन नाहीत तर ते एकच आहेत हे आपल्या लक्षात येते. अगदी याच पद्धतीने 'आहत' आणि 'अनाहत' हे दोन वेगवेगळे ध्वनी नाहीत. तो एकच ध्वनी आहे. 'अनाहत' ध्वनीवरच 'आहत' ध्वनी आधारलेला आहे. 'आहत' ध्वनी बाह्य कानांना ऐकू येतो तर 'अनाहत' ध्वनी अंतर्मनाला जाणवतो. हा ध्वनी समजण्यासाठी गरज आहे ती फक्त आपण अंतर्मुख होऊन या ध्वनीला सम्यक्तेने आणि संयततेने अनुभवण्याची. ध्वनीचा असा अनुभव आपल्याला झाला की त्याने धारण केलेल्या अवकाशाची जाणीव आपल्याला होईल. कारण अवकाशाशिवाय ध्वनी निर्माण होत नाही. हा अवकाश जितका मोठा तितकीच मनाची व्याप्ती वाढेल, विचारांना चालना मिळेल आणि यातूनच ज्ञान-प्रज्ञानाचा दिव्य मार्ग सापडेल.



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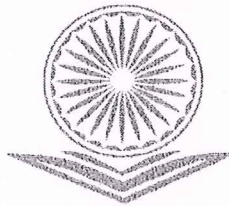
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२२. संगीत सृजन

डॉ. संजय मोहड

संगीत विभाग प्रमुख, स.भु. कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.

आपण सदासर्वदा संगीताच्या सानिध्यात वावरत असतो. दिवस असो की रात्र, जागे असो की झोपेत संगीताची आवर्तने (Recurrences) आपल्या अवती-भवती सतत गुंजन करीत असतात. याचा प्रत्यय मात्र आपल्याला होत असेल किंवा नाही हा वेगळा भाग आहे. जसे एखाद्या वागेजवळून जात असताना वाग जवळ येण्याच्या आधीच त्या वागेतील सुगंधाची दखळ आपल्याला जाणवते. वाऱ्याद्वारे हा सुगंधी संदेश आपल्यापर्यंत पोचत असतो. या सुगंधाला स्वीकारायचे की नाही हा व्यक्तिपरत्वे ठरणारा प्रश्न आहे. वाग मात्र मनसोक्तपणे आपल्या सुगंधाची उधळण सदासर्वदा आणि सर्वासाठीच करीत असते. कोण व्यक्ती जवळून चालला, तो सुगंधाचा पारखी आहे किंवा नाही, स्त्री आहे की पुरुष, गरीब आहे की श्रीमंत याची फिकीर वागेला नसते. असेच संगीताचे आहे. संगीताचे सानिध्य अहोरात्र आपल्या गुंजनाची साक्ष माणसाला देत असते. या सानिध्यात आलेल्या व्यक्तीला संगीत कळते की नाही, तो संगीताचा चाहता आहे किंवा नाही, बालक आहे की वृद्ध याची तमा संगीताला नसते. एवढेच काय तर कोणी आपल्याला ऐकते किंवा नाही याचीही काळजी संगीताला असत नाही. संगीताचा नाद अखंडपणे आपल्या सभोवती झंकारत असतो. कारण सतत निनादत राहणे, गुंजत राहणे हा संगीताचा गुणधर्म आहे. झंकारणे हा त्याचा मूळ स्वभाव आहे. जसा सुगंध देत राहणे, गंधाचा वर्षाव करणे हा फुलांचा गुणधर्म आहे, स्वभाव आहे त्याचप्रमाणे संगीताच्या या निनादणाऱ्या स्वभावाला आपण लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. भगवान महावीरांनी म्हटले आहे 'वस्थु सहावो धम्मो' म्हणजे वस्तूचा स्वतःचा धर्म तिच्यामध्ये अंतर्निहित असतो. कारण त्याचे स्वरूप अस्तित्वगत असते. ज्याप्रमाणे साखर गोड आहे, मिरची तिखट आहे तसेच संगीत नादमय आहे. ते कायम नादातूनच प्रकट होणार. या अभिजात गुणधर्मामुळे जगाला संगीताच्या अखंड नादाची प्रचीती सदासर्वदा होत असते.

सतत अवती-भवती असूनसुद्धा बऱ्याचदा त्याची जाणीव (Consciousness) आपल्याला होत नाही. याचे कारण या क्रियांप्रती आपण जागे (Awake) नसणे हे होय. आपले दैनंदिन चालणे, बोलणे, उठणे, बसणे यावरून आपण जागे आहोत असे आपल्याला वाटत राहते. परंतु बऱ्याचदा या क्रिया यांत्रिक (Mechanical) पद्धतीने होत असतात. क्रिया जर यांत्रिकपणे होत असतील तर त्यांचा जागेपणाशी काहीही संबंध नसतो.



म्हणूनच घडणाऱ्या घटनांवावत सजग राहणे महत्वाचे ठरते. तथागत गौतम बुद्धांनी या अवस्थेला अप्रमाद (Heedfulness) असे म्हटले आहे. आपल्या जीवनात अप्रमादाचे खूप महत्त्व आहे. धम्मपदामध्ये,

अप्पमादो अमत्तं पदं, पमादो मच्चुनो पदं ।

अप्पमत्ता न मियन्ति, ये पमत्ता मता यथा ॥¹

अशा प्रकारचे वचन आले आहे. आपण सदैव जागे असले पाहिजे, होश मध्ये असले पाहिजे असा याचा अर्थ आहे. कारण अप्रमाद म्हणजे होश, हा अमरत्वाचा मार्ग आहे आणि प्रमाद म्हणजे वेहोशी, हा मृत्युमार्ग आहे. हा मुद्दा आणखी वारकाईने समजून घेता येईल. आपल्या सभोवती जे काही घडते ती चेतनेची प्रक्रिया होय. चेतना ही जीवनाची साक्ष आहे. चेतन आहे म्हणजेच जिवंत आहे असे आपण म्हणतो. मृत व्यक्तीला कोणतीही चेतना नसते. असे जरी असले तरी प्रत्येक चेतन व्यक्ती हा जाणीवेच्या प्रांतात असेलच असे सांगता येत नाही. म्हणून संगीताच्या बाबतीतही तो संवेदनशील (Sensative) असेल असेही निश्चित समजता येणार नाही. या कारणामुळेच संगीताच्या नावाखाली वऱ्याचदा गोंगाट (Noise) चाललेला आपल्याला दिसून येतो. या गोंगाटालाच आपण संगीत म्हणूनही स्वीकारलेले असते. परंतु हे सत्य नाही. यासाठीच अप्रमादाच्या रस्त्याने जाणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. तरच संगीत संवेदनांची खऱ्या अर्थाने जाणीव आपल्याला होणे शक्य आहे.

हा भाग अनुभूतीशी (Experience) संबंधित आहे. अनुभूती जितकी सूक्ष्म तितकी जाणीवेची पातळी जास्त. या प्रक्रियेलाच होश किंवा अप्रमाद म्हणता येईल. माझ्यापर्यंत येणारे संगीत तरंग (Musical wave) मला खुणावतात का ? त्याची ओळख मला चटकन होते का ? असे प्रश्न जास्त महत्वाचे आहेत. कारण अनुभूती आणि अभिव्यक्ती या परस्परावलंबी (Interdependent) क्रिया आहेत. सर्वसाधारणपणे आपण जे अनुभवतो त्याचाच परिणाम कमी-जास्त स्वरूपामध्ये अभिव्यक्तीच्या रूपाने प्रकट होत असतो. म्हणून अभिव्यक्ती आणि अनुभूतीचा समतोल राखणे हे जागे असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे लक्षण आहे.

संवेदनांची 'जाणीव-जागृती' आपल्याला नेहमी बोधगम्य (Understandable) असते. कारण बोधाची जाणीव झाल्याशिवाय अनुभवसिद्धता नाही. सूक्ष्म असले तरी जागरूकतेने पाहिले तर जाणीवेच्या प्रांतामध्ये आपल्याला सहज प्रवेश करता येतो. संगीत तरंग (Musical Waves) सुद्धा याला अपवाद नाहीत. आपण त्यांच्याकडे निरपेक्षपणे पाहणे गरजेचे असते. त्याशिवाय या संगीत संवेदनांचे आकलन आपल्याला होणार नाही. महान संगीत तत्ववेत्ता इगोर स्ट्राविन्स्की यांनी म्हटले आहे, "संगीत स्वतःचाच अविष्कार करते."² या कारणामुळेच संगीत अविष्कार हा शुद्ध, परिशुद्ध असतो. त्यात कुठलीच भेसळ नसते. यामुळेच संगीत धारण करण्यामागील हेतूची सिद्धता आणि निरपेक्षतासुद्धा तितकीच महत्वाची ठरते. झाडांच्या पानांची सळसळ, पक्ष्यांची किलविल, पाण्याचा खळाळणारा प्रवाह, वाऱ्याचे मंद वाहणे या सर्व घटनांमध्ये निसर्गसंगीताचा स्वयं



अविष्कार असल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. परंतु पाण्याच्या खळाळणाऱ्या प्रवाहात कुठे संगीत असते का ? पक्ष्यांची किलविल कधी संगीतमय होईल का ? अशा प्रकारच्या शंका आणि अडथळ्यांमुळे आपण संगीताच्या निःसर्गदत्त (Inherent) अविष्कारापासून वंचित राहतो. खरे संगीत हे उपजते. ते पूर्वनियोजित नसते. त्यामुळे ते संकल्पीतही नसते. म्हणूनच ते सौन्दर्यपूर्ण असते कारण ते प्रतिक्षण नवीन असते. याबाबत सुप्रसिद्ध संगीत तत्ववेत्ता इगोर स्ट्राविन्स्की यांचा दाखला महत्वपूर्ण आहे. ते म्हणतात, "रचनाकार बोधनानिष्ठ प्रक्रियेतून काम करतो, संकल्पनानिष्ठ नव्हे. तो पाहतो, निवड करतो, जोडतो आणि कोणत्या क्षणी वेगळ्या जातीचे अर्थ आणि आशय त्याच्या कृतीत उगवतात याची त्याला मुळीसुद्धा जाणीव नसते."³

संगीत भावनांचा अविष्कार आहे असे आपण नेहमी म्हणतो. परंतु हे अर्धसत्य आहे. त्या अगोदर भावनांचा बोध होणे ही प्रक्रिया सर्वात महत्वाची आहे. याकडे आपले फारसे लक्ष जात नाही किंवा सोयीस्करपणे आपण ती गोष्ट विसरतो. त्यामुळे आलेली प्रकटता ही वरपांगी किंवा एकाकी ठरते. भावनांचा बोध झाल्याशिवाय त्याचा अविष्कार सुमधुर आणि सुरस ठरत नाही. ही प्रक्रिया पाण्यासारखी चंचल असते. सहजगत्या ती हातात येत नाही. म्हणून अर्धसत्य हे पूर्णसत्यामध्ये रुपांतरीत करणे सर्वसामान्य माणसाला कठीण जाते. ही बाब अप्रमादाशी सुसंगत आहे. व्यक्तीचे जागे असणे ही तिची कसोटी आहे. बऱ्याचदा आनंदाच्या क्षणी या प्रक्रियेकडे डोळेझाक केली जाते. यामुळे फक्त परिणामांकडे आपले लक्ष जाते त्याच्या कारणमिमांसेकडे नाही. म्हणून बोधाची जाणीव यापासून आपण कायम दूर राहतो. सुप्रसिद्ध शास्त्रीय गायक आणि रचनाकार उस्ताद दिलशाद खान म्हणतात, "कलाकाराच्या आत्यंतिक आनंदाचा हा क्षण अचानक येतो. त्याला कोणतेच बंधन नाही. क्षणात बीज चमकून जावी तशी ही नवनिर्मिती (Improvisation) अवतरते."⁴ हा अतिआनंदाचा आणि झटकन येणारा क्षण म्हणजे अनुभूती आणि अभिव्यक्तीचे संतुलन आहे हे आपण लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे.

संगीतामध्ये ज्याला 'उपज' म्हटले जाते तो आपल्या अनुभूतीचा, जाणिवांचा आणि त्यांच्या बोधाचा परिणाम आहे. यालाच संगीत सृजन असे म्हणता येईल. सृजनाची ही प्रक्रिया सामान्य घटना नव्हे. म्हणूनच लहान मुलाच्या रडण्याला किंवा त्याच्या ओरखड्यांना सृजन म्हणता येणार नाही. सृजन हे तपस्येचे आणि साधनेचे प्रतिबिंब असते. ही साधना आणि तपस्या जागेपणी होणे तितकेच गरजेचे असते. कारण जागेपणातून कलावंताने अनुभवलेल्या संवेदना अभिव्यक्तीची परिपूर्ती करण्यासाठी सक्षम ठरतात. अशा अप्रमादयुक्त अभिव्यक्ती सत्य असतात, नित्यनूतन असतात. याच अभिव्यक्ती समाजमनावर आपली मुद्रा कोरतात. कारण साधकाच्या अस्तित्वगत स्वभावातून त्या उतरलेल्या असतात.



संदर्भ

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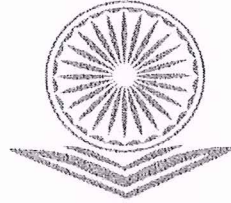
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७. अभिजात संगीत

डॉ. संजय मोहड

संगीत विभाग प्रमुख, स.भु. कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.

‘अभिजात’ हा सतत कानावर पडणारा परंतु काहीसा गोंधळात टाकणारा शब्द आहे. कलांमध्ये या शब्दाचा वापर वारंवार होताना आपण पाहतो. विशेषतः शास्त्रीय संगीताच्या प्रांतात तर हा सर्वश्रुत असणारा शब्द आहे. काहीजण तर शास्त्रीय संगीताला ‘अभिजात संगीत’ म्हणूनच संबोधतात. वरकरणी हे सत्यही वाटत असेल परंतु यातून संगीताच्या सत्यार्थाचे दर्शन होत नाही. संगीताचा मूळ गाभा यातून प्रकट होत नाही. मराठी शब्दकोशात “अभिजात वि.१. उच्चतम प्रतीचे, श्रेष्ठ, पहिल्या प्रतीचे (साहित्य, कला). २. प्रस्थापित नियम व तत्वे यांचे पालन करून लिहिलेले. ३. नियम, समतोल इ. सांभाळून लिहिलेले.”¹ अशी व्याख्या केलेली दिसून येते. कलावंताने आपल्या साधनेतून अर्जित केलेली महानता याचाच बोध प्रस्तुत व्याख्येतून प्रकट होतो.

उक्त व्याख्येप्रमाणे प्रत्येक कलावंत आणि त्याने सादर केलेली कला ही अभिजात ठरते. कारण अभिजात या शब्दाच्या अर्थ क्रमांक १ नुसार प्रत्येक कलावंत आपले सादरीकरण उच्चतम व्हावे याचाच विचार करीत असतो. ते श्रेष्ठ असावे असेही त्याला वाटत असते. त्याचबरोबर ते पहिल्या प्रतीचे असावे अशीही त्याची अपेक्षा असते. अर्थ क्रमांक २ नुसार प्रत्येक कलावंत, साहित्यिक त्याच्या कलाप्रांतातील, साहित्यातील जे प्रस्थापित नियम व तत्वे घालून दिलेली आहेत त्यांचे पालन करतोच. त्याशिवाय कलेचा विशिष्ट असा अनुबंध (Form) तयारच होत नाही. अर्थ क्रमांक ३ नुसार प्रत्येक कलावंत, लेखक, साहित्यिक आपल्या कलाकृतीमधून संयम, समतोल राखण्याचा आटोकाट प्रयत्न करीत असतो. म्हणून प्रत्येक कलाप्रकार आणि ती कला सादर करणारा कलावंत असे दोघेही अभिजातच ठरतात.

शास्त्रीय गायनातून साकार होणारे प्रत्येक ‘आवर्तन’ आणि गोंधळांनी सादर केलेली गोंधळातील ‘पंचपदी’ यात सारख्याच दर्जाची अभिजातता आहे. केवळ लोकसंगीतातील कलाप्रकार आहे म्हणून त्याकडे निम्न दृष्टीने पाहणे उचित होणार नाही. शास्त्रीय संगीतात सादर होणाऱ्या तबला एकल (Solo) वादनातील ‘तीनताल’ आणि गोंधळात वापरली जाणारी ‘वटाची’ किंवा ‘मार्गाची’ चाल यातील अभिजात लक्षणे उक्त व्याख्येप्रमाणे सारख्याच दर्जाची आहेत. कारण प्रत्येक कलावंत आपल्या सादरीकरणातील तोल, समतोल, नियम व तत्वांचे पालन करून श्रेष्ठत्वाला धारण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतो, मग ते शास्त्रीय संगीत असो की लोकसंगीत.



कला, साहित्य, संगीत यातील नवनिर्माण हे सदैव प्रामाणिक आणि एकाच दर्जाचे असते, असायला पाहिजे. प्रसव हा सर्वांसाठी सारखाच महत्वाचा असतो. परंतु या नवनिर्माणाला अभिजातातेच्या नावाखाली वर्ण आणि वर्गाच्या तराजूत जेव्हा तोलले जाते तेव्हा सर्वप्रथम वळी जातो तो कलाकृतीचा. कलावंत स्वतःला उच्चवर्णाचा किंवा उच्चवर्गाचा म्हणवून घेऊ शकतो. परंतु कला मात्र सदैव वर्ण आणि वर्गाच्या बाहेर असते. ती फक्त आणि फक्त 'अभिजात' असते. मराठी विश्वकोशात म्हटले आहे, "साहित्याची शब्दकळा व शैली, रचनेतील एकात्मता व प्रमाणबद्धता, आविष्कारातील संयम व सदाभिरुची आणि आशयातील शाश्वतता व भव्योदात्तता यावर लॅटिन समीक्षेने भर दिला आणि प्रतिभागुण, साहित्यिकाची आत्मनिष्ठ व ऐतिहासिकता या घटनांकडे दुर्लक्ष केले. विशेष म्हणजे लॅटिन कालखंडात साहित्याचे क्षेत्र समाजातील वरच्या वर्गापुरते मर्यादित बनले व जिवंत भाषेपासून वाडमयीन भाषेची फारकत करण्यात आली. 'अभिजाततावादी साहित्य म्हणजे समाजातील उच्चवर्गीयांचे साहित्य' ही कल्पना ग्रीक साहित्यापेक्षा लॅटिन साहित्यालाच अधिक लागू पडते.² ग्रीक आणि लॅटिन हा साहित्यिक वाद बाजूला ठेवला तरी संगीताच्या वावतसुद्धा अशा प्रकारची वर्गवारी अभिजात या शब्दाच्या नावाआड सुरू असल्याचे आपल्या लक्षात येते. यामुळे कलांमधील मुलभूत गुण, तत्वे बाजूला राहून उच्च-नीचतेच्या गर्तेत कलाकृतीचा जीव गुदमरतो.

भारतीय संगीत हे विचारकेंद्रित आहे. यातील सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक असलेला 'ख्याल' हा पर्शियन शब्दसुद्धा विचारांशी आणि कल्पनांशीच निगडीत आहे. कलावंताचा विचार, त्याच्या मनातील कल्पना यांचा विस्तारित परिणाम म्हणजेच ख्याल होय. या संदर्भात प्रसिद्ध संगीत समीक्षक श्री. वा. ह. देशपांडे म्हणतात, "रागाची आकृती उभी करण्याच्या सुप्त शक्तीमुळे ख्यालगायनात सांगीतिक कल्पनाशक्तीला भरपूर क्षेत्र मिळू शकले. कारण 'ख्याल' या शब्दाचा अर्थ मुळी 'कल्पनाविलास' आहे."³ यामुळे कलेची अभिजातता ही त्या कलाकाराने केलेला विचार, कल्पकता, त्या-त्या कलाप्रकारातील सूत्रबद्धता आणि तदनुषंगाने अनुस्यूत असलेले नाविन्य याच गुणांवर अधोरेखित व्हायला हवे. सादर करणाऱ्या कलाकाराच्या वर्ण आणि वर्गावर नव्हे. या संदर्भात पं.राजाभाऊ देव यांनी अभिजाततेबाबत दिलेल्या दोन व्याख्या महत्वपूर्ण ठरतात. ते म्हणतात, "१. अभिजात संगीत कला ही अर्जित कला आहे. २. अभिजात कला अशी कला आहे की जिच्यामागे प्रदीर्घ परंपरा, काही स्वीकृत मानदंड व समयाच्या कसोटीवर टिकून राहण्याचे सामर्थ्य असते."⁴

वरील विवेचनावरून असे लक्षात येते की अभिजात संगीतकला ही कलावंताची साधना, चिंतन, विचार, निष्ठा आणि प्रामाणिकता यांचा समूह परिणाम असते. या एकात्म समूह गुणांमुळे कलेला सौंदर्य प्राप्त होते. या संदर्भात आन्द्र जिद म्हणतात, "अभिजात कलाकृती सुंदर असतात याचे कारण त्यांच्यातील ताब्यात



आणलेला सौंदर्यवाद होय.”⁵ कलेची स्वतःची असलेली शिस्त आणि या शिस्तीतून निर्माण झालेला अनुबंध यातून कला सौंदर्याचे नेहमी संचालन होत असते.

जवळपास सर्वच कलांना त्यांचे स्वतःचे मानदंड असतात. काळाच्या कसोटीवर त्यांनी आपले अस्तित्व सिद्धही केलेले आपल्या लक्षात येते. याच कारणाने प्रत्येक कला ही स्वतःमध्ये परिपूर्णही असते. परंतु जेव्हा एका कलेला दुसऱ्या कलेच्या मापदंडाशी सादरीकरणाच्या आणि तदनंतर सौंदर्याच्या पातळीवर तोलले जाते आणि यापेक्षाही कौण कलाकार सादर करतो यावर मूल्यमापनाच्या कसोट्या ठरतात तेव्हा खऱ्या अर्थाने समस्या सुरु होतात. अन्यथा पोवाड्यांमध्ये वाजणारा वळणदार डफ सौंदर्याची उत्कृष्ट अशी निर्मिती आहे. पोवाडा सादर करणाऱ्या शाहिराचा पहाडी, बुलंद आवाज, त्या अनुषंगाने आलेले तुणतुणे, टाळ, ढोलकी इ. चा मेळ अभिजात कलेचे दर्शन नव्हे काय? पोवाडा ही कला अभिजातच आहे. परंतु पोवाडा ऐकत असताना एखाद्या कलावंताचे वासरीवादना किंवा सतारवादन आपल्या मनःपटलावर जर रुंजी घालत असेल आणि तिथेच तुलना होत असेल तर आपण दोन्ही कलांच्या सौंदर्याला निश्चितपणे मुकणार. वासरीची सुमधुर धून, सतारीचा झगमगाट आणि पोवाड्याची मर्दाना ललकारी या तीनही कला सौंदर्याची सारखीच प्रतवारी निर्माण करतात. त्यांच्याकडे आपण फक्त निरपेक्षपणे पाहणे आणि तेवढ्याच निरपेक्षतेने आस्वादन करणे हे महत्वाचे आहे.

खरे तर 'अभिजात' हा गुण आहे. तो स्वभाव आहे. तोच कलांचा मूलगामी धर्मही आहे. प्रत्येक नादातून, वाद्यातून आणि प्रत्येक कंठातून सारख्याच प्रमाणात त्याचे प्रस्फुरण होत असते. हलगी, सतार, डमरू, तुणतुणे, तबला, सरोद या प्रत्येक वाद्याला त्यांच्या मूलधर्माप्रमाणे अनुभवणे किंवा अभिव्यक्त करणे म्हणजेच 'अभिजात' होय. तथागत गौतम बुद्धांनी मानवी जीवनाच्या अवस्था विषद करताना 'अभिमुखी' ही सहावी अवस्था प्रतिपादित केली आहे. ते म्हणतात, "या अवस्थेत पदार्थाची उत्क्रांती आणि तिचे कारण याची 'वारा निदाने' पूर्ण आकलन करण्याची त्याची तयारी झालेली असते; आणि 'अभिमुखी' नावाच्या त्या ज्ञानामुळे अविद्येने अंध झालेल्या सर्व प्राणीमात्राविषयी त्याच्या अंतःकरणात अगाध करुणा उत्पन्न होते.”⁶ प्रत्येक कलेची उत्क्रांती व विकास तसेच त्या कलेतील सूत्रवद्धता व नाविन्य कलावंताच्या मनात जाज्वल्य प्रकाशाची निर्मिती करीत असते. या लख्ख प्रकाशातच कलाकाराचे सादरीकरणही होत असते. काही अज्ञानमूलक संकल्पनांमुळे कलांच्या संदर्भात निर्माण झालेली अविद्या जर काढून टाकता आली तर प्रत्येक कलेच्या मुळाशी घेऊन जाणारा आणि त्या कलेचे मूळ तत्व दाखवणारा विशेष गुण म्हणजेच त्या कलेचे अभिजात तत्व होय.

'अभि' म्हणजे मुळापर्यंत घेऊन जाणे. 'जात' म्हणजे गुण (Quality). म्हणून अभिजात या शब्दाचा अर्थ मूळ गुणांच्या मुळापर्यंत घेऊन जाणे असा होतो. त्यासाठी प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न (Right Efforts) करणे, गुणांच्या आड येणाऱ्या सर्व अडथळ्यांना (Obstacles) दूर करीत प्रकाशमान अशा कलेची साधना करणे हे महत्वाचे



आहे. 'अभिजात संगीत' म्हणजे संगीताच्या मूळ गुणधर्मापर्यंत घेऊन जाणारी प्रक्रिया होय. कलेचा प्रकार कुठलाही असो तिच्या मूळ स्वभावाशी तादात्म्य पावण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला 'अभिजात' हे नाव समर्पक ठरेल आणि शोभूनही दिसेल. यामुळे कलावंत, तो सादर करणारी कला आणि त्या कलेचे श्रवण करणारा श्रोतृसमाज असे तीनही प्रकाशमान झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीत. या तिन्ही लोकीच्या प्रकाशात अवघे विश्व आनंदाने प्रकाशमान व्हावे एवढीच सदिच्छा...

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मल्टिमिडियाप्लिनरी या कोटीक्रमांतर्गत समावेश केला आहे.



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अन्वेषण

म्हणे
सान 'वामन'

संजय मोहड

महाकवी वामनदादा कर्डक हे 'मानवीय' असे व्यक्तिमत्व. मानवीय यासाठी की त्यांनी गीत-संगीताच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या चेतनेचा सर्वाधिक उपयोग मानवी कल्याण साधण्यासाठी केला. जवळपास दहा हजार किंवा त्यापेक्षाही जास्त गीतरचना करून माणसाला प्रज्ञापथावर मार्गक्रमण करण्यासाठी चालना देणारे सचोटीचे प्रयत्न त्यांनी केले. ही सर्व गीते फक्त संख्यात्मक दृष्टीनेच अधिक आहेत असे नव्हे, तर गुणात्मकदृष्ट्याही त्यांचा दर्जा मोठा आहे. इसवी सनाच्या पहिल्या शतकातील थोर भारतीय कवी, संगीतकार अश्वघोष म्हणतात यांनी जसे आपली कविता केवळ आनंदनिर्मितीसाठी नसून शांतता निर्माण करण्यासाठी असल्याचे म्हटले आहे त्याच पठडीतील वामनदादा कवी होत. मुक्तिदायी मनुष्यकेंद्री रचना निर्माण करणे हे वामनदादांच्या आयुष्याचे ध्येय होते. यासाठी सातत्यपूर्वक आणि तितकेच परिवर्तनशील असे प्रयोग ते करित होते. त्यांच्या गीतांवरून

लेखक औरंगाबाद येथे स. भु. कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयात संगीत
विभागप्रमुख आहेत.

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फ्रेंच शास्त्रज्ञ 'लुई पाश्चर' देतात त्याचप्रमाणे प्रस्तुत गीतातून समाजमनावर अमुक प्रकारचा प्रभाव होऊ शकतो याची खात्री गीतकाराने आपल्या नाममुद्रेतून समाजाला दिलेली असते. समाजप्रबोधनाच्या प्रांतात एका अर्थाने गीतकाराने घेतलेली ही सामाजिक जबाबदारीची जाणीवच असते. त्यामुळे अशा प्रत्ययकारी गीतांकडे पाहताना, त्यांना वेळोवेळी हाताळताना आपण खूप काळजीपूर्वक असले पाहिजे हे लक्षात येते.

'वामन' समान माझ्या चिमण्या चिल्यापिल्यांनो
तारील मी तुम्हाला 'एकीकरण' म्हणाले .
कानात काल माझ्या माझे मरण म्हणाले
तन-मन तुलाच आता आले शरण म्हणाले .

या गझलेत आलेली 'वामन' ही नाममुद्रा एकीकरणाचा अनमोल असा मंत्र घेऊन येते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या महापरिनिर्वाणानंतर सैरभैर झालेल्या समाजाला फक्त आणि फक्त एकीकरणच तारू शकते, म्हणून एकीकरणाची औषधयोजना एका डॉक्टरच्या भूमिकेत येऊन ती सांगते. या गीताला केवळ 'गीत' किंवा 'गझल' म्हणून गायिले आणि ऐकले तर त्यातील औषधी तत्त्वाचा प्रभाव जाणवणार नाही. तर या रचनेतील गर्भित इशारा तितक्याच गांभीर्याने आपण श्रवण केला पाहिजे आणि तसाच धारणही केला पाहिजे तरच 'वामन' या डॉक्टररूपी नाममुद्रेचे सार्थक होईल. गीत-संगीताला आपण बऱ्याचदा सवंग मनोरंजनाचे साधन म्हणून स्वीकारतो. इतके की जसे आपल्या घरी सण, समारंभ, उत्सव किंवा लग्नप्रसंगात - बस्ता बांधला का? हॉल बुक केला का? भोजनाचे कंत्राट



दरवाजे बंद असल्याची द्योतक आहे. वामनदादांची रचना मनःचक्षूंना उघडायला सांगणारी आहे. आपणही उघड्या कानांनीच तिचे श्रवण करायला पाहिजे म्हणजे त्यातील परिणामकारकता आपल्याला जाणवेल.

गरीबी हा आपल्या देशाला लागलेला अभिशाप आहे. आजही देशातील दोन तृतीयांश लोक गरीब आहेत, दारिद्र्याने ग्रस्त आहेत. इथला कष्टकरी समाज कायम डोक्यावर ओझे वाहत मोठ्या हाल अपेष्टांनी उभे आयुष्य कंठीत असतो. शेवटी याचा परिणाम काय? तर दोन वेळचे पोटभर जेवणसुद्धा त्याला वेळेवर मिळेल की नाही याची खात्री नाही. या आपल्या दिन-रात राबणाऱ्या भावाच्या भूमिकेत जाऊन ही नाममुद्रा म्हणते,

‘वामन’ ओझे तुमचे आज येथे वाहतो

ओझे वाहतो अन अर्धपोटी राहतो

गोणी ही मानेवरची, आज उतरावी भारांची

किल्ली हीच विचारांची, नव्या क्रांतीच्या दाराची.

ही नव्या विचारांची किल्ली म्हणजे ‘भारतीय संविधान’ होय. या संविधानाच्या माध्यमातून सर्व हक्कवंचित समाजाला न्याय मिळेल, पोटभर जेवण मिळेल, त्यांच्या जगण्याच्या किमान मूलभूत गरजा तरी पूर्ण होतील याची त्यांना शाश्वती आहे.

अशा बिकट परिस्थितीत स्वतःची जबाबदारी मात्र ही ‘नाममुद्रा’ विसरत नाही. गरीबी जर घालवायची असेल तर प्रत्येकाने कष्ट केले पाहिजे, कुणीही ऐतखाऊ राहता काम नये. त्याचबरोबर प्रत्येक माणसाला विकासाचा ध्यास असला पाहिजे, अन्यथा त्याला आपल्या जीवनाचा स्तर बदलता येणे शक्य



समग्र कल्याणाचा जागर मांडताना ज्या-ज्या नवनिर्माणाची गरज पडेल ते सर्व करण्यासाठी आपण हात व्हावे अशी या नाममुद्रेची तीव्र इच्छा आहे.

इथे सारे-सारे नवे पेरताना

‘वामन’ परी मी तुझे हात व्हावे ।

माणसा इथे मी तुझे गीत गावे

असे गीत गावे तुझे हित व्हावे॥

तथागत गौतम बुद्धांनी, चरथ भिखूवे चारिकं, बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय असे बहुमोल सूत्र आपल्या भिक्षु संघाला दिले होते. जनतेच्या कल्याणासाठी तुम्ही चालत रहा, उपदेश करीत रहा असा या सूत्राचा अर्थ आहे. वामनदादांची चेतनादेखील याच नवोन्मेषी विचारांनी ओत-प्रोत असलेली दिसून येते. माणसाच्या मनातील जिर्ण-शिर्ण विचारांना नष्ट करून त्यात नवा आशय भरण्यासाठी त्यांची ‘वामन’ ही नाममुद्रा उत्सुक आहे. नव्याची पेरणी करण्यासाठी मी जगाचे हात व्हावे आणि याद्वारे संपूर्ण मानवजातीचे कल्याण व्हावे असा वैश्विक दृष्टिकोन तिचा आहे. माणसाच्या कल्याणासाठी असलेली वामनदादांच्या मनाची औदार्यता पाहिल्यावर सुप्रसिद्ध शायर दुष्यन्तकुमार यांच्या खालील गझलेचे स्मरण झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही.

जिये तो अपने बगीचे में गुलमोहर के तले

मरे तो गैर के गलियों में गुलमोहर के लिये ।

सामाजिक उत्थानासाठी लोकांना प्रेमाने सांगावे लागेल, आंजारून-गोंजारून समजवावे लागेल, त्याशिवाय ते जागे होणार नाहीत याबाबत वामनदादांची पूर्ण खात्री झाली होती. यासंदर्भात



अवस्था आहे. या अवस्थेतूनच समाजात समता प्रस्थापित होऊ शकते. यासाठी ममत्वभावाने संस्कारांची पेरणी करणे गरजेचे आहे. 'वामन' ही नाममुद्रा या कार्यासाठी सदैव कटिबद्ध असून ती या कार्याला कष्ट म्हणून नव्हे तर छंद म्हणून स्वीकारते. असे आचार, विचार आणि संस्कार देणारे महापुरुषच असतात. वामनदादा या कसोटीवर तंतोतंत खरे उतरत असल्याने त्यांनी स्वानुभवाच्या प्रयोगशाळेत विविध संस्कार आणि प्रयोग करीत आपल्या गीतांच्या माध्यमातून ते समाजासमोर प्रकट केले. म्हणूनच समाजमनावर ते प्रतिबिंबितही झाले. आपणसुद्धा या गीतांकडे संगीतरूपातील सामाजिक सूत्र म्हणूनच पाहायला पाहिजे.

वामनदादांची नाममुद्रा त्यांच्या अंतर्मनाचा स्वतंत्र अविष्कार आहे. ती 'विनयशासित' आणि 'वैज्ञानिक' अशी प्रक्रिया आहे. त्यामुळे ती कुणापुढे कधी झुकली नाही आणि लाचारही झाली नाही. कुणाची खुषमस्करी करणे हा तिचा कधीही स्वभाव राहिला नाही. 'आंतरअविर्भाव' (Manifestation of the self) ही वामनदादांची खरी श्रीमंती होती. त्यामुळे त्यांनी आपल्या रचनेला 'रुढीगत' आणि 'पारंपारिक' होऊ दिले नाही. मेणाहून मऊ वाटणारी त्यांची नाममुद्रा वज्राहूनही कठोर झालेली आपल्याला दिसून येते. यासंदर्भात खालील रचना पाहा.

लवे लवचिक होऊनि, लव्हाळा मी जरी 'वामन'
मला छळतील अशासाठी, सुळातील सूळ मी आहे ।
भीमाच्या पायवाटेची जराशी धूळ मी आहे
नदी नाही तरी ओढ्यातली, झुळझुळ मी आहे ॥



स्वतः वामनदादांना सुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चटके सहन करावे लागले. एकेकाळी 'तीन वसंत' (वसंत प्रभू, वसंत पवार आणि वसंत देसाई) वामनदादांच्या 'सांगत्ये ऐका' मधील 'सांगा या वेडीला, माझ्या गुलछडीला' आणि 'पंचारती' मधील 'चल गं हरणे तुरुतुरु, चिमण्या उडती भुरुभुरु' या गाण्यांवर ठेका धरीत असत. महाराष्ट्रालाच नव्हे तर अखड्या देशाला या गीतांनी वेड लावले होते. वामनदादांची दोनच गाणी अक्षरशः धो-धो बरसली आणि श्रोते या गीत-संगीताच्या वर्षावात न्हाऊन चिंब झाले, वामनमय झाले. नंतरच्या काळात 'अचानक लाईट गेल्यासारखी' ही गीते सामान्य विधान होऊ शकली नाहीत याची मोठी खंत आहे. कारणे काहीही असतील, त्यावर स्वतंत्रपणे लिहिता येईल. परंतु इथला मर्मज्ञ रसिक या गीतांमधील चेतनानंदापासून आजतागायत वंचित राहिला हे जास्त वाईट आहे.

वामनदादांचे ध्येय 'भिमाई'च्या पायी समर्पण हे होते. त्यामुळे इथल्या शूद्र मानसिकतेचा त्यांच्या नवनिर्मितीवर कसलाही परिणाम झाला नाही. ते सदैव बाबासाहेबांच्या विचारांना आपल्या गीतांच्या माध्यमातून अगदी सोप्या पद्धतीने सर्वसामान्य जनतेपर्यंत कसे पोहचवता येईल याचाच विचार करीत असत. हेच त्यांचे ध्येय होते आणि हाच त्यांच्यासाठी सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार होता. विचारांशी तादात्म्य काय असते हे खरोखर वामनदादांकडूनच शिकायला पाहिजे.

या पार्थिव जगात सर्व गोष्टी अनित्य आहेत. बौद्ध तत्त्ववेत्ता 'असंग' म्हणतो, सर्व वस्तू ह्या हेतू आणि प्रत्यय ह्यामुळे उत्पन्न होतात. त्यांना त्यांचे असे अगदी स्वतंत्र अस्तित्त्व नसते. हेतू



असूच शकत नाही. बाबासाहेबांच्या पावलांसाठी आपल्या कायेच्या पायघड्या अंथरणे ही महान समर्पण आणि कृतार्थतेची सर्वोच्च भावना होय.

सर्वकष विचार करून विविध भूमिका साकार करताना 'वामन' ही नाममुद्रा आपल्याला दिसून येते. समाजाच्या व्यथा, वेदना, दुःख, दारिद्र्य, अपमान, असंतोष, हालअपेष्टा आणि अवहेलनांचे अनेक प्रसंग पचवून न थकता, न थांबता आणि विचलित न होता स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व आणि न्यायाचा अखंड घोष तिने स्वीकारला आहे. या नाममुद्रेच्या विविधांगी स्वरूपांना समजून घेणे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. समाजाचा एक सक्रिय घटक म्हणून प्रत्येक वेळेला एका जागल्याच्या भूमिकेत राहून तिने आपल्याला सजग करण्याचा नेटाने प्रयत्न केला आहे.

**'परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू'ची वर्गणी
बँक ट्रान्सफरने भरण्यासाठी तपशील**

बँक ऑफ इंडिया, फर्ग्युसन कॉलेज रोड शाखा, पुणे

बचत खाते : परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू

बचत खाते क्र. : 051410110013969

आयएफएससी क्र. : BKID0000514

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पैसे ट्रान्सफर केल्यानंतर ७०२८२०२०९२ या क्रमांकावर एसएमएस द्वारे अथवा
pwatsaru@yahoo.com या ईमेलवर कळवावे.



७. आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान और लोककलाओंके वाहक

किशोर विठ्ठलराव शिरसाट

नाट्यशास्त्र विभाग, सरस्वती भुवन कला एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद, औरंगाबाद.

भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा covid-19 महामारी के दौरान देश को संबोधित करते हुए 20 मे 2020 के अपने भाषण में पीएम मोदी ने कहा, "अब एक नई प्राणशक्ति, नई संकल्पशक्ति के साथ हमें आगे बढ़ना है." इस वक्तव्य के साथ देश को आत्मनिर्भर होने का सुझाव दिया था। और उसी समय आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कोरोना संकट के इस दौर में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये के राहत पैकेज का ऐलान किया था. इस पैकेज को आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान का नाम दिया गया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का कहना है कि, इस बड़े राहत पैकेज से भारत में लोगों को कामकाज करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और यह कोशिश की जाएगी कि अगले कुछ सालों में भारत अपनी जरूरत की अधिकतर चीजों के लिए खुद पर निर्भर हो जाए। इस कारण अभियान का नाम आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान रखा गया है। पीएम मोदी का 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान', उनकी अवधारणा के अनुसार एक महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना है जिसका उद्देश्य सिर्फ कोविड-19 महामारी के दुष्प्रभावों से लड़ना नहीं, बल्कि भविष्य के भारत का पुनर्निर्माण करना है।

आत्मनिर्भरता क्या है?

आत्मनिर्भरता जो स्वयं को स्वयंपूर्ण करती है। व्यक्ति किसी दुसरे पर निर्भर नहीं होती, और यह स्वयंपूर्णता, आत्मनिर्भरता भारत वर्ष प्राचीन काल से समजता आया है। 2500 वर्ष पूर्व महामानव तथागत गौतम बुद्ध ने "अप्प दीप भव" कहकर यही बात उस समय के नागरिकोंको बताई थी। गौतम बुद्ध कहते थे स्वयम् ही अपना प्रकाश बनो। बुद्ध की यह बात इसलिये अधिक यथार्थ थी कारण, बुद्ध सभी नागरिकोंको को संसार छोड़ने को नहीं कहते थे, अपितु संसार में रहकर भी नागरिक अपने कर्तव्य को पूर्ण रूप देकर, अपने शील का, सदाचार का मार्ग अपनाता रहे यही चाहते थे।

2500 साल पूर्व भी गौतम बुद्ध के समय में ऐसे ही एक महामारी का सामना करना पड़ा था। उस समय गौतम बुद्ध ने रतन सुत का पठन किया था, जिस में वे मानव के सारे दुखों की समाप्ति हो ऐसी प्रार्थना करते हैं।

आज प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा विशेष पैकेज की घोषणा की गई। मैं समझता हूँ रतनसुत मानव विकास में सहाय्यभूत होने के लिए एक अध्यात्मिक पैकेजही था।

समकालीन आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान : विशेष विंदू

- प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने covid-19 महामारी के वर्तमान में महामारी के पूर्व तथा महामारी के पश्चात के विश्व के संदर्भ में बात करते हुए कहा था कि 21 वीं सदी में हमें अपने भारत के सपने को साकार करने के लिए देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना आवश्यक है



- विशेष रूप से प्रधानमंत्री ने बात को पर अधिक बदल गया था जिओ भारत के नागरिकों को संभवतः आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त करे इसलिये वो कहते हैं की भारत को covid-19 इस महामारी के संकट को संकट के रूप में नहीं बल्कि एक अवसर के रूप में देखना चाहिए.

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के विशेष कारण

- समकालीन ग्लोबलायझेशन के युग में आत्मनिर्भरता जिसे हम सेल्फ रिलायन्स भी कहते हैं उसकी परिभाषा में बहुत सारा अंतर आया है. वह आत्मकेंद्रीता नहीं है उससे परे उसका अर्थ है इसी कारण वश हमें आत्मनिर्भरता और आत्मकेंद्रीता में फरक करना सीखना होगा वरन वह और एक नये संकट के रूप में ऊभरकर आयेगा
- भारत सनातन काल से लेकर अब तक वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् संकल्पना में विश्वास करता है मराठी में संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने यह सारा संसार ही मेरा घर है (" हे विश्वची माझे घर") ऐसा विधान 12 वी सदी में ही किया था.
ओर इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती की भारत भी दुनिया का एक हिस्सा है और जब दुनिया का कोई भी देश प्रगती करता है तो वह दुनिया के , विश्व के प्रगती में भी सहाय्यक ठहरता है अतः भारत प्रगती करता है तो ऐसा करके वह विश्व के प्रगती में भी योगदान देता है
- 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के निर्माण में वैश्वीकरण का बहिष्करण नहीं किया जाएगा अपितु दुनिया के विकास में मदद की जाएगी।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी बोले, "हाल में सरकार ने कोरोना संकट से जुड़ी जो आर्थिक घोषणाएं की थीं, जो रिजर्व बैंक के फैसले थे और आज जिस आर्थिक पैकेज का ऐलान हो रहा है, उसे जोड़ दें तो ये करीब-करीब 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है. ये पैकेज भारत की जीडीपी का करीब-करीब 10 प्रतिशत है. 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये का ये पैकेज, 2020 में देश की विकास यात्रा को, आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान को एक नई गति देगा."

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के चरण

मिशन को दो चरणों में लागू किया जाएगा

- प्रथम चरण
 - इसमें चिकित्सा, वस्त्र, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लास्टिक, खिलौने जैसे क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा ताकि स्थानीय विनिर्माण और निर्यात को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।
- द्वितीय चरण
 - किसान होंगे आत्मनिर्भर

कोरोनावायरस के बढ़ते संकट के इस दौर में सबसे बड़ी मार किसानों पर पड़ी है. इस हिसाब से आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान में तीन करोड़ किसानों को 4.22 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कृषि लोन दिया गया है. इसमें 3 महीने तक उन्हें लोन वापस करने की जरूरत नहीं है. इसके साथ ही इंटरैस्ट सर्वेंशन और तुरंत लोन चुकाने के इंसेंटिव के रूप में मिलने वाली सुविधा 31 मई 2020 तक बढ़ा दी गई है.



आत्मनिर्भर किसान, समृद्ध भारत

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान में मोदी सरकार ने किसानों और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के हाथ में अधिक पैसे पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है। सरकार ने बताया है कि मार्च और अप्रैल के बीच 86,600 करोड़ रुपये के 63 लाख लोन कृषि क्षेत्र में दिए गए हैं। इसके साथ ही सहकारी बैंक और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की रिफाइनंसिंग के लिए नाबार्ड ने 29,500 करोड़ दिए हैं। इसके साथ ही राज्यों को रूरल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड के लिए 4200 करोड़ की मदद दी गई है।

शहरी गरीब बनेंगे आत्मनिर्भर

भारत सरकार ने बताया है कि पिछले 2 महीने के दौरान प्रवासी मजदूर और शहरी गरीब लोगों के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं जिससे उन्हें कोरोना के बाद के दौर में जीने में आसानी हो। इसमें प्रवासी मजदूर के रहने के लिए स्टेट डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फंड के रकम के उपयोग की इजाजत दी गई है जिससे कि उनके लिए खाने और पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सके। केंद्र सरकार ने राज्यों को 11000 करोड़ दिए हैं जिससे कि वह स्टेट डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फंड की मदद से इनके लिए काम कर सकें। अर्बन होमलेस सेंटर्स में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए दिन में तीन बार खाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। 12,000 सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप ने तीन करोड़ मास्क और सवा लाख लीटर सेनेटाइजर बनाए हैं। इसके माध्यम से भी शहरी गरीबों को काम उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश की गई है।

मनरेगा में बड़ा आवंटन

कोरोना वायरस के बढ़ते संक्रमण को रोकने के लिए किए गए लॉक डाउन के इस दौर में बहुत से प्रवासी मजदूर अपने घर वापस जा रहे हैं। उन्हें उनके घर पर ही काम मिल सके इसके लिए सरकार ने मनरेगा के माध्यम से बड़ी पहल की है। मोदी सरकार ने बताया है कि 13 मई तक मनरेगा में 14.62 करोड़ मानव दिवस काम बनाया गया है। इस तारीख तक वास्तव में मनरेगा पर खर्च 10,000 करोड़ हो चुका है। अब तक देश के 1.87 लाख ग्राम पंचायत में 2.33 करोड़ लोगों ने काम के लिए आवेदन किया था जिन्हें काम मिल गया है। पिछले साल की तुलना में इस साल मई में 50 फीसदी तक ज्यादा लोगों ने मनरेगा में काम के लिए आवेदन किया है।

नए लेबर कोड से मिलेगी मदद

केंद्र सरकार ने नया लेबर कोड लाकर श्रमिकों के हित में एक बड़ा काम किया है। सरकार ने कहा है कि नए लेबर कोड की वजह से पूरे देश में एक जैसी न्यूनतम मजदूरी की व्यवस्था करने में मदद मिल सकती है। इसके साथ ही सभी श्रमिकों को समय पर भुगतान कराने में भी मदद मिलने की उम्मीद है। इस समय न्यूनतम वेतन का फायदा सिर्फ 30 फीसदी श्रमिक उठा पाते हैं। इसके साथ ही सभी मजदूरों को नियुक्ति के लिए अपॉइंटमेंट लेटर दिया जाएगा। इसके साथ ही हर इम्प्लॉई का सालाना हेल्थ चेकअप अनिवार्य कर दिया जाएगा।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के पाँच स्तंभ**आत्मनिर्भर भारत पाँच स्तंभों पर खड़ा होगा**

- अर्थव्यवस्था (Economy)
 - जो वृद्धिशील परिवर्तन (Incremental Change) के स्थान पर बड़ी उछाल (Quantum Jump) पर आधारित हो;



- अवसंरचना (Infrastructure)
 - ऐसी अवसंरचना जो आधुनिक भारत की पहचान बने;
- प्रौद्योगिकी (Technology)
 - 21 वीं सदी प्रौद्योगिकी संचालित व्यवस्था पर आधारित प्रणाली;
- गतिशील जनसांख्यिकी (Vibrant Demography)
 - जो आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिये ऊर्जा का स्रोत है;
- मांग (Demand)
 - भारत की मांग और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये।

अर्थव्यवस्था

आलोचक इन पाँच स्तंभों के स्वास्थ्य को लेकर बहुत उत्साहित नहीं हैं। 2.7 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम पर बढ़ रही है जो इस पीढ़ी की अब तक की सबसे कम वृद्धि दर है। ग्लोबल सप्लाय चेन कमजोर पड़ी है। वैल्यू चेन हैं लेकिन ऐसी नहीं है जो चीन के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकें।

अर्थशास्त्रियों का कहना है कि भारत के पास करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को फिर खड़े करने का बहुत बड़ा काम है जो लॉकडाउन की वजह से वापस गरीबी-रेखा के नीचे चले गए हैं।

अवसंरचना (Infrastructure)

चीन के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए या भारत में निवेश करने के लिए चीन स्थित विदेशी कंपनियों को आकर्षित करने के लिए भारत को विश्व स्तर के बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण करना होगा। भूमि, पानी और बिजली में सुधारों की ज़रूरत है।

भारत में विदेशी कंपनियों के लिए हमेशा से एक बाधा बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी रही है। आलोचकों का कहना है कि मोदी सरकार को अब तक 6 साल हो चुके हैं लेकिन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के प्रोजेक्ट्स अभी भी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के प्रोजेक्ट्स में सालों लग जाते हैं और भारत के पास अब इतना समय नहीं है।

प्रौद्योगिकी (Technology)

पीएम ने प्रौद्योगिकी के इष्टतम उपयोग की बात कही है। उनकी सरकार ने कुछ सही कदम उठाये हैं जिसमें अत्याधुनिक तकनीक को अपनाना और समाज में डिजिटल तकनीक का उपयोग बढ़ाना शामिल है। यह अर्थव्यवस्था का चालक साबित हो सकता है।

जीवंत लोकतंत्र यानी गतिशील जनसांख्यिकी (Vibrant Demography)

विश्लेषकों का दावा है कि मोदी-काल में लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य बहुत हद तक मिट चुके हैं।

लेकिन लोकतंत्र भारत की मुख्य ताकत है और जहाँ चीन भारत का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है।

वो उद्यमी और निर्माता जो लोकतंत्र, मानवाधिकार और बाल शोषण के उन्मूलन को महत्व देते हैं, वो साम्यवादी चीन के स्थान पर भारत के साथ डील करना चाहेंगे।

मांग (Demand)

वास्तव में, भारत का घरेलू बाज़ार निवेशकों के लिए सबसे आकर्षक पेशकशों में से एक है।



वर्तमान में डिमांड हल्की है, लेकिन विश्लेषकों का कहना है कि कोविड-19 के बाद की दुनिया में एक बार फिर भारत को शुरुआत करनी होगी जिसके लिए कई छोटे और मध्यम उद्यमियों को सरकारी प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता होगी।

और अच्छी खबर ये है कि पीएम मोदी भी इस बात को मान रहे हैं कि आत्म-निर्भरता केवल एसएमई (छोटे और मझौले उद्योगों) की मदद से ही हासिल की जा सकती है।

मोदी सरकार 'देश के आत्म-निर्भरता' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए एक अभियान शुरू कर रही है।

इसमें बड़े नेताओं के साथ-साथ तालुका स्तर के पार्टी सदस्यों को भी शामिल किया जा रहा है जो सोशल मीडिया पर पीएम के संदेश को प्रसारित करने और टीवी समाचार चैनलों पर साक्षात्कारों में दिखाई देंगे। उद्योगों के लिये विशेष प्रोत्साहन

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग' के लिये क्रेडिट गारंटी

(Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises- MSMEs)

- हाल ही में MSMEs तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिये सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न क्रेडिट गारंटी योजनाओं की घोषणा की गई।
- क्रेडिट गारंटी
- बैंकों द्वारा MSMEs को दिया जाने वाला अधिकतर ऋण MSMEs की परिसंपत्तियों (संपार्थिक के रूप में) के आधार पर दिया जाता है। लेकिन किसी संकट के समय इस संपत्ति की कीमतों में गिरावट हो सकती है तथा इससे MSMEs की ऋण लेने की क्षमता बाधित हो सकती है। अर्थात् किसी संकट के समय परिसंपत्तियों की कीमतों में गिरावट होने से बैंक इन उद्यमों की ऋण देना कम कर देते हैं।
- सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में बैंकों को क्रेडिट गारंटी दी जाती है कि यदि MSMEs उद्यम ऋण चुकाने में सक्षम नहीं होते हैं तो ऋण सरकार द्वारा चुकाया जाएगा। उदाहरणतया यदि सरकार द्वारा एक फर्म को 1 करोड़ रुपए तक के ऋण पर 100% क्रेडिट गारंटी दी जाती है इसका मतलब है कि बैंक उस फर्म को 1 करोड़ रुपए उधार दे सकता है। यदि फर्म वापस भुगतान करने में विफल रहती है, तो सरकार 1 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान बैंकों को करेगी।

MSMEs की परिभाषा में बदलाव

- परिभाषा में बदलाव क्यों?
- MSME की परिभाषा में बदलाव किया गया है क्योंकि 'आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण' के अनुसार लघु उद्यम लघु ही बने रहना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इससे इन उद्योगों को अनेक लाभ मिलते हैं। अतः MSME की परिभाषा में बदलाव की लगातार मांग की जा रही है।
- परिभाषा के नवीन मापदंड
- निवेश सीमा को संशोधित किया गया है।
- कंपनी के टर्नओवर को मापदंड के रूप में जोड़ा गया है।
- निर्माण और सेवा क्षेत्र के बीच अंतर को समाप्त किया गया है।
- हालाँकि नवीन परिभाषा के लिये अभी आवश्यक कानूनों में संशोधन करना होगा।



मौजूदा MSME वर्गीकरण			
मानदंड: संयंत्र एवं मशीनरी या उपकरण में निवेश			
वर्गीकरण	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम
विनिर्माण उद्यम	निवेश < 25 लाख रुपए	निवेश < 5 करोड़ रुपए	निवेश < 10 करोड़ रुपए
सेवा उद्यम	निवेश < 10 लाख रुपए	निवेश < 2 करोड़ रुपए	निवेश < 5 करोड़ रुपए

संशोधित MSME वर्गीकरण			
समग्र मानदंड (Composite Criteria): निवेश और वार्षिक कारोबार (टर्नओवर)			
वर्गीकरण	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम
विनिर्माण और सेवा	निवेश < 1 करोड़ रुपए और टर्नओवर < 5 करोड़ रुपए	निवेश < 10 करोड़ रुपए और टर्नओवर < 50 करोड़ रुपए	निवेश < 20 करोड़ रुपए और टर्नओवर < 100 करोड़ रुपए

नवीन परिभाषा की आलोचना

- MSMEs की नवीन परिभाषा से उद्यमों को उनके आकार के कारण प्राप्त होने वाले लाभ संबंधी समस्या का समाधान संभव हो पाएगा।
- हालाँकि इस बदलाव की आलोचना की जा रही है, क्योंकि नवीन MSME की परिभाषा वैश्विक स्तर के अनुसार होती चाहिये। नवीन परिभाषा में 5 करोड़ रुपए तक के टर्नओवर वाली कंपनियों को लघु माना जाएगा परंतु वैश्विक स्तर पर 75 करोड़ रुपए तक के टर्नओवर वाले उद्यमों को लघु माना जाता है।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान आर्थिक पैकेज का विश्लेषण: कुछ प्रश्न (कमियाँ)

प्रधानमंत्री ने आत्मनिर्भर भारत निर्माण की दिशा में विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज की घोषणा की है। यह पैकेज COVID-19 महामारी की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा की गई पूर्व घोषणाओं तथा RBI द्वारा लिये गए निर्णयों को मिलाकर 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है, जो भारत की 'सकल घरेलू उत्पाद' (Gross domestic product- GDP) के लगभग 10% के बराबर है। पैकेज में भूमि, श्रम, तरलता और कानूनों (Land, Labor, Liquidity and Laws) पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाएगा। लेकिन उस पर भी कुछ प्रश्न उपस्थित हो रहे हैं

- घोषित किया गया पैकेज वास्तविकता में घोषित मूल्य से बहुत कम माना जा रहा है क्योंकि इसमें सरकार के 'राजकोषीय' पैकेज के हिस्से के रूप में RBI द्वारा पूर्व में की गई घोषणाओं को भी शामिल किया गया है।
- सरकार द्वारा पैकेज के तहत घोषित प्रत्यक्ष उपायों में सब्सिडी, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण, वेतन का भुगतान आदि शामिल होते हैं। जिसका लाभ वास्तविक लाभार्थी को सीधे प्राप्त होता है। परंतु सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली अप्रत्यक्ष सहायता जैसे 'भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक' के ऋण सुगमता उपायों का लाभ सीधे लाभार्थी तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है।

- RBI द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता को बैंक ऋण देने के बजाय पुनः RBI के पास सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं। हाल ही में भारतीय बैंकों ने केंद्रीय बैंक में 8.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए जमा किये हैं।
- इस प्रकार घोषित राशि GDP के 10% होने के बावजूद GDP के 5% से भी कम राशि प्रत्यक्ष रूप में लोगों तक पहुँचने होने की उम्मीद है।

विरोधी सूर तथा निष्कर्ष

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 'एक आत्मनिर्भर भारत के निर्माण' का वादा किया है।

भारत में 'स्वदेशी' एक विचार के रूप में देखा जाता है, जो भारत की संरक्षणवादी अर्थव्यवस्था का आर्थिक मॉडल रहा और राष्ट्रवादी तबका इस विचार की वकालत भी करता रहा है, लेकिन पीएम मोदी ने अपने भाषण में कहीं भी 'स्वदेशी' शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया।

जबकि आत्म-निर्भर भारत बनाने का पीएम मोदी का विचार 'स्वदेशी' के काफी करीब दिखता है और उन्होंने अपने संबोधन में खादी ग्राम उद्योग के उत्पादों की अच्छी बिक्री का जिक्र भी किया।

दशकों तक, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दुनिया के लिए खुली नहीं थी। बाहरी दुनिया पर संदेह और आत्मविश्वास में कमी भी थी। पिछली शताब्दी के अंतिम चार दशकों के भारत ने स्वदेशी मॉडल पर भरोसा करते हुए पाँच साल की नियोजित अर्थव्यवस्था का अनुसरण किया और 2.5 से 3 प्रतिशत विकास दर के साथ वृद्धि की जिसे कभी 'विकास की हिंदू दर' के रूप में भी जाना जाता था।

अंत में, भारत को अपने आर्थिक संकटों की वजह से साल 1991 में बाहरी दुनिया के लिए अपने दरवाजे खोलने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा।

आज भारत एक बार फिर 'आत्म-निर्भर' बनने के लिए भीतर की ओर देख रहा है। भले ही मोदी ने दावा किया है कि उनकी आत्म-निर्भरता वाली बात का मतलब दुनिया से कनेक्शन तोड़ लेना नहीं है, पर मोदी जो कह रहे हैं उसे निभा पाना आसान नहीं होगा, खासतौर पर वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के ऐसे दौर में, जब अमरीका के स्टॉक मार्केट की हर एक हलचल चीन और भारत के बाजारों पर सीधा असर डालती है।

इसके अलावा, स्थानीय उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने और उन्हें प्रतिस्पर्धा में खड़ा करने के लिए स्थानीय उद्यमियों और निर्माताओं को कुछ सुरक्षा राशि भी देनी होगी जिससे विश्व व्यापार संगठन के सदस्यों के साथ भारत का सीधा टकराव होगा।

हालांकि, एक सूत्र ने पीएम मोदी के आत्म-निर्भरता के दृष्टिकोण को बहुत अलग बताया।

उन्होंने कहा, "भारत के लिए पीएम मोदी के दृष्टिकोण में आत्मनिर्भरता ना तो बहिष्करण है और ना ही अलगाववादी रवैया। जोर इस बात पर है कि दक्षता में सुधार किया जाये। इसके अलावा दुनिया के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करते हुए दुनिया की मदद करना मोदी सरकार का विचार है।"

लेकिन 'स्वदेशी जागरण मंच' के कहते हैं कि "कोरोना महामारी के बाद आर्थिक राष्ट्रवाद सभी देशों में आएगा।"

आरएसएस से जुड़ी इस संस्था ने पीएम मोदी के आत्म-निर्भर बनने के विचार का स्वागत किया है।

'स्वदेशी जागरण मंच' ने कहा, "हम तो वर्षों से आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशी मॉडल की वकालत कर रहे हैं।"



राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप पहले से ही 'अमरीका फ़र्स्ट' यानी 'अमरीका को प्राथमिकता' की नीति का पालन कर रहे हैं और भारत अमरीका के साथ व्यापार या शुल्क आदि से संबंधित विवाद का सामना नहीं कर सकता.

डोनाल्ड ट्रंप 25 फ़रवरी को अपनी पहली भारत यात्रा के दौरान भारत की सीमा-शुल्क की दरों के बारे में सीधी बात कह चुके हैं. उन्होंने कहा था, "भारत में शायद दुनिया में सबसे अधिक टैरिफ़ हैं और इन्हें कम से कम अमरीका के साथ रोका जाना चाहिए."

अपने संबोधन में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने कहा था कि 'हमें लोकल चीज़ों को लेकर वोकल होना चाहिए.' यानी भारतीयों को स्थानीय चीज़ों के बारे में ज्यादा बात करनी चाहिए, खुलकर बात करनी चाहिए.

एक नारे के रूप में यह सुनना बहुत अच्छा लगता है. आत्म-निर्भरता जैसे भी हर देश का एक वांछित सपना है. लेकिन इस काम के क्रियान्वयन में मोदी लड़खड़ा सकते हैं, जैसे उनके खास प्रोजेक्ट 'मेक इन इंडिया' के संबंध में देखा गया.

भारत सरकार का 'मेक इन इंडिया' प्रोजेक्ट भारत को मैन्युफैक्चरिंग का हब बनाने में विफल रहा है जो इस प्रोजेक्ट का घोषित उद्देश्य था.

जैसा कि कुछ आलोचकों ने कहा भी है कि "मोदी वादा कुछ ज्यादा और डिलीवरी थोड़ी कम करते हैं."

भारत को जैसे कृषिप्रधान देश मानते हैं बिल्कुल वैसे ही वह कलाकारों का देश भी है। काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक न जाने कितने ऐसी कलायें प्रस्तुत कि जाती हैं जो बिना किसी प्रसिद्धी के गुमनाम कलाकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं। कोरोना के कारण हमने देश बंद करते ही इन कलाकारों की कला की प्रस्तुती भी बंद हो गयी, जिस कारण वह भी अपने उदरभरण के लिये असहाय हो गये थे। क्या मोदी जी के मन में उनके लिये कुछ योजना है? उन्हें कैसे आत्मनिर्भर बनायेंगे?

प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने पूरे भाषण में 'देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने' पर सारा ज़ोर दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं बताया कि इसे संभव कैसे किया जाएगा. उन्होंने कुछ संकेत ज़रूर दिये, जैसे उन्होंने कहा कि ये पाँच स्तंभों पर आधारित होगा: अर्थव्यवस्था, बुनियादी ढाँचा, प्रणाली, जीवन्त लोकतंत्र और माँग.

पर क्या भारत में ये स्तंभ अच्छी स्थिति में हैं? क्या वे मज़बूत हैं? यह प्रश्न आज भी अनुत्तरित है, हमें इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर मिल जायेंगे तो संभव है कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायें।

संदर्भ सूची

- विकिपीडिया
- यू ट्यूब
- त्रीपिटक
- ज्ञानेश्वरी



The study and evaluation of Government schemes for BPL families in Maharashtra

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Abstract: Poverty exists not only in India but its presence is worldwide. Poverty creates social as well as economical problems in society. Poverty is focused as hurdle into development. Government spent maximum budget for poverty reduction programs. Eradication of poverty has been one of the guiding principles of the planning process in our country. Improvements in the living standards of people and the provision of a decent standard of living have been prominent objectives of the successive five year plans. Identification of the poor and initiation of specific programmes that address differential needs of people steeped in poverty have been the distinguishing features of all the five-year plans. In order to reduce poverty, Government implemented scheme like Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Janani Suraksha Yojana, Mahatma Phule Jan Arogya Yojna (MPJY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). So this paper is an attempt to study Government schemes for BPL families in Maharashtra for poverty eradication.

Key words: Poverty, Below Poverty Families, Government schemes

1. INTRODUCTION:

Since India became part of the global economy and underwent economic reform in 1991, its economy is growing at a faster rate of nearly 10 per cent per annum. In the process, India has become the fourth largest economy in the world. In the last two decades, a significant proportion of the population across the country has reaped the benefits of this economic growth. They have become the part of global economy and market, and their lives have transformed into one of global citizens with all the comforts and luxury in life. Apart from this burgeoning middle class in the country, the economic growth seemed to have touched the lives of the poor also. According to the National Sample Survey results, people living below poverty line have dramatically come down during the post economic reform era. Poverty alleviation programmes have assumed relevance as it is proved globally that the so-called 'trickle-down effect' does not work in all the societies and India is no exception to this. In recent times, there has been a significant shift in focus in the poverty literature away from the 'trickle-down' concept of growth towards the idea of 'pro-poor growth', which enables the poor to actively participate in and benefit from economic activities. Hence, the strategy of targeting the poor was adopted in India and the economic philosophy behind these special programmes was that special preferential treatment was necessary to enable the poor to participate in economic development. Inclusive growth also focuses on productive employment for the excluded groups. Poverty alleviation programmes have been designed from time to time to enlarge the income-earning opportunities for the poor. The programmes and schemes have been modified, consolidated, expanded and improved over time. These programmes are broadly classified into: The targeted programmes fall into four broad categories: (i) self-employment programmes (ii) wage employment programmes (iii) direct cash transfers to the targeted groups and (iv) Public distribution system (PDS). There are numerous centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) under the first three categories which are designed by the Centre, administered by the Ministry of Rural Development, but implemented by the States with States generally contributing 25% to their cost. In addition, some State governments have their own schemes. The multiplicity of the programs is advocated on the grounds of multi-dimensionality of poverty and regional variations in the efficacy of the delivery system. There is also recognition that it is problematic to close a scheme even if it is cost ineffective because of adverse publicity associated with the closure.

How much government expenditure has been made on these schemes and how many below poverty families benefited from these scheme, all has been studied in this research paper.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To study whether proper implementation of schemes for BPL families is done or not
- To study whether the number of beneficiaries has been increased or not?
- To monitor and evaluate poverty reduction policies.
- Study of Government schemes expenditure to eradicate poverty.



Government of India aims at bringing down people below poverty line to the extent of 10%. Following programmes have been introduced by the Government of India for solving the problems.

Indira Awas Yojna:

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 to construct houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with Central and State share in the ratio 75:25. The Government of India has fixed the cost of construction at Rs.70,000 per house from 1st April, 2013, however, Government of Maharashtra has increased the total cost of each house to Rs. one lakh and provides the additional amount required to construct the house.

Table 1 Expenditure on Indira Awas Yojna (2012-13 to 2015-16)

Year	Target	Achieved	Cost(Crore)
2012-13	166106	145764	1107.54
2013-14	137314	128135	1340.57
2014-15	171722	38108	707.04
2015-16	157260	100807	1368
Total	632402	412811	4523.15

It seems through above table that, there was increase in expenditure on this scheme from 2012-13 to 2013-2014 which resulted the number of beneficiaries increased. The target has been achieved in the year 2013-14 though expenditure was high. In the year 2014-15 the target has not achieved though expenditure was low and beneficiaries in less number. The beneficiaries and expenditure increases in the year 2015-16.

Janani Suraksha Yojna:

Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries in rural and urban areas to reduce infant and maternal mortality in BPL, SC and ST families. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 700 per beneficiary in rural areas and Rs.600 per beneficiary in urban areas is given within seven days after delivery in the institutions. While, for delivery at home by SBA, Rs. 500 is given to the beneficiary in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by caesarean, up to Rs. 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure incurred. Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana is given Table number 2.

Table 2 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojna

Year	Expenditure (Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)
2012-13	34.41	3.64
2013-14	44.55	4.03
2014-15	46.53	3.48
2015-16	46.96	3.39
2016-17	41.77	2.81
2017-18	45.50	2.48
2018-19	45.35	2.36
Total	305.07	22.19

From above table, it is seen that government has increased the amount of expenditure but the ratio of people benefited got reduced in past years.

Mahatma Phule JanArogya Yojna(MPJY):

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana, erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana is being implemented in the State in collaboration with the National Insurance Company to provide cashless medical facilities for treating patients holding yellow ration card (BPL families, beneficiaries of antyodaya & annapurna scheme), APL families holding saffron ration card and white ration card holding farmer families from 14 farmer suicide prone districts (Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Amravati, Akola, Washim, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Wardha) with identified diseases. The scheme provides 971 types of tertiary care and high expended surgeries/therapies along with 121 follow up procedures in 30 identified specialised categories. The scheme provides coverage for meeting all expenses relating to hospitalisation of beneficiary up to Rs. 1.5 lakh & in case of renal transplant surgery Rs.2.5 lakh per family per year. A cashless medical facility through 492 empanelled hospitals is provided under the scheme. The scheme is completely paperless and beneficiaries holding valid ration card and photo identity proof can avail treatment in any of the empanelled hospitals across the State. During 2017-18, total number of surgeries and



therapies conducted were 4.95 lakh and an expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,006.72 crore. During 2018-19, total 5.51 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of Rs. 1,089.03 crore was incurred. It has been observed that during last three years the number of beneficiaries increases and government increased the amount expenditure for Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

MGNREGA was started in 2006-07 and extended to cover the whole country during the 11th Plan. With a people centred, demand-driven architecture, completely different from the earlier rural employment programmes, In financial year 2016-17, MGNREGA provided employment to 14.33 lakh households generating 7.09 crore person-days. In financial year 2017-18, MGNREGA provided employment to 16.98 lakh households generating 8.25 crore person-days and in financial year 2018-19, MGNREGA provided employment to 17.84 lakh households generating 8.37 crore person-days. From financial year 2016-17 to 2018-19 MGNREGA increases employment to maximum number of households.

3. CONCLUSION:

- 1) The housing facilities has been provided to BPL families due to proper implementation of Indira Awas Yojna.
- 2) Government focused on empowerment of women's of BPL families. The expenditure on Janani Suraksha Yojna is increases but the beneficiaries got reduced.
- 3) It has been observed that during last three years the number of beneficiaries increases and government increased the amount expenditure for Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana. This scheme is very useful to BPL families for solving their medical problem. The scheme is called successful amid some allegation of hospital directly or indirectly causing patients to incur out of pockets expenses of some part of the treatments.
- 4) MGNREGA successfully raised the negotiating power of agricultural labour, resulting in higher agricultural wages, improved economic outcomes leading to reduction in distress migration.

4. SUGGESTION:

Poverty is defined in terms of income, expenditure and nutritional value (calorie intake). According to government data, poverty is declining, but from this study we found that the life of person from BPL families is deteriorating. The elimination of poverty is not only related with declining in poverty. To eliminate the poverty, government should provide better shelter, medical facilities, drinking water facilities and education so that people living below poverty line can improve their lives. Poverty alleviation programmes should also address the issue of poverty from broader social and economic perspectives.

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AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES AND IT'S IMPORTANCE IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION:

The scope of agro-based industries in India is pretty high because of the fact that the country is predominantly dependent on agriculture. According to the statistical data for the year 2020, the agriculture sector in India contributes about 18% to India's GDP. Also, approximately 42% of the Indian population is employed in the agricultural sector alone. The share of the population employed in the agriculture sector has been declining year after year because of various reasons. However, it still remains the largest sector employing the majority of the population.

Agro-based industry is regarded as the sunrise sector of the Indian economy because of its huge potential for growth, likely socio economic impact, specifically on employment and income generation and for the ability to generally keep itself recession proof. Also, approximately 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and agro-based industries. According to the economic survey 2014-15, conducted by the Central Statistical Office, agrobased industries consistently grew in India during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. Some estimates also suggest that in developed economies, approximately 14% of the total workforce engages in the agro-processing sector directly or indirectly, whereas in India, only about 3% of the workforce finds employment in this sector. The data highlighted above reveals the underdeveloped state and the vast potential of growth in this sector.

Top 6 Agro-based Industries in India – Overview :

In the section above, we broadly classified agro-based industries into agro-produce processing units, agro-produce manufacturing units, agro-inputs manufacturing units and agro service centres, based on the nature of work performed by them. In this section, we will learn about some of the major agro-based industries in India.

1. Textile Industry :

The textile industry is concerned with the design, production, distribution or marketing of yarn, fabrics, or ready made clothing. It consists of units manufacturing cotton textiles, woollen textiles, silk textiles, synthetic fibers and jute textiles. The industry plays an important role in India's economy because it is the biggest employer in the country after agriculture.

Also, it provides direct and indirect employment to around 10.5 crore people. India is also the second-largest manufacturer and exporter of textiles and clothing in the world, with a share of 5% of the total global trade. It contributed 12% to India's total exports in 2018-19. The US and the European Union are the two largest markets for Indian textile exporters, followed by various Asian countries and the Middle East. The largest textile companies in India include Arvind Ltd, Vardhman Textiles Ltd, Welspun India Ltd, Raymond Ltd and Trident Ltd among others.

The size of India's textile and apparel market was USD 108.5 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach USD 226 billion by 2023, growing at a CAGR of 8.7% between 2009 and 2023. The GOI has introduced various policy initiatives and programmes for the development of the textile industry, some of which include (i) Scheme for integrated textile parks, (ii) National Handicraft Development Program (NHDP), (iii) North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) and (iv) Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS).



2. Sugar Industry :

The sugar industry is responsible for the supply of sugar, which is considered as an integral part of the human diet. India fell back to second place in sugar production during 2019-20, narrowly losing the top spot to Brazil. India produced 28.9 million metric tonnes of sugar, which is roughly 17% of the world's total sugar production of 166.18 million metric tonnes. Today, the sugar industry's annual output is worth approximately INR 80,000 crores. Sugar production is expected to rise by 17% in 2020-21 and the domestic consumption is forecast to hit a new record of 28.5 million tonnes. The leading sugar manufacturing companies in India and the world include Eid Parry (India) Ltd, Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd, BalrampurChini Mills Ltd, Triveni Engineering and Industries Ltd and Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd among others.

The GOI has undertaken several initiatives to improve the financial health of the sugar industry, some of which include (i) de-regulation of the sugar sector, (ii) Ethanol Blended Petrol Program (EBP), (iii) Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar undertakings (SEFASU-2014), (iv) soft loans to sugar mills to facilitate clearance of cane price arrears, (v) Minimum indicative Export Quotas (MIEQ), (vi) production subsidy and (vii) imposition of stock holding limits on sugar mills.

3. Vegetable Oil Industry :

The Indian vegetable oil industry accounts for about 5% of the world's vegetable oil production. India is the largest consumer of edible oils in the world. The estimated domestic demand for vegetable oil is over 23 million tonnes, which is predominantly met by imports. Also, India is currently the biggest importer of edible oils in the world with an import of 15 million tonnes annually, which is about 14% of the world's total vegetable oil imports. The industry occupies a distinct position in the Indian economy because it provides job opportunities to millions of people, achieves an average domestic turnover of USD 10 billion per annum and earns a foreign exchange of USD 90 million per annum. The leading brands of edible oils in India include Fortune by Adani Group, Saffola by Marico, Sundrop by Agro Tech Foods, Dhara by Mother Dairy and Dalda by Bunge Limited among others.

Vegetable oil processing will remain one of the largest industrial segments in India because of an exponential increase in domestic demands and exports.

In order to increase the production of edible oil in the country and to reduce the dependence on imports, the GOI has proposed/introduced several measures, some of which include (i) tax concessions for companies engaged in oilseeds farming, (ii) promoting oil palm cultivation under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and (iii) preparing 'zero edible oil import' plans.

4. Tea Industry :

Tea is the second most consumed liquid in the world after water. Between 2014-18, the global tea production increased at a CAGR of 2.97%. As of 2019, India was the secondlargest tea producer in the world with a total production of 1,339.70 million kgs. Also, India is one of the world's largest consumers of tea, with about three-fourths of the total production consumed locally. The tea industry holds a special place in the Indian economy because it employs a total workforce of over 2 million people. The industry also earns much needed foreign exchange for the country with exports of USD 830.90 million in FY 2019 and USD 826.47 million in FY 2020. The leading tea manufacturers & exporters in India include Tata

Global Beverages, Goodricke Group, Dhunseri Petrochem & Tea Limited, Jay Shree Tea and Assam Company India Limited among others.

The growth of the Indian tea industry has always been remarkable. Based on the current level of



production, the global tea production is expected to increase at a CAGR of 2.65% between 2019-25. In case of India, the tea production and consumption is expected to increase at a CAGR of 2.88% and 2.25% respectively between 2019-25. Also, the revenue earnings of the tea industry are also expected to grow at a CAGR of 6.23% between 2019-25. In light of the above, the Indian Tea Association has requested the GOI to handle the rising costs, stagnated prices, take over the PF contribution of workers for a period of 3 years and introduce other measures in order to provide relief to the Indian tea industry.

5. Coffee Industry :

India has always been a tea-loving country, however, over the last two decades, we have witnessed an unprecedented rise in the number of coffee lovers because of a number of reasons such as (i) increase in disposable incomes (coffee is considered more expensive than tea), (ii) global exposure, (iii) digital media penetrations and (iv) lifestyle changes among others. The increase in coffee consumption ignited a cafe culture in India and saw major brands like Cafe Coffee Day, Costa Coffee and Starbucks setting up numerous outlets across the country.

India is the sixth-largest producer and the fifth-largest exporter of coffee in the world. The coffee production stood at 2,99,300 million tonnes during 2019-20, which was 3.14% of the total global coffee production. India exports 70% of its domestic coffee production, with an export of USD 738.90 million during 2019-20.

The top 5 importers of Indian coffee during 2018-19 were Italy (21.63%), Germany (9%), Russian Federation (6.3%), Belgium (5.24%) and Turkey (4.17%). The coffee industry occupies an important position in the Indian economy because it provides direct and indirect employment to over a million people and earns a foreign exchange to the tune of about 4,000 crores. Some of the best coffee brands in India include Blue Tokai, Davidoff, Starbucks, Nescafe and Cafe Coffee Day among others.

Buy-Harvestor :

There is a huge potential for the coffee industry because of a rise in the domestic consumption of coffee. Rural India is today evolving in every aspect. If brands are able to penetrate and create a connection with rural India, then the coffee industry stands to witness an exponential growth in the overall domestic consumption of coffee.

6. Leather Goods Industry :

Leather is one of the most widely traded commodities globally. The demand for leather is driven by the fashion, furniture, interior design and automotive industries. The Indian Leather industry accounts for around 12.93% of the world's leather production of hides/skins. Also, the total exports of leather and leather products from India stood at USD 5.07 billion in 2019-20. The major markets for Indian exports included USA (17.22%), Germany (11.98%), UK (10.43%), Italy (6.33%) and France (5.94%). The industry occupies an important position in the Indian economy because it provides employment to 4.42 million people. Also, it is among the top ten foreign exchange earners for the country. The top leather exporters in India include Tata International Ltd, Florind Shoes Ltd, Mirza Tanners Ltd, Hindustan Lever Ltd and Indian Leather Footwear Industry among others.

The global leather industry is in the process of shifting its manufacturing base from developed to developing nations. This provides increased opportunities for employment and flow of foreign direct investment in India. The GOI has also identified the industry as one of the 12 focus sectors because of its growth potential. It has undertaken several initiatives for aiding the growth of the Indian leather goods industry. Some of these measures include:

- (i) provide placement linked skill development training to unemployed youth.

(ii) providing assistance for the establishment of two new branches of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) at Banur (Punjab) and Ankleshwar (Gujrat) to augment institutional infrastructure.

(iii) providing approval for setting up Mega Leather Cluster (MLC) at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, and

(iv) allowing duty free imports of hides and skins from anywhere in the world.

CONCLUSION :

- Agro-industry encompasses not only the activities that utilize raw materials sourced from agriculture, but also those provide input for modern agronomic practices.
- Based on the input-output linkages and the interdependence between agriculture and industry, agro industries can be of two types- (a) processing industries or agro-based industries and (b) input supply industries or agro-industries.
- The inherent advantages of agri-industries are optimal utilization of local agri-resources, mobilization of investment on a large scale, creation of job opportunity, prevention of distress rural-urban migration and reduction of disparity across sectors and regions.
- Agri-based industries confirm to the notion of competitive advantage both within and outside the country. They can play a role of a safety valve to absorb surplus rural labour and can address the problem of large scale unemployment/disguised employment in rural areas. • The challenge here is how effectively the government implements its schemes and policy interventions so as to ensure an all – round industrial growth in rural areas without undermining the identity of village, its socio – economic structure, agri-production systems and the basic agri-manufacturing characteristics.

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SARASWATI

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Special Issue Editor

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**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,
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"India that is Bharat shall be union of states" या भारतीय संविधानाच्या पहिल्या कलमाने या प्रदेशाचे नाव आणि स्वरूप स्पष्ट केलेले आहे. तदनुसार भारत हे एक राज्याचा संघ असेल असे स्पष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहे. त्यानुसार भारतातील सर्व राज्यांना संविधानिक कायदा बंधनकारक ठरविण्यात आलेला आहे. पण भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यावर इतर संस्थानाने भारताचे संविधान व कायदे स्विकारले ते जम्मू काश्मिर या राज्याने स्विकारले नाही. त्या राज्याला एक विशेष दर्जा देण्यात आलेला होता. जम्मू काश्मिर भारतीय संघ राज्यातील इतर राज्यासारखेच असले तरी त्याचा संविधानिक दर्जा इतर राज्यापेक्षा वेगळा होता. भारतीय राज्य घटनेतील राज्यविषयक तरतुदी जम्मू काश्मिरला लागू होत नाहीत. का तर त्याच्या वेगळेपणाची पालेमुळे इतिहासात सापडतात. जम्मू काश्मिर हे इंग्रजांच्या काळात एक संस्थान होते. इतर संस्थांनाप्रमाणे संलग्नतेचा करारनामा भारतासी केला. त्यानुसार संरक्षण, परराष्ट्र संबंध, संपर्क माध्यमे याबाबतीत भारताचे प्रभुत्व त्या राज्यावर प्रस्थापीत झाले.

खरे पाहू जाता संविधान निर्माते बाबासाहेबांना जम्मू काश्मिर बाबतचे असे मर्यादीत वर्चस्व मान्य नव्हते. तसे त्यांनी 370 कलमातील कोणत्याही तरतुदी जम्मू काश्मिरबाबत अंतर्भूत करणार नाहीत असे शेख अब्दुला यांना बजाविले होते. पण पंडीत नेहरू करवी शेख अब्दुलाने गोपाल स्वामी अयंगर यांच्या मार्फत ते कलम संविधानात घुसडविले. 370 कलमात अशी तरतुद आहे की, ठराविक दिवसापासून हे कलम जारी असण्याचे बंद होईल किंवा तेव्हापासून ते विनिर्दिष्ट अपवादासह व बदलासह जारी राहील. सदर कलमाच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रात वेळोवेळी बदल झालेले आहेत. मात्र संविधानातील नागरिकत्व, मुलभूत हक्क, राज्यातील उच्च न्यायालयाची कार्यक्षेत्र, निवडणूक प्रक्रिया आदी बाबी काही अपवादात्मक तरतुदींद्वारे या राज्यास लागू होतात. राष्ट्रपती-संसद यांचे अधिकार, निवडणूक आयोगाची कार्यपद्धती, महालेखापालांचे कार्यक्षेत्र (कॅग) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाची अधिकार व्याप्ती या बाबी भारताच्या मुळ राज्यघटनेत जशा आहेत तशा स्थितीत काश्मिरलाही लागू होतात. मात्र राज्य लोकसेवा आयोग, राज्यांतर्गत आणिबाणी लागू करणे राज्यांच्या सीमामध्ये बदल करणे, राज्यनितीची मार्गदर्शक तत्वे हे मुद्दे जशाच्या तसे काश्मिरला लागू होत नाहीत. याचा अर्थ असा की, जर हे या बाबींचा अवलंब करावयाचा असेल तर तो करण्यापूर्वी काश्मिरच्या विधानसभेची सहमती घेणे अनिवार्य होते. जम्मू काश्मिरच्या जनतेला सार्वमत घेण्याचे आश्वासन दिलेले होते. त्याचे काय? असा प्रश्नही उपस्थित केला जातो. मात्र असे सार्वमत घेताना संपूर्ण पारदर्शक वातावरण तसेच कोणताही दबाव नसतांना आणि सुरक्षित पद्धतीने घेण्याचे ठरविण्यात आलेले होते. महाराजा हरिसिंग यांनी कोणत्याही दबावाविना भारतात सामील होण्याची तयारी दर्शविलेली होती. पण शेख अब्दुला यांची भूमिका या विषयी संदिग्ध होती. तसेच पंतप्रधान पंडीत नेहरू हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रांमध्ये

गेलेले असल्यामुळे या कलमाची आणि काश्मिर भारतात यावे यासाठी काय उपाय योजना करावी असा पेच प्रसंग निर्माण झाला. अशा वेळी सरदार पटेल यांनी “इन्स्ट्रुमेंट ऑफ अॅक्शन” अर्थात सामीलनामा ही कल्पना मांडली. बाकीचे संस्थांनासाठी विलीननामा ही संकल्पना होती अशा पध्दतीने यशस्वी तोडगा काढला. काश्मिरी जनतेचे काही अधिकार अबाधित ठेवून व त्यांना सार्वमताची हममी देत काश्मिर भारतात सामिल करण्यात आले.

35 अे कलमानुसार असे स्पष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहे की, जम्मू काश्मिर मधील नागरिक तेव्हाच राज्याचा हिस्सा मानला जाईल जेव्हा त्याचा जन्म त्याच राज्यात होईल. इतर राज्यातील कोणताही नागरिक जम्मू काश्मिरमध्ये संपत्ती खरेदी करू शकत नाही किंवा तेथील नागरिक बनू शकत नाही. काही विचारवंतांच्या मते, घटनेचा काही भाग वगळणे व त्यात भर टाकणे यासाठी संविधानाच्या 368 कलमाचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो. मात्र कलम 368 ला वगळून 35 अे कलम लागू करण्यात आले. या कलमामुळे काश्मिरी जनतेला विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त झालेला आहे की, जो इतर राज्यातील नागरिकांना नाही.

370 आणि 35 अे ही कलमे 1919 च्या आध्यादेशाने रद्द करण्यात आलेली आहेत. यामुळे तेथील जनतेला व इतर जनतेलाही फायदा होईल असा ही एक मत प्रवाह आहे. तो असा की, काश्मिरमध्ये बहुसंख्य मुस्लिमांबरोबर (68.31 टक्के) 26 टक्के हिंदू आहेत. 0.90 टक्के बौद्ध आहेत इतर अनुसूचित जातीचे लोक 7.6 टक्के आहेत आणि त्याची स्थिती चांगली नाही. त्यांच्यावर तेथे अत्याचार होतात. तसेच काश्मिरमध्ये अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती बरोबरच ओबीसी लोक आहेत. त्यांना राजकीय, नोकरीत व शिक्षणात आरक्षण नाही. मंडळ आयोग लागू नव्हता, आरक्षण लागू नव्हते, अॅट्रॉसिटी अॅक् लागू नव्हता, तेथे इंडियन पिनल कोड लागू नव्हते तर रणबीर पिनल कोड नावाने फौजदारी कायदा होता. म्हणून हे कलम काढल्याने वरील सर्व कायदे त्या त्या संवर्गातील जनतेला मिळतील. राज्यांतर्गत शांतता व सुस्थिती प्राप्त होईल. तसेच इतर राज्यातील जनतेला काश्मिरमध्ये मालमत्ता खरेदी करता येऊ लागल्याने व्यापार व उद्दीमात वाढ होईल, पर्यटन व्यवसाय वाढेल

भारत सरकार काश्मिरवर 10 टक्के बजेट खर्च करते पण सरकारला यामागे उत्पन्न काहीच मिळत नाही. म्हणून 370 कलम रद्द केल्याने भारत सरकारला एक मोठे उत्पन्नाचे साधन मिळेल. सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे भारतीय संविधानाने समता, स्वतंत्र, बंधुता, या त्रिसुत्रीचा स्विकार केलेला आहे. तसेच भारतात मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदे व आयोग आहेत. म्हणून हे कलम रद्द केल्याने काश्मिरी जनतेपासून वरील बाबी हिरावून घेतल्यात असा कोणी ठपका ठेवणार नाही. महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे राज्य घटनेच्या पहिले कलम परिपूर्ण स्वरूपात आहे असे म्हणता येईल. जम्मू काश्मिर पाहिल्या कलमाप्रमाणे जरी भारतीय संघराज्याचा भाग असला तरी त्याचा घटनात्मक दर्जा हा वेगळा होता. पण भाजपाच्या मोदी सरकारने 370 आणि 35 अे

कलमे रद्द करून जम्मू काश्मिरला भारतीय संघ राज्याचा अविभाज्य घटक बनविले आहे. वरील



बाबीचा सारासार विचार करता मा. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मादी यांनी घटनाकारांना जे अपेक्षित होत तसेच कार्य केलेले आहे असेच म्हणावे लागेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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केंद्र-राज्य संबंध

डॉ. आघाव एन. बी.

किशोर कैलास बांबर्डे

• प्रस्तावना

भारतीय संविधानाच्या निर्मात्यांनी भारताला घटनात्मक शासन पद्धती स्वीकारण्याचे ठरविले. ही घटनात्मक शासन पद्धती युनायटेड स्टेट ऑफ अमेरिकेच्या घटनात्मक शासन पद्धतीपेक्षा वेगळी ठेवताना, त्यात ब्रिटिश संसदीय शासन पद्धतीचे संमेलन करण्याची योजना लागू करण्यात आली आणि भारतीय घटनात्मक शासन पद्धतीचे स्वरूप अन्य कोणत्याही घटनात्मक शासन पद्धतीपेक्षा भिन्न बनले. भारतीय घटनात्मक शासन पद्धतीचा ढाचा संघात्मक आहे आणि आत्मा एककेंद्री स्वरूपाचा आहे. यामुळे भारतीय संघराज्याचा घटक असणारा राज्य हा अभिन्नपणे भारतीय संघराज्याचा कधीही वेगळा होऊ न शकणारा घटक बनतो.

भारतीय संविधानाच्या निर्मात्यांनी संघात्मक शासन व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आणण्याचे ठरवल्यावर त्याचे स्वरूप कसे असावे हे निश्चित करताना त्यांनी जगभरातील संविधानाचे आणि शासन व्यवस्थांचे जे अध्ययन केले. त्यातून घटनात्मक व्यवस्था कशी असावी हे निश्चित केले. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या संघात्मक शासन पद्धतीच्या संस्थात्मक स्वरूप व स्वरचनात्मक कार्यात्मक असावे, पण त्यातून लागू होणारे तत्व आहे हे एकात्मतेची असावे. ढाचा संघात्मक आत्मा एकात्मक- हे संविधानाच्या निर्मात्यांनी विशद केल्या वर केंद्र आणि घटक राज्यांची सत्ता व अधिकारा संबंधित विभागणी करणे अत्यावश्यक झाले. संपूर्ण भारताची व्यापकताही एवढी मोठी होती की, या संपूर्ण व्यापक तेत शासन आणि प्रशासन करण्यासाठी, सत्ता राबवण्यासाठी एकच केंद्र ठेवणे म्हणजे लोकशाही शासन पद्धती ला स्वीकारणे हे हास्यास्पद झाले असते आणि म्हणून 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 ला दिल्लीतील गव्हर्नर जनरल हे संप्रभू स्वतंत्र भारताचे केंद्रीय राज्य प्रमुख बनवण्यात आले. ज्या-ज्या ब्रिटिश प्रेसिडेन्सी होत्या त्या प्रांताच्या स्वरूपात संघात्मक शासन पद्धती घटक राज्य म्हणून स्वीकारण्यात आल्या आणि स्वतंत्र झालेल्या सर्व संस्थांना मोठ्या असलेल्या प्रांताच्या स्वरूपात आणि लहान-लहानांना लगतच्या प्रांतात समाविष्ट करून किंवा त्यांचे परस्परांशी सलग्निकरण करून नवीन प्रांत अर्थात घटक राज्य बनविले. ही तात्पुरती घटक राज्याची व्यवस्था होती आणि ती तात्पुरती व्यवस्था पुढे चालून राज्य पुनर्गठण आयोगाच्या माध्यमातून सोडविण्यात आली. अशाप्रकारे राज्याचे पुनर्गठन जे झाले ते संविधानत संशोधन करून वैधानिक बनविण्यात आले अशा प्रकारे भारतीय संघात्मक शासन पद्धतीतील एक वैधानिक व व्यवस्थित आकृतीबंध देण्यात आला.

भारतीय संघात्मक शासन व्यवस्थेत उपयोगात आणलेला संघवाद केंद्रभिमुख आहे. या केंद्रभिमुख संवादात केंद्र व राज्यातील शक्ती विभाजनात विशिष्ट शक्ती केंद्राला देण्यात आलेली आहे आणि त्या विशिष्ट शक्ती व संघराज्याला एकात्मतेत व एकसूत्रात ठेवण्याचे कार्य करते. या



अंतर्गत केंद्र व राज्यातील शक्तीचे विभाजन मूलतः भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय तत्वांना आधार बनून केल्या गेले भारतीय संविधानाची प्रवृत्तीकेंद्राभिमुख आहे. भारतीय संघात्मक शासनाचा ढाचा संकटकाळात एकात्मता प्राप्त करू शकतो. भारतीय संघवाद अंतर्गत केंद्र-राज्य शासन संबंध हे राजकारणात व परिस्थितीत झालेल्या बदलामुळे बदलत गेले. केंद्र राज्यांना संविधानातून जे स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले आहे ते कायदेविषयक प्रशासकीय आणि आर्थिक संबंधात विशद केले केले आहेत.

1. कायदेकारी संबंध

भारतीय संविधानाच्या ११ व्या भागात केंद्र व राज्याच्या कायदेकारी संबंधाबाबत अनेकानेक प्रावधानाचा उल्लेख केलेला आहे. भारतीय संसदेला संपूर्ण भारत अथवा त्याच्या कोणत्याही भागाबाबत विधी निर्माणाचे अधिकार प्राप्त झाले आहेत आणि घटकराज्याच्या विधायक यांना आपल्या संपूर्ण राज्यासाठी किंवा त्याच्या कोणत्याही भागासाठी कायदा करण्याचे अधिकार आहेत. केंद्र व राज्याच्या मधील कायदेकारी शक्तीचे विभाजन तीन सूचनेच्या माध्यमातून करण्यात आलेले आहे पहिली संघ सूची संघ सूचित एकूण 100 विषय आहेत, राज्य सूचित 61 विषय आहेत आणि समवर्ती सूचीत 52 विषय आहेत. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांसाठी राज्य सूचीतील विषयांवर कायदा करण्याचे अधिकार संसदेला आहे केंद्र व राज्यांना आपत्कालीन विधायकी शक्तीचे विश्लेषणात्मक व तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करताना असे आढळते की, केंद्र हे अत्यंत शक्तिशाली आहे याची शक्तिशालीता स्वयंसिद्ध आहे. केंद्र सूची चा आकार आणि समवर्ती सूचीतील विषय क्षेत्र याचे व्यस्त प्रमाण आहे. केंद्र सूची तील वेगवेगळ्या विषयात चे आवश्यकतेनुसार उपअनुच्छेद अस्तित्वात आणून प्रविष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहेत. तिन्ही सुचिंचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन केल्यावर असे आढळते की प्रमुख आणि महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय संघ सूचित ठेवण्यात आलेले आहेत आणि स्थानीय महत्त्वच्या विषयांना राज्य सूचित ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे, तसेच राज्यसूची ठेवलेल्या विषयांना केंद्रीय प्रभावापासून पूर्णतः मुक्त असलेले आढळत नाही.

शेष अधिकार – ‘ज्या विषयांचा उल्लेख स्पष्टपणे कोणत्याही सुचित केलेला नाही या विषयांना शेष विषय असे म्हणतात.’ संविधान निर्मात्यांनी कितीही सावधतेने आणि विचारपूर्वक विषयांची सूची निर्माण केली असली, तरी बदलत्या परिस्थितीत निरनिराळे प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. त्यामुळे अशा प्रश्नाच्या बाबतीत अधिकार कोणाला द्यावे त्याचाही विचार संघराज्यात केला जातो. अमेरिका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया ह्या संघराज्यात असे शेष अधिकार घटक सरकारांना मिळाले आहे, परंतु भारतामध्ये मात्र कॅनडा प्रमाणे असे अधिकार संघ सरकारला कलम २४८ नुसार दिले आहेत.

ब) प्रशासकीय संबंध

राज्यात शांतता आणि सुव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे ही प्रत्येक घटक राज्याचे आणि केंद्राचे कर्तव्य आहे, परंतु काही कारणांमुळे कोणते घटक राज्य आपल्या राज्यामध्ये अशी शांतता आणि सुव्यवस्था प्रस्थापित करण्यास असमर्थ ठरले, तर घटक राज्याच्या संमतीने अगर आवश्यकता

भासल्यास त्याच्या संमतीशिवाय ही त्या ठिकाणी सशस्त्र दलाचा वापर करण्याचा आणि त्या दलास मार्गदर्शन करण्याचा अधिकार केंद्र सरकारला आहे. केंद्र सरकारला कोणत्याही घटक राज्याच्या सुव्यवस्थेबाबत तेथील राज्यपालाकडून अहवाल मागविता येतो आणि त्यानुसार राज्याला मार्गदर्शन करता येते. प्रसंगी अशा घटक राज्यात राष्ट्रपतींची राजवट निर्माण करण्याचा अधिकार केंद्र सरकारलाच आहे. त्या राष्ट्रपतींच्या राजवटीची मुदत किती काळापर्यंत असावी याचा निर्णय संसद कायद्याद्वारे ठरविते (घटना कलम ३५२, ३५६)

घटक सरकारचा प्रमुख म्हणून राज्यपालाची नेमणूक राष्ट्रपती करतो आणि तो राष्ट्रपतीचा हस्तक म्हणून काम करतो. १९६७ सालच्या निवडणुकीनंतर घटक राज्यातील गैर काँग्रेस सरकार पदच्युत करून तेथे राष्ट्रपती राजवट निर्माण करणे आणि कालांतराने काँग्रेस पक्षाचे सरकार बनविण्यास मदत करणे ह्या कार्यासाठी राज्यपालांचा उपयोग केंद्र सरकारने केला उदा. गुजरात, उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, पंजाब व ओरिसा इत्यादी. १९७३ साली ओरिसा राज्याचे विधिमंडळाची पक्षीयबळ अजमावण्यासाठी बोलावलेली बैठक चालू होण्यापूर्वीच राज्यपाल यांनी विधिमंडळ बरखास्त केले. त्याबद्दल ओरिसाच्या उच्च न्यायालयाने राज्यपालाच्या परिवर्तनासाठी ताशेरे ओढले. ह्या उलट १९६८ साली केंद्र सरकारच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांचा केरळ मधील संप केंद्राच्या इमारतीचे व संपत्तीचे संरक्षण करण्याची जबाबदारी घटक सरकारची नाही, ह्या कारणामुळे मार्क्सवादी व नक्षलवाद्यांची बंडाळी यामुळे केरळमध्ये असुरक्षिततेची परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली असताना, ही राष्ट्रपती राजवट केंद्र सरकारने निर्माण केली नाही. अशाच प्रकारचा प्रश्न पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये निर्माण झाला असताना, तेथेही राष्ट्रपतींची राजवट आणली नाही. आपले पक्षपाती धोरणाचे जाहीर प्रदर्शन या घटनावरून राजकीय पक्षांनी स्पष्ट केले, अशा रीतीने केंद्र सरकारचा घटक राज्याच्या राज्यव्यवस्थेतील हस्तक्षेप हा एक केंद्र आणि राज्य यांच्या सर्वच प्रकारच्या संबंधातील एक वादग्रस्त प्रश्न ठरला आहे.

1. आर्थिक संबंध

संघराज्य मध्यवर्ती आणि घटक सरकार यांच्यात जबाबदारीचे विभाजन करण्यात येते, परंतु हे उत्तरदायित्व पार पाडण्यासाठी समुचित धनराशी असणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. संघराज्यात जर घटक राज्यांना आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य नसेल, तर त्यांच्यातील कायदेकारी आणि कार्यकारी संबंध ही भ्रामक कल्पना ठरते. दोन्ही सरकार आपापल्या आर्थिक बाबतीत स्वतंत्र असावीत ही गोष्ट सैद्धांतिकदृष्ट्या योग्य आहे. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात आपणास तसे कोणत्याही संघराज्यात आढळत नाही. कॅनडा आणि ऑस्ट्रेलिया या संघराज्यात केंद्राच्या आर्थिक मदतीशिवाय घटक राज्य आपली कार्य करू शकत नाही. स्विझरलंड मध्ये घटक राज्याची केंद्र सरकारला आर्थिक मदत होते. भारतासारख्या आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या देशात घटक राज्यांना आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य देणे शक्य नाही. भारतीय संविधान निर्मात्यांनी केंद्र आणि घटक सरकारच्या आर्थिक संबंधाचा विचार '१९३५ च्या भारत प्रशासन कायद्याच्या' संदर्भात केलेला दिसतो.



संघ आणि घटक सरकार मध्ये आर्थिक संबंध याचा मुख्य उद्देश कार्यक्षमता वाढवणे, उपयुक्तता आणि पर्याप्तता प्राप्त करणे हाच असतो. हे तिन्ही उद्दिष्ट प्राप्त करण्याच्या मार्गात संविधानिक व नैसर्गिक आणि आर्थिक अडचणी निर्माण होतात. त्यामुळे संविधानाने संघ आणि घटक राज्यांमध्ये आर्थिक संबंधाचे दोन भागात विभाजन केले आहे.

१. राजस्व (Revenue) चे विभाजन, २. सहाय्यक अनुदानाचे (Grants in Aid) वितरण.

अ) असे कर की जे केंद्र सरकार लागू करते, परंतु त्या करांना एकत्रित व संग्रहित राज्य सरकारद्वारे निर्धारित केले जाते. उदा. स्टॅम्प ड्युटी, सौंदर्यप्रसाधने, औषधे आदी. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशात असे कर संघ सरकार गोळा करते.

ब) असे कर जे केंद्र सरकार लागू करते आणि वसुली करते, पण वसूल केलेले सर्व कर राज्यात येते. उदा. संपत्ती शुल्क, रेल्वेच्या भाड्यावर लागू केलेले कर आदी.

क) असे कर जे केंद्र सरकार लागू करते आणि वसुली करते संग्रहित केलेल्या करांना केंद्र राज्यांमध्ये वाटण्यात येते उदा. कृषी पासून वसूल केलेले अन्य कर व इतर.

ड) असे कर जे केंद्र सरकार लावते आणि महसूल जमा करते. तसेच संसद अशी व्यवस्था करते की वसूल केलेली धनराशी केंद्र व राज्यात वाटण्यात यावी. उदा. संधीय उत्पादन शुल्क, औषधी उत्पादनावरील शुल्क व इतर.

इ) असे कर जे केंद्र सरकार लावते आणि एकत्र ही करते उदा. निर्यात शुल्क, निगम कर इत्यादी.

घटनेच्या ७२ व्या कलमानुसार संघसूचित औषधे व प्रसाधने यांच्यावरील ज्या अबकारी कराचा उल्लेख केला आहे, याशिवाय संघाचे अबकारी कर भारत सरकारकडून जमा केले जातील. परंतु संसदेने कायदा करून त्याची व्यवस्था केली तर राज्यांना कर बसवणारा कायदा लागू होतो. अशा राज्यांना भारतीय संचित निधीतून त्या करायच्या निव्वळ उत्पादनावरील सर्व किंवा काही रक्कम जी वाटणीची तत्वे कायद्याने निश्चित केली आहे त्यानुसार वाटले जातील. घटनेच्या २७० व्या कलमानुसार शेतीच्या प्राप्तीवरील करा शिवाय अन्य प्राप्तीवरील कर भारत सरकार बसविते आणि जमा करते. त्याची संघ आणि घटक राज्यात वाटणी होते. घटनेच्या २७१ व्या कलमान्वे घटनेच्या २६९ आणि २७० या कलमांमध्ये काहीही म्हटले असले तरी संसदेला त्या कलमात सांगितलेल्या कोणत्याही जकाती आणि कर संघाच्या कामाकरता ज्यादा आकार लावून केव्हाही वाढवता येतो. अशा कराचे उत्पन्न भारताच्या संचित निधी मध्ये जमा होते. घटना कलम २७३ नुसार आणि तागाचा माल यांच्या निर्याती पासून मिळणाऱ्या वार्षिक उत्पन्नाचा काही हिस्सा सहाय्यक अनुदान म्हणून पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, आसाम व ओरिसा यांना देण्यात येतो.



• सारांश

थोडक्यात आपल्याला असे म्हणता येईल की केंद्र-राज्य आर्थिक संबंधात घटक राज्य ही केंद्राच्या आधीन आहेत आणि असे असल्यामुळे प्रत्येक घटक राज्याच्या उत्पन्नावर, विकासावर याचा वाईट परिणाम पडतो. यामुळे आज घटक राज्य ही केंद्राकडे मोठ्या अपेक्षेने बघतात. जीएसटी कायदा लागू झाल्यानंतरही कर जमा करण्याचे स्वरूप बदलले. मात्र त्यामध्ये केंद्राकडे अधिकाधिक स्वरूपाचे कर पूर्वीप्रमाणेच बघायला मिळतात. राज्याला या बाबतीत देखील कमी प्रमाणात अधिकार असल्याचे जाणवते. देशाच्या आर्थिक तिजोरीवर पूर्णपणे केंद्र सरकारचे नियंत्रण आहे, घटक राज्य आर्थिक बाबतीत केंद्र सरकार वरच अवलंबून आहेत. लोकसंख्या, दरडोई उत्पन्न, बचत क्षमता आणि राष्ट्रीय आमदानीतील हिस्सा याबाबत केंद्र आणि राज्यात बरीच विषमता आहे. राज्य सरकारांना आज पर्यंत आपल्या विकास योजनेसाठी केंद्रावरच अवलंबून राहावे लागते असे सांगता येईल.

• संदर्भ -

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भारतीय लोकशाहीत राज्यपालाची भूमिका

डॉ.आधाव एन.बी.,

गणेश बालासाहेब बनसोडे,

• प्रस्तावना

१) संविधानातील राज्यपाला विषयी असलेल्या तरतुदी अभ्यासणे.

२) राज्यपालाच्या भूमिकेचा अभ्यास करणे.

राज्यपाल हा घटक राज्याचा घटनात्मक कार्यकारी प्रमुख असून राज्याचा संपूर्ण कारभार त्याच्या नावाने चालतो भारतात प्रत्येक घटक राज्यासाठी एक राज्यपाल असावा अशी तरतूद संविधानात घटनाकारांनी केली होती. या तरतुदीत '१९५६ च्या सातव्या घटना दुरुस्ती नुसार सुधारणा करून एका व्यक्तीची दोन किंवा दोन पेक्षा जास्त राज्याकरिता राज्यपाल म्हणून नेमणूक करता येईल अशी तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.'^१ राज्यपालाला सल्ला देण्यासाठी आणि राज्यकारभारात मदत करण्यासाठी संविधानात 'कलम १६३ मध्ये मुख्यमंत्री प्रमुख पदी असणारे एक मंत्रिमंडळ असेल अशी तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.'^२ राज्यपालास सल्ला देण्यासाठी जरी मंत्रिमंडळाची निवड करण्यात येणार असे घटनेत नमूद केले असले तरी प्रत्यक्षात राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपती प्रमाणे नामधारी प्रमुख असतो. राज्याची खरी सत्ता प्रत्यक्षात मुख्यमंत्री व त्यांचे मंत्रिमंडळ यांच्याकडे असते म्हणूनच मुख्यमंत्र्याला राज्याचा प्रमुख व राज्यपालास घटनात्मक प्रमुख असे संबोधले जाते.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत संघराज्य या शब्दाचा उल्लेख नसला तरी भारताने संघराज्य पद्धतीचा स्वीकार केला आहे. केंद्र आणि घटक राज्यांमध्ये सत्ता व अधिकाराचे स्पष्ट विभाजन करून केंद्र शासनाची जबाबदारी राष्ट्रपतीकडे तर घटक राज्य शासनाची जबाबदारी राज्यपालाकडे सोपवली आहे. भारतीय संविधानाच्या सहाव्या भागातील कलम १५२ ते २३८ अंतर्गत घटक राज्य शासन या संबंधी अनेक तरतुदी केल्या आहेत. 'राज्यघटनेतील कलम १५३ नुसार देशातील प्रत्येक घटक राज्यासाठी राज्यपालाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. तसेच कलम १५६ नुसार राज्यांची कार्यकारी सत्ता राज्यपालाकडे असते अशी तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.'^३ यामुळे राज्यपाल हा घटक राज्याचा घटनात्मक शासन प्रमुख म्हणून ओळखला जातो राज्यपालाची तुलना देशाच्या राष्ट्रपतीशी केली जाते. कारण राष्ट्रपती हा जसा प्रजासत्ताक भारताचा प्रमुख असतो तसाच राज्यपाल हा राज्याचा घटनात्मक प्रमुख असतो. संसदीय शासन व्यवस्थेत नामधारी कार्यप्रमुख आणि वास्तव कार्यकारी प्रमुख असे दोन कार्यकारी प्रमुख असतात. केंद्र सरकारात राष्ट्रपती हा नामधारी कार्यकारी प्रमुख म्हणून कार्य करतो तर घटक राज्यात राज्यपाल हा नामधारी कार्यकारी प्रमुख म्हणून काम कार्य करतो. राष्ट्रपतीला पंतप्रधान व त्यांचे मंत्रिमंडळ यांच्या सल्ल्यानुसार आपल्या अधिकाराचा वापर करावा लागतो तर घटक राज्याच्या शासन व्यवस्थेत राज्यपालास त्या राज्याचा मुख्यमंत्री व त्याचे मंत्रिमंडळ यांनी दिलेल्या सल्ल्यानुसार आपल्या अधिकाराचा वापर करावा लागतो.



राज्यपाल हा जसा राज्याचा प्रमुख असतो असतो राष्ट्रपती चा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून ही कार्य करत असतो. राष्ट्रपती चा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून राज्यपालास राज्यातील परिस्थिती संबंधी माहिती राष्ट्रपतीस देण्याचे कार्य करावे लागते . राज्यपालास राज्यातील शासन घटनेचे उल्लंघन करत आहे असे निदर्शनास आल्यास तो अशा आशयाचा अहवाल राष्ट्रपती पाठवतो राष्ट्रपती राज्यपाल यांच्या अहवालानुसार संविधानातील कलम ३५६ नुसार त्या राज्यात आणीबाणीची घोषणा करू शकतो.^४ जेव्हा राज्यात आणीबाणी जाहीर झाली त्या वेळी राज्यपाल राज्याचा 'वास्तविक प्रमुख' म्हणून भूमिका निभावतो एक प्रकारे राज्यात सुशासन निर्माण करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक म्हणून राज्यपाल भूमिका निभावतो.

संविधान तयार करतानाच राज्यपाल हा केंद्र आणि राज्य यातील दुवा म्हणून काम करेल अशी घटनेत तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. कारण संविधान निर्मात्यांच्या मते राज्यपाल राज्यात केंद्राचे सर्वोच्च प्रतिनिधी म्हणून काम करेल यामुळे राज्याच्या प्रशासनात असणाऱ्या समस्या केंद्र शासनाला सोडविणे सोपे होईल .तसेच या पदामुळे केंद्र शासन व राज्य शासन यांच्या कारभारात एकरूपता निर्माण होईल व देशात झपाट्याने विकास होण्यास मदत होईल असा उदात्त हेतू घटनाकारांचा होता. राज्यपालाच्या या भूमिकेविषयी घटना समितीचे सदस्य अल्लादी कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर म्हणतात की 'राष्ट्रपती द्वारे निर्वाचित केलेला राज्यपाल केंद्र आणि राज्य यांच्यामध्ये योग्य संबंध निर्माण करेल. तसेच राज्यात निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्येचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रपतीस मदत करेल.'^५ तसेच डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात की, 'राज्यपाल पद जरी राष्ट्रपति निर्वाचित करीत असले तरी त्याचे कर्तव्य आहे की मंत्रिमंडळाला महत्त्वपूर्ण विषयासंबंधी योग्य सल्ला देणे तसेच राज्यपालांनी काम करत असता ना आपण विशिष्ट पक्षाचे प्रतिनिधी नसून संपूर्ण राज्याचे प्रतिनिधी आहोत अशी भूमिका ठेवली तरच राज्यात निपक्ष आणि सुशासन प्रशासनाची स्थापना होईल'.^६ असे मत राज्यपालाच्या भूमिकेविषयी स्पष्ट केले आहे.

• राज्यपालाची भूमिका : -

घटनात्मकदृष्ट्या राज्यपालाचे पद हे महत्त्वाचे व आवश्यक आहे राष्ट्रपती आणि घटकराज्ये यांना सांधणारा तो महत्त्वाचा दुवा आहे . राष्ट्रपतीचा प्रतिनिधी म्हणून त्याचे कार्य महत्त्वाचे आहे. घटकराज्याच्या कारभाराची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी त्याच्यावर असते. घटकराज्याचा कार्यकारी प्रमुख म्हणून तो राज्य कारभारावर नियंत्रण व देखरेख ठेवतो. राज्याची पत, प्रतिष्ठा आणि विकास या गोष्टी राज्यपालावर अवलंबून असतात. राज्यात शांतता, सुव्यवस्था आणि स्थिर शासन देण्याचे कार्य राज्यपाल करीत असतो. अशाप्रकारे राज्यपालाचे पद अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आणि आवश्यक वाटत असले तरी प्रत्यक्षात हे पद नामधारी स्वरूपाचे बनलेले आहे. घटनात्मकदृष्ट्या राज्यपाल कार्यकारी प्रमुख असला तरी प्रत्यक्षात सत्ता मुख्यमंत्री व मंत्रिमंडळ यांच्याकडे असते. राज्याचे सर्व कार्यकारी अधिकार मुख्यमंत्री हाताळत असतो. राज्यपालाला काही विवेकाधीन अधिकार प्राप्त झालेले आहेत. विधानसभा बरखास्त करणे, राज्यात आणीबाणी आणणे, राष्ट्रपती राजवट आणणे असे विवेकाधिकार त्याला दिलेले असले तरी प्रत्यक्षात राज्यपाल त्या विवेकाधिकाराचा वापर कसा करतो यावर त्याचे पदाचे महत्त्व ठरते. काही वेळा



राज्यपाल हा राष्ट्रपतीच्या हातातील कळसूत्री बाहुले बनतो. राष्ट्रपतीची मर्जी असेपर्यंतच राज्यपालपदावर राहू शकतो. केंद्र सरकारमध्ये सत्ताबदल झाला की घटकराज्यांचे राज्यपाल बदलले जातात. सन १९७७ साली जनता पक्ष सत्तेवर आला. त्यावेळी तसेच सन १९८० साली पुन्हा इंदिरा गांधींचा काँग्रेस पक्ष सत्तेवर आला. त्यावेळी भारतातील विविध राज्यांचे राज्यपाल बदलले गेले. यावरून राज्यपालाचे पद पक्षीय राजकारणातून कार्यकारी असते, असे म्हणता येईल. काही वेळा घटकराज्याचा कारभार स्थिर व सुव्यवस्थित असला तरीही राज्यपाल तेथे केंद्र सरकारच्या अप्रत्यक्ष सूचनेवरून राष्ट्रपती राजवट लादू शकतो. त्यामुळे भारतातील घटकराज्यांना स्वायत्ता नाही, असे म्हणावे लागते. सन १९५९ साली केरळमधील कम्युनिस्ट मंत्रिमंडळ, १९६७ साली पश्चिम बंगालमधील अजय मुखर्जी यांचे मंत्रिमंडळ, तर १९७५ साली गुजरातमधील बाबूभाई पटेल यांचे मंत्रिमंडळ राज्यपालाने बरखास्त केले होते. पंजाबमधील बर्नाला सरकार बहुमत असताना राज्यपालाने बरखास्त केले होते.^७ तेव्हा राज्यपाल केंद्र सरकारच्या हातातील बाहुले बनून पक्षपातीपणे निर्णय घेताना दिसतो.

राज्यघटनेच्या मसुदा समितीचे सदस्य श्री. अल्लादी कृष्णसामी यांनी राज्यपालाच्या नियुक्तीसाठी व अधिकाराबाबत आपले मत पुढीलप्रमाणे नोंदविले होते. राज्यपालपदावर नियुक्त होणारी व्यक्ती संबंधित घटकराज्याच्या परिस्थितीची जाणीव ठेवून निवडलेली निर्विवाद योग्यता व चारित्र्यसंपन्न, प्रतिष्ठित असणारी परंतु कोणत्याही पक्षाच्या, गटाच्या राजकारणापासून अलिप्त अशी असावी. राज्यपाल हा राज्य मंत्रिमंडळाचा मित्र व मध्यस्थ असावा. राज्याच्या घटनात्मक प्रमुखपदी असणारी ही व्यक्ती मंत्रिमंडळाला सल्ला देणारी आणि तणावपूर्ण व्यवस्थेतून मार्ग काढणारी अशी असावी, की ज्यामुळे घटकराज्याचा कारभार सुरळीत चालण्यास कोणतीही अडचण असणार नाही. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी राज्यपालाची नियुक्ती, चारित्र्य, शिक्षण व सार्वजनिक जीवनातील स्थान या निष्कर्षावर व्हावी, असे सांगून पुढे त्यांनी असा इशारा दिला आहे, की राज्यपाल हे पद अलंकारात्मक म्हणून जरी मानले असले तरी विशिष्ट परिस्थितीत त्याला अमर्याद अधिकार प्राप्त होतात. अशावेळी हे अधिकार समंजसता व राष्ट्रहिताची जाणीव ठेवून वापरण्याची क्षमता असणारी व्यक्ती त्या पदावर असल्यासच घटनेतील उद्दिष्ट स्पष्ट होईल.

• राज्यपालाची संक्षिप्त भूमिका

- कलम१५३- प्रत्येक राज्याला एक राजपाल असेल.

(७ व्या घटनादुरुस्ती कायद्यान्वेय (१९५६), एका व्यक्तीची दोन किंवा अधिक राज्यांकरिता राज्यपाल म्हणून नियुक्ती करता येईल अशी दुरुस्ती करण्यात आली.)

- कलम१५४- राज्याचा कार्यकारी अधिकार राज्यपालाच्या ठायी निहित असेल आणि त्याचा वापर संविधानानुसार त्याच्याकडून प्रत्येक्षपणे किंवा त्याच्या हाताखाली अधिकाऱ्या मार्फत केला जाईल.

- कलम१५५- राज्याचा राज्यपाल राष्ट्रापतीकडून सहीनिशी व स्वमुद्राकीत अधिपत्राद्वारे नियुक्त केला जाईल.



- कलम१५७- राज्यपाल म्हणून नियुक्तीसाठी पात्र असणारी व्यक्ती भारताचा नागरिक असावी आणि तिचे वय ३५ वर्षे पूर्ण झालेले असावे.
- कलम१५८- राज्यपाल विधिमंडळाचा किंवा संसदेचा सदस्य असणार नाही, तो वित्तलब्धी व भत्ते यांचा हक्कदार असेल.
- कलम१५९- प्रत्येक राज्यपाल व राज्यपालाची कार्य पार पाडणारी व्यक्ती शपथ घेवून किंवा प्रतिज्ञा करून त्या खाली सही करील.
- कलम१६०- राष्ट्रपतीस प्रकरण-२ मध्ये ज्या करता तरतूद करण्यात आलेली नाही अशा कोणत्याही आकस्मिक प्रसंगी राज्याच्या राज्यपालांची कार्य पार पाडण्यासाठी त्याला योग्य वाटेल अशी तरतूद करता येईल.
- कलम१६१- राज्यपालास क्षमा करणे शिक्षा तहकुबी देणे इत्यादीचा अधिकार असेल.
- कलम१६३- राज्यपालास आपले कार्य अधिकार वापरण्याच्या कामी संविधानानुसार किंवा त्याखाली त्याने आपले कार्य अधिकार किंवा त्या पैकी कोणताही कार्य अधिकार स्वविवेका नुसार वापरणे आवश्यक असेल तेवढी मर्यादा सिरीज करून एरवी सहाय्य करण्यासाठी व सल्ला देण्यासाठी मुख्यमंत्री प्रमुख पदी असलेले एक मंत्रिमंडळ असेल.
- कलम१६४- मुख्यमंत्री व इतर मंत्री यांची नियुक्ती राज्यपाल करेल.
- कलम१६५- राज्यपाल राज्याचा महाधिवक्ता याची निवड करेल.
- कलम१६६- राज्यशासनाची संपूर्ण कारवाई राज्यपालाच्या नावाने करण्यात येईल असे व्यक्त केले जाईल.
- कलम१७४- राज्यपाल सभागृहास वेळोवेळी अभिनियंत्रित करील, त्याची समाप्ती करील, आणि त्याला विधानसभा विसर्जित करता येईल.
- कलम१७५- राज्यपाल विधानसभेला संबोधून अभिभाषण करू शकेल, राज्यपाल सभागृहाला संदेश पाठवू शकेल.
- कलम१७६- राज्यपालाचे सभागृहाला विशेष अभिभाषण.
- कलम२००- विधानसभेने पारित केलेल्या विधेयकास राज्यपाल अनुमती देईल, अनुमती देण्याचे रोखून ठेवतील.
- कलम२०३(३)- कोणतीही अनुदानार्थ मागणी राज्यपालाची शिफारस असल्याखेरीज केली जाणार नाही.
- कलम२०५- राज्यपाल सभागृहासमोर खर्चाची अंदाजित रक्कम दर्शविणारे दुसरे विवरणपत्र ठेवावयास लावील.
- कलम२१३- राज्यपाल विवक्षित प्रकरणी अध्यादेश प्रख्यापीत करील.
- कलम२१७- उच्च न्यायालयाच्या न्यायाधीशाची नियुक्ती करताना राज्यपालांचा विचार घेण्यात येईल.
- कलम२१९- उच्च न्यायालयाचा न्यायाधीश म्हणून नियुक्ती झालेली प्रत्येक कृती राज्यपालासमोर शपथ घेऊन किंवा प्रतिज्ञा करून सही करील.



- सारांश

अशाप्रकारे संविधानात राज्यपाच्या भूमिके विषयी केलेल्या तरतुदी मध्ये राजकारणातील पक्षीय स्थितेंतरामुळे बदल होत गेला आहे. राज्यपाल हा घटनात्मक प्रमुख हि संकल्पना बदलून राज्यपाल म्हणजे केंद्र शासनाचा राजकीय हस्तक अशी नवी भूमिका आज घडीला देशात निर्माण झाली आहे. यामुळे सद्यस्थितीला राज्यपाल निपक्षपाती व सुशासन चालवण्यास राज्यशासनास मदत करणारा व्यक्ती असे म्हणण्याऐवजी केंद्र शासनाने राज्यात पाठवलेला राजकीय प्रतिनिधी असे म्हणणे अधिक समर्पक ठरेल.

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Role of Election Commission

Dr. Aghav N. B.

Miss. Kamble Kusum Shivaji

Introduction

India, a largest democracy in the world has significantly known for its successful conduct of elections. Its election on the ground of its diversity and an identity as a most populated country became an issue of admiration and research for the world. But, what stands behind this success of election and in preservation of largest democracy through its legitimacy is an effort of Election Commission of India. It has been very complex and challengeable task for Election Commission of India to hold regular elections. To its success it not only provide apparatus but also adapted reforms, modern technology and also faced criticisms and still hold its unique place in Indian Democracy. This research paper focuses on those reforms, use of technology and criticism faced by Election Commission to understand its role.

Key words –Criticism, election, model code of conduct, election commission, technology.

Objectives:

1. To understand the role of Election Commission of India.
2. To view the criticism on Election Commission of India.

Research Methodology:

To understand the role of Election Commission of India data has been collected from secondary sources such as books, journals, newspaper, and websites. It started to prepare first draft of electoral roll from November 1947 on the basis of universal adult franchise. While observing electoral process with historical viewpoints, electoral institutions were meant to strengthen colonial rule.

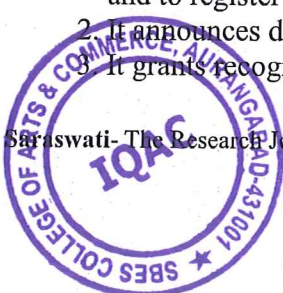
The first election took place between 25 October 1951 and 21 February 1952. Meanwhile, it started complex task of actual preparation for election in the form of drafting electoral roll based on adult franchise.

Ordinary people played very significant role in the establishment of democracy in India. In the process they were driving force to institutionalize democratic citizenship and struggle for their voting rights. One of the positive aspects of Indian democracy is that Indians were very well acquainted with the principles and practices of electoral democracy prior to independence.

The Election Commission of India as a permanent and independent institution established on 25th January 1950 to ensure free and fair election. The separate State Election Commission established in concern to elections of panchayat and municipalities. Election Commission of India is common to state and centre. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution safeguards and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Election Commission by providing the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislature, the office of President of India.

‘The powers and functions of Election Commission included in Article 324 determine its role to perform as an institution. Some of those powers and functions are as follows.

1. Election Commission is responsible authority to prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
2. It announces date and schedule of elections and notifies to scrutinize nomination papers.
3. It grants recognition to political parties and allot them symbols in election.



4. It plays role of court in dispute regarding recognition of political parties and allotment of election symbols.
5. It appoints officers to enquire disputes related to electoral arrangements.
6. It determines code of conduct to be followed by parties and candidates in elections.
7. It plays role of adviser to president on matters concerned to disqualification of members of parliament as well as members of state legislature.
8. It may cancel polls in situation of rigging, booth capturing, violence and other irregularities.
9. It may request to president or governor for requisitioning the staff necessary to conduct election.
10. It advises the President whether elections can be held in a state under the president's rule in order to extend the period of emergency after one year.'

To provide legitimate power in functioning democracy smoothly requires voter's participation in election procedure. Therefore, their participation and awareness is central issue. To increase voter's participation Election Commission took special efforts.

Role of Election Commission to increase voter's participation-

To increase voter's participation from 'Divyang' and 'Transgender' Election Commission took special efforts for their registration. It also promoted programs like systematic voter's education and electoral participation. SWEEP initiated in Chhattisgarh in 2009 with an objective to involve voters in the mainstream of election process who were deprived of voting by any reason. In Maharashtra women voter's participation increased in 2019 as compared to 2014's Lok Sabha election i.e. in 2014 it was in proportion to 1000:889 which became 1000:911 in 2019. Pranav Mukharjee in his foreword rightly been appreciated the role of Election Commission of India to encourage voter's participation. He said, 'I have always appreciated the efforts of election Commission to make the process of enrollment easier and convenient, and the voting experience people friendly.' He observed everyone from different field contributed to the cause of electoral participation and joined Election Commission in this shared goals. Election commission initiated to promote ethical and informed voting.

Independent India had shown its ability by implementing universal adult suffrage and also conducted very successfully the first election. Since then every election conducted by Election Commission in successful manner with inclusion of certain improvements in electoral processes whether it is in the form of electoral reforms, use of modern technology, etc.

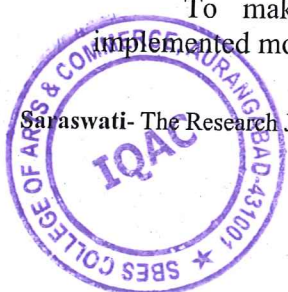
It is not possible to achieve the goal of democracy without participation of people and hence Election Commission plays crucial role to increase voter's participation and establish legitimate power in democracy. It initiated to make them aware of their rights and responsibilities in election. Their participation is symbol of their confidence and trust in democracy.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment made possible grass root level people's participation in decision making process. At rural level embodies the true spirit of self rule. It is continuous efforts of Election Commission which resulted in the participation of marginalized section in the election process. Those sections with their awareness enabled to hold the position in power and also involved in decision making.

While celebrating its Diamond Jubilee in 2019 it used the theme 'Greater participation for stronger Democracy' which demonstrates its very goal to increase people's participation.

Use of Modern Technology-

To make election procedure transparent and trustworthy Election Commission implemented modern technology in it. It launched Cvigil application to avoid violation of Model



Code of Conduct. It had faced various problems regarding elections such as delay in reporting the violation of Model Code of Conduct, escape of culprits violating its rule due to lack of evidence, false or inaccurate reporting leading to wastage of time of enquiry officers. It is also observed that absence of a system identifying quickly and accurately the scene of violation of the Model Code of Conduct and also lack of information channel for transmission and tracking of complaints became hindrances to enforce Model Code of Conduct. Therefore, to give up this obstacle Election Commission launched Cvigil app as a fast track complaint reception and redressal system. The app will ensure 'free and fair' election enabling citizens to be vigilant and responsible as well as it will serve as a watch guard on political misconduct during elections.

PWD app is devised to help 'Divyang' voters. Electronic voting machine and Voter verifiable paper audit trail system is used. The use of modern technology not only made the procedure convenient but also added voter's interest with increased participation in the process.

Other measures by Election Commission of India-

Election meant to be a great responsibility and hence to perform it Election Commission provides special training to all its officers. It also provides various facilities to voters at electoral booths.

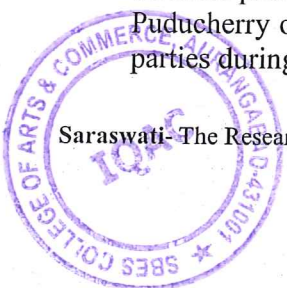
It is observed well preparedness of Election Commission to conduct elections in sensitive areas. Indeed it is very challenging task for it to prepare election in Naxalite areas. It is well known that Maoist philosophy is against the very concept of democratic state. In such situation precautions are prepared to conduct elections which can be seen through the released press note dated on 12th April 2009 whereby Election Commission stated, 'To ensure free and fair election in some of the difficult locations in the Naxal affected areas the Commission had permitted the Chief Electoral Officer to consult representatives of political parties and candidates or their election agents, and if so agreed, shift the polling location to safer and more accessible locations without compromising voters' convenience.'

Chief Election Commissioner's decision became more important suggesting the role of Election Commission, to make the institution more reliable and enhance public trust. eg.-During 1990-1996, T. N. Sheshan implemented Model Code of Conduct to prohibit muscle and monetary power in election. He stood to prohibit election propaganda which followed religious and caste based hatred. It cancelled the Punjab elections in 1991 ensuring that the poll process was not vitiated by violence. Sukumar Sen, India's first chief election commissioner termed the first general election as an 'experiment in democracy' amid the critics about gambles.

Criticism on Election Commission of India-

Election Commission has been facing Criticism since 2019 and questioned about its role on conducting free and fair elections. 'The CCE alleged that the Election Commission of India was drifting away from Article 324 which provides powers to steer the electoral process.' Its report entitled 'An Inquiry into India's Election System' put question on integrity and inclusiveness of electoral rolls, increasing criminalization, use of money power to create economic oligarchy, role of media, etc.

Election Commission condemned by Indian Citizen and Madras High court in concern to election processes conducted in five states i.e West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry on 27th February 2021 amid COVID-19. It witnessed massive gathering of political parties during election campaign which violated all rules of the Pandemic.



The Election Commission mostly faced the criticism regarding preparation of voter roll. As per the article published in Deccan herald 'Election Commission is unable to enforce its own guidelines. The Model Code of Conduct is often flouted with impunity and it takes note of selective cases imposing a token ban on campaigning by leaders.' It also failed to curb hate speech and communally loaded campaigns. In the opinion of National herald 'one of the weaknesses of the ECI has been its utter disdain for criticism.'

Various allegations have been put on ECI on the use of EVM and VVPAT. But in response it has shown faith in the election machinery and its use of EVM and VVPAT. It challenged various political parties over allegations made on the use of EVM. It responded on accusations made by Trinamul Congress leader Mamata Banerjee that, her allegations meant to be devaluation of the institution.

In fact, while evaluating role of Election Commission it is observed that Model Code of Conduct doesn't have legal backing is one of the flaws that tend to some limitations on it while using the powers. Model Code of Conduct often conflicts with law-eg.-section 123 (2b) of Representations of Peoples Act 1961 allows the declaration of public policy and doesn't regarded as interfering with free exercise of the electoral right. Whereas Model Code of Conduct suggests ministers cannot announce any financial grants, cannot promise of constructing roads, etc. In case of malpractices done by candidate it cannot disqualify them. In such cases without legal rights Election Commission became 'toothless' and haven't enough power to constrain divisive speeches in election campaign.

Indeed, Election Commission pursued government to make various electoral reforms such as 'reforming campaign finance laws, decriminalization of politics and bringing in a proper laws for transparent constitutional appointments to posts such as that of the CEC, etc.' Some of them came into intervention of judiciary but some are pending due to lack of political will.

Ramchandra Guha regarding Election Commission's role stated that for the future of Indian Democracy may now critically depend on when, whether and to what extent the Election Commission of India can recover its once high reputation for independence and competence.

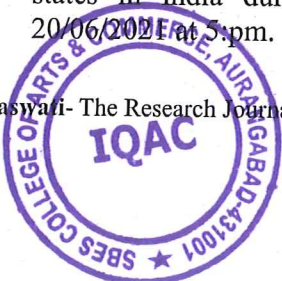
It can be a warning sign that ECI has to examine its own role to strengthen its position and reliability among Indian Citizens for the better future of Democracy.

Conclusion-

Election Commission of India since its establishment performed vital role in the country. It has given pace to democratic machinery to work by holding regular election on free and fair ground. It also utilized modern technology and adapted various reforms. Due to lack of legal authority or other flaws it cannot take strong stand in various cases is the weakness. On the ground of various criticisms it has scope to evaluate its own role since independence and adapt measures to hold its reliability in the minds of Indians.

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कृषी विषयक समस्या व उपाय

संशोधक विद्यार्थी
किशोर कैलास बांबर्डे

मार्गदर्शक
डॉ. आघाव एन.बी.

प्रस्तावना,

भारत हा नैसर्गिक दृष्ट्या विविधतेने नटलेला समृद्ध स्वरूपाचा देश आहे. जगातील एकूण भागापैकी 2.4% भूभाग भारतात आहे. जगातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 16 टक्के लोकसंख्या भारतात राहत आहे. भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 55% लोकसंख्या उपजीविकेसाठी शेती या व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. भारतात ब्रिटिश कालखंडात शेतीचा फारसा विकास झाला नाही, स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारताने आर्थिक नियोजन व पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातून शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासाला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे देशात सन 1965-66 मध्ये हरितक्रांती चा प्रयोग करून देश अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला, देशात विविध क्षेत्रात कृषी क्रांती झाली.

कृषी विषयक समस्या -

1) निसर्गावर आधारित शेती -

आजही भारतातील शेती पूर्णतः निसर्गावर आधारित आहे. दुष्काळी भागातील शेती पावसाच्या वेळेवर होणाऱ्या आगमनावर अवलंबून आहे. योग्य वेळी व योग्य प्रमाणात पाऊस झाला तरच शेतकरी आपल्या शेतात पिके घेऊ शकतात. पाऊस पडलाच नाही तर दुष्काळाला शेतकऱ्याला सामोरे जावे लागते, फार उशिरा पाऊस पडला तर काही प्रमाणात खरीप व रब्बी पिकांचे उत्पादन शेतकरी घेऊ शकतो.

2) वाढती लोकसंख्या-

भारताची लोकसंख्या ही सातत्याने वाढत आहे कृषी क्षेत्राशी निगडित लोकसंख्या जास्त असल्या कारणाने त्यावर उपजीविकेचे साधन असल्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्रावर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लोकसंख्या अवलंबून आहे, त्यामुळे शेतीचे तुकडीकरण झाले व अल्पभूधारकांच्या संख्येत प्रचंड वाढ झाली यातून वाट्याला आलेल्या या शेतीच्या मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नातून कुटुंबाच्या गरजांची पूर्तता होणे अशक्य झाले.

3) नगदी पिके घेण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांचा वाढलेला कल -

कमी कष्ट आणि जास्त उत्पादन मिळविण्याच्या हव्यासापोटी शेतकऱ्यांचा ओढा एकच पीक घेण्याचा या शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रवृत्तीमुळे ज्या ठिकाणी नगदी पिकांच्या वाढीसाठी योग्य परिस्थिती आहे अशा ठिकाणच्या शेतकऱ्यांनी अशी पिके घ्यायला सुरुवात केली. एकच पीक सातत्याने घेतल्या गेल्यामुळे मिळणाऱ्या शेती उत्पादनात घट होऊ लागली.

4) रासायनिक खतांचा आणि कीटकनाशकांचा अती वापर -

शेतीच्या उत्पन्नात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ व्हावी म्हणून शेतकरी शेतात जास्त प्रमाणात रासायनिक खतांचा आणि कीटकनाशकांचा वापर करतात. जैविक खताचा वापर हा फारच अत्यल्प स्वरूपाचा आहे. रासायनिक खतामुळे जमिनीचा पोत बिघडतो व कालांतराने उत्पादनही कमी कमी होत जाते तसेच मानवी आरोग्यावर ही रासायनिक खतांचा व कीटकनाशकांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विपरीत परिणाम होतो.

5) जलसिंचन सुविधांचा अभाव -

सिंचनासाठी शासकीय स्तरावरून खूप प्रयत्न झालेत परंतु आजही सिंचनाच्या सुविधा हव्या त्या प्रमाणात शेतकऱ्यांना मिळत नाही, आजही बहुतांश शेतकरी पारंपरिक पद्धतीने आपल्या पिकास उपलब्ध असलेले पाणी देतात. शेतकऱ्यांकडे जलसिंचनाच्या सुविधेचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात अभाव असल्याचे दिसून येते.

6) शेती व्यतिरिक्त इतर उत्पन्नाच्या साधनांचा आभाव -

पिढ्यान-पिढ्या केवळ शेतीवर अवलंबून असलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण आजही भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळते. शेतीसोबतच जोड व्यवसाय फारसे शेतकरी करत नाही, त्यामुळे सर्व कुटुंबाचा आर्थिक भार हा केवळ आणि केवळ शेतीवरच येतो. त्यामुळे देखील कृषी व्यवस्थेत आर्थिक अडचण भासते म्हणून शेतीसोबतच इतर जोडव्यवसाय देखिल शेतकऱ्यांनी करायला हवे.

7) बाजारपेठांच्या योग्य ज्ञानाचा अभाव -

विशिष्ट मालासाठी कोणती निश्चित बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध आहे, आपल्याला आपल्या शेतमालाची योग्य बाजारपेठ कुठे मिळेल? याबाबतचे ज्ञान शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांच्या अज्ञानामुळे माहित नसते. विशिष्ट बाजारपेठ, सरकारी गोदाम, मालाची राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर निश्चिती नेमकी कशी केली जाते? याबाबत शेतकरी अज्ञानीच असतात पुरेपूर माहिती असलेले व्यापारी दलाल व मध्यस्थ यांच्यावरच शेतीमालाचा दर अवलंबून असतो. परिणामी शेतकऱ्याला उत्पादीत केलेल्या शेतीमालाला योग्य दर मिळत नाही.

8) जागतिकीकरणाचे दुष्परिणाम -

जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे श्रीमंत राष्ट्रात त्यांच्या गरजेपेक्षा ज्यादा उत्पादित झालेला शेतीमाल सहजरीत्या अत्यंत कमी किमतीला भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये उपलब्ध होऊ लागला आहे. परिणामी अप्रगत तंत्रज्ञानाचा व परंपरागत पद्धतीचा अवलंब करून भारतीय शेतकरी जो शेतमाल आपल्या शेतात उत्पादित करतो त्याला मात्र त्यांनी शेतमालाचे उत्पादनासाठी केलेला खर्च भरून निघेल इतकाही दर मिळत नाही, परिणामी शेती उत्पादन तोट्यात जाऊन दारिद्र्याची समस्या निर्माण होते.

कृषिविषयक समस्यांवर उपाय -

- 1) शेतकऱ्यांनी आपल्या शेतात सेंद्रिय खतांचा वापर करावा, रासायनिक खत अल्प प्रमाणात वापरावे.
- 2) सिंचनासाठी शेतात शेततळी बांधावी व त्याद्वारे ठिबक व तुषार सिंचनाद्वारे पाण्याचा पिकासोठी योग्य प्रमाणात वापर करावा.
- 3) शेतकरी कुटुंबातील सदस्यांनी शेती व्यवसायावर अवलंबून राहू नये, उत्पन्नाचे इतर मार्ग शोधावेत.
- 4) शेतीबरोबरच शेतीला जोड व्यवसाय करावा. (कुकुट पालन, शेळीपालन, गाय-म्हैस पालन, मधुमक्खी पालन, रेशीम उद्योग इत्यादी.)
- 5) पारंपरिक शेतीला आधुनिकतेची जोड द्यावी.
- 6) कमीत कमी पाण्यात जास्तीत जास्त उत्पन्न देणाऱ्या वाणांची लागवड करावी.
- 7) कीटकनाशकांचा वापर अत्यल्प स्वरूपात करावा.



- 8) शेतात उत्पादित झालेल्या शेतमालाची योग्य साठवणूक करावी व त्याची योग्य किंमत मिळाल्यावर माल विक्री करावा.
- 9) शेतकऱ्यांना जमिनीचे किमान वर्षातून एकदा माती परीक्षण करावे.
- 10) शासनाने पिक विमा योजनेची व्याप्ती वाढवून त्यामध्ये सर्व पिकांचा समावेश करावा.
- 11) केंद्र व राज्य सरकारने वाढती महागाई उत्पादन खर्चाचा विचार करून शेतकऱ्यांच्या कृषी मालाला हमीभाव द्यावा.
- 12) कृषी विषयक नवनवीन माहिती-तंत्रज्ञानाची माहिती शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहचेल अशी व्यवस्था शासनाने करावी.
- 13) शेतकऱ्यांना कृषी विषयक कर्ज मे महिन्यात वितरित होईल अशी व्यवस्था करावी.

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- 3) OECD, 'अग्रिकल्चर पोलिसीज इन इंडिया', OECD फूड अँड एग्रीकल्चर रिव्ह्यूज OECD पब्लिशिंग पॅरीस
- 4) देव महिंद्र, 'वॉटर मॅनेजमेंट अँड रिलायन्स इन अग्रिकल्चर', इकॉनॉमिक अँड पॉलिटिकल विकली (अंक 8)



भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 370 आणि 35 (अ)

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काश्मीर साठी विशेष अधिकार देणारे कलम 370 आणि 35 (अ) भारतीय राज्यघटनेत ऊन हटविण्यासाठी दिनांक पाच ऑगस्ट 2019 रोजी गृहमंत्री श्री अमित शहा यांनी राज्यसभेमध्ये एक विधेयक मांडले आणि ते मंजूर झाले त्याचबरोबर 6 ऑगस्ट 2019 रोजी लोकसभेने ते मंजूर केले आणि कलम 370 आणि 35 (अ) भारताच्या राज्यघटनेतून हटविण्यात आले. या कलमांमुळे काश्मीरला जे विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त झाले होते ते आता नाहीशी करण्यात आले आहेत त्यामुळे पाक पुरस्कृत दहशतवाद आणि त्याला बळी पडणारे भारतीय नागरिक ही फार मोठी समस्या आता राहणार नाही. 1976 च्या नागरी जमीन कायदा जम्मू-काश्मीर साठी लागू होत नसल्यामुळे तेथील नागरिकत्व इतर राज्यातील लोकांना मिळत नव्हते ते आता मिळू शकते. जम्मू-काश्मीर बाबत या सुधारणा कायद्यामुळे तेथे आता विधानसभा राहणार नाही. जम्मू-काश्मीर आणि लद्दाख हा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश असेल. या पुनर्रचना कायद्यामुळे काश्मिर आणि भारत असे दुहेरी नागरिकत्व संपुष्टात येऊन संपूर्ण भारताचे नागरिकत्व असणार आहे.

प्रस्तावना:-

जम्मू-काश्मीर पुनर्रचना विधेयक 5 आणि 6 ऑगस्ट 2019 रोजी संसदेने मंजूर केले आणि राष्ट्रपती श्री रामनाथ कोविंद यांनी या विधेयकावर स्वाक्षरी केली. जम्मू काश्मीर पुनर्रचना कायदा 2019 या नावाने हा कायदा तयार झाला आणि 9 ऑगस्ट 2019 पासून हा कायदा अमलात आला. काश्मीर ला विशेष अधिकार देणारे राज्यघटनेतील हे कलम नेमके काय होते आणि ते रद्द केल्यामुळे भारतासाठी आज त्याचा कोणता फायदा होत आहे तसेच भविष्यात कोणते फायदे होऊ शकतात हे आपण प्रस्तुत लेखात पाहणार आहोत. जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये कोणतीही सुधारणा आणि योजना लागू करण्यासाठी तेथील विधानसभेची परवानगी आवश्यक असायची मात्र हे कलम रद्द केल्यामुळे योजना थेट लागू केल्या जाऊ शकतात. जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये मालमत्ता खरेदी करण्याचा अधिकार बाहेरच्या कोणत्याच नागरिकांना नव्हता त्यामुळे तेथील नागरिकत्व देखील प्राप्त होऊ शकत नव्हते आता ही स्थिती बदलली आहे त्याचा परिणाम भविष्यात निश्चितपणे दिसून येईल.

शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश:- प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे काही उद्देश आहेत ते खालील प्रमाणे.

- १) कलम 370 आणि 35 (अ) भारताच्या राज्यघटनेतून रद्द केल्यामुळे होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) या कलमांमुळे जम्मू-काश्मीरला कोणते विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त होते त्याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) या विशेषाधिकाराचा वापर करून काश्मीर सरकार दहशतवादाला कसे खतपाणी घालत होते त्याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ४) हे कलम रद्द केल्यामुळे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला होणारा फायदा अभ्यासणे.

परवानगी दिली आणि 1956 मध्ये ती पूर्ण करण्यात आली. 1952 मध्ये शेकापला आणि पंतप्रधान जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्या मध्ये एक समझोता झाला त्यास दिल्ली समझोता असे म्हटले जाते त्यानुसारच कलम 370 (१)(ड) नुसार भारताचे राष्ट्रपती यांना जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या शेतातील विषयांसाठी राज्यघटनेमध्ये अपवाद आणि संशोधन करण्याची ताकद प्रदान करण्यात आली. याचाच वापर करून तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपती डॉ. राजेंद्रप्रसाद यांनी 14 मे 1954 रोजी एका अध्यादेशाद्वारे जम्मू-काश्मीर साठी कलम 35 (अ) लागू केले. हे कलम जम्मू-काश्मीरचे सरकार आणि तेथील विधानसभा यांना जम्मू-काश्मीरचे स्थाई नागरिकत्व निश्चित करण्याचा अधिकार प्रदान करते. याच कलमाच्या आधारे 1956 मध्ये जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकारने स्थायी नागरिकत्वाची व्याख्या निश्चित केली की आज सर्वात जास्त वादाचा विषय आहे.

तत्कालीन नेहरू सरकार मधील सार्वजनिक उद्योग आणि आपूर्तिमन्त्री डॉ. श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी यांनी 370 कलमाला कडाडून विरोध केला होता. यासाठी त्यांनी, "एक देश मे दोन विधान, दो निशान और प्रधान नहीं चलेंगे." असा नारा दिला होता. याच कारणामुळे नेहरू सरकार सोबत त्यांचे मतभेद झाले आणि त्यांनी मंत्रीपदाचा राजीनामा दिला. भारतीय जनसंघ नावाच्या राजकीय पक्षाची त्यांनी त्यानंतर स्थापना केली. या पक्षाने 370 कलमाच्या विरोधात देशभर जनजागृती केली लोकांचा त्यांना प्रतिसाद देखील मिळत होता. 1953 मध्ये डॉ. श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी यांनी थेट काश्मीर मध्ये जाऊन आंदोलन पुकारण्याची घोषणा केली आणि कार्यकर्त्यांसोबत काश्मीरमधील पठानकोट च्या माधवपूर गावात जाऊन पोहोचले. त्याकाळात काश्मीर प्रवेशासाठी परमिट ची आवश्यकता असायची मात्र काश्मीर सरकारने परवानगी नाकारल्यामुळे त्यांना विनापरवाना काश्मीर आत प्रवेश करावा लागला त्यामुळे त्यांना 11 मे 1953 रोजी अटक करण्यात आली आणि कारागृहातच 23 जून 1953 रोजी त्यांचे संशयास्पद निधन झाले. त्यानंतरच्या काळात भारतीय जनता पक्षाच्या मुख्य घोषणा मध्ये कलम 370 हा मुद्दा होता. एक देश एक संविधान हे स्वप्न जे अनेक वर्षांपासून पाहिलेले होते ते आज पूर्ण होताना दिसून येत आहे.

कलम 370 आणि 35 (अ) नुसार जम्मू-काश्मीरला मिळालेले विशेषाधिकार:-

- 1) भारताची संसद जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या बाबत संरक्षण, परराष्ट्र व्यवहार आणि संचार या विषयाबाबत कायदे करू शकत होती तर विषयाबाबत कायदे करण्यासाठी संसदेला जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकारची परवानगी घ्यावी लागेल अशी स्थिती होती. त्यामुळे राज्यघटनेतील 356 कलम जम्मू-काश्मीरला लागू होत नाही. राष्ट्रपतीकडे राज्याचे संविधान बरखास्त करण्याचा अधिकार देखील नव्हता.
- 2) 1976 चा नागरी जमीन कायदा जम्मू-काश्मीर साठी लागू होत नाही त्यामुळे इतर राज्यांमध्ये राहणारा नागरिक जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये जमीन खरेदी करू शकत नव्हता.
- 3) भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील आर्थिक आणीबाणी ची तरतूद असणारे कलम 360 जम्मू-काश्मीर साठी लागू होत नव्हते.
- 4) कलम 370 नुसार जम्मू-काश्मीरची एक स्वतंत्र राज्यघटना होती.
- 5) केंद्रीय सूची किंवा समवर्ती सूची मध्ये ज्या बाबींचा समावेश आहे त्याच बाबी संस्थेच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात येत होत्या तिथे राज्य सूचीतील तरतुदी लागू होत नव्हत्या.
- 6) प्रतिबंधात्मक स्थानबद्धता चे नियम तयार करण्याचे अधिकार जम्मू-काश्मीरच्या विधानसभेकडे होते त्यामुळे भारताचे इतर क्षेत्रात लागू असलेले नियम याठिकाणी लागू होत नव्हते.

"India that is Bharat shall be union of states" या भारतीय संविधानाच्या पहिल्या कलमाने या प्रदेशाचे नाव आणि स्वरूप स्पष्ट केलेले आहे. तदनुसार भारत हे एक राज्याचा संघ असेल असे स्पष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहे. त्यानुसार भारतातील सर्व राज्यांना संविधानिक कायदा बंधनकारक ठरविण्यात आलेला आहे. पण भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्यावर इतर संस्थानाने भारताचे संविधान व कायदे स्विकारले ते जम्मू काश्मिर या राज्याने स्विकारले नाही. त्या राज्याला एक विशेष दर्जा देण्यात आलेला होता. जम्मू काश्मीर भारतीय संघ राज्यातील इतर राज्यासारखेच असले तरी त्याचा संविधानिक दर्जा इतर राज्यापेक्षा वेगळा होता. भारतीय राज्य घटनेतील राज्यविषयक तरतुदी जम्मू काश्मिरला लागू होत नाहीत. का तर त्याच्या वेगळेपणाची पालेमुळे इतिहासात सापडतात. जम्मू काश्मिर हे इंग्रजांच्या काळात एक संस्थान होते. इतर संस्थांनाप्रमाणे संलग्नतेचा करारनामा भारतासी केला. त्यानुसार संरक्षण, परराष्ट्र संबंध, संपर्क माध्यमे याबाबतीत भारताचे प्रभूत्व त्या राज्यावर प्रस्थापीत झाले.

खरे पाहू जाता संविधान निर्माते बाबासाहेबांना जम्मू काश्मिर बाबतचे असे मर्यादीत वर्चस्व मान्य नव्हते. तसे त्यांनी 370 कलमातील कोणत्याही तरतुदी जम्मू काश्मिरबाबत अंतर्भूत करणार नाहीत असे शेख अब्दुला यांना बजाविले होते. पण पंडीत नेहरू करवी शेख अब्दुलाने गोपाल स्वामी अयंगर यांच्या मार्फत ते कलम संविधानात घुसडविले. 370 कलमात अशी तरतुद आहे की, ठराविक दिवसापासून हे कलम जारी असण्याचे बंद होईल किंवा तेव्हापासून ते विनिर्दिष्ट अपवादासह व बदलासह जारी राहील. सदर कलमाच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रात वेळोवेळी बदल झालेले आहेत. मात्र संविधानातील नागरिकत्व, मुलभूत हक्क, राज्यातील उच्च न्यायालयाची कार्यक्षेत्र, निवडणूक प्रक्रिया आदी बाबी काही अपवादात्मक तरतुदींद्वारे या राज्यास लागू होतात. राष्ट्रपती-संसद यांचे अधिकार, निवडणूक आयोगाची कार्यपद्धती, महालेखापालांचे कार्यक्षेत्र (कॅग) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाची अधिकार व्याप्ती या बाबी भारताच्या मुळ राज्यघटनेत जशा आहेत तशा स्थितीत काश्मिरलाही लागू होतात. मात्र राज्य लोकसेवा आयोग, राज्यांतर्गत आणिबाणी लागू करणे राज्यांच्या सीमामध्ये बदल करणे, राज्यनितीची मार्गदर्शक तत्वे हे मुद्दे जशाच्या तसे काश्मिरला लागू होत नाहीत. याचा अर्थ असा की, जर हे या बाबींचा अवलंब करावयाचा असेल तर तो करण्यापूर्वी काश्मिरच्या विधानसभेची सहमती घेणे अनिवार्य होते. जम्मू काश्मिरच्या जनतेला सार्वमत घेण्याचे आश्वासन दिलेले होते. त्याचे काय? असा प्रश्नही उपस्थित केला जातो. मात्र असे सार्वमत घेताना संपूर्ण पारदर्शक वातावरण तसेच कोणताही दबाव नसतांना आणि सुरक्षित पद्धतीने घेण्याचे ठरविण्यात आलेले होते. महाराजा हरिसिंग यांनी कोणत्याही दबावाविना भारतात सामील होण्याची तयारी दर्शविलेली होती. पण शेख अब्दुला यांची भूमिका या विषयी संदिग्ध होती. तसेच पंतप्रधान पंडीत नेहरू हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रांमध्ये

बाबीचा सारासार विचार करता मा. पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मादी यांनी घटनाकारांना जे अपेक्षित होत तसेच कार्य केलेले आहे असेच म्हणावे लागेल.

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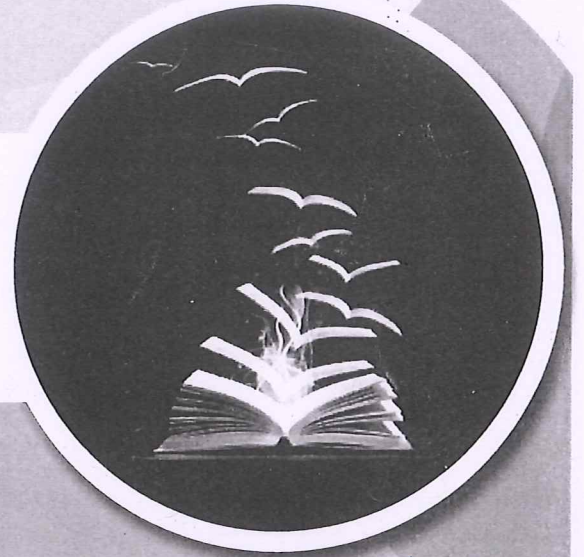
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53	महात्मा गांधीजींची 'नई तालीम'	पद्माडे सुवर्णरेखा रत्नलाल प्रोफेसर डॉ.आघाव नवनाथ	254-258
54	कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार व स्त्रियांचा बळी	प्रा.भांडवलकर बी.एन.	259-261

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेची स्थिति व समस्या

पद्माडे सुवर्णरेखा रत्नलाल

प्रोफेसर डॉ. अबाध नवनाथ

एल.बी.इ.एस. आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,

एल.बी.इ.एस. आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,

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प्रस्तावना:-

15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर स्थानिक शासनाच्या नव्या युगाला प्रारंभ झाला. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात भारतीय समाजाचा विकास सज्जन आणि त्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न झाले ते मर्यादित होते. मात्र ग्रामीण भागाचा सर्वांगीण विकास सज्जन आणि त्याच्या जीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न सुरु झाले. मूलभूत हक्क आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्वांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागाला स्वयंपूर्ण करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. विशेषतः कलम 40 नुसार पंचायती राज स्थापनेची तरतूद करण्यात आली.

राज्यघटनेच्या माध्यमातून केंद्र व राज्य यांच्यामधील अधिकारांची वाटणी करण्यात आली त्यानुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था हा विषय राज्य सूची मध्ये देण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर विविध घटक राज्यांनी आपापल्या सोयीनुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व पंचायतराज संस्था बदल स्वतंत्र कायदे तयार केले. महिलांची स्थिती व दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी राज्यघटनेच्या चौथ्या भागातील राज्यांच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्त्व मध्ये महिलांसाठी स्वतंत्र तरतुदी करण्यात आले आहेत. कलम 38 मध्ये महिलांची स्थिती सुधारून त्यांचा सामाजिक व आर्थिक दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी आणि त्यांना सामाजिक न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. राज्यघटनेतील कलम 39 मध्ये महिला व बालकांसाठी पुरेशा प्रमाणात उपजीविकेची साधने उपलब्ध करून देणे, त्यांना संरक्षण देणे, आरोग्य व काम करण्याच्या ठिकाणची योग्य ती व्यवस्था करण्याची जबाबदारी राज्यांची असते असे म्हटले गेले.

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था हा लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरणाचा पहिला टप्पा आहे. लोकशाहीतील समता, बंधुता आणि स्वातंत्र्य या मूलभूत संकल्पना प्रत्यक्षात साकार होण्याची संधी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेमध्ये केलेल्या आरक्षणांमुळे निर्माण झाली आहे. लोकशाही प्रेमी कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला ही घटना स्वागतार्ह व आनंददायी वाटणे सहाजिकच आहे. एकविराज सत्ता व्यवस्था सज्जन आणि त्याच्या जीवपूर्वक प्रयत्न सुरु झाले. ग्रामीण कौटुंबिक व सामाजिक भावना असण्याची गरज आहे. इतकेच नव्हे तर जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समितीमध्ये सदस्यांचे किंवा पदाचे आरक्षण देणे ही लोकशाही मधील क्रमप्राप्त घटना आहे हे मानायला येऊन सामाजिक मन तयार होत नाही आणि हीच खरी लोकशाहीची शोकांतिका आहे. विकेंद्रित

लोकशाहीमध्ये लोकशाही ही समाज जीवनाची एक जीवनपद्धती ठरायला हवी तरच ते आरक्षण खऱ्या अर्थाने कृतार्थ होऊ शकेल. समाजजीवनात स्त्रीला स्थान मिळणे हा राजकीय सत्तेचा मूळ उद्देश आहे. पण प्रत्यक्षात या सत्तास्थान आकडे ज्या लोकशाही पद्धतीने सामाजिक न्याय व्यवस्था म्हणून पाहिले जात नसल्यामुळे सत्तेत येण्यापूर्वी ही स्त्री कोणी नसते व सत्ता गेल्यानंतर देखील कोणीच नसते. हे लोकशाहीमध्ये भान असणे गरजेचे आहे.

***शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश:-

- 1) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील महिला विकासाची स्थिती तपासणे.
- 2) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेमध्ये महिलांचे कार्य आणि सहभाग याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) महिला नेतृत्व निर्मिती करणाऱ्या घटकांची पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.
- 4) ण राजकारणाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन अभ्यासणे.
- 5) महिला नेतृत्वा समोरील प्रश्नांचा अभ्यास करणे.

*** गृहितके:-

- 1) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मुळे महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग वाढला आहे.
- 2) सानी स्वराज्य संस्था यशस्वी होण्यासाठी महिला सबलीकरणाचे आवश्यकता आहे.
- 3) महिलांना दिलेल्या आरक्षणांमुळे लोकशाही प्रबळ होण्यास मदत होत आहे.

*** संशोधन पद्धती:-

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासासाठी द्वितीयक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला असून तर ते संकलनासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रे, त्रि मासिके, मासिके यांचा उपयोग करण्यात आलेला आहे आणि विश्लेषण पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**** आशय:-

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेमध्ये लोकशाहीची मूळ आहे. म्हणून लोकशाही प्रबळ करायचे असेल तर लोकसंख्येने अर्धा भाग असलेल्या महिलांना पंचायतराज संस्थांमध्ये सहभागी करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. पंचायत राज मधील महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागाशिवाय लोकशाहीचा विचार करणे म्हणजे लोकशाहीची विटंबना करण्यासारखे आहे. असे मत भारतीय महिला दर्जा समितीचे ज्येष्ठ सदस्य प्रा इक्बाल नारायण व प्रा शिर्शिकर यांनी 1957 च्या मेहता अहवालामध्ये महिलांना समाजाचा एक घटक मांडे होते.

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स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील आरक्षणामुळे देशातील सहा लाख 75 हजार महिला ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सदस्य आहेत आणि 75 हजाराहून अधिक सरपंच आहेत संपूर्ण देशातील 37523 महिला पंचायत समित्यांच्या सदस्य आहेत. 1500 महिला सभापती आहेत त्यांनी 3161 महिला जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य आहेत. तर 122 महिला परिषदेच्या अध्यक्षा आहेत याच प्रमाणे आरक्षणाचा फायदा घेऊन महाराष्ट्रात देखील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था तिन्ही स्तरावर (महाराष्ट्रातील निवडणूक आयोगाच्या 2004 च्या आकडेवारीनुसार) ग्रामपंचायत मधील 93 हजार 333 महिला सदस्य आहेत. 9125 महिला सरपंच आहेत. पंचायत समितीमध्ये 1200 महिला सदस्य व 106 महिला सभापती आहेत तर जिल्हा परिषदेमध्ये 576 महिला सदस्य आहेत. तर दहा महिला जिल्हा परिषदेच्या अध्यक्षा आहेत. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील ते 30 टक्के आरक्षणामुळे महिलांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात राजकीय सहभाग असल्याचे चित्र आकडेवारीवरून स्पष्ट होत आहे.

73 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने महिलांसाठी 33 टक्के जागा आरक्षित केल्यामुळे महिला राजकारणात उतरल्या ही सत्य आहे याचा अर्थ असा होतो की आरक्षणामुळे महिलांना राजकारणात प्रवेश करण्याची संधी मिळाली आहे. पण या संधीचे सोने करण्यासाठी महिलांच्या मनावर नेमक्या कोणत्या व्यक्तीचा घटनेचा आणि कोणत्या परिस्थितीचा प्रभाव पडला आहे ती परिस्थिती महत्त्वाची मानावी लागेल.

महाराष्ट्रातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिला आरक्षणाच्या तरतुदीमुळे संस्थांच्या नियमित निवडणुका, महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग, महिलांचे नेतृत्व इत्यादी बाबी मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात भर पडली आहे. तसेच उपेक्षित जाती-जमातीच्या महिलांना राजकारणात येण्याची संधी प्राप्त झाली आहे. महाराष्ट्र मध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमधील घराणेशाहीला काही प्रमाणात आळा बसला आहे. तरुण मतदारांची आणि तरुण महिला प्रतिनिधींची संख्या वाढली आहे. बहुजन समाजाला सत्तेत भागीदारी मिळाली आहे आणि त्यामुळे स्थानिक प्रश्नांची सोडवणूक झाली आणि विकास कार्यातील उल्लेखनीय कामगिरी करण्यात आली. थोडक्यात पंचायतराज संस्थांनी अनेक बाबतीत केलेली प्रगती अभिमानास्पद ठरावी अशीच आहे एकूणच या संपूर्ण परिस्थितीचा परिणाम स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण पुण्यामध्ये झालेला दिसून येत आहे.

**** निष्कर्ष:-

- 1) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना ज्या राखीव जागा मिळाल्या आणि संधी मिळाली त्या अधिकारांची महिलांना जाणीव नाही.
- 2) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था मध्ये महिलांचा गुणात्मक सहभाग कमी आहे.
- 3) विविध बैठकांमध्ये महिलांचे प्रत्यक्ष सहभागाचे प्रमाण आणि कामगिरी समाधानकारक आहे.

पिच मिरवला नाही. राजकारणात तडजोड करणारे नामदेव ढसाळ नावाचा नेता वेगळा आहे. परंतु समाजाला आणि माणसांच्या गर्दीत हरवणारा, स्वतःचं अस्तित्व विसरून जाणारा नामदेव ढसाळ वेगळा आहे. लोकोत्तर कवी हे अस्सल प्रतिभावंत, पहिल्या दर्जाचे समकालीनांची अभिरूची बदलणारे आणि नंतरच्या अनेक पिढ्यांना प्रभावीत करून कवितेच्या प्रवाहाचं वळण बदलून टाकणारे कवी असतात. या लोकोत्तर परंपरेतच नामदेव ढसाळांचा समावेश करता येतो.

नामदेव ढसाळ ज्या कुटुंबात जन्माला आले, त्या कुटुंबावर नाथ संप्रदायाचे व वारकरी संप्रदायाचे संस्कार झाले. तसेच लहानपणाचे काही दिवस खेड्यात गेल्यामुळे गावाकडील बोली भाषा, मुंबईत आल्यानंतर तेथील भाषा, गावाकडच्या संस्कारातून परिचित झालेली लोकगीते, घरातील धार्मिक वातावरणामुळे संत साहित्याचा परिचय अशा विविध संस्कारातून ढसाळांची भाषा तयार झाली. हीच भाषा कवितेच्या अभिव्यक्तीच्या गरजेतून जशीच्या तशी त्यांनी वापरली. त्याचबरोबर खास महारी बोलीतील असणारे अनेक शब्दही त्यांच्या कवितेतून येतात. मुंबईत आल्यानंतर महानगराची भाषा तसेच लघुनियतकालिकाच्या चळवळीचे संस्कार, याच माध्यमातून युरोपियन साहित्याचा झालेला संस्कार यातून अनेकविध नव्या संकल्पना मांडताना वापरलेले हिंदी, इंग्रजी, उर्दू अशा अनेकविध भाषेतील शब्द येतात. प्रमाण मराठीतील व बोलीभाषेतील शब्दाची विविध रूपेही त्यांच्या कवितेतून आढळतात. नामदेव ढसाळांची काव्यभाषा अशाप्रकारे विविध संस्कारातून आलेली आढळते. शिवाय प्रत्येक काव्यसंग्रहात तिची स्वतंत्र वैशिष्ट्ये ही आढळतात.

कविता हा लेखन प्रकार कवीच्या संवेदनशीलतेशी निगडित असतो. कविता हा कवीचा जीवनानुभव असतो व त्या अनुभवाला एक अंतर्गत लय असते. कवीच्या आत्मानुभवाचा लयबद्ध आविष्कार म्हणजे कविता, अशी व्याख्या समोर ठेवून कवितेच्या सौंदर्याचे, कलात्मकतेचे अनुभवाच्या आशयाचे आणि कवितेमधून व्यक्त होणाऱ्या विचारांचे स्वरूप या अनुषंगाने समजून घेतल्यास आपण त्या कवितेच्या अधिक जवळ जावू शकतो, असेही कवितेबाबत बोलले जाते. यासदर्भात प्रा. तु. श. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात, “साठोत्तरी कविता, बालगीते, विरूपिका, पुरोगामी विचार, औद्योगिकरण यांसारख्या प्रयोगात अडकवून पडली नाही. कलावाद, जीवनवाद, सौंदर्यवाद, वास्तववाद, अस्तित्ववाद, मार्क्सवाद यापैकी एकच एक दृष्टीकोन साठोत्तरी कवितेने स्विकारला नाही. स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे जबाबदारी व कठोर परिश्रम हा विचार रूजण्याऐवजी जात, धर्म, पंथ, भाषा या बाबी प्रबळ झाल्या. व्यवस्थेत वरील प्रबळ झालेल्या बाबींबाबत साठोत्तरी कवितेने द्रोह (विद्रोह) करून यातून निर्माण झालेल्या प्रश्नावर आवाज उठविला. यावरून साठोत्तरी कवितेने विद्रोहाचे रूप धारण करून जगामध्ये चाललेल्या रूढी-परंपरेला छेद देण्याचे काम केले.

नामदेव ढसाळांचा अभ्यास करताना वारंवार वाटते की, नामदेव ढसाळ विद्रोही लिखाण का करत होते? तो साधरणपणे १९५३-५४ चा काळ असावा. जातीयवादी परिस्थिती आजूबाजूला होती. हॉटेलमध्ये सुद्धा बसू दिले जायचे नाही. बाहेरूनच पाणी दिले जायचे. तुच्छतेची अपमानास्पद वागणूक दिली जायची. भाकरी मागायला गेल्यावर ‘जोहार मायबाप’ असे

आधुनिक काळात निर्माण झालेल्या प्रश्नांबाबत गांधीवादाची उपयुक्तता आणि प्रासंगिकता

पहाडे सुवर्णरेखा रत्नलाल

प्रोफेसर डॉ. आघाव नवनाथ

एस.बी.ई.एस. आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,

एस.बी.ई.एस. आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,

औरंगाबाद

औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना:-

स्वातंत्र्याच्या प्राप्तीनंतर भारतीय समाज आणि शासन व्यवस्थेच्या समोर जे अनेक प्रश्न आणि समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत त्या पाहता त्या सर्वांचे मूळ आम्ही स्वीकारलेल्या नवीन व्यवस्था मध्ये असल्याचे जाणवते. स्वराज्य प्राप्तीनंतर आम्ही जे विकासाचे मॉडेल स्वीकारले त्यानुसार लक्षणीय प्रगती झाली मात्र अनेक समस्या आणि प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत हे वास्तव आहे. स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वी ज्या अपेक्षा व्यक्त केल्या जात होत्या आणि स्वातंत्र्यसैनिकांनी जे स्वप्न उराशी बाळगले होते ते आता पूर्ण होताना दिसून येत नाही. नवीन समाजव्यवस्था, अर्थव्यवस्था आणि राज्यव्यवस्था यामधील विकास हे मृगजळ आहे कि काय असा प्रश्न निर्माण झाल्याशिवाय राहत नाही. सामाजिक चंगळवाद, राजकीय भ्रष्टाचार, समाजाचे गुन्हेगारी स्वरूप, शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील घोडेवाजार, उच्चविद्याविभूषित लोकांची बेकारी, राजकारणाचे गुन्हेगारीकरण, स्वच्छ आणि पारदर्शक राज्यकारभाराचा अभाव, सर्व क्षेत्रातील अनाठाई आणि जीवघेणी स्पर्धा हे आणि यासारखे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण झाले आहेत. हे प्रश्न कशामुळे आणि कोणामुळे निर्माण झाले याचे उत्तर स्पष्टपणे कुणालाच जरी देता येत नसले तरी देखील आपण जी व्यवस्था स्वीकारली आहे त्यामध्येच कुठेतरी गल्लत झाल्याचे जाणवते. या सर्व प्रश्न आणि आणि समस्या तून बाहेर पडायचे असेल तर राज्यव्यवस्था आणि समाजव्यवस्था यांची मानसिकता बदलावी लागेल. याचे उत्तर आणि निराकरण केवळ गांधी वादामध्ये असल्याचे जाणवते. मग आपण स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरच्या काळात गांधीवादाचा स्वीकार का केला नाही हा प्रश्न अनुत्तरितच आहे?

अ) शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश:-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे खालीलप्रमाणे काही उद्देश आहेत

- 1) महात्मा गांधी यांच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक विचारांची आजच्या परिस्थितीत आवश्यकता आहे काय? याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारांचे महत्त्व अभ्यासणे.
- 3) स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील विविध समस्या वर महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचाराने आधारे योग्य पर्याय सुचविणे.
- 4) आधुनिक लोकशाही शासन लोकाभिमुख करण्यासाठी उपायांचा अभ्यास करणे.



कित

मद नवनाथ
मर्स कॉलेज,
औरंगाबाद

१) भारतीय राजकारण, समाजव्यवस्था, अर्थव्यवस्था, शिक्षण व्यवस्था यामध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या वर उपाय सुचविणे.

ब) शोधनिबंधाची गृहितके:-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची खालील काही गृहितके आहेत.

१) आधुनिक भारतीय समाजातील अनेक समस्यांचे उत्तर देण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधी यांच्या विचारांमध्ये आहे.

२) महात्मा गांधी यांचे विचार मानवी सुख आणि शांतता यांचे प्रतिपादन करणारे होते.

३) राम राज्य आणि ग्रामराज्य प्रत्यक्षात येण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधी यांचे विचार आवश्यक आहेत.

**** सामाजिक विचार आणि प्रासंगिकता:-**

१) मदयपानास विरोध:-

महात्मा गांधीजी हे दारूबंदी चे कट्टर पुरस्कर्ते होते. मदयपानातून समाजाचे आधार पतन होते असे त्यांचे मत होते. मदयपानातून मनुष्य हा नैतिक दृष्ट्या पूर्णपणे खालावतो एखादा अटलबदमाश आणि त्याच्यामध्ये कोणत्याच फरक उरलेला नसतो. गुन्हेगार हा इतरांच्या मालमत्तेवर दरोडा घालतो तर मद्यपी स्वतःच्या कुटुंबावर दरोडा घालून एक भयंकर गुन्हेगार बनतो. समाजामध्ये आधुनिक काळामध्ये हे चित्र सर्वत्र दिसून येत आहे त्यासाठी महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारा आधारे दारूबंदी ची गरज आहे.

२) स्त्रियांच्या प्रगतीबाबत विचार:-

प्राचीन काळापासून भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रियांना अतिशय निम्न दर्जा होता. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या वाट्याला फक्त उपेक्षा व गुलामगिरी आली. प्राचीन काळात बालविवाहाची प्रथा रूढ होती. त्याचा परिणाम असा झाला की बालविवाहाचे प्रमाण वाढले आणि स्त्रीचे स्वातंत्र्य नाकारले गेले. चूल आणि मूल हेच त्यांचे कार्यक्षेत्र बंद होते. शिक्षणाचा कोणत्याच प्रकारचा गंध त्यांना नव्हता. आर्थिक दृष्टीने ही पुरुषांवरील त्यांचे परावलंबित्व वाढले होते. पुरुषांना अनेक स्त्रियांसोबत विवाह करण्याचा अधिकार होता पण तरुण विधवा पुन्हा विवाह करू शकत नव्हती. म्हणून स्त्रियांची ही अवस्था समाजातील एक द्रोष होता. महात्मा गांधीजींनी या सर्वांचा सततत्याने विचार केला होता. आजच्या समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये देखील यापेक्षा असे देवाळे मित्र नाही. आज बाल विवाह जरी नसले तरी देखील स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचार वाढतच आहेत.

३) अस्पृश्यतेचे संबंधी विचार:-



जातीव्यवस्था कितीही वाईट असली तरी देखील भारतीय समाजाचा एक अविभाज्य अंग बनले आहे आणि ही दुर्दैवी स्थिती महात्मा गांधीजींनी ओळखली होती. जातीमुळे समाजाचे विघटन झाले. जातिव्यवस्थेने समाजामध्ये अनेक प्रश्न गंभीर बनवले. महात्मा गांधीजींना वर्णव्यवस्था मान्य होती मात्र त्यांचा जातिव्यवस्थेला तीव्र विरोध होता.

४) हिंदू मुस्लिम एकता:-

महात्मा गांधीजींना या गोष्टीची पुरेपूर जाणीव होती की, भारतीय समाज हा विभिन्न प्रकारच्या गटात विभागला गेला आहे आणि त्याचे वाईट परिणाम सर्वत्र जाणवत आहेत. सामाजिक, धार्मिक आणि राजकीय आधारावर भारतीय समाजाचे अनेक भागात विभाजन झाले आहे. सामाजिक विषमतेच्या आधारावर भारतात जाती व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आली या जाती व्यवस्थेमध्ये अस्पृश्य ते सारखी वाईट रूढी निर्माण झाली या रूढी मुळे एक शोषित वर्ग निर्माण झाला. त्याच बरोबर भारतीय समाजात धार्मिक गट सुद्धा बलवान आहेत. त्या आधारावर देखील समाजाचे अल्पसंख्य व बहुसंख्य असे विभाजन झाले आहे. हे विभाजन महात्मा गांधीजींना मान्य नव्हते.

५) महात्मा गांधीजींचे शिक्षणाचे तत्वज्ञान:-

गांधीजींनी शिक्षणाचे तत्वज्ञान वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने मांडले आहे. भारतीयांसाठी कोणत्या प्रकारचे शिक्षण उपकारक ठरू शकेल यासाठी त्यांनी सखोल चिंतन केले आहे. आता परंपरागत शिक्षण हे निरुपयोगी ठरणारे नाही. देशाची सर्वांगीण उन्नती होईल अशा प्रकारची शिक्षण पद्धती मांडले जाणे जरूरी आहे. आता केवळ पुस्तकी ज्ञानावर भर देऊन चालणार नव्हते कारण त्याचा व्यवहारात काहीच उपयोग होत नसतो म्हणून व्यावहारिक शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे या मताचे महात्मा गांधीजी होते.

६) गाईचे संरक्षण:-

फार जुन्या काळापासून गाय हा अत्यंत पूजनीय प्राणी हिंदू धर्माने मानला आहे. गांधीजी वृत्तीने स्वतः धार्मिक असल्यामुळे त्यांनी गोरक्षण याला महत्त्व दिले. गाय हे हिंदूचे आराध्यदैवत आहे त्यामुळे गाईचे संरक्षण करणे प्रत्येकाचे कर्तव्य आहे असे ते मानत असत. केवळ धार्मिक दृष्टीने पाहिले तर गाईची पवित्रता निर्विवाद आहे. गाई पासून पूर्ण मिळते खत मिळते बैलाची पैदास होते म्हणून गाय समाजाची धारणा करते. गाय हा एक गरीब व दीन लोकांचे प्रतीक आहे. म्हणून गाईला संरक्षण मिळणे गरजेचे आहे.

****महात्मा गांधीजींचे रामराज्य किंवा ग्राम राज्य:-

१) खेडे हा मूळ गाभा:-

देशाच्या उन्नतीसाठी महात्मा गांधी जी ने खेड्याला महत्त्वपूर्ण मानले आहे. आपल्या आदर्श राज्यांची रचना प्राचीन रामराज्य किंवा ग्रीक नगर राज्याच्या धर्मीवर त्यांनी केली आहे. त्यात प्रत्येक खेडे हा नव्यानेच रचनेचा केंद्रबिंदू असेल.



भारत हा शहर आमचा देश नसून खऱ्या अर्थाने खेड्यांमध्ये वसलेला आहे. अशा पद्धतीने स्वराज्याची राजकीय आर्थिक व सामाजिक या घटकावर आधारलेली असेल. या राज्यांमध्ये समाजाची सेवा हे उद्दिष्ट असेल. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या दृष्टिकोनातून स्वराज्य व रामराज्य एकच असून त्यांच्यात लोकशाहीचे चित्र रामायणात आहे असे स्पष्ट होईल.

२) आदर्श राज्याची रचना:-

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या आदर्श राज्यामध्ये प्रत्येक खेडे स्वयंपूर्ण व स्वयंशासित झाले पाहिजे. त्याचा एक चांगला परिणाम असा होईल की, खालच्या स्तरापासून अशा खेड्यांना शासन चालवण्याचे पूर्ण अधिकार दिले असतील. अशी ग्रामराज्ये पूर्णपणे विकेंद्रित स्वरूपाचे असतील. सरकार आणि ग्रामपंचायत त्यांच्या पद्धतीने हा राज्यकारभार चालवतील. अशा आदर्श राज्यामध्ये श्रमाला अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान असेल. एकदा श्रमावर आधारलेली समाज व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आली की वर्णव्यवस्था आपोआपच नष्ट होईल. नव्या आदर्श राज्याला सर्वच व्यवस्था समान प्रतिष्ठेच्या असल्यामुळे सर्वांना आपोआपच सत्ता प्राप्त होईल.

३) आदर्श राज्याची कामे:-

आदर्श राज्यातील कामे महात्मा गांधीजींनी स्पष्ट केली आहेत. विशेषतः त्यातील न्याय पद्धतीबाबत विचार त्यांनी स्पष्ट मांडले. लोकांना न्याय ताबडतोब मिळाला पाहिजे आणि तो मिळविण्यासाठी त्यांना जास्त खर्च येऊ नये. न्यायाच्या कामी मदत करणारा वकील वर्ग जनतेशी समरूप होणारा असला पाहिजे. त्यांनी किती समाजोपयोगी कार्य केले आहे यावरून त्यांची योग्यता ठरवली जावी. तुरुंग म्हणजे केवळ शिक्षा देण्याचे केंद्र, न बनता आधार गृह बनावे. या ठिकाणी गुन्हेगारांची गुन्हेगारी वृत्ती कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न व्हावा. महात्मा गांधीजी केवळ स्वप्नाळू नव्हते अशा प्रकारची पद्धती निर्माण होणे अवघड आहे याची जाणीव देखील त्यांना होती.

४) समाजव्यवस्था:-

महात्मा गांधीजींच्या आदर्श राज्यातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती सारखीच श्रेष्ठ असेल. भंगी असो वा डॉक्टर प्रत्येक व्यक्तीने आपल्या कुटुंबातील धंदा करावा असे महात्मा गांधीजी म्हणतात. त्यामुळे गाव स्वावलंबी होईल व धंद्यात देखील कुशलता राहील. अस्पृश्यता हिंदूंना लागलेला कलंक आहे असे ते मानित असत. स्त्री शिक्षणावर त्यांनी जोर दिला तसेच मादक द्रव्य सेवनाच्या ते विरोधात होते.

५) राज्याला विरोध करण्याचा अधिकार:-



राज्य जर जनतेच्या इच्छेने प्रतिनिधित्व करत नसेल तर जनतेने कायद्याचा विरोध केला पाहिजे अशावेळी राज्याचा विरोध करणे अधिकार नव्हे तर ते एक कर्तव्य ठरते. विरोध मात्र अहिंसात्मक मार्गानेच करण्यात यावा असे त्यांचे मत होते.

वरील प्रकारच्या विचारांच्या आधारे शोधनिबंधाचे काही निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होतात ते पुढीलप्रमाणे.

क) शोधनिबंधाचे निष्कर्ष व शिफारशी:-

- १) महात्मा गांधी यांच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय विचारांची आजच्या परिस्थितीत आवश्यकता आहे.
- २) आजच्या काळातील विविध समस्या वर महात्मा गांधी यांच्या विचारा आधारे योग्य पर्याय उपलब्ध होऊ शकतात.
- ३) आधुनिक लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्था लोकाभिमुख करण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधीजींच्या राम राज याचा उपयोग आहे.
- ४) महात्मा गांधीजी यांचे विचार मानवी सुख व शांतता यांचे प्रतिपादन करणारे होते.
- ५) राम राज्य आणि ग्रामराज्य प्रत्यक्षात येण्यासाठी महात्मा गांधीजी यांचे विचार आवश्यक आहेत.
- ६) महात्मा गांधीजी यांच्या ट्रस्टीशिप सिद्धांत आधारे अर्थव्यवस्थेत सुधारणा होऊ शकतात.
- ७) समाजातील दैनंदिन प्रश्न आणि समस्या गांधी विचारांच्या आधारे सोडविणे सहज शक्य आहे.

***संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

- १) गांधीजींना समजून घेताना-धर्मपाल-भारतीय शिक्षण मंडळ, नागपूर
- २) सत्याचे प्रयोग-मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी-नवजीवन प्रकाशन मंदिर अहमदाबाद
- ३) भारतीय राजकीय विचारवंत-डॉ. रमेश ढोबळे-विद्या बुक्स पब्लिशर्स औरंगाबाद.
- ४) भारतीय राजकीय विचारवंत-कुलकर्णी व्ही जी-कैलास प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद
- ५) राजकीय विचार प्रणाली-शुभांगी राठी-कैलास प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद



महात्मा गांधीजींची 'नई तालीम'

पहाडे सुवर्णरत्नलाल

एस.बी.ई.एस. आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,
औरंगाबाद

प्रोफेसर डॉ. आशाव नवनाथ

एस.बी.ई.एस. आर्ट्स अँड कॉमर्स कॉलेज,
औरंगाबाद

15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी भारत स्वतंत्र झाला. हे स्वातंत्र्य मिळविण्यासाठी अनेक लोकांनी आपल्या प्राणांची आहुती दिली. भारताचे लोकशाही व्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला आणि शासन व्यवस्था, राज्य व्यवस्था, प्रशासन, समाज व्यवस्था, कृषी व्यवस्था, शिक्षण व्यवस्था यामध्ये भारतीयांच्या अनुकूल ते नुसार बदल होतील आणि सर्वांचे कल्याण होईल अशी सर्वांनाच अपेक्षा होती. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या स्वप्नातील स्वयंपूर्ण आणि ग्रामीण भारत अवतरेल असे वाटत होते. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या रामराज्याचा स्वीकार न करता स्वतंत्र भारताने वेगळ्याच व्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे वर्तमानात अनेक प्रश्नांना येथील समाज व्यवस्था सामोरे जाताना दिसून येत आहे. इंग्रजांच्या पारतंत्र्यात असताना जेवढी बिकट अवस्था झाली नसेल कदाचित त्याहीपेक्षा अधिक हलाखीची परिस्थिती सद्यस्थितीत शिक्षण आणि राजकारण यांची झालेली आहे. मग प्रश्न शिल्लक राहतो की महात्मा गांधीजींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली जर भारताने स्वातंत्र्य लढा लढा होता तर मग त्यांना अपेक्षित असलेली शिक्षण प्रणाली आणि समाज व्यवस्था यांचा पुरस्कार स्वतंत्र भारताच्या राजकारणात होऊ शकतो का?

आजच्या परिस्थितीत समाजासमोर आणि देशासमोर अनेक प्रश्न आहेत त्यातील महत्त्वाचा आणि उल्लेख करण्यासारखा प्रश्न आणि समस्या म्हणजे आधुनिक शिक्षण व्यवस्थेमध्ये निर्माण झालेला भ्रष्टाचार आणि जीवघेणी स्पर्धा होय. प्राचीन काळामध्ये जसे मनसबदार आणि जहागीरदार असायचे संस्थानिक असायचे त्याच प्रमाणे आज त्याच प्रमाणे आज संस्थाचालक आहेत आपल्या मनाप्रमाणे ते शिक्षकांची भरती करतात गुणवत्तेला तिथे कुठेच न्याय नाही आणि जागा ही अर्थातच नाही. संपूर्ण देशाला आणि समाजाला या संस्थाचालकांनी वेढीस धरले आहे आणि शासन व्यवस्थेवर देखील त्यांचाच प्रभाव असल्यामुळे शासन देखील या प्रश्नावर काही तोडगा काढू शकत नाही आणि तशी मनस्थिती देखील नाही. उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात अनागोंदी कारभार आहे केवळ गुणपत्रके वर विश्वास ठेवणारी ही शिक्षण व्यवस्था देशाला अंधाराच्या फार मोठ्या खाईत घेऊन जाताना दिसत आहे याचे भान येथील डोळस राजकारण्यांना नाही काय असा प्रश्न कोणत्याही शिक्षण प्रेमी आणि गांधी प्रेमी नागरिकांच्या मनात आल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. महात्मा गांधीजींनी समाज उपयोगी आणि देशाला उपयोगी पद्धतीत असे अनेक प्रयोग आपल्या आयुष्यात केले त्यापैकीच एक म्हणजे 'नई तालीम'. त्यांची अमुलाग्र आणि आज होता ती अशी शिक्षण योजना होय. या अद्भुत अशा शिक्षण योजनेची आजच्या नपुंसक व्यवस्थेवर माल करण्यासाठी आवश्यकता आहे.

उच्च शिक्षण घेऊन पदवी यावर पदव्या मिळवून सर्व प्रकारच्या गुणवत्ता प्राप्त करून देखील येथील तरुण बेरोजगारीच्या ठेचा खात म्हणतारा होत चालला आहे तरीही त्याला ना रोजगार आहे ना त्याची भाकरी

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मातृभाषेतून
स्वराज्य इतक



देणे शक्य होणार नाही आणि शहरांमध्ये गावकऱ्यांच्या परिस्थितीविषयी आस्था देखील आपण उत्पन्न करू शकत नाही.

स्त्रियांनादेखील पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे स्त्री शिकेल तर कुटुंब शिकेल असे महात्मा गांधीजींना वाटत होते. पुरुषांप्रमाणे स्त्रियांच्या निरक्षरतेचे कारण केवळ आळस व जळता हेच नव्हे त्याचे मोठे कारण स्त्रियांना कमी लेखण्याची अनादी काळापासून चालत आलेली परंपरा हे सुद्धा आहे. आमच्या सामाजिक परंपरेनुसार पुरुषाने स्त्री स्वतःची जोडीदार इ व सदर मिनी न मानता तिला घरातील काम करणारी दासी व भोगविलास चे साधन बनवले आहे याचा परिणाम असा झाला की समाजाचे अर्थ अंग खूप कमी होऊन बसले आहे तरीही प्रजेची आई आहे असे म्हटले जाते पण तिच्या बाबतीत जो घोर अन्याय होत आहे, तो दूर करणे गरजेचे आहे आजही शिक्षणामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या गळतीचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. हे टाळायचे असेल तर स्त्री शिक्षण महत्वाचे आहे.

महात्मा गांधीजींचे शिक्षण योजना कृतिप्रवण आणि स्वावलंबन ता आणणारी आहे. जीवन आणि अभ्यासविषय यामध्ये सुसंवाद तसेच समन्वय साधणारी आहे या शिक्षणामध्ये भारतीय भाषांना प्राधान्य आहे स्त्री शिक्षणाला स्थान आहे स्थानिक गरजांना महत्त्व आहे असे जरी असले तरी देखील ही शिक्षण योजना आज पर्यंत कोणत्याच शासनाने प्रत्यक्षात का आणली नाही हा प्रश्न शेवटी शिल्लक राहतोच. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या या विचारात देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्यापेक्षा देखील देशाची शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक विषमता कमी करून सुसंस्कृत सुशिक्षित समाज निर्माण करावयाचा होता. त्यासाठी त्यांनी शैक्षणिक तत्त्वज्ञान न मांडता कृतीयुक्त शैक्षणिक विचार प्रत्यक्ष वास्तवात मांडलेले आहेत. शिक्षणाशिवाय भारतीयांना स्वातंत्र्याची जाणीव होणार नाही असे त्यांना नेहमी वाटत होते. व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी त्यांनी THREE-H म्हणजे H-Head(बुद्धी) H-Heart (मन) H-Hand(कार्यशक्ती) चा उपयोग केला. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीचा सर्वांगीण विकास होऊन समाज परिवर्तन व समाजाचा विकास होईल अशी त्यांची अपेक्षा होती. महात्मा गांधींची हीच अपेक्षा म्हणजे नई तालीम आज जरी स्वप्नवत वाटत असली तरी देखील भविष्यात ही योजना प्रत्यक्षात यावी असा आशावाद करायला हरकत नाही.

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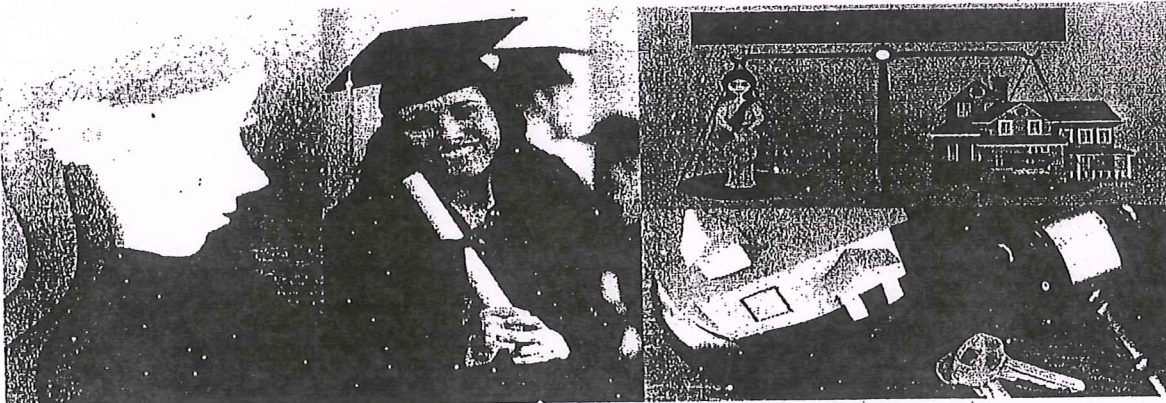
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Women Empowerment and Government Scheme

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Abstract:

Women constitute half of the world's population but, in reality they doesn't represent nearly half of the population. Various acts have provided the rights and security to women. But, still they are facing different problems in all walks of life. To mitigate those problems Central and State government of India have implemented various scheme and adapted different strategies with an objective of empowerment of women in India.

Key Words: Empowerment, Government Scheme, Rural, Women, Women's Issues.

Objectives:

- 1) To review various problems faced by rural women in India.
- 2) To know about government scheme and programs for women's empowerment.

Introduction:

In the age of science and technology human being enjoyed ease in life. But, we are facing the problems of divide- i.e. rich and poor, rural and urban, gender bias etc.

'Indian women are representing themselves as a global leader and powerful voices in various field. But, still most of women and girls are deprived of various rights under the shadow of patriarchal psyche of Indian society, its customs and institutional structure.' According to Annette Dixon, 'India's rapid urbanization has not yet encouraged more women to join the labor force.' she also depicts the reality about decrease in rural jobs and remarks that not enough rural women have been able to make the transition to working in urban area. India ranks 120 among 131 countries in female labor force participation rates and rates of gender based violence remain unacceptably high.

Indian rural women do not become a major part of advancement of technology due to various aspects of social life and institutional obstacles. Present research paper will comprise of the problems faced by rural women. The need of empowerment and implementation of several of government scheme.

The word 'empower' literally means to attain power. 'In academic discourse the concept of empowerment has come to indicate unequal distribution of power especially when it comes to marginalized communities and minority groups. Empowerment is a process of change, where it is assumed that women will be able to take decision and stand confidently to face the challenges of life.

Problems before rural women:

In daily earnings for livelihood rural Indian women are facing various problems which become hindrances in their empowerment. Those problems are reviewed here in brief.

1. Low wages:



In rural India, women labor in agriculture field are provided low wages though they work for the same time as compared to men. They also faced little social protection or income security.

2. Decision making process:

Women's participation is less in decision making of family and in their social life. Actually in most of the household male are head of families and tends to take decision without considering women's views as a family member. It made women dependent and less confident.

3. Education and empowerment:

Issues such as child labor, time consuming process of collection of drinking water, fuel collection, poor and inadequate health, water and sanitation facilities tends them at high risk of health. It directly or indirectly affects their education and employment is reality.

4. Political participation:

Women in rural India are representing in Panchayat Raj System. But, in most of the cases it is observed that husband or other male members of family take decision. Even it is also decided by male to whom women members of family will vote-for in election.

5. Domestic violence:

Though Constitution of India provided various Acts to secure women from domestic violence, women are still facing the problems and became victims of domestic violence.

Meaning of Empowerment:

Sushma Sahay in her book 'Women's & Empowerment: Approaches and Strategies' quoted to Bhasia (1992) who stated meaning of empowerment:-

'Empowerment deals with recognition of women's contribution and her knowledge. It helps women to fight against fear and inferiority complex. It enhances their self-respect, self-dignity. It improves their qualities and makes them economically independent. Empowerment concerns with her control over resources like land and property and reduces her burden of work in house. It helps to create and strengthen women's groups and organizations.

The indicators of empowerment divided into two categories. One of them measure empowerment at a broad social level and another developed to measure the effects of specific programmes and its outcome.

Women empowerment is multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept. To safeguard women's rights 'National Commission' established in 1990. Indian government issued in 1974 the report- 'Towards Equality', which stated about low status of women in all aspect of life.

Need of Women's Empowerment:

Women entered in all fields of the World like- corporate sector, politics, education, health, social work, entertainment, agriculture production, etc. They are facing courageously all kinds of problems. Indian Constitution provided equal rights to women. But, still we see cases that shows they are deprived of rights in social and family life. They also became victim of domestic violence, sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation.

Rural women are facing economic problems and in such situation they need to strengthen economically. 'To develop the society it is essential to give respect and equal opportunity to them.

They have strength and potential but it need to give proper direction.'

Women Sarpanch are facing various challenges in political life. Active women Sarpanch gives importance to social development activities like health, sanitation, old age pensions and welfare. But, it seems that at Panchayat level priority is given to infrastructure development. In such situation, the possibility of negligence towards women's empowerment increases.



Schemes implemented by Indian Government for women Empowerment:

According to UNDP's report of human development 2018, India's Gender inequality index was 0.524 and gender development 0.841. Gender ratio in 2011 is 943 and 918 is in 0 to 6 year age group.

Government implemented various scheme for women development. Some of the scheme are briefly reviewed here as follows-

1) STEP- support to training and employment program for women-

2) The scheme implemented in the year 1986-87, to improve women's skill and employment with an objective -to provide skill for employment. It is Central s Sponsored core scheme and part of MPEW. Swayam Siddha Scheme-

It is improved version of Indira Mahila Yojana. It has an objective to empower women economically with formation of women's self-help group. The scheme implemented by central government up to 2008.

3) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-

The scheme implemented through ICDS in 200 district in year 2010. 11 Districts of Maharashtra are selected for its implementation. Adolescent Girls under age group 11 to 18 year are beneficiaries of the scheme. Its aim was to make adolescent girls independent through education, health, nutrition and skill based training.

4) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao-

Its objectives are- prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination.

-Ensuring survival and protection of the girl child.

-Ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

5) MPEW-Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women:

From year 2016-17 all scheme for women's protection and empowerment are integrated under MPEW.

It included BBBP, Gender Budget, PMMSK, One Stop Centre, STEP Scheme, SWADHAR, Women Helpline etc.

6) Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme-

WCD Dept. Govt. of Maharashtra has started implementation of first of its kind scheme 'Majhi kanya Bhagyashree' from 1st August 2017.

Under this scheme Government shall provide financial assistance-

-One girl child- 50000/- for a period of 18 years.

-Two girl children - 25000/- for each girls.

-The families which have income up-to 7.5 lakhs and family planning certificate, can take its benefit.

- The families are able to withdraw accumulated interest after every six year.

Conclusion:

In nut shell, Government are implementing various scheme for women's empowerment. These are need based scheme for women's Welfare. It will help in women's development assuring their contribution in Nation's economy and social development. Because, Nation's progress measured by the progress of women in the society they lives.



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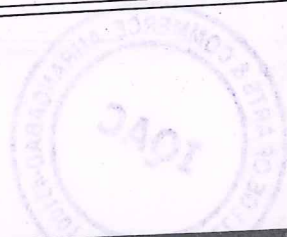
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Urban Development towards Sustainable Cities in Thailand

*Phra Natthakit Wikaha, **Dr. Navnath Aghav

Introduction

Thailand is a country that is currently undergoing rapid urbanization. Based on the population registration data from Department of Provincial Administration in 2001, Thailand had a population of 62 million people at the time and 28 percent of that total population lived in urban areas, compared to the year 2005 with urban population up to 29 percent. It is anticipated that by the year 2025 Thailand will possess a population of 72 million people and of which 50 percent will live in urban areas, and Bangkok will possess 50 percent of the entire total urban population. The distribution of the urban population in Thailand is mainly focusing in Bangkok Metropolitan Area and Vicinities. This specific area had accounted for 42 percent of the total urban population in 2005 and Bangkok had possessed the share of 32 percent of them. Due to the fact that Bangkok is an only city, which has the size of population beyond 6,000,000, therefore; the size of population is 20 times more than its second largest city, Nonthaburi. Within the top 10 largest city in Thailand most cities have population ranging from 100,000 – 300,000 inhabitants and settled along the Bangkok's vicinities and in the major regional growth centers. It is noted that 76 percent of cities in Thailand has a smaller size

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population that is under 10,000. As a result of rapid and imbalance of urbanization, Thailand has encountered many problems. Such problems include traffic congestion, insufficient of facility and utility, social and housing problems and environmental pollution. Furthermore, the country inevitably faces the problem of disparity between urban and local area, rapid deterioration of nature and natural disasters. In the past, the local administration of the country was comprised of 149 municipalities, 980 sanitary districts and 2 special types of administration namely; the Bangkok Metropolitan Area and Pattaya City. Due to the government's policy of decentralization, a new constitution has been enforced in late 1997. In 1999, the local authorities have increased rapidly in numbers, with a total of 1,154 municipalities (since the sanitary districts were upgraded to become the municipalities) and 6,746 subdistricts administrative organizations. These local authorities are designated to formulate a development plan for their areas as well.

Paradigm Shift in Urban Development of Thailand

Urban Development in Thailand is facing problems which are in common with many other countries. Problems such as high migration rate from local to urban areas have caused the urban community to expand rapidly with overcrowding population, which becomes more difficult to be monitored. This seriously affects the management of public services, resulting in services not being delivered on time. This is the trigger of the environmental crisis. Management for these existing problems has neither completed formula nor fixed regulation. Many countries have different and various management methods depending on each country's situation and experience. For Thailand, in the past, it has been found that the evolution of urban development has very much related to the development of the Local Government. Before the year 1994, the system development of Thailand had a higher form of centralization. The income of the Local Government Organization accounted for only 5-7 % of the government income. So, the Local Government Organization played less role in development. The implementation of the Development Project, with the local government as the core organizer, had to take support and subsidy from the central government continuously.

The centralization of development as mentioned earlier was successful in terms of the per capita income expansion, the production expansion and the investment including the high increasing of the employment. However it was found that such centralization of



development has caused severe problems in decentralization progress through the natural resources recession. This development outcome has come from the power centralization at the central, which made the unity of the policy and the command but was lacking in the active adjustment for the economic and social change and in the conducting tool for using the natural resources efficiently. Such status has created the current thought of decentralization to the local among the people, academics, NGOs and in the government mechanism. In the year 1994, the Cabinet approved the local income improvement in total of 9 measures by amendment 40 laws concerned. This approval affected to the unlimited basic income of the local under the law. Besides this, the government announced the Act of the Tambon Council and Tambon Administration Organization in 1994 and the Act of Provincial Administration Organization in 1997 which resulted in the Local Government Organization. At the same time, there were changes in the structure of the Political and Administration Development which resulted in the decentralization of development to the local area. That was the process on setting the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in 1997 which gave the opportunity to people in every part of the country to participate through brainstorming and doing together systematically. After the declaration of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in the year 1997, and until the year 2005, the government has transferred the mandate to local government authority about 180 activities from the target of transferring 245 activities. This process has resulted in the increase of income for the local which accounted to 20.92% of the total government income in the year 2001 and increasing to 23.5% in the year 2005. There was the transfer of manpower: 3,966 staffs to the local, and the Early Retire Programme and the restructure of the central government. The outcome from the implementation has adjusted central government to be smaller and to focus mainly on the national mandate. The local government has more roles on the development covering the services concerning the quality of life and the way of living of the people in the local, and at the same time, provided opportunities to the people to participate more in their own local development.

The Implementation Initiative in Thailand.

The first development on Healthy City, Healthy Community in Thailand took place in the year 1994 by the Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health which derived the initiative of Regional European World Health Office in 1986 to implement the "Healthy



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City “ in five pilot cities ; i.e Bangkok, Nakornrajsrima, Payau, Yala and Panusnikom with the aim to let the Administration of the Local Government and the Highest Administration of the Regional Government to be the leader in the development network building together with the communities in each city. Some city uses the strength and the roles of the Local Leader to stimulate the other partners, some tries to strengthen their communities first and when the city becomes stronger, it can take on sustainable development for its own communities.

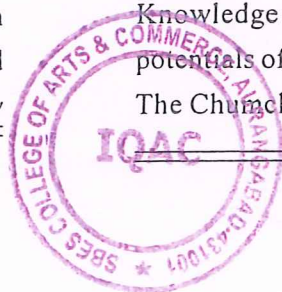
Support from the Policy Level

The 8th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997 – 2001), created with the participation of many Thai sectors all over the country, reflected the need of Thai people concerning the Thai society image that they expected to have in the future. The Plan stated “....the natural resources and environment should have been protected and managed properly, efficiently to form the basic of the sustainable development of the next generation. Thai people would have better quality of life, have good habitable city and good habitable community with security and safety, and to be the pride of all Thai nation”

NGOs, Organization and agencies which support the implementation of the development of Healthy City, Healthy Community have the implementation work both under the type of Research Study Project, the cooperation extension among many agencies and the community organizations and the formation of the pilot project in many areas where many organizations play important roles, for instance: Thai Environment Institute supports the development on Healthy City, Healthy Community through research, study and supports the cooperation with other agencies such as Project on Energy and Environmental Management Promotion at the local government level upon the ISO 14001, Project on Bangkok : Green City and Pilot Project on the Administration Management of the Natural Resources and Environment of the Local Government Organizations.

Local Community Development Institute has implemented the Research Study Operation, Knowledge Development and the proposal at the policy level which has emphasized potentials of initiatives and ideas of the local community under the participation process.

The Chumchon Thai Foundation has supported the strengthening of the urban poor and



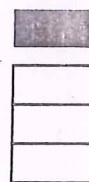
local poor by coordinating with partners both in the country and outside the country to improve the living of the urban poor and local poor, including producing many media materials to support the community development.

Conclusion

Paradigm shift in urban development of Thailand from centralization to decentralization. Is remarkable. The key issue is people participated in their local development. The development project of "Healthy City and Healthy Community" demonstrate a new model in urban development which can mobilized coordination from partners of all sectors to work together powerfully. Moreover, those individual actors, even though they are from community level, they have a chance to share exchange and learn from exchanging platform.. Thus, they can get information, know all aspects involve and perceive of working with "Public Issues" which links to the national policy. These reflect appropriately with the phrase "Think Globally Act Locally".

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Introduction:
The important role of rural areas has long been a focus of India 2020 strategy. Emerging research shows that the country of villages, rural areas suffer from illiteracy, and the standard of living is low. The opportunity to improve the entrepreneurial skills of the economy in rural areas refers to the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas generated by the Associate Professor.

Local Government Initiatives in Thailand

* Phra Natthakit Wikaha, ** Dr. Navnath Aghav

Introduction

The promulgation of Royal Thai Constitution of 1997 and the Decentralization Plan and Process Act of 1999 has expanded the obligations of Thai local government to provide public services. According to these documents there are six core functions and 245 tasks to be devolved to local governments by the year 2010¹. While some were already devolved to localities, most of them are presently undertaken by national government agencies although they are due to be transferred to local authorities. Consequently, enhancing the capacities of local government to handle more complex responsibilities has become a high priority.

Fortunately, some local governments are well equipped to adapt to the changing environment. They realize that their previous hierarchical administrative structures and top-down decision-making are no longer sufficient to respond efficiently and effectively to all public service obligations. Though challenged with limited financial resources, these localities successfully applied modern concepts of democratization and new public management to re-conceptualize their ways and means of handling more complex tasks. Studying the experience of successful cases of adaptation and innovation will benefit capacity building in other localities.

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This article is, therefore, aimed at achieving two purposes. First, it tries to identify and describe cases of local government initiatives that have occurred during the recent decentralization movement since 1999. In particular, it aims to explore the proposition that local governments in Thailand have substantial capacities to utilize up-to-date knowledge in the execution of their institutional roles. Case-studies will focus mainly on the promotion of civic participation and the applications of public management techniques that help local governments perform their tasks more effectively and efficiently. Second, as the new practices are implemented, the article seeks to explain the determinants of such local innovations. Understanding the key determining factors is critical to the promotion of local government initiatives on a wider scale.

Local emergency management: evolution of managerial values

In recent years, emergency management scholarship has undergone radical change and become a multidisciplinary field without an overarching or meta-theory (McEntire and Marshall 2003). Before the 1990s, emergency management was dominated by 'the classic top-down bureaucratic model' that emphasized strict command-and-control mechanisms (Waugh and Streib 2006). The bureaucratic model of emergency management was government management, for it placed considerable emphasis on mobilizing only the public sector resources to respond to emergency situations.

In contrast, contemporary emergency management emphasizes community involvement, multi-sectoral collaboration, and shared responsibility between local government and its citizens as the concepts that enhance local management capacity (Drabek 1987, Waugh and Streib 2006). The new emergency management model takes into account the dynamics of local communities and the increased importance of 'working across sectors'. In many successful stories recounted by Waugh and Streib (2006), inclusion and active involvement of diverse community actors are essential to effective and timely responses to large-scale emergency situations.

In light of the value change in emergency management, local emergency managers and high-echelon local officials must deal with the traditional command-and-control mechanisms and governmental hierarchy, as well as a diverse range of values held by



stakeholders from the private and non-governmental sectors (Waugh and Streib 2006). While attempting to balance the needs and expectations of multiple stakeholders in their communities, local emergency managers ought to keep their focus on the efficient use of limited financial resources. However, the need to balance competing interests is nothing new for government managers, considering that the history of public administration is about finding the ways to mitigate tensions among competing social values (Thurmaier and Willoughby 2001). Mosher (1982) poses a compelling question to recapitulate this point: how can public administrators possessing technical expertise and discretionary authority that ensure professional influence over policy formulation and execution be held accountable to the people's will, when they are not elected?

Moreover, how can local public managers integrate different emergency management dimensions into one coherent system? Waugh and Tierney (2001) and Doherty (2010) offer a conceptual framework that consolidates four main emergency management activities – mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery (Table 1). Apart from the changes in managerial values, the field of emergency management is witnessing a transformation of management approach. In the traditional approach to emergency management, the four main activities were developed and planned independently (Simonovic 2011). Simonovic observes that in modern times, all four activities tend to overlap with one another. The complexity of contemporary emergency situations necessitates an integrative decision-making approach that emphasizes systems thinking, thorough contextual analysis, multi-sectoral partnership, and interjurisdictional collaboration. Governmental hierarchy remains an important ingredient for effective emergency management (Waugh and Streib 2006). Yet, emergency managers also must be proficient in other managerial techniques and capable of employing a variety of decision-making and implementation approaches in their management of emergency situations.

Theoretical frameworks of intergovernmental relations

A large volume of contemporary literature highlights the importance of intergovernmental relations at every stage of emergency management (Rubin 2007, Sylves 2007, Landy 2007). As a conceptual tool, the intergovernmental relations perspective improves an



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understanding of the changing arrangements among jurisdictions, including changing public service delivery methods (Frederickson and Frederickson 2007). Currently, the dominant theme of intergovernmental relations focuses on networks and webs of interaction among government units and other societal sectors (O'Toole 2000). As Stephens and Wikstrom (2007) observe, intergovernmental relations represent 'an intricate web of the myriad relationships that exist between, among, and within governments and interest groups that lobby in the intergovernmental arena' (p. 46). Underpinning this 'intricate web of the myriad relationships', cooperation and coordination enable public sector organizations to attain common goals (Opeskin 2002).

Multiple forms of accountability

While scholars and practitioners in emergency management shift their focus away from centralized bureaucratic control, public administration scholars and practitioners analyse administrative values from a pluralistic perspective (Romzek and Dubnick 1987). Accountability is one of the many administrative values that attract significant public attention. However, accountability is never a monistic concept. In public administration, the traditional concept of accountability follows Max Weber's bureaucratic philosophy, which dictates that accountability means answerability for one's actions or behaviour (Behn 2001). Romzek and Dubnick (1987) argue that the bureaucratic definition of accountability is too formalistic and only exposes one aspect of the public sector. In reality, the concept of accountability facing contemporary public managers includes the democratic, extra-democratic, hierarchical, and non-hierarchical elements (Behn 2001).

Conclusion

Contemporary literature on emergency management and public administration recognizes the complex nature of public administrative tasks. On the one hand, the values that previously dominated public administration research and practice have become more pluralistic. Theoretical and empirical analyses in this paper reveal the multi-dimensionality of accountability – the essence of public administration and modern democracy. On the other hand, the growing magnitude and complex consequences of emergency situations make public administrative tasks increasingly challenging. Management approaches combining the strengths of traditional bureaucracy and modern management techniques



are urgently required to help local government agencies respond to natural disaster situations in a timely and effective manner. Interjurisdictional and multi-sectoral collaboration in particular is touted as an example of the management practices that can enhance local emergency management capacity.

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Chief Editor
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Guest Editor
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राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, सरस्वती भवन महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.

किशोर कैलास बांबडे

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, सरस्वती भवन, महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद

समाज जीवनात मानवी अधिकार यांना अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. मानवी हक्क प्रत्येकाचे जन्मसिद्ध हक्क असून ते प्रत्येक मनुष्याच्या अस्तित्वाशी निगडित अविभाज्य सार्वत्रिक समान पुरोगामी मूलभूत असे हक्क आहेत. मानवी जीवनाचा विकास साधण्यासाठी मानवी हक्कांची आवश्यकता असते. मानवी जीवन सुखी समाधानी निर्भय बनवण्यासाठी मानवी हक्क उपयोगी असतात संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा मंजूर केला हा जाहीरनामा जगातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला मग त्याचा वंश, जात, धर्म, लिंग, राष्ट्रीयत्व कोणतेही असो माणसाने माणूस म्हणून जगण्यासाठी ज्या किमान हक्कांची जरूरी आहे. असे प्राथमिक मानवी हक्क प्रदान करीत आहे व त्याचे संरक्षण करीत आहे. जगातील बहुतेक सर्व राष्ट्रांनी मानवी हक्कांच्या जाहीरनाम्याचा स्वीकार केला आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेने नागरिकांना मानवी हक्क दिलेले आहेत. मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणासाठी आणि अंमलबजावणीसाठी भारतामध्ये १९७३ साली मानवी हक्क कायदा अमलात आणला गेला मानवी हक्क व सुरक्षिता कायदा १९९४ नुसार भारतीय राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आलेली आहे. मानवी हक्क म्हणजे व्यक्तीचे जीवित स्वातंत्र्य समानता आणि सन्मान यांच्याशी संबंधित सर्व हक्क याची हमी भारतीय राज्यघटनेने दिलेले आहे. वर्तमान परिस्थितीत जागतिक स्तरावर वाढत्या दहशतवाद आणि विनाशकारी घटना व घडामोडींमुळे वैश्विक पातळीवर लोक समुदायांमध्ये अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्य त्यांच्या मूलभूत अधिकारांची व मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणाची समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. जागतिक स्तरावर मानवी अधिकाराची समस्या ही नेहमी चर्चेचा विषय राहिलेला आहे. राज्य कसे असावे राज्यात नागरिकांचे व्यवस्था कशी असावी यावर नेहमीच चर्चा आणि विचारमंथन होत असते. प्रसिद्ध राजकीय विचारवंत व कायदेपंडित लॉस्की या विचारवंतांच्या मते, "राज्याचे मूल्यमापन हे नागरिकांना कोणते अधिकार देण्यात आले आहे, संविधानाच्या माध्यमून वेळोवेळी आवश्यक ते कायदे निर्माण करून नागरिकांना अधिकार दिले जाते." भारतीय संविधानाने भारतीय नागरिकांना संविधानाच्या तिसऱ्या भागात कलम १२ ते ३५ अंतर्गत मूलभूत अधिकार दिलेले आहेत. मानव अधिकारासंबंधी वाढत्या घटने मागचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे मानवाची अहंकारी व संकुचित विचारसरणी व नैतिक पतन हेच कारणीभूत आहे. समाजात मानवाच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाच्या विकासासाठी त्यांना अधिकाराची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे. यांच्याशिवाय मानवाचा विकास होणे शक्य नाही यालाच मानवी अधिकार असे म्हटले जाते. लॉस्की या विचारवंतांच्या मते, "अधिकार हे सामाजिक जीवनाची अशी परिस्थिती आहे. ज्याच्या शिवाय कोणत्याही व्यक्तीचा पूर्ण विकास होणे शक्य नाही."

मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा १९९३

मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा १९९३ अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोग सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे सरन्यायाधीश रंगनाथ मिश्र यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली पहिला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग अस्तित्वात आला. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोगास या कायद्याची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी विशेष अधिकार प्रदान केले गेले. राष्ट्रीय व राज्य मानवी आयोग स्वतः देखील मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनाचे ची दखल घेऊन कारवाई करू शकतात. याबाबतच्या विविध तक्रारीचे निवारण करणे गुन्हेगारास इतर कायद्यांतर्गत शिक्षा व्हावी यासाठी योग्य ती कार्यवाही करण्याचे काम आयोग करीत असतो. मानवी हक्क म्हणजे काय त्याचे स्वरूप त्याचे उल्लंघन झाल्यास तक्रार करण्याची पद्धत, मानवी हक्क आयोगाचे अधिकार यासंबंधी या कायद्यामध्ये सविस्तर असे विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे.

मानवी हक्क म्हणजे काय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेने स्वीकृत केलेल्या नागरी, राजकीय, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक अधिकार्यांच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय जाहीरनाम्यामध्ये व भारतीय केंद्र सरकारने मान्य केलेले सर्व अधिकार ज्यांना भारतीय संविधान व विविध कायद्यात मान्यता दिली गेली आहे. आणि त्यांची अंमलबजावणी भारतीय न्यायालय करू शकतात असे सर्व अधिकार म्हणजे मानवी हक्क होत.

भारतीय संविधानामध्ये नमूद केलेले अधिकार, विविध कायदेशीर अधिकार व न्यायालयीन खटल्यात द्वारे निर्देशित अधिकार व मानव अधिकार यांच्या संकल्पनेत मोडतील असे अधिकार, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग केंद्र शासनास तर राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग राज्य शासनात आपले वार्षिक अहवाल सादर करीत असते. असे अहवाल संबंधित शासन योग्य त्या कार्यवाहीसाठी लोकसभा व विधानसभेत पुढे मांडत असते. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोगास या कायद्याची परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी खालील प्रकारचे विशेष अधिकार प्रदान केले गेले आहेत. तक्रारीचे निवारण करताना वा अंतिम आदेश देताना राष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क आयोगास जर आढळले की मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन करणारा व्यक्ती सरकारी अधिकारी आहे तर आयोग संबंधित सरकारला पीडित व्यक्तीला वा त्याच्या कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींना नुकसान भरपाई देण्यासाठी संबंधित सरकारी अधिकार्याविरुद्ध न्यायालयीन कार्यवाही करण्यासाठी व इतर योग्य ती पावले उचलण्यासाठी शिफारस करू शकते.

आयोगाचे वास्तविक कार्य सद्यस्थिती -

आयोगास सुनावणीचे काम करण्यासाठी दिवानी न्यायालयाचे अधिकार असून साक्षीदारांना समन्स पाठवून बोलावणे, शपथेवर पुरावा नोंदवणे, महत्वाचे दस्तावेज तयार करून घेणे शपथ पत्राद्वारे पुरावा घेणे, कोणत्याही कोर्टातून किंवा कार्यालयातून रेकॉर्ड बोलवणे, साक्षीदार किंवा दस्तऐवजाच्या तपासणीसाठी कमिशन नेमणे याबाबतचे अधिकार आहेत. लोकसेवका विरुद्ध असलेली तक्रार सुस्पष्ट व आयोगाच्या अधिकार कक्षेत असल्यास आयोगाच्या विधी कक्षकडून तिची छाननी होऊन आयोगाच्या सदस्यांसमोर ठेवण्यात येते. संबंधित लोकसेवकाच्या कार्यालयाकडून अहवाल मागविण्यात येतो. गरज भासल्यास दोन्ही बाजूने साक्षीदार व कागदपत्रे तपासली जातात. आयोगाला चौकशीसाठी असलेल्या प्रकरणाच्या बाबतीत राज्यातील कोणत्याही तपास यंत्रणे मार्फत तपास करून घेण्याचे अधिकार आहेत. या व्यतिरिक्त आयोगाची स्वतःची अशी स्वतंत्र अन्वेषण यंत्रणा आहे. आवश्यकता वाटल्यास काही प्रकरणे त्या विभागाकडे तपासासाठी पाठवली जातात. मानवी हक्क भागाचा प्रतिबंध करण्यात दुर्लक्ष केले. अशा प्रकरणी स्वप्रेरणेने तसेच व्यक्तीकडून आलेल्या तक्रारीची चौकशी करणे असे अनेक प्रकारचे अधिकार भारतीय घटनेनुसार मानवी हक्क आयोगाला प्रदान करण्यात आलेले आहेत.

नैसर्गिक मानवी हक्काच्या रक्षणासाठी देशामध्ये काही गोष्टींची समाधानकारक परिस्थिती असणे अतिशय आवश्यक असते. त्यामध्ये स्वच्छ पारदर्शी भ्रष्टाचार विरहित राज्यकारभार कायदा व सुव्यवस्था जीवित आणि वित्त यांची सुरक्षितता आणि अन्यायाचे परिमार्जन म्हणजे न्यायदान इत्यादी गोष्टी अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतात. प्रत्यक्षात भ्रष्टाचार विरहित राज्य कारभाराबाबत भारताचा क्रमांक हळूहळू वरती येतो आहे. म्हणजेच २०११ मध्ये भारताचा क्रमांक १७७ देशांमध्ये ९५ आहे. जगातील अत्यंत गंभीर बाब आहे. कायदा आणि सुव्यवस्था सुरक्षितता याबाबत आपला क्रमांक ६६ पैकी ६५ वा आहे. भारतासारख्या लोकशाही देशाची अशी दुर्दशा होणे हे देखील खेदजनक आहे. मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणासाठी आवश्यक त्या गोष्टीची अशी दशा झालेली असल्यामुळे भारतामध्ये मानवी हक्कांची दुर्दशा झालेली असल्याचे काही प्रमाणात दिसते.

समारोप-

थोडक्यात मानवी हक्कांची जपणूक संवर्धन योग्य रीतीने व्हावे ही इच्छा कितीही योग्य आणि सद्यस्थितीत रास्त असली तरीसुद्धा मानवी समाजामध्ये ही इच्छा पूर्ण होण्यासाठी त्यात या हक्कांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी जबाबदार व्यक्ती संस्था यांनी आपले कर्तव्य करणे आवश्यक असते. हक्क आणि कर्तव्य या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. एकाच्या हक्काचे संरक्षण व्हावे म्हणून दुसऱ्याने आपले कर्तव्य करणे आवश्यक असते आपण नेमके येथे कमी पडलो असे मला वाटते.

भारतीय लोक हक्कविषयी अतिशय जागरूक आणि कर्तव्या विषयी अतिशय संभ्रमित झाले आहेत. फक्त एकमेकांवर टीका करणे दोष दाखवणे एवढेच सध्या उत्साहाने केले जात आहेत. आपण स्वतः काय करतो हे बघण्याची कोणाचीही तयारी नाही मग मानवी हक्काचे संरक्षण कसे होणार कागदावर सर्व काही प्रत्यक्षात काही नाही अशी परिस्थिती दिसते. ही परिस्थिती सुधारणे अवघड आहे. कर्तव्याकडे पाठ फिरवलेल्या समाजाला कर्तव्याभिमुख करणे कठीण पण अशक्य नाही. मानवी हक्क ही संकल्पना वरवरची औपचारिक देखाव्याची नसून तिचा संबंध मन, बुद्धी आणि व्यक्ती यांच्या दैनंदिन आचरणाची आहे.

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१. समग्र मानवी हक्क - के सागर पब्लिकेशन
२. भारतीय संविधानात्मक तरतुदी आणि वास्तव - प्रा. सुभाष गवई
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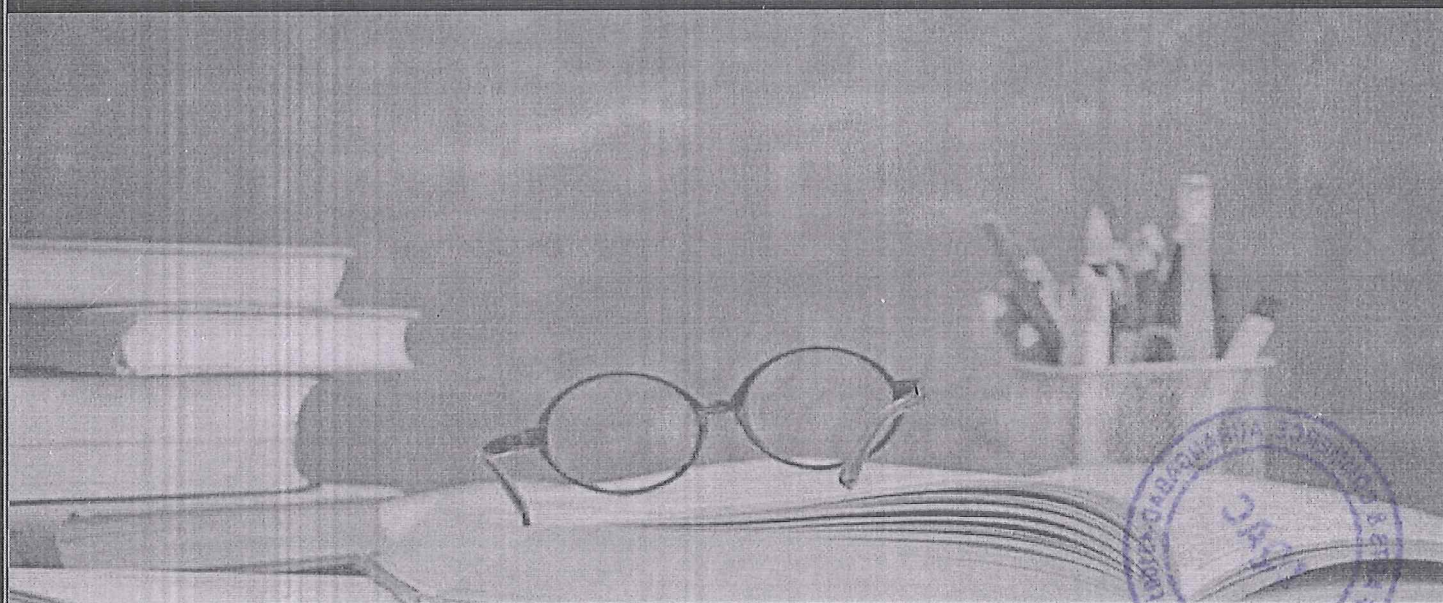
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दोन-तीन हजार वर्षांच्या अनुभवाने अशी खात्री पटली आहे की सरकार म्हणून जे असते ते शेतकऱ्यांच्या लुटीसाठीच.^१ याप्रमाणेच सरकारचा अनुभव सातत्याने शेतकऱ्यांना येतो आहे. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यापासूनच शेतीच्या प्रश्नांकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले आहे. कारण तत्कालीन राजकीय नेतृत्वाने देशाच्या धोरणातच प्रगती म्हणजे औद्योगिकीकरण याला प्राधान्य दिले. त्यावेळची ती गरज होती परंतु त्यामुळे शेती प्रश्नांकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले हे नाकारता येणार नाही. उद्योगधंदे उभे राहणे म्हणजे प्रगती अशी त्यांची कल्पना होती तेव्हापासून ते आजतागायत त्यात फारसा बदल झालेला नाही.

देशभरातील शेतकऱ्यांना सन्मानाने जीवन जगता यावे यासाठी त्यांच्या शेतीमालाला किमान उत्पादन खर्चाएवढा रास्त भाव मिळाला पाहिजे, ही भूमिका सर्वजण तात्त्विक पातळीवर मान्य करतात पण व्यावहारिक स्तरावर तशी व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्याकडे सर्वांचे दुर्लक्ष असते. उलट स्वतःच्याच भूमीत शासकीय धोरणामुळे शेतकरी विरोधी कायद्यांमुळे शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जबाजारी होऊन त्यांच्यावर शेतीतून निर्वासित होण्याची वेळ आली आहे. त्यास पूर्णतः शासकीय धोरणे कारणीभूत आहेत, असा आरोप केला जातो. देशातील कर्जबाजारी ठरलेल्या उद्योगधंद्यांवरील, उद्योगपतीवरील लाखो कोटी रुपये यत्किंचितही खंत व्यक्त न करता माफ केली जातात. आणि जेव्हा शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जमाफीचा प्रश्न चर्चेला येतो तेव्हा रिझर्व बँकेचे गव्हर्नर व बँक ऑफ इंडियाचे अध्यक्ष या कर्जमाफीला विरोध करून आपली नाराजी व्यक्त करतात. ही पक्षपातीपणाची मांडणी या देशातील बुद्धिवंतांना देशहिताची वाटते. समाजातील बहुसंख्य लोक शेतकऱ्यांच्या व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याच्या गळचेपीकडे आणि त्यांच्या होणाऱ्या शोषणाकडे दुर्लक्ष करताना दिसून येतात.

हा लेख कृषी क्षेत्रातील अरिष्टे समजून घेणे तसेच त्याला कारणीभूत ठरणाऱ्या घटकांचे अध्ययन करणे हा आहे. त्यासाठी दुय्यम स्त्रोत तसेच कृषी क्षेत्रातील अभ्यासकांशी केलेली चर्चा यावर आधारित आहे. कृषी क्षेत्रातील अभ्यासकांशी चर्चा करून तसेच दुय्यम आपल्या देशातील शेतकऱ्यांवर होणाऱ्या अन्यायाची यादी फार मोठी आहे. 'शासनाच्या योजनात्मक धोरणामुळे भारतीय शेतकरी गरीबित पिचत राहिला. कर्जात आकंठ बुडालेला राहिला.'^२ कारखानदारीचा विकास करण्यासाठी शेतीमध्ये तयार झालेले वरकड उत्पादन हे कारखानदारिकडे वळविले पाहिजे ही भूमिका शासनाची होती. हे नियोजन मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष व्ही. कृष्णाम्माचारी यांनी दुसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या प्रास्ताविकात नमूद केले आहे. ते लिहितात, 'कारखानदारीची भरभराट व्हावी, कारखान्यात काम करणारे कामगार आणि इतर नोकरदार यांना अन्नधान्य आणि इतर शेती उत्पादने स्वस्त दरात मिळावीत, कारखान्यात लागणारा कच्चा माल स्वस्तात स्वस्त दराने मिळावा म्हणून शेतमालाचे भाव सतत पाडण्याचे धोरण असणे हा त्या कल्याणकारी राज्याच्या संकल्पनेचा मूळ गाभा आहे.'^३ यासंदर्भात प्रा. शेषराव मोहिते लिहितात की सन 1990-91 पर्यंत केंद्रात सत्तेवर असलेल्या प्रत्येक सरकारने या धोरणाचा पाठपुरावा केला. सरकारी नोकरदारांचे पगार 300 वरून 30 हजार रुपयांपर्यंत गेले तरी त्यांना 'नाहिरे' वर्गाचे सदस्य ठरविले आणि तीन एकर कोरडवाहू शेतीचा मालक



उत्पादने खरेदी करताना नागरी ग्राहक दुजाभाव करतो आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या शोषणाचा आधार बनतो. 'परिणामी शेतीचा मालक कर्जबाजारी होऊन आत्महत्या करण्यापर्यंत परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली तरी जाणीवपूर्वक शेती हे तोट्याचे कलम राहील अशी अर्थव्यवस्था राबविण्यात येत आहे शेतीची लूट हे सरकारचे अधिकृत धोरण आहे'.^५

बँकांची उदासीनता

बँकांचे शेती विकासाला पूरक धोरण असायला हवे परंतु तसे घडताना दिसून येत नाही. आरबीआय जे आदेश येते ते सर्व बँकांना बंधनकारक असतात. भारतीय संसदेने 1949 साली बँकिंग रेग्युलेशन ॲक्ट पारित केला. या संदर्भातील तरतुदी शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फार हितकारक आहेत. पण याचा लाभ शेतकऱ्यांना होताना दिसत नाही.

आरबीआय ही शासनाची बँक असून देशातील इतर बँकांच्या व्यवहारावर नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित करित असते. शेतकऱ्यांसाठी ही बँक विशिष्ट काम करते. शेती विभागाला किती प्रमाणात, किती व्याज दराने व कसा कर्ज पुरवठा करावा हा निर्णयही बँक घेते. एडवोकेट अनंत उमरीकर यांनी त्यांच्या 'बँकेने लुटल शेतकऱ्याला' या छोट्याशा पुस्तिकेत कायदा, बँकेची परिपत्रके व प्रत्यक्ष बँकांचे व्यवहार यातील तफावत निदर्शनास आणून दिली आहे. ते लिहितात, 'आरबीआयने दिलेले आदेश सर्व बँकांवर बंधनकारक आहे आणि आदेशाचे उल्लंघन हा दंडनीय गुन्हा आहे. मात्र आदेशाचे उल्लंघन अनेकदा नव्हे हजारदा केले व आजही चालू आहे. अशा तऱ्हेने बँकांनी शेतकऱ्यांची कशी पिळवणूक, लुटमार केली हे पाहणे एक वेदनादायी अनुभव आहे.'^६ पुढे ते लिहितात, 'याचा अर्थ असा आहे की, आरबीआयच्या आदेशाला कायदा समान दर्जा प्राप्त असतो. आरबीआयने काढलेल्या सहा परिपत्रकांपैकी पाच परिपत्रकातून शेती व्यवसाय व शेती कर्जाबद्दल काळजी घेतलेली दिसून येते. परंतु त्यांची दखल बँकांनी त्यांच्या व्यवहारात घेतली नाही.

नैसर्गिक प्रकोपामुळे झालेल्या पिकबुडीच्या वर्षी शेतकऱ्यांना व्याज माफ केल्याचे किंवा वार्षिक हप्ते बांधून घेणे व चक्रवाढ व्याज न करणे याबाबतच्या सूचनांना तर बँकांनी ठेंगा दाखविला. यासर्व प्रकाराची दखल आरबीआयने घेतल्याचे जाणवत नाही. आणि बँकांनी केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या लुटमारीची आरबीआय मूक साक्षीदार बनून राहिली. आपल्या आदेशाची पायमल्ली होते आहे हे आरबीआयच्या लक्षात आले नाही.'^७ याचा अर्थ असा की आरबीआयने शेती व्यवसाय व शेतकरी शेती कर्ज बाबत परिपत्रक आतून दाखविलेली तळमळ किती वरवरची आहे हे स्पष्ट होते. परिपत्रक असे सांगते की, शेतीकर्ज व व्यापारी कर्ज यात फरक केला जावा, शेतकऱ्यांकडे जेव्हा पैसा येतो त्या दृष्टीने त्याच्या कर्जाच्या हप्त्याची आकारणी व्हावी, व्याजाची आकारणी चक्रवाढ पद्धतीने होऊ नये, काही अपरिहार्य कारणाने पीक बुडाले तर त्या वर्षी कर्जाची फेर आकारणी करावी व व्याज आकारू नये नये. या बाबी व्यवहारात बँका विचारात घेत नाहीत.

बँकांचे शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रति असलेले व्यवहार हे देखील एक अरिष्ट होय असे खेदाने म्हटले जाते. शेतीसाठी कर्ज वाटप करताना शेतीसाठी लागणाऱ्या अवजारांसाठी यंत्रसामग्री





या उपाययोजना प्रातिनिधिक स्वरूपात सुचविण्यात आलेल्या असून याव्यतिरिक्तही अनेक तज्ज्ञांनी शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी केलेल्या शिफारसी अमलात आणल्यास कृषी क्षेत्रावरील संकटाचा सामना करता येऊ शकेल.

समारोप:

कृषी व्यवसायावरील अरिष्टांचा विचार करता एक बाब प्रामुख्याने निदर्शनास येते ती अशी की, नैसर्गिक प्रकोपामुळे येणाऱ्या अरिष्टांच्या बाबतीत अपरिहार्यता असते. कधी ती नियंत्रणात ठेवता येतात तर कधी ती नियंत्रणाच्या बाहेर असतात. ही बाब थोडीशी बाजूस ठेवली तर खऱ्या अर्थाने कृषी व्यवसायावरील अरिष्टास कृषी व्यवस्थेच्या संदर्भात शासकीय धोरणातील आपपरभाव कारणीभूत होय. उद्योग व शहरांना प्राधान्य आणि शेती व खेड्याकडे कमी महत्त्व या बाबी कारणीभूत ठरतात. कृषी आणि उद्योग यांच्यातील संतुलन साधून नियोजनास प्राधान्य दिल्यास व कृषीला उद्योगाचा दर्जा देऊन कृषी क्षेत्रातून रोजगार निर्मिती वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न झाल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना सुसह्य ठरेल असे वातावरण निर्माण करावे लागेल.

(हा लेख लिहिण्यासाठी अंकुशराव टोपे कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, जालना येथील माजी समाजशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख प्रा. डॉ. शिवकुमार सोळंके यांच्याशी वेळोवेळी केलेली चर्चा उपयुक्त ठरली आहे. त्याबद्दल त्यांचे आभार)

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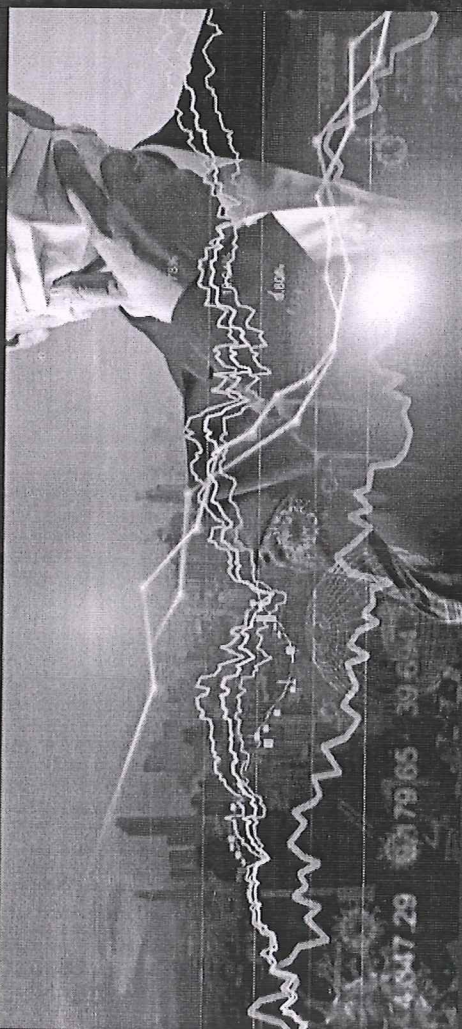
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for the face to face education particularly at the age of adolescence. NEP 2020 has a provision regarding the admission in higher education system that it has the multiple entries and multiple exit system. It may be very fruitful provision with respect to dropouts in higher educational system because a person who has completed a year of Higher Education will be awarded by a certificate, the person who has completed 2 years of Higher Education will be awarded as a diploma holder then a person who has completed 3 years in higher educational system will be awarded by a degree. So this pattern will overcome on the problem of college dropouts because he or she when exit from the higher education system he or she would have at least certificate or diploma. But this provision will in the policy will encourage the students for dropping out from the higher educational system. It has not been considered in the policy.

One of the most important features of this policy is flexibility and this flexibility is the basis on which this provision is framed but at the same time such multiple exits are likely to make the students' attitude towards higher education casual. The enrolment of students in education may get reduced, especially students from the weaker sections of the society who are likely to be deprived of higher education. The solution is to organize special scholarships for students.

This education policy does not seem to provide a comprehensive explanation of women's education. Disadvantaged elements in Indian society include women, there is lack of proper provision for women's education. This will have to be taken into consideration mainly at the time of implementation of the policy otherwise a large section of the society is likely to be deprived of higher education due to lack of special provisions so the core of this educational policy may get shaken. Special attention needs to be paid to women's education while formulating those rules on educational policy. Even today, child marriage is so prevalent in Indian society that girls are forced to drop out of school due to household responsibilities at this age.

While dealing with region wise implementation of the policy, the most important difference is that the

same provisions are made for rural and urban areas. In fact through educational perspective it is seen that there is maximum diversity in the educational problems faced in rural and urban areas. The socio-economic and cultural factors of the region need to be considered but the policy does not appear to have such a provision and hence the biggest impact is likely to be on the rural areas. Considering the social structure of rural areas in Indian society and the diversity of socio-economic needs, separate provisions need to be made for higher education or education at school level. In view of the fact that it may be difficult for students from rural areas to compete with students in urban areas, a special attention needs to be paid to the education system in rural areas. In the policy there is no such provision made to bridge up the gap between rural and urban. Let us expect that while formulating the rules for the policy this factor would be considered.

Another important part of this education policy is that it encourages privatization which is even pointed out by many scholars. Hence governmental enterprises like governmental schools are not given the upliftment to cater good quality education. There is less response to governmental schools and the tendency of taking admissions in private schools by giving lucrative amount of fees is fostered by parent to avail their children a good education. In this policy also as privatisation is encouraged more there is threatening of demoralisation of the governmental schools. Instead of that the governmental schools should be made more students favoured. The policy also reflects the tendency of parents to focus on such schools hence there is large scope for privatization. The policy does not appear to have any special provision or explanation for the economically backward students in the society.

NEP-2020 will replace the national policy on education-1986. This educational policy encompasses the holistic approach of leaning of the child from elementary level to higher education. Likewise any education policy attempts to avail the facility of education to every element of the society whatever may be his socio-economic conditions, NEP-2020 also expects 100 percent Gross Enrolment



The policy has highlighted the principle of equity and inclusion in higher education. It's a crucial characteristic of the national education policy 2020 that it has included special attention on the social economic disadvantaged groups and is trying to suggest for the inclusion of this group. These groups should be brought in the system by availing some funds. It has been suggested that there should be management and monitoring system for fund to be utilised for this group and special attention should be given in the general enrolment ratio of the disadvantaged students. It is always said that the government who has involved in the inclusion of disadvantaged section of the society in its various programs with the help of welfare schemes here also the policy is not an exception. For the sake of inclusion of this group the policy covered various aspects of the disadvantaged groups and trying to bridge the gap between the mainstream and the disadvantaged section of the society by suggesting many measures. The prime measures suggested by national education policy are as below it is mandatory for all the higher education Institutions to develop and support Technology tools for better participation and learning outcomes of the weaker section of the society. The another important suggestion is given by this policy is that to set a special target of graduate enrolment ratio of social economic disadvantaged groups in the higher education institutions.

The policy has strictly recommended some steps to incorporate and include the Socio-economic disadvantaged groups in the higher education system. As per the policy government should be taken serious actions like earmarking funds for the education of SEDGs, increasing Graduate Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SEDGs, establishing Higher Educational Institutions in districts having large number of SEDGs, teaching in local languages, conducting outreach programmes on higher education opportunities and scholarships among SEDGs and developing technology tools for better participation. Though the recommendations are highly appreciable with respect to the inclusion of the weaker section of the society, its success will depend upon the honest

and cumulative efforts of state and central governments and the implementing authorities.

The policy document has assured for affordable and quality education for all and suggested to invest 6 percent public expenditure of GDP as it has been recommended by previous policy. It is indeed a doubtful provision as not fulfilled yet. The principle of equity in higher education has been discussed in the document but no clarity is seen as such.

The policy has focused on the skill imparting at school as well as higher education level among the students. Particularly it is expected that each student should acquire a skill at school level for better understanding of livelihood and to understand the importance of vocational competencies for future productivity. After all each and every person in the society is a source of human resource and hence should be developed with the help of education at various levels. Joshi And Panigrahi (2020) have further suggested, by observing the policy document, to emphasis on practical learning by providing education blended with skill oriented work experience to the students.

There is a suggestion in the NEP2020 that world class foreign universities and higher education institutions should be encouraged to establish their campuses in India for improving quality education in Indian higher education institutions and affordable education to the Indian students. Even, Deb (2020) welcomed the entry of Foreign Universities (FUs) and complements a scheme like Global Initiative of Academic Network (GIAN) that seeks to bring renowned international faculty members to India for short periods. But the other side of the scheme is that there will be the possibilities of enrolment of students from higher income group families. The economic disparities will be created between students of higher income group families and lower income group families. Further the opportunities will be ultimately for the higher income group families. Hence, government should make provisions of financial supports for the underprivileged students who wish to enrol in the FUs.

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Impact of Socio Welfare Schemes on Scheduled Tribe Families in Washim District

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Abstract: The study on Impact of Socio Welfare Schemes on Scheduled Tribes Families in district, this study would identify the merit and demerit of the various Government schemes implemented by the Central government and State Government. Limitations if any would be find out and necessary suggestions would be made in respect of the effective implementation of the Government Schemes to the ultimate benefit of the tribes in India. In the washim district there are five Talukas. While considering the different problems of tribes in this district is selected for the analysis & study purpose. total population of Washim Districts are 1197160 out of this the tribal population are 80471 with different taluka places it is not feasible to consider all of them for the study, so only Washim district are the leading tribal population areas, have been selected for the detailed analysis of the tribal schemes of Scheduled Tribes.



activities on the basis of their social-cultural activities they can develop their area as a tourism area which will support to generate employment & entrepreneurship. But here the need of government support.

7. The tribal's are mostly living in unpleasant area & marginalized situation which effects on poverty, illiteracy, problem of availability of water, necessity of facilities, infrastructure like schools, Roads, Hospitals, Communication facilities, due to this they are unable to become develop.

8. Low growth rate of scheduled tribes because growth rate attributed to their deaths due to malnutrition, under nutrition & they are migrating neighbor states for earning their livelihood.

9. Scheduled tribes facing lot of problems / challenges like high illiteracy malnutrition, low per capital income, poor health, undernourishment, food deficiency, poor housing & living in tribal/Poor, Backward areas, No availability of facilities like Roads, communication, electricity, Hospitals, schools, etc.

These found the need of proper system which will punish to the offenders who indulged into black marketing.

Suggestions

The economic upliftment of scheduled tribes' index is indicated literacy, number of public health centers, agricultural development, and intensity of Irrigation, forest and agricultural labor productivity, intensity of irrigation, forest and agricultural labor productivity, number of villages electrified, length of road in kilometer, number of co-operative societies.

To facilitate formulation of more realistic upliftment of scheduled tribes, the following suggestions may be made for the special attention of the government, Non-government Organizations and the planners, at the local level include policy for shelter, working and living conditions, hygienic water supply, drainages, waste disposal and its possible utilization. All

the settlements have the provision of the felt need before layout for new settlement to large-scale improvement in near future following are the important suggestion.

1. These should be a proper implementation of existing scheme & increase more schemes according to tribal base problem it will helps to their development.

2. If schemes are not done properly then the government should be give the reaction on it & assess careful plans/ schemes for tribal's development.

3. The government should be observed the corruption & leakages which generates to the black market. These should be punishment to offenders who indulged in black marketing.

4. These should be create an awareness among scheduled tribes & efforts to improvement of affordable, accessible & quality health care services with proper follow-up in order to raise the general nutritional & health status of scheduled tribes population.

5. It should be minimizing the tribal & the non-tribal disparities in the level of education.

6. The government should improve the agricultural produce of scheduled tribe population, the must be to undertake essential steps to improve the provision of good Quality of seed s & local organic fertilizers.

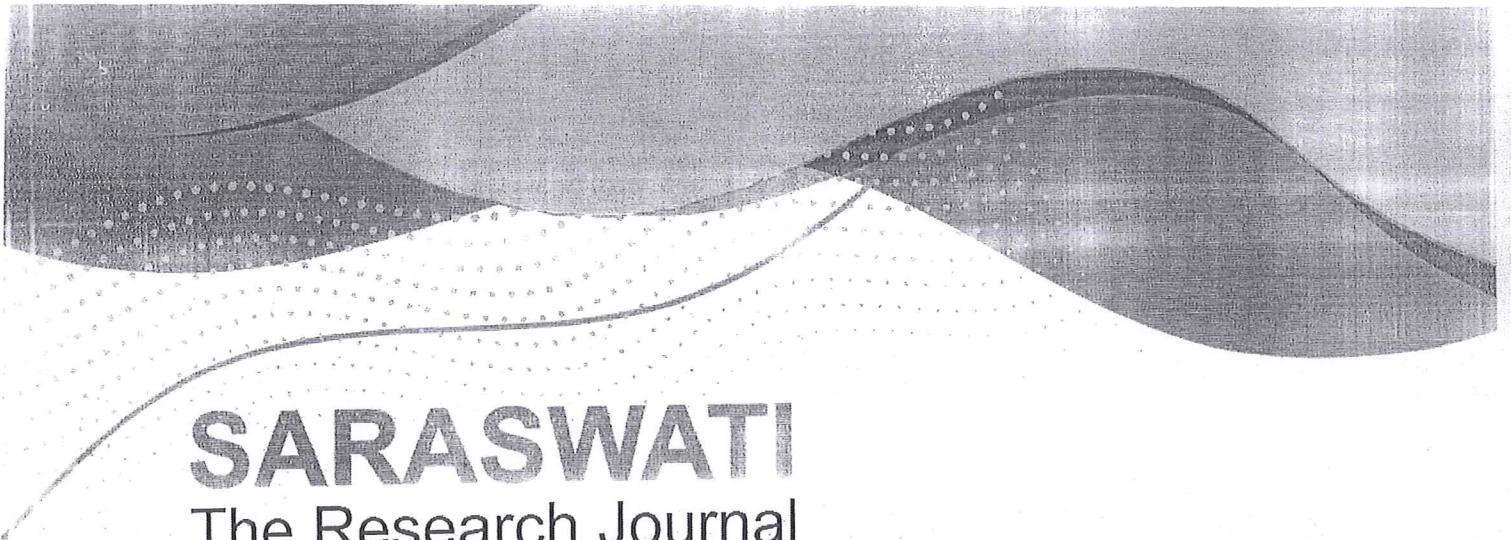
7. They should be provided proper education skill & training related to farming for their overall improvement.

8. A proper environment has to be created for tribal peoples get attracted for getting their children educated. The number of Ashram schools, Schools, Colleges, employment oriented training centers should be started in tribal areas with adequate facilities.

9. As the people engaged in agriculture, tribal's must be made to learn modern methods of cultivation and applications of modern sciences and technology.

10. Government should create employ-





SARASWATI

The Research Journal

Covid Pandemonium: Analying Impact on
Commerce and Economy



**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,
Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

Saraswati
The Research Journal

Special Issue

Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on Commerce and Economy

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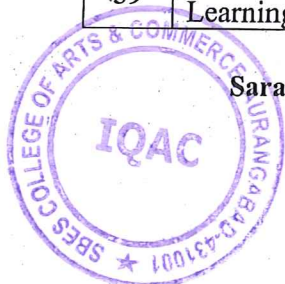
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RELEVANCE AND RATIONALITY OF BLENDED LEARNING IN COVID PANDEMONIUM

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ABSTRACT

Recently University Grants Commission introduced and Published a concept note on Blended Learning. Actually this concept is not new to anybody those who are concern with education and education system, particularly Higher Education System .this concept is used as a system , method ,mechanism ,and Machinery required and to be used as a medium to make the education that is Teaching, Learning and Evaluation process more suitable, convenient ,effective very similar to the system which was exist before the Covid-19 Period and Pandemonium .As we know that every education its methods ,tools , techniques and requirements are different as per the level and pattern ,such as Primary education , Secondary Education , Middle school education , Higher education ,Doctoral and post-Doctoral education etc. Because of the Covid -19 effect everything which relates to every sector is get affected and nobody can predict when it comes to normal as before we were experiencing the normalcy.

The most important and critical stage in the education sector is Higher Education from where the required Human Resources to the society and nation is possible in the form of resource which is educated, trained, cultured, employment oriented, responsible, citizen with civic sense and a big pillar to shoulder the responsibility of the society and nation.

In this article efforts are made to introduce the the concept of Blended Learning and make the stakeholders of Higher Education to go and adopt the blended learning. In Blended Learning no new tools ,techniques ,technology and mechanism required ,whatever available can be used, exploited for its fullest use as new normal blended learning system is not new to us , it is a fusion of traditional teaching methods used with the use of available new Information and Communication Technology in a effective manner.it is the concept of teaching and learning which is based on minimum preparation ,understanding , with clear objectivity in minds of students based on ground reality by which it is possible to experience normalcy as anew Normal

Considering the features, nature, utility and requirement of tools and technology require author tried to focus on the system of Blended learning very specifically in Higher Education to take the Higher Education in Normal mode in this Covid affected environment

Since march 2019 we are continuously listening, reading, discussing, observing debating the effect and impact of Covid on Human being, Human society and different sector which are related to human being are part of earning, living, resources livelihood etc. Covid and Pandemonium these are the words which are used everywhere in day today life in society at large in the nation and on global platform also, no are and part of global society excused from the effect and impact, such impact and effect is not of resources but it is directly and indirectly concern with health and life oh Human being where the worry of death is commonly and continuously observed ant no remedy or solution is visualized in coming nearby future.

Covid-19 and its impact observed and experienced everywhere throughout the world very rapidly



without giving a chance and opportunity to the person, family, society and government to get alerted, ready to face and come out of the unexpected situation at least with some preparation to face the pandemonium. Since then The whole world and human society experiencing the effect and impact and trying to come out from this unprecedented situation which human society never expected and experienced in centuries.

Different sectors of human society and life which are the source of earning, living, production, distribution, processing, service, employment, food, health, welfare, wellbeing related sectors affected predominantly from them are industry, real estate, petroleum, gas, transport, aviation, real estate, tourism, hotel industry, health systems and all other service areas. They stopped their activities, services up to certain extent which resulted unemployment, migration, reduction in production, income which created one type of unrest and disturbed the life and living style of human society.

Health and Education these are the two sectors which are directly related with life, living, livelihood and concern with understanding, awareness and support and assistance to all other sectors to channelize the activities for human society, growth, development, welfare, source of earning, health, developing attitude, culture, preserving and nurturing ethics, values, good systems of behavior for wellbeing and welfare of human society.

Due to this COVID-19 the most affected and most worsened sector is Education, which directly related to life, living, culture, developing attitude, creates ability for employment, develops skills and continues the effect and impact on generation to come in future. till this date nobody can assure and no solution or a media by which the process of education can be started, new normal can be experienced, momentum can be given to the system etc.

Since march 2019 to till this date i.e. 5th July 2021 no perfect, concrete and feasible solution or ray of hope observed by which the educational activities and systems may be started and may remain continued in future. Till this date no feasible and suitable solution came out in the form of any model, system which is rationale, relevant, reliable, viable in the form of solution to restart, strengthen and support to continue the educational activities in a proper manner as a new normal which creates confidence among students, parents, family, society and at government level also.

During this situation number of ideas, approaches, projects, experiments and new systems introduced in education sector and used and tested along with existing available pattern such as online teaching and learning, distant learning, flipped classes, module based teaching, teaching through use of ICT tools, even teaching and learning considered by some organizations and people as a business and try to pour heavy money as an investment to earn money without knowing the real objectives and intention of education. all efforts which are made are failed on different ground in different areas like in primary education, at secondary level, at intermediate level even efforts are not succeeded in higher education also.

The very and fundamental reason which is observed is non availability of suitable, specific tools and techniques made available to tackle and face such unpredicted situation, no tools, devices designed, developed. The real need and requirement of educational sector neither properly understood and given priority to overcome the situation, it is kept on last priority as usual.

During the situation efforts are made to overcome the situation based on available tools, techniques, devices, systems, strategies to fill up the gap between demand and supply and to carry out the work



instead of remain holdup.

In spite of all these things and the situation exist a suitable, viable, relevant and rational system of teaching and learning devised, coined introduced called as Blended Learning

Blended learning

Blended learning is the term given to the educational practice of combining digital learning tools with more traditional classroom face to face teaching. In a true blended learning environment, both the students student and the teacher should be physically located in the same space.

The terms "blended learning", "hybrid learning", "technology-mediated instruction", "web-enhanced instruction", and "mixed-mode instruction" are often used interchangeably in research literature.

Blended learning combines the best of two training environments—traditional face-to-face classroom training and high-tech eLearning. By covering all the bases, you can engage all types of learners—those who learn better in a structured environment that includes face-to-face interaction with an instructor, and independent types who learn better with semi-autonomous, computer-based training. From the following image the concept of blended learning can be clear to the different stakeholders and researchers

Why Blended Learning

In the past decade, teachers at higher and lower educational institutions have organically adopted blended learning as a meaningful learning tool in and out of the classroom. Luckily, corporate learning is catching up. The success of blended learning is due to five main benefits:

1. Accounting for Everyone

Blended learning takes every type of learner into account, whether they prefer the familiar traditional classroom, would rather learn online, or try a mixture of both. Without the limitations of a classroom or all-online course, blended learning utilizes a variety of methodologies so the content can be customized to the learner and optimized for the subject matter. While not all face-to-face training is easily translated to digital content, it's possible to re-engineer existing content for online delivery in a way that complements the existing training.

2. Learning Trends and Feedback

Blended learning uses online and offline technologies in tandem, allowing instructors to quickly adopt the latest learning trends and modalities into the curriculum. Instructors can also use built-in reporting features in most LMS software programs for deeper, data driven insights into student progress and success. For learners, blended learning also offers the unique opportunity to discuss, model, and practice their new skills in a safe space, so they're not just watching or hearing—they're doing. By applying the new knowledge shortly after they've left the physical or virtual classroom, learners retain what they've learned.

3. Lower Costs

In-class training may seem like a cheaper option when compared to eLearning development, but consider the true cost of face-to-face sessions: Time away from work, paying instructors, and flying in remote employees can eat up a significant amount of the L&D budget. A blended



eLearning approach cuts down on travel costs and can be used again and again, which reduces instructor time as well.

4. Fun and Engagement

Blended learning is an interactive experience in every sense of the word. Learners reinforce the offline lessons by practicing online through a variety of different content media, each geared to suit a certain learning style. Learners can choose which type of content they want to interact with, practice what they learn, and communicate with instructors and other learners any time and on any device. The community experience keeps learners engaged and informs teachers about their progress and areas needing more attention.

5. Reach and Personalization

Global organizations face the challenges of making learning universal, no matter the branch location. Language interpretation and travel can also be concerns, both of which are easily addressed by blended eLearning that brings training to all employees, whether they work in another country or from home.

Blended learning is an approach to education that combines online educational materials and opportunities for interaction online with traditional place-based classroom methods. It requires the physical presence of both teacher and student, with some elements of student control over time, place, path, or place. A portion of the learning occurs online, with the student being able to manage the pace at which they learn. Another portion of the learning is instructor-led, usually conducted through webinars, allowing remote learners to engage more easily. Essentially, through blended learning, online and instructor-led training is complementary and creates an integrated learning environment.

the term "blended learning" was initially vague, encompassing a wide variety of technologies and pedagogical methods in varying combinations (some making no use of technology whatsoever). In 2006, the term became more concrete with the publication of the first Handbook of Blended Learning by Bonk and Graham. Graham challenged the breadth and ambiguity of the term's definition, and defined "blended learning systems" as learning systems that "combine face-to-face instruction with computer mediated instruction".

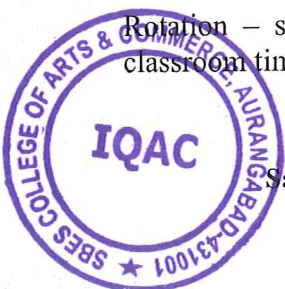
In a report titled "Defining Blended Learning", researcher Norm Friesen suggests that, in its current form, blended learning "designates the range of possibilities presented by combining Internet and digital media with established classroom forms that require the physical co-presence of teacher and students".

Models of Blended learning

There is little consensus on the definition of blended learning. Some academic studies have suggested it is a redundant term.[8] However, there are distinct blended learning models suggested by some researchers and educational think-tanks. These models include:[20]

Face-to-face driver – where the teacher drives the instruction and augments with digital tools.

Rotation – students cycle through a schedule of independent online study and face-to-face classroom time.



Flex – Most of the curriculum is delivered via a digital platform and teachers are available for face-to-face consultation and support.

Labs – All of the curriculum is delivered via a digital platform but in a consistent physical location. Students usually take traditional classes in this model as well.

Self-blend – Students choose to augment their traditional learning with online course work.

Online driver – Students complete an entire course through an online platform with possible teacher check-ins.[27] All curriculum and teaching is delivered via a digital platform and face-to-face meetings are scheduled or made available if necessary.

It is important to note that even blended learning models can be blended together and many implementations use some, many, or even all of these as dimensions of larger blended learning strategy. These models, for the most part, are not mutually exclusive.

There are many components that can comprise a blended learning model, including "instructor-delivered content, e-learning, webinars, conference calls, live or online sessions with instructors, and other media and events, for example, Facebook, e-mail, chat rooms, blogs, podcasting, Twitter, YouTube, Skype and web boards".

Features Blended learning

Blended learning is an approach to education that combines online educational materials and opportunities for interaction online with traditional place-based classroom methods. It requires the physical presence of both teacher and student, with some elements of student control over time, place, path, or pace

While students still attend "brick-and-mortar" schools with a teacher present, face-to-face classroom practices are combined with computer-mediated activities regarding content and delivery.[4][5] Blended learning is also used in professional development and training settings.[6

Blended learning is highly context-dependent,

Best Practices for Blended Learning

Blended learning works well for covering a large amount of course material with learners who are independent and engaged. But how can you get learners to take responsibility for their own education? By putting best practices and blended learning strategies to work with the rest of your curriculum, you can make the most of a combined at-home and in-class effort. Following images can give details regarding blended learning.

Advantages (Benefits) of blended learning

A blended learning model is undoubtedly a great way to augment the learner's experience, but its advantages go beyond that. Whether you're training employees, partners, customers or planning compliance training, organizations using blended learning will reap many rewards. Let's take a look at some of the benefits for learners and organizations:

Benefits for learners

Blended learning offers the learner convenience and flexibility; they have the ability to control their learning pace and learn remotely.



Academic research suggests that blended learning gives learners a more comprehensive understanding of the course content.

Because blended learning allows learners to interact with instructors and fellow learners, social learning is supported.

Benefits for organizations

Blended learning reduces face-to-face training costs, such as travel, accommodation, and printed training materials.

Companies can use varying eLearning methods, such as webinars, gamification, etc., which result in better learner engagement.

Because blended learning is a more efficient and cost-effective way to train, you'll see a quicker and greater return on investment.

It's also easier to track exactly who has, or hasn't, completed training

From the following images it will be clear to the stakeholders that how blended learning can be designed and used for effective execution

Limitations of Blended learning

Now that you know more about what blended learning is, hopefully, we've gotten you excited about what it can offer. Before we let you in on how you can start utilizing it in your training strategy, let's first outline a few major pitfalls to avoid before you begin.

The most important pitfall you'll need to avoid is using an LMS that doesn't meet your needs. You'll need an LMS like Learn Upon to manage and deliver your blended learning strategy, including the integration of webinar software.

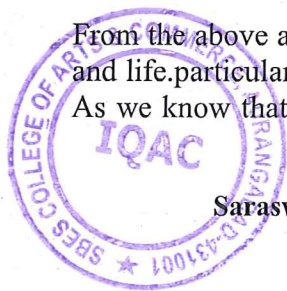
Keep in mind that what works for in-person training may not necessarily work for online training. You should not automatically assume existing courses are ready for online distribution. Analyze who your learners are, identify what they need to know, review your course content, and use this analysis formulate a blended learning strategy.

If switching from solely face-to-face learning, take your time when incorporating blended learning into your learning strategy. Starting slow not only enables you to assess what is and is not working from a content perspective, but also gives your learners time to adapt gradually to the blended learning concept.

Of course, it's important that blended learning isn't used just for the sake of it. Once you have identified your learning goals, you can think about how each goal could be achieved in an online and/or offline setting.

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis it is clear that the covid has created impact on every sector of economy and life, particularly it badly affected the key are of human society that is Health and Education. As we know that Higher Education is the prime source of Human resource and Human power.



Unless this sector comes into normalization there can not be any ray of hope to continue the life in normal mode. Blended learning is expected to be the feasible and suitable solution to make the situation in new normal mode.

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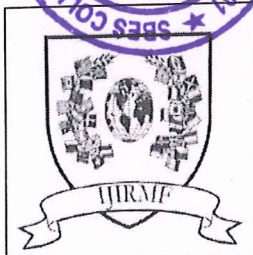


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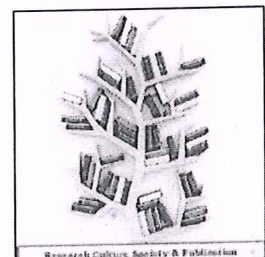


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INTERNET OF THINGS RESEARCH ON E-COMMERCE

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ABSTRACT:

The world's technology is increasing dramatically whereby people's consumerization of these technologies are also increasing, and this happens due to the rapid replication of the smart devices that make our daily activities easier and accurate. Basically the form of communication over the internet is human-human, Human-Things and now we are focusing on the communication between thing-thing (Also known as Machine-Machine or M2M). With the advent of this technology, it will transform the internet to become the Internet of Things (IOT). In the IOT technology application, there are three important aspects, such as e-commerce inventory, logistics, payment. In information technology, IoT is the new revolution after internet and mobile network. IoT-enabled devices use internet to exchange data with each other thus, helping retail and e-commerce businesses to efficiently carry on their operations. In this study the applications of IoT in e-commerce businesses has been discussed. Also this paper explains the way in which the Internet of Things can be integrated with E-Commerce.

Keywords: Internet of Things, ecommerce, Challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Internet of Things (IoT) also known as Internet of Objects connects billions of objects, which include buildings, air conditioners, coffee machines, washers, cars, Air planes, animals and people as well. According to Cisco (2015). The IoT connects things and people on an unprecedented scale; Cisco predicts that, although so far in 2015 more than 99% of things in the physical world are not connected, by 2020 the number of internet-connected devices and objects will reach 50 billion. With the mixing of physical world and information world together. The future technology can be predicted that the communication is not going to be people communicating to people; it's not going to be people accessing information. It's going to be all about using machines to talk to other machines on their behalf. We are moving towards a new era of ubiquity in terms of technology, we are entering the Internet of Things era in which new forms of communication among human and things, and between things themselves will be recognized (Tan, 2010).

HISTORY OF IoT:

In the mid-1990s, Kevin Ashton, the father of the term "Internet of Things," was a brand manager at Procter & Gamble (P&G) London. When he visited P&G's Cosmetic retail stores, he found out that one type of lipstick always appeared to be out of stock.

This was a paradox, because, although P&G's inventory system showed that a lot of the lipstick was in the retail stores' warehouses, no one could find it. About the same time, Ashton met a manufacturer of a tiny radio-featured chip, an early implementation of the radio frequency identification ("RFID") chip. Ashton had the idea of attaching the tiny chips to products, thereby allowing sales staff to identify both the presence and precise location of an item in inventory by using a wireless RFID reader. P&G sponsored Ashton in establishing a research center, the Auto-ID Center, to explore how the RFID technology might enhance inventory management. In one of his P&G presentations in 1999, Ashton coined the term "Internet of Things" (Maney, K. 2015).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

IoT applications are proliferating dramatically, this will make these applications to become more sophisticated, many of these new applications will intimately involve humans and things will operate synergistically. If we look at the existing smart devices example, Smartphones, Smart Cars, Smart homes, Smart Cities etc. we can strongly predict that the future technology will transform our daily activities to handle by machines.

3. E-COMMERCE:

According to Kenneth Laudon and Carol Traver (2015). In their latest defined e-commerce, as commercial transactions conducted over the internet, by using websites and mobile applications to facilitate transactions among manufacturers, merchants, retailers and customers. The major e-commerce trends in 2014 and in 2015 are mobile and social e-commerce, mobile e-commerce platforms and social networks that provide search, advertising and payment services will create another e-commerce revolution (Kenneth Laudon et al. 2015).

E-commerce is currently one of the most important aspects emerging on the Internet. As mobile devices became more popular, there is a rapid increase in the adoption rate of internet in recent years, a large number of online shoppers

have witnessed a steady growth. Since more and more businesses move sections of their operations onto the Internet the boundaries between "conventional" and "electronic" commerce blurred. E-commerce has evolved over the years like any digital technology or consumer-based purchasing market. With the rise of sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Pinterest, social media has become an important driver of e-commerce. Recent survey shows that the e-commerce sales will reach \$27 trillion by 2020.

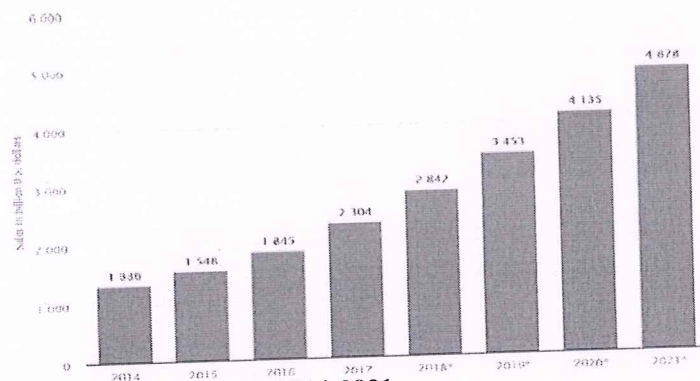


Fig 1.1: E-Commerce sales worldwide from 2014-2021

IoT devices will help e-commerce businesses streamline their operations. In broader terms IoT refers to the connection of devices with internet so that those devices can exchange data within themselves. It blurs the gap between physical world and computer-based systems resulting in improved efficiency, accuracy and economic benefit. IoT with its amazing efficiency and simplicity has augmented the growth of e-commerce sector and has impacted millions of lives. IoT is driving innovation and new opportunities by bringing every object, consumer and activity into the digital realm. The leading businesses are making similar changes within their enterprises by digitizing every employee, process, product and service. The back-end of business management has seen the greatest impact from IoT. Internet connected devices have drastically improved the entire supply chain process—from inventory management to delivery. This technology allows inventory management to occur in real time reducing person-hours all while providing more accurate information. The growth of connected devices coupled with improved, less-expensive technology platforms and adoption of common standards would increase the rapid growth of IoT-enabled capabilities across industries.

4. BENEFITS OF IOT IN E-COMMERCE:

IoT-enabled devices uses internet to exchange data with each other, helping retail and e-commerce businesses to carry out their operations effectively. By 2020 the retail spend on the Internet of Things is expected to reach \$2.5 billion. More than 70% of the retailers are ready to adopt the Internet of Things to improve their consumer experiences worldwide. The IoT movement offers e-commerce businesses and retailers opportunities in the following critical areas: inventory management, logistics, customer experience, marketing opportunities, the supply chain, and new channels and revenue streams.

A) INVENTORY MANAGEMENT:

IoT devices will help ecommerce businesses streamline their operations. For example, the tracking and handling of inventory will become easier with the movements of connected products now traceable in real time. Such data can be used to notify business owners of low and slow-moving stock. With the help of IoT, it becomes easy to keep track of inventory. IoT sensors and RFID tags make management of inventory in real-time possible, streamlining the entire flow. They improve the monitoring and tracking of inventory items, reducing human errors in reordering items. Information like product type, manufacturer's name, the expiry date of the items and their batch IDs can be automatically stored in the system without human intervention. Smart shelves are useful in reducing customer dissatisfaction due to out of the stock products. They can track the number of products that have been sold and can place automatic orders as soon as the stock reaches reorder level. IoT not only helps in optimizing inventory and reducing shortage but also eliminating over-stock of items in the warehouses. Temperature-monitoring sensors can be used to check the optimum temperature for perishable products and send alerts whenever needed. There can also be sensors that examine the forklifts in the warehouse for predictive maintenance to reduce the loss of productivity.

B) LOGISTICS:

By integrating IoT with e-commerce logistics, tracking stock in the warehouse or customers and their interest list can be made easier. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies allow tracking every stage of an item's journey, reporting how fast it's traveling, who the driver is, or even the weather.

This information can be used to automate much of the shipping process, and ensure there are no missing shipments or unforeseen delays. Here IoT technology can be used to enhance the customer experience by updating the delivery status of the item they have purchased like sending automated messages informing customers of the status of their package. For example, a text shall be sent to the customer a couple of days before the item will arrive, and then another couple of hours before, so they won't have to worry about missing the delivery. The sensors can be included according to the needs. A supermarket delivering frozen goods might want to include temperature sensors to ensure the package is staying cool, and to alert the driver to take action if it's getting too warm. IoT ensures the smooth and continuous flow of goods from one location to another as the success of any e-commerce business relies on seamless and uninterrupted supply chain management. IoT allows tracking of items from their production until consumption. With IoT-enabled detectors, retailers can easily manage the route and speed of their shipped products too. Radio frequency identification (RFID) and global positioning system (GPS) techniques help merchants recognize a product in transit and deliver particular information about its location, temperature and much more.

C) CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE:

The Internet of Things connects ecommerce businesses with customers like never before. For example, warranty and malfunction data can be automatically sent back to retailers to ensure a swift response - sometimes before the user is even aware a problem exists. Every experience is becoming a digital experience and these experiences are combined together called the "Internet of Me," which describes an interconnected environment in which businesses are building products and services to be designed for, created for, and specifically centered on the individual. IoT enables e-commerce businesses to differentiate themselves from their competitors in front of their clients. For example, Walmart uses IoT to get insights about the products which are popular on social media. This innovative technology allows retailers to deliver a comprehensive shopping experience to customers with a high-level of personalization, leading to clients' satisfaction and engagement. The location-based beacon technology allows retailers to interact directly with customers as they enter the online store.

IoT devices enable the retailers to collect consumer data including their habits and behaviors. On average, a retailer employing IoT technology may be able to aggregate a higher amount of consumer data than their competitors, and they can use that data to engage with their customers. Retailers aren't limited to mining data from their own customers. Walmart has already begun implementing IoT technology to analyze social media data, and see what products are trending. With that information, they can effectively market to specific segments of their customer base. The retailer knows the shopping histories, habits, and preferences of their customers and can create marketing campaigns at almost the individual level.

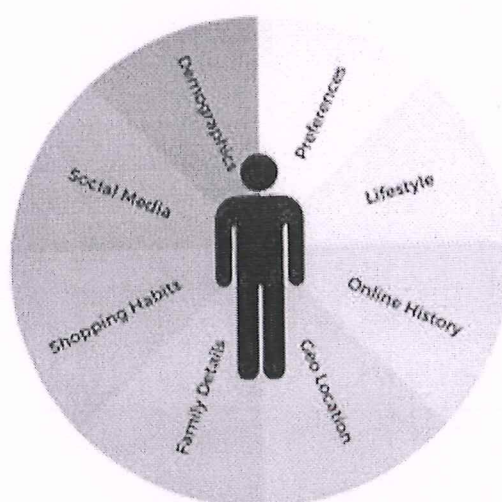


Fig: Customer Data

D) SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT:

An interrupted and efficient supply chain management is crucial to carry on operations of e-commerce businesses successfully. IoT ensures that goods move from one place to another smoothly. It enables tracking of goods right from the production stage to delivery.

The "Industrial Internet" describes how companies are using cloud, mobile, big data and other technologies to improve operational efficiencies and foster innovation. It has been estimated that by 2030, the combination of the



Industrial Internet and IoT devices could add more than \$14 trillion to the global economy. Data can be sent directly from the products to the retailer, helping to identify issues or malfunctions perhaps before the customer is even aware of them. Data visualization technologies help the employees to track products across the supply chain quickly.

E) MARKETING:

There are many surveys that profess the importance of mobile phones to the purchasing process. But as long as mobile sites don't deliver what user wants, it's clear that most people would go to their main computer to make any final decisions. The Internet of Things detect devices that belong to the same individual, allowing to market to the individual rather than the device, while still offering the correct ads for the platform. In fact, customer data is one of the core uses of IoT for e-commerce — improving everything from personalization to segmentation.

The prevalence of IoT devices in society enables businesses to gain a greater insight into their customers' behaviour than ever before. The daily routines of target demographics, their shopping histories, product preferences and buying habits can all be tracked and used to tailor more relevant marketing campaigns.

F) REVENUE STREAMS:

The true power of the Internet of Things is that it creates opportunities for retailers to develop new revenue streams or, in some cases, build entirely new channels. Home appliances, cosmetics, home and vehicle security, clothing, comfort products, even health and wellness products are all becoming part of the Internet of Things ecosystem. Retailers in home improvement or consumer electronics sectors not only can drive more sales of these connected devices. Home Depot already stocks more than 600 "smart" products in its stores. By becoming an integration platform, retailers start taking further advantage of the wide array of connected products.

G) DYNAMIC PRICING:

Before IoT started to catch on, out pricing the competition meant constantly monitoring their promotions and marketing tactics, developing counter-campaigns and using every tactic in your arsenal to draw attention to your brand as the better choice. Businesses now have the option to skip this tedious process and beat the competition from moment to moment by using dynamic pricing models. Instead of coming up with a future sale to outshine your competitors, dynamic pricing with IoT allows you to update the prices on your e-commerce platform and even in your brick-and-mortar stores in real time to ensure you're always offering the best deals and providing a unified experience across platforms. Dynamic pricing can also communicate greater value by responding to demand and setting prices to reflect what consumers are willing to pay for the perceived worth of a product or service.

H) PROMOTIONS:

Flexibility in pricing also extends to the individual customer experience. Today's IoT technologies include "smart" shelf tags, also called "e-tags," installed in stores to provide targeted promotions to customers based on their past buying habits. Using data regarding what a customer has purchased both in-store and online, these tags use location-based signals to light up and attract attention to items the individual is most likely to want to buy. Your business can use "smart" technology to deliver special promotions via push notifications. Purchases from those customers — both in-store and online — can be more easily tracked. With a clearer picture of customer behavior, it's easier than ever to deliver the smooth omnichannel experience consumers desire.

I) IOT IMPLEMENTATION FOR E-COMMERCE:

The future of e-commerce will be towards the development of diversification and convenient, the competition will become more intense. If IoT technology is used in various aspects of e-commerce, then the efficiency of it will be increased for a greater extent. Its operating costs will be reduced, customer experience will be improved. IoT is combined with e-commerce and a new IoT e-commerce system has been formulated (Han and Li, 2012).



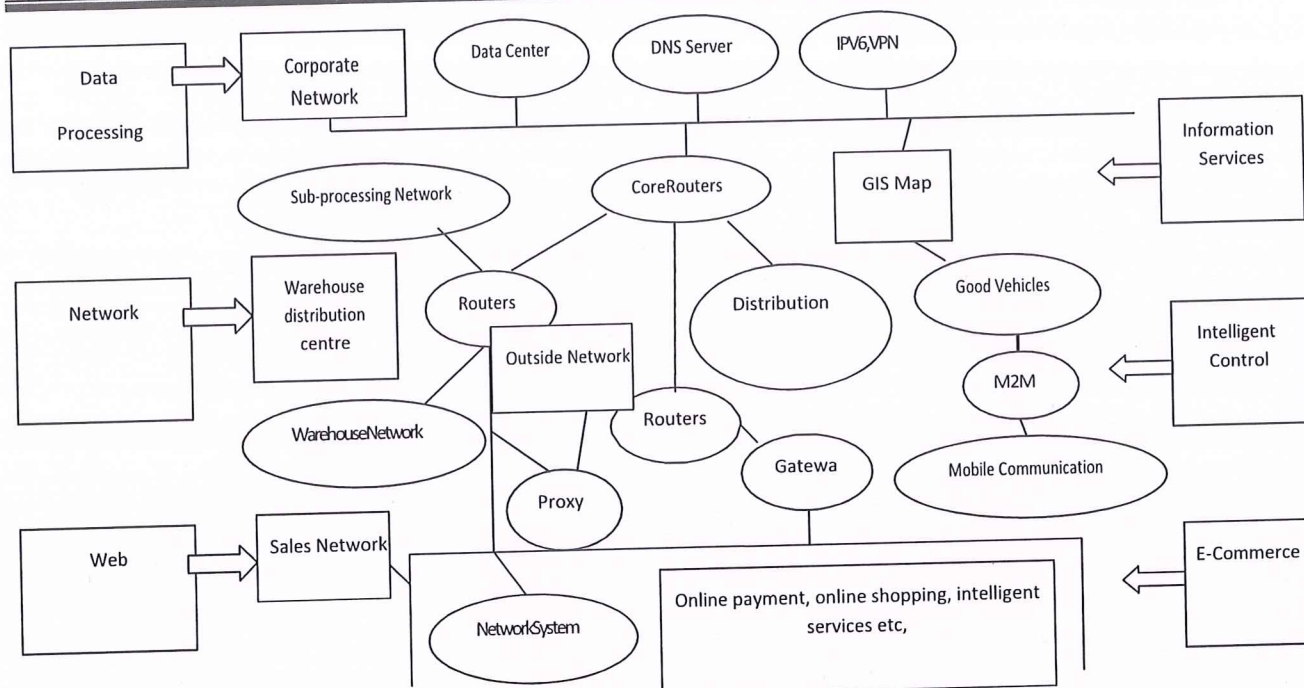


Fig: IoT e-Commerce System

5. CONCLUSION:

Information technology is the key factor for the development of post-industrial society. The businesses in this modern era are networked and use information technology to survive in a highly competitive environment. The growing phenomenon of globalization, liberalization and privatization has been immensely influencing the higher education commerce in particular. The technological revolution has further provided new dimensions. The IoT technology is going to expand drastically over the next few years with an estimated 30 billion IoT devices in use by 2020. This growth is going to have a tremendous impact on e-commerce retailers and online shoppers. If IoT technology has been utilized in businesses, it will result in massive benefits for both their customers and their bottom line. For developers and designers, the fundamental essence of work lies in innovation. Without innovation, there is no existence in an industry that grows changes, forms, and reforms faster than any other. A great user experience is essential for ecommerce websites, but in the near future, when the IoT becomes even more prevalent, web developers will have to work on ways to harness the increased data on offer. This will eventually lead to more intelligent, perceptive websites which are capable of offering personalized browsing experiences.

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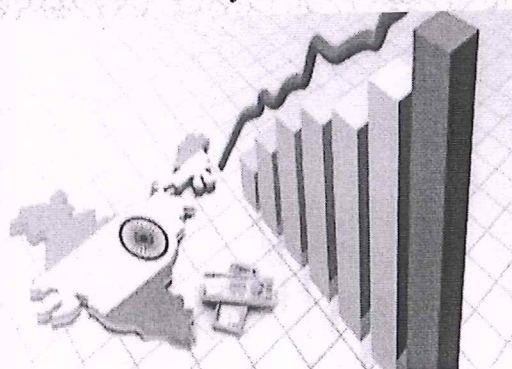
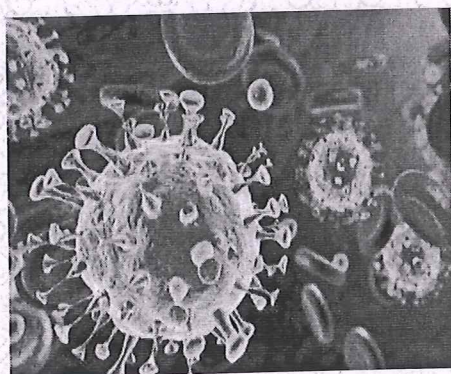
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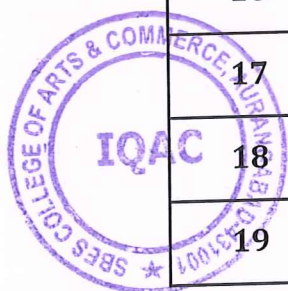
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**Impact Of Corona Crisis On Tourism Sector In India****Dr. Dilip.S.Chavan**

Associate Professor

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ABSTRACT :

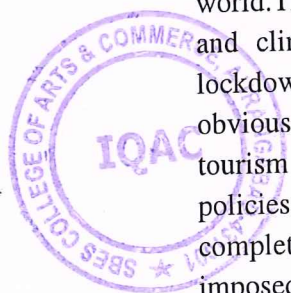
The tourism industry as compared to the other important industries of a country is highly affected due to the internal and external shocks. In the past few months, the drastic outbreak of the novel coronavirus has caused great losses to the tourism industry. The Indian tourism industry accounted for 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and braced 42.673 million jobs, 8.1% of its total employment. The Indian tourism and hospitality industry is now gawking at a likely job loss of around 38 million. The governments across the world are trying to woo back visitors from domestic and international markets. Tourism is presently one of the greatest pretentious segments and the World Tourism Organization has studied its 2020 forecast for international arrivals and receipts, though it highlights that such predictions are likely to be further revised. The United Nations dedicated agency for tourism assumes that international tourist arrivals will be downcast by 20% to 30% in 2020 when compared with 2019 figures. The purpose of this paper work is to examine the extent to which an epidemic of 2020 such as Covid-19 can affect the global tourism industry and perform estimates of the destruction to world tourism.

INTRODUCTION:-

Tourism is a backbone of economy for many countries of the world. Tourism is a big source and always helpful in generating revenue and a mean of foreign exchange. Scenario in our country is not much different and Tourism contributes to GDP of this country in a big proportion. Tourism is considered to be the biggest and rapidly growing industry. Due to the sphere of pandemics and infectious diseases, the tourism industry has become very unstable. The tourism industry as compared to the other important industries of a country is highly affected due to the internal and external shocks. In recent months, the drastic outbreak of the novel COVID-19 has caused great losses to the tourism industry.

Background

A novel coronavirus originated from China in the Wuhan province in December 2019. The spread of the virus caused an international health emergency because of its high risk and infection. The impact of the COVID-19 was so strong that it immediately expanded its roots to almost 195 countries of the World making around 52.7 million cases across the world. The citizens returning to India were screened and isolated after proper observations and clinical trials. In March 2020, the Government of India imposed a countrywide lockdown and banned international flights and Visas. This was the time when it became obvious that COVID-19 is going to have a serious impact on the country's economy and the tourism sector. The other countries also started to impose a ban on their travel and visa policies. As the cases started to increase in numbers, the government of India imposed a complete lockdown in the country to regulate the spread of the pandemic. The lockdown imposed by the government helped in averting the spread of the vicious coronavirus to a





significant level, but it largely affected the country's economic growth. The strata which were mostly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic were the daily wage workers and the migrants. The tourism industry of India was severely affected in the Indian economy. Travel across the states was prohibited, there was a curfew due to which movements were restricted. The tourism activities came to a halt. The other essential industries of the countries were unlocked in June 2019, but restrictions on tour and travel were still existing. World travel and tourism council had estimated that around 174 million travel and tourism jobs could be lost in 2020 due to Covid-19 and travel restrictions.

LITERATURE:-

Marianna Sigala talks about tourism impacts and transformational affordance of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic can prove to be a transformational prospect by conferring the circumstances and the questions raised by the pandemic. The article discusses how the pandemic has altered the behaviors and experiences of various tourism stakeholders in the form of tourism demand, supply and destination management, and policymaking. The pandemic has also necessitated the revision of knowledge and experience during three COVID-19 stages namely response, recovery, and reset. Kushal and Srivastava discuss the challenges faced by the fragile tourism and hospitality industry amid pandemic. They further go on to say that the impacts of the pandemic will be more noticeable and long-lasting, especially in the light of the absence of an instantaneous vaccine to create immunity in the common masses. Tourism and hospitality require multiskilling and professional development of the personnel for the crisis handling, increased sense of hygiene and sanitation-related standard procedures, positive attitude toward the restoration of the industry, and increased sense of responsible media roles in times of pandemic. Suau- Sanchez et.al talks about the impact of COVID-19 on air transport. Before Covid-19, the most severe outbreak was in terms of impact on the aviation sector was in SARS 2003. Due to the SARS pandemic, the monthly air traffic was 35% lower than their pre-crisis levels. The COVID-19 pandemic has an even worse effect on the aviation sector than that of SARS. As of 24 March 2020, 98% of global travel revenue was affected due to severe restrictions such as quarantine for arriving passengers, partial travel bans, and border closures.

Many airlines and aviation businesses came to halt to make the situation worse. Ruwan Ranasinghe et.al talk about the impacts of the COVID 19 pandemic and the way forward for the tourism, hotel, and mice industry. The proposed steps are to be introduced progressively in response to circumstances that are changing. Ensuring the protection of the guests and the staff, and other stakeholders in the hospitality sector have become a top concern. At the same moment, to recover from market losses and to restore the positive picture in the visitors' attitude, there is a need for strong marketing and promotional campaigns to be launched both locally and at the international level. Abhijit Mitra throws light on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global employment sector with special reference to India. The worst affected industries, as per global estimates include food and lodging that employs 1444 Million workers, wholesale and retail that employs 482 million; services and management of companies that constitute for 157 million, manufacturing and development that constitute 463 million workers together constituting

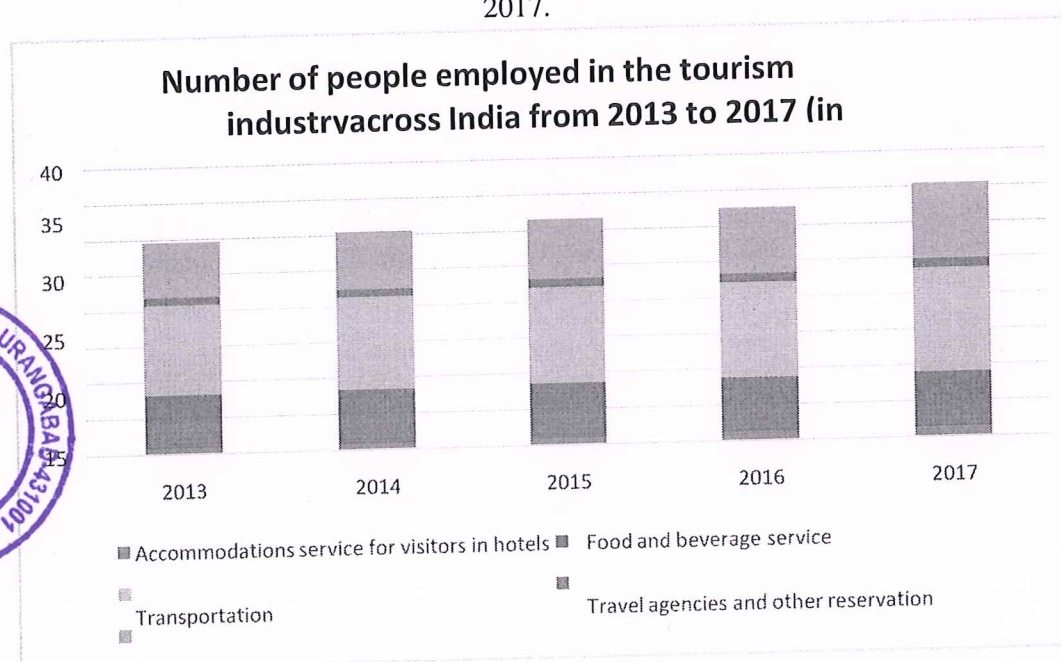


37.5 percent of global employment. This is where the 'sharp end' of the pandemic was felt and India is no exception to it.

INDIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY

India is the birthplace of the four religions of the world namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. India having total 38 world heritage sites. India attracts tourist from all over the world. India's foreign tourist arrival is also increasing. (Ministry of Tourism-2019) In India 2017, 10.04 million foreign tourists arrived and in 2018, 10.56 million tourists arrived with 5.2 % increase. (IBEF-2019) Total contribution by travel and tourism sector to India's GDP is expected to increase from Rs 15, 24,000 crore (US\$ 234.03 billion) in 2017 to Rs 32, 05,000 crore (US\$ 492.21 billion) in 2028. Total earning from the sector in India stood at US\$ 28.6 billion in 2018 and is targeted to reach US\$ 50 billion by 2022. (Ministry of Tourism-2019) number of foreign tourist arrivals for medical purpose is also increasing. Data and fact provided in these studies clearly shows that India is ready to carry forward Indian tourism industry to the next level, which will accelerate the Indian tourism industry. Digital transformation in tourism industry, advancement in technology, better accessibility like E-VISA, Visa on arrival, hassle free VISA formalities, expressed check-in, are the most advanced concept emerged in this decade. Now the world tallest statue is also found in India, known as statue of liberty, inaugurated in 2018 and has emerged as the most favorite tourist spots of India. Indian tourism industry having diverse accommodation sector to accommodate the need of travelers including national and international luxurious hotel chains to home stay schemes and known for its hospitality worldwide. Meditation, yoga, adventure tourism are also one of the emerging trends under tourism industry as Indian Vedas contains many philosophies for yoga and meditation and foreigners across the world find India as suitable destination for yoga and meditation. India's north, east, west and south parts known for its diversity in terms of climatic conditions, flora & fauna, cultural values and lifestyles. At the end of 2019 India tourism industry was confidently continuing with its fast growth pace without any concern about any kind of threat to Indian tourism industry but now situation has been changed due to COVID-19 crisis in India and global. Before the pandemic hit India, the travel and tourism industry was growing hastily. The Indian tourism industry accounted for ₹16.91 lakh crore that is 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and braced 42.673 million jobs, 8.1% of its totalemployment.

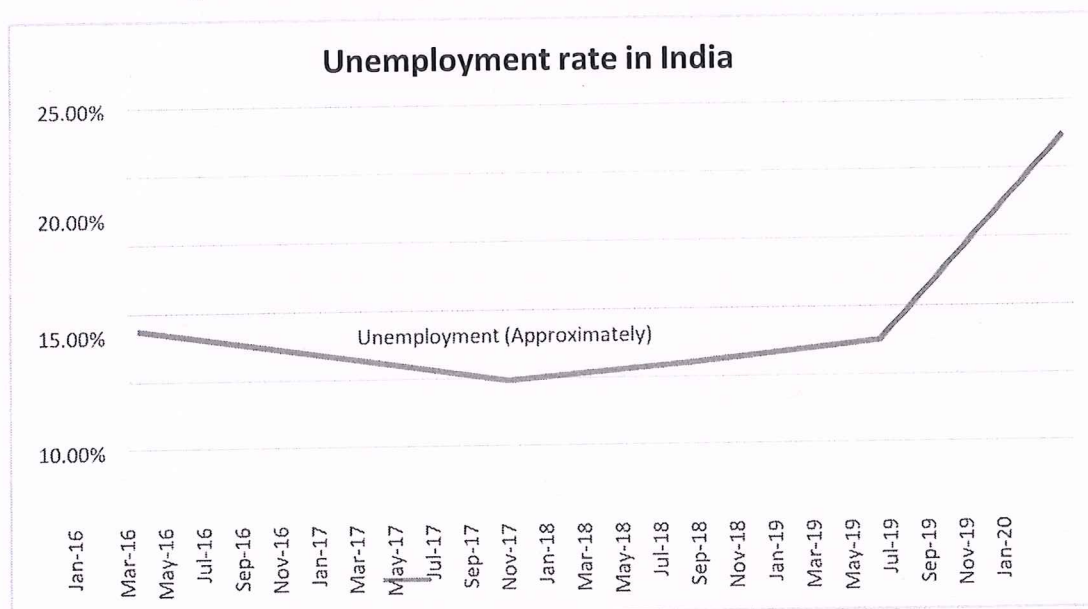
Table 1: -Number of people employed in the tourism industry across India from 2013 to 2017.



Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism

Indian association of tour operators has estimated that the hotel, aviation, and travel sector collectively may acquire a loss of about ₹85 billion due to the restrictions imposed on travel and tourism. However, domestic transport was started early with some regulations, the aviation sector had to wait for a long time to resume its operations.

During the lockdown period, India had canceled travel to over 80 countries, due to which the international flights were being suspended. The domestic flights were operational with regulations. The Indian domestic travelers and FTAs witnessed a significant decline in 2020. India's foreign tourists (FTA) arrival stood at 10.9 million and the foreign exchange earnings stood at Rs 210,971 crore during 2019. The states which accounted for most of it were Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Delhi for about 60% of FTAs. Along with this, the cancellation of various events, functions, and festivities caused a great job loss to many organizers and companies.

Figure1: -The unemployment rate in India 2016-2020.**Source:** Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Survey

The Indian tourism and hospitality industry are gawking at a likely job loss of around 38 million, which is 70% of the total workforce due to the pandemic. If this drift continues as the Covid-19 catastrophe progresses, it will impede national employment.

Post-Lockdown Tourism

The COVID 19 pandemic has changed the way we live. Now that the restrictions at the state border have been elevated tourism may witness some growth. Many companies have allowed their staff to work from home, others are providing a change of place in the form of working from homestays. Many big tourism and hospitality brands such as Airbnb, OYO, Vista are jumping in with the promise of homestays as an alternative universe during the pandemic. As the homestays are becoming popular workstations during the pandemic, the usual guidelines including strict sanitization and face cover are being followed for homestays as well.

The hotels are also making sure that the safety of the guests is certain. At almost every hotel measure such as sanitizations, use of personal protective equipment by the staff

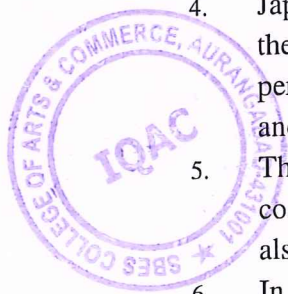


in both F&B and housekeeping department. Social distancing has become a new normal for the present generation. The restaurants are also making sure of the safety measures such as keyless entry, online check-in, and check-out, contact-less valet for parking to ensure minimum contact with people from the time they visit, and till the time they leave the place. The airlines and the aviation business are also implementing safety guidelines for the traveler's safety. The airlines and aviation businesses in India are greatly advanced when it comes to infrastructural development and automation. The airports are practicing smart security resolutions, computerized traveler screening systems, automated tray retrieval systems, and RFID tagged trays at the checkpoint screening to reduce wait time for people and increased passenger experience at security checkpoints. AI technology is also increasingly coming into use to provide a connected and enhanced digital experience to air travelers. The government of India has come up with new initiatives called DigiYatra Platform which is an industry-led initiative coordinated by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and is in line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Digital India's vision. Digi Yatra enables passengers to process entry and exits based on facial recognition systems at various checkpoints, security check-ins, and boarding, etc. Digi Yatra will ease travel and identity checks at multiple points for air travelers. The Indian railways have done improvements like hands-free amenities, copper-coated handrails, and latch plasma air purification, and titanium di- oxide coating for minimizing containment.

The COVID-19 pandemic has paved the way for meaningful innovation and transformation to be accelerated in the railways and the aviation business. The pandemic has necessitated the airlines and the railways to review their businesses top-down, bottom-up, and to transform their operations and processes for the better.

The governments across the world are trying to woo back visitors from domestic and international markets.

1. Hong Kong and Singapore have come up with the digital initiative 'travel bubble'. The travel bubble will allow people to move quarantine free in each direction. A total of 200 residents from each city will be able to travel on one daily basis.
2. Berlin to start a 'differentiated system' for travel warnings in which individual travel and safety information will be given for each country.
3. Re-open EU': EU has launched a website with travel rules for Europe. The website provides information on the coronavirus rules of individual EU countries — and in 24 languages. Tourists can look for their origin country on the website and find out about principles and guidelines that apply there.
4. Japan has launched its ambition "Go-To" campaign to attract domestic visitors after the pandemic hit the country. The campaign aims to provide subsidies of up to 50 percent on all domestic travel spending including travel expenses, accommodation and stay, visiting tourist attractions, and errands.
5. The southern Italian island of Sicily declared that it would cover half of the flight costs and a third of hotel expenses for travelers. The southern Italian island of Sicily also offered free tickets to visit museums and archaeological sites.
6. In southeast Mexico's Cancun, tourists can now benefit from free accommodation as part of the „Come to Cancun 2x1" campaign. Mexico's Cancun also announced that





- it will also give travelers a refund for one additional plane ticket, to encourage them to bring a companion for their beach vacation.
7. The Mediterranean country of Cyprus has also announced to bear the entire cost of accommodation, food, drink, and medication for all tourists who test COVID positive while visiting the island nation.
 8. Greece has also effectively mitigated the impact of the pandemic, the country cut the Value Added Tax (VAT) on all modes of transport from 24% to 13%.
 9. The government of India is launching various campaigns to woo domestic tourists. The Indian state of Odisha has launched a road campaign amid Covid-19. The road campaigns aim at letting the tourists from nearby states to explore various destinations in Odisha.
 10. The residents in Goa, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and certain places in Karnataka and Maharashtra, are offering rented houses for tourists from one week to two months.
 11. The state of Sikkim has „advised tourists to carry with them a certificate of COVID-negative test. The certificate must be attained within 72 hours preceding the entrance to the state.

Future trends post COVID-19

1. Globally around 91 % of the population lives in countries where there are restrictions on people arriving from outside, and approximately 39%, live in countries with borders completely closed to noncitizens and nonresidents.
2. Business travels such as MICE, big global events, conferences, launches, festivals, seminars, symposiums, conventions will decrease significantly.
3. The reduced number of students possibly will travel abroad to study.
4. Religious tourism will drip as there are strict government directions on mass gatherings.
5. Domestic tourism will be more favorable than international.
6. Nature trips will be more favorable, nature and wildlife will be preferred over monuments and history in the months ahead.
7. The markets will become less crowded.
8. The hotel occupancy and Food & Beverage consumption will be impacted.
9. The client will have more choice, more flexibility.
10. The tourism and hospitality industry will become more accommodating on postponements, cancellation, early check-ins, late check-outs for their customers.

Conclusion:-

This article provides a brief background on the communicable disease outbreak, named COVID-19, and looks at the impact of the disease in India's tourism industry. Our research found that the COVID-19 outbreak has affected Malaysia's tourism industry tremendously and adversely because visitors around the world cancel reservations and postpone their travel plans to India because of the virus concerns. The number of tourists decreased as travel restrictions and bans were imposed by the Indian government. Tourism is worse affected because it is driven by the psychology of people who are very sensitive to safety and security aspects. It will be difficult for the travel and tourism companies to attract tourists during the pandemic as their safety is of paramount importance.





Travel and tourism companies will have to recuperate the trust and confidence of people in the recovery period to travel again after the pandemic. Unlike the other sectors, the tourism sector relies heavily on trust and thus will take a longer time to return to routine in the recovery period because tourists need to ensure that the situation is safe and secure before they step out to travel again. What can help companies to regain the trust of travelers is to ensure disinfecting major tourist destinations, including hotels and restaurants, to regain people's trust that tourist destinations and accommodations are all safe from Covid-19. The future of the tourism sector will depend on how rapid virus transmission is and how it is contained. Due to this reason, the group of hotels and the other tourism activities are not gaining the opportunity to fully stop the services.

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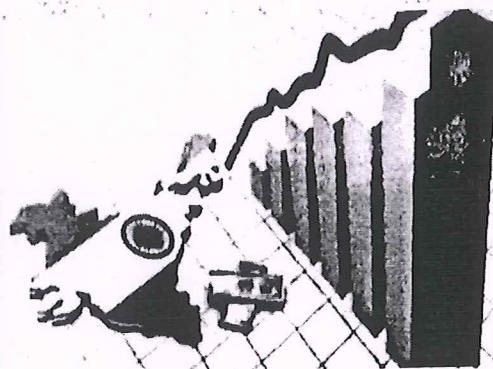
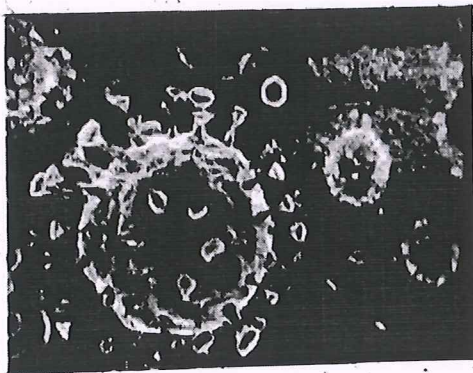
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The Impact Of Corona Crisis On Education Sector In India

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected economies of various countries and India is no exception. This effect has been felt on all the sectors of the economy. Among these the education sector of India as well as World has been terribly affected. The impact of Covid-19 on education sectors is a debatable issue now in worldwide. Closing universities and cancelling classes have become a covid-19 reality in many countries in the world, leading to huge anxiety and uncertainty. The education sectors of India as well as world are badly affected by this. It has enforced the world wide lock down creating very bad effect on the students' life. Around 32 crore learners stopped to move schools/colleges, all educational activities halted in India. The outbreak of COVID-19 has advised us that change is inevitable. It has worked as a catalyst for the educational institutions to grow and opt for platforms and techniques, which have not been used before. The education sector has been fighting to survive the crises with a different approach and digitizing the challenges to wash away the threat of the pandemic. So, some of the post Covid-19 trends which may allow imagining new ways of teaching learning of higher education in India are outlined. Some fruitful suggestions are also pointed to carry out educational activities during the pandemic situation.

Keywords- Pandemic, anxiety, uncertainty, covid-19, digitizing

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected more than 1.5 billion students, 63 million teachers and large number of education support personnel in the education sector due to lockdowns, quarantines and closure of schools worldwide. The corona pandemic has made all the schools and colleges across the country to adapt online teaching through various apps like zoom, google meet, cisco webex meetings, teams app and many more. Classes and examinations are conducted online whereas, the assignments are submitted through email, WhatsApp, and other platforms. This requires a smartphone/laptop and a good internet connection. Every towns, villages and cities in India should be digitally connected for better interaction between the student and teacher. Institutes like IIM's and IIT's have an infrastructure to connect students but the experience shows that not all students had a good interaction due to various reasons. Though some of the students are quick to adapt to the present system.

India should establish a good infrastructure for online education as it will help in the advancement of our country. Institutes like IIMs IITs and NITs can globalize online education while other universities can nationalize online education. There are many websites like Great Learning, Upgrad, Swayam which collaborate with the top education institutes to provide student with the online courses like Machine learning & AI, Digital Marketing and so on. Changes in the fundamental structure should be made within the syllabi, and programmes should be popularized to draw the attention of the students across the country. Skill development should be part of this curriculum. This will help in creating future entrepreneurs and professional. This is one of the ways to beat unemployment and increase business skills amongst the youth. The entrepreneurs should play leading role in new educational system. The strength lies in the faculty and institute to nurture. Faculty need to change their mundane teaching methods. Higher education in India must be more international, curriculum should be more flexible and innovative and should be open for more collaboration.

Post COVID-19 is giving us an opportunity to rework the upper education system. Institutes/universities should utilize this chance to rework itself. Curriculum design, collaborations, skill development and school involvement—all should specialise in internationalizing education. Today it is COVID-19...we don't know what lies ahead in future for the million youngsters.

LITERATURE REVIEW :

Jena (2020) stated in his research paper "Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Education in India" that like every sector in India has suffered a huge loss due to this pandemic and education sector is not the exceptions. Researcher also emphasized the positive side and negative side of this pandemic and government initiative to cope up this situation and make a proper atmosphere for stakeholders of this Sector.

Report issued by IESALC (2020) expressed the fact through their report named "COVID-19 and higher education: Today and tomorrow: Impact analysis, policy responses and recommendations" that how different stakeholders of this sector has reacted in this situation and discussed with proper data steps taken by different Nations in whole world. This Report also helps to analysis the situation through worldwide.

Report issued by Parthenon (2020) showcased in their report called "COVID-19 Assessing the impact on education sector and looking ahead" that stakeholder's view in different situation and government initiative which helps to explore the situation much better.

OBJECTIVES

The present study is focused on the following objectives

- Highlight the impact of Covid-19 on higher education sector.
- Enlighten various emerging approaches of India for higher education
- Enlist post Covid-19 trends of HEIs
- Put few suggestions for continuing educational activities of HEIs facing the challenges created by Covid-19.

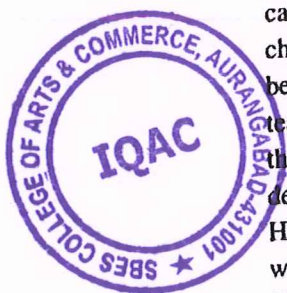
METHODOLOGY

Various reports of national and international agencies on Covid-19 pandemic are searched to collect data for current study. As it is not possible to go outside for data collection due to lockdown, information are collected from different authentic websites, journals and e-contents relating to impact of Covid-19 on higher educational system of India.

IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Pandemic Covid-19 has severely affected the total educational system of India as well as the globe but some of the most impacted areas of higher education of India are as pointed below.

1. **Destabilized all educational activities:** Outbreak of Covid-19 has compelled lockdown in every sector including education. The institutions got closed with cease of educational activities and created many challenges for the stake holders (Pravat, 2020a). So, the various activities like admission, examinations, entrance tests, competitive examinations conducted by various boards/schools/colleges/ universities are postponed. Many entrance tests for higher study got cancelled which created a great challenge in the life of a student of higher education. The primary challenge was to continue teaching learning process when students, faculties and staff could no longer be physically present on the campuses. The obvious solution for the institutions was to depend online teaching learning. However, within a relatively short time, HEIs have been able to provide support to the students through online modes. Covid-19 has accelerated adoption of digital technologies to deliver education. It encouraged all teachers and students to become more technology savvy. The HEIs have started conducting orientation programmes, induction meetings and counselling classes with the help of different e-conferencing tools like Google Meet, Skype, Youtube live, Facebook live, WebEx etc. to provide support services to the students. This initiative has taken to create an effective virtual environment of teaching learning and to create motivation among students for online activities.





The teachers and students improved the use of electronic media for sharing information by making use of WhatsApp, Google drive, Telegram, Twitter etc. (Pravat, 2020b). They have been sharing important documents with the group members and creating online local repository also. Students are advised to submit the scanned copies of the assignments to the institution through email. Institutions have also started receiving internship reports and projects through email during the lockdown for Covid-19.

2. **Mixed impact on Academic research & Professional Development:** Covid-19 has both negative and positive impacts on research. If we take the negative side, it has made impossible for researchers to travel and work together with others nationally and internationally. Some joint research work or project work are made complicated to complete. Some scientific laboratory testing/research work could not be conducted. If we look at the positive side, academicians got much time to improve their theoretical research work. Academicians got acquainted with technological methods and improved their research. Webinars and e-conferences became normal methods for sharing expertise among students and academicians around the globe with similar issues. They could get much time to concentrate on professional development by doing research and to improve knowledge by sharing ideas through webinars and e-conferences. They enhanced their technical skill and could get the scope for publishing articles in journals, publishing books in this free time.

3. **Severely affected the educational assessment system:** Most of the external examinations have been postponed and almost all the internal assessments have been cancelled. The cancellation of assessments has negative impact on students' learning. Many institutions have been managing the internal assessments through online mode using different digital tools but the postponement of the external assessments, has a direct impact on the educational and occupational future of students' life. This uncertainty has created anxiety among students as they are stuck in the same grade/class without promotion. Similarly, many students who had appeared final/board examinations would suffer a lot as by the time they get their certificates, it might be too late for them to apply for the forthcoming academic year in other countries due to lockdown.

4. **Reduced employment opportunities:** Many entrance tests job recruitments got cancelled which created negative impact with a great challenge in the life of a student of higher education. The Indians who have been doing their jobs abroad became upset of their job withdrawal also. In India, there is no recruitment in Govt. sector and fresh graduates are in pressure of fearing withdrawal of job offers from corporate sectors because of the pandemic situation. Many students may lose their jobs from India and overseas. The pass out students may not get their job outside India due to various restrictions caused by Covid-19. All these facts imply towards increase of unemployment rate due to this pandemic. With increase of unemployment situation, the interest for education may gradually decrease as people struggle for food rather than education (Pravat, 2020b).

EMERGING APPROACHES OF INDIA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19

Many challenges are created by Covid-19. The HEIs have responded positively and adopted various strategies to face the crisis during the pandemic. The Government of India has also taken number of preventive measures to prevent spread of pandemic Covid-19. The MHRD and University Grants Commission (UGC) have made several arrangements by launching of many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online teaching/learning materials, educational channels through Direct to Home TV, Radios for students to continue their learning. During lockdown, students are using popular social media tools like WhatsApp, Zoom, Google meet, Telegram, Youtube live, Facebook live etc. for online teaching learning system. ICT initiative of MHRD (e-Broucher-<https://mhrd.gov.in/ict-initiatives>) is also a unique platform which combines all digital resources for online education (Pravat, 2020a). UGC has released Guidelines on Examinations and Academic calendar in view of COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown on 29th April, 2020 (UGC notice). All terminal examinations have been postponed and shifted to July 2020 and suggested



commencement of classes from August 2020. UGC has also prepared complete calendar for the academic session 2020-2021 with new dates keeping in view of the lockdown. Some of the digital initiatives of UGC & MHRD for higher education during COVID-19 are pointed as below:

1 e-GyanKosh (<http://egyankosh.ac.in/>) is a National Digital Repository to store and share the digital learning resources which is developed by the Open and Distance Learning Institutions of India. Items in eGyanKosh are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).

2 Gyandarshan (<http://www.ignouonline.ac.in/gyandarshan/>) is a web-based TV channel devoted to educational and developmental needs for Open and Distance Learner. A web-based TV channel devoted to educational and developmental needs of the society

3 Gyandhara (<http://ignouonline.ac.in/Gyandhara/>) is an internet audio counseling service offered by IGNOU. It is a web radio where students can listen to the live discussions by the teachers and experts on the topic of the day and interact with them through telephone, e-mail (gyandhara@ignou.ac.in) and through chat mode.

4 Swayam provides Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) with 140 universities approved credit transfer feature. Swayam Prabha provides high quality educational programs through 32 DTH channels transmitting educational contents. e-PG Pathshala (<https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>) is for postgraduate students. Postgraduate students can access this platform for e-books, online courses and study materials. The details of these three digital platforms are described by the author in the previous paper (Pravat, 2020b).

5 e-Adhyayan (e-Books) is a platform that provides 700+ e-Books for the Post-Graduate courses. All the e-Books are derived from e-PG Pathshala courses. It also facilitates play-list of video content.

6 e-Pathya (Offline Access) is one the verticals of e-PG Pathshala which is software driven course/content package that facilitates students pursuing higher education (PG level) in distance learning as well as campus learning mode. It also facilitates offline access.

7 National Digital Library of India (NDLI) (<https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>) is a repository of e-content on multiple disciplines for all kinds of users like students (of all levels), teachers, researchers, librarians, library users, professionals, differently-abled users and all other lifelong learners. It is being developed at Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur. It is designed to help students to prepare for entrance and competitive examinations, to enable people to learn and prepare from best practices from all over the world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources. It is a virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. It is also available to access through mobile apps.

9 e-Yantra (<https://www.e-yantra.org/>) provides hands on experience on embedded systems. It has about 380 Lab and made 2300+ colleges benefited.

10 FOSSEE (<https://fossee.in/>) is short form for Free/Libre and Open Source Software for Education, which is developed to promote open source software for education as well as professional use.

11 Virtual Labs (<http://www.vlab.co.in/>) has developed web-enabled curriculum based experiments designed for remote operation. It has over 100 Virtual Labs consisting of approximately 700+ web-enabled experiments which are designed for remote-operation. It provides remote-access to Labs in various disciplines of Science and Engineering. These Virtual Labs caters to students at the undergraduate level, post graduate level as well as to research scholars.

12 e-ShodhSindhu (<https://ess.inflibnet.ac.in/>) is a collection of e-journals, e-journal archives and e-books on long-term access basis. It has 10,000+ e-journals, 31,35,000+ e-books. It provides access to qualitative electronic resources including full-text, bibliographic and factual databases to academic institutions at a lower rate of subscription.



4. If the pandemic Covid-19 continues, new approaches for academic assessment should be adopted by educational institutions. Academic assessment of the students may be done through online mode or through quizzes and small projects.

5. Government should support HEIs to strengthen their resources to run virtual educational activities. Students also need to be supported with better access to internet and technology as most students are unable to afford the facilities. During this pandemic, the HEIs should focus more on virtual educational activities including television, radio and web-based education.

6. WHO has recently pointed out that the Covid-19 may never be eradicated and people will have to live with it. "It is important to put this on the table: this virus may become just another endemic virus in our communities, and this virus may never go away. HIV has not gone away, but we have come to terms with the virus. I think there are no promises in this and there are no dates. This disease may settle into a long problem, or it may not be" WHO emergencies expert Mike Ryan said in an online briefing (Sandhya, 2020). With reference to this statement, many countries are now planning to continue education through distance or virtual mode and India should plan for the same also.

7. Across the globe, Indian traditional knowledge is well known for its scientific innovations, values and benefits to develop sustainable technologies and medicines and this knowledge systems in different fields should be integrated with a present-day mainstream higher education system.

CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 has impacted hugely to the education sector of India. Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. This study has outlined various impacts of Covid-19 on higher education in India. The recent pandemic created an opportunity for change in pedagogical approaches and introduction of virtual education in all levels of education. As we do not know how long the pandemic situation will continue, a gradual move towards the online/virtual education is the demand of the current crisis. UGC and MHRD have launched many virtual platforms with online depositories, e-books and other online teaching/learning materials. Combination of the traditional technologies (radio, TV, landline phones) with mobile/web technologies to a single platform with all depositories would enhance better accessibility and flexibility to education. This would involve upgrading the service platform to enable it to meet the required volume of educational demands of students.

All service providers need to be mobilized to provide proper access to the educational service platforms to the disadvantaged groups of population also. Virtual education is the most preferred mode of education at this time of crisis due to the outbreak of Covid-19. The post Covid-19 education seems to be an education with widely accepted online/virtual education which may perhaps be a parallel system of education. This paper has not covered any statistical analysis on impact of Covid-19 on higher education however further in-depth study with statistical research may also be undertaken. 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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14. Effects of Covid-19 on Indian Banking Sector

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Decreased productivity and lockdowns have already started to take a toll on the financials of the corporate sector. Supply chain disruptions, manufacturing hindrances and crippled health systems need a hefty public fund/stimulus to continue operations smoothly. With economic growth poised to slow down - the International Monetary Fund has cut India's GDP growth estimate to 1.9 per cent for 2020-21 - the banking and financial sector, whose prospects are tied closely to the economy's, is bound to bear the brunt. There could be a spike in bad loans. "The slowdown could lead to potential job losses, which could cause stress in banks' retail loan books. Income from tourism, entertainment sectors among many others has already crippled the economic situation. Factors like these are all adding up to strain the global economy which might also have its repercussions in the year ahead. Asia-Pacific governments, central banks, and supervisory authorities have rolled out diverse measures to address COVID-19. These include liquidity injections, targeted loans to affected industries and regions, and policy rate cuts. It also includes support for banks to provide forbearance to otherwise economically viable households and businesses sideswiped by COVID-19. The study is the analyses of data which is secondary in nature and based upon various research article published on the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. The research paper also analyses the various policy measures taken by Reserve Bank of India and Indian Government at centre level and state level to improve the current economic situation of the country.

Keywords: Indian economy, COVID-19, RBI, Banks, GDP

Introduction

The financial markets of up to Rs 56.22 trillion in the month due to this pandemic. Investor sentiments are at an all time low and it is also becoming evident how difficult it is going to be for banks all over the world to maintain good assets and good earnings. Due to the shutdowns and income slowdown, many repayments of loans, especially in Europe, may cease leaving the banks dry. Europe can already be seen as the emerging epic centre after China



started to recover from this economic shock. Italy, the world's second best health services country, is in a socio-economic disaster since Corona virus hit the country. The situation has continued to escalate even after total lockdowns and borders being completely shut down. The Fitch ratings agency already warned of Italian Banking System coping mechanism with COVID 19. Bank shares have been seeing a sharp decline showing the shaking confidence in the global financial system. Banks in the country are likely to witness a spike in their non-performing assets ratio by 1.9 per cent and credit cost ratios by 130 basis point in 2020, following the economic slowdown on account of COVID-19 crisis, says a report. In its report titled "For Asia-Pacific Banks, COVID-19 Crisis Could Add USD 300 Billion To Credit Costs" S&P Global Ratings said, it expects the non-performing assets (NPA) ratio for the Chinese banking sector to increase by about 2 per cent in 2020. The report said the economic storm created by COVID-19 will test the ratings resilience of the region's 20 banking sectors. "The resilience of banks' asset quality in 2020 hinges in part on the success of governments' and regulators' policy responses. One of the many roles of credit is to act as a temporary insurance to tide over shocks like the pandemic and the subsequent lockdown, and help smooth consumption. Thus, a market for financial products that help hedge against future crises will develop. These products could build on the need for precaution and risk aversion among both households and firms.

Banks are the heart of the economy and they keep the system up and running they perform most of the function to run the country's economy smoothly. Banks play critical role in offering finance to businesses who wish to expand and invest. Loans and business investments are crucial for economic growth. The Black swan event of the century covid-19 has had significant impact on Indian economy. The Indian economy wasn't in great shape before covid-19 outbreak and it has created a great impact on a banking sector of India as well. The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) expert committee report on a resolution framework which is headed by former ICICI chief K.V Kamath shows that clearly banking debt worth Rs 23.71 lakh crore or 45% of banking sector debt was already under stress before covid-19 hit the economy. This effectively clears that 72% of banking sector debt worth Rs 37.72 lakh crore remains under stress. This is almost 37% of the total non food bank credit. Some experts believe that bank may have more risk averse to restricting loans this time because they have already suffered big losses previous restricting efforts. Banking sector mainly in India may take long time to recover from the impact of this pandemic.



According to Hindustan Times article published 70% of banking sector debt affect by covid-19 impact. It has impacted 19 sectors with 15.5 lakh crore of debt which were not understress before this pandemic.

Review of Literature

Many private banks were trading at rich valuations prior to the downturn. "Since credit growth is likely to slow down and gross non-performing assets could spike, investors are unwilling to accord rich valuations to them," says Jaikishan Parmar, senior equity analyst-BFSI, Angel Broking. This sector, which tends to be heavily owned by foreign institutional investors, has also been hit by their pull-out. Luigi Wewege, Senior Vice President and Head of Private Banking at Cye International Bank, in a commentary said, "Overall, United States and European based banks have showed reasonable improvement since the last financial crisis around 2008 however Europeans in particular do remember what happened with bail-ins and bailouts so you do see a lot of investor concern with what the European Central Bank might do next." "It is almost certain that the industry will see a big spike in bad loans. A number of companies are feeling the heat. This stress is not reflecting so far because of the present RBI relaxations such as moratorium on loan payments. But, once this is lifted, the real picture will emerge," said Siddharth Purohit, analyst at SMC Global Securities

Objectives of the Study

- To find out the key challenges faced by Indian banking sector and NBFC's.
- To find out the policy measures taken by govt of India and RBI to improve the economic crisis.
- To know how long will it take India's economy to recovery from this pandemic situation.

Research Methodology

As stated earlier current research is entirely based on secondary data to assess the impact of COVID-19 on Indian Banking Sector & other financial Institutions. This secondary data has been collected from the reputed English newspapers, magazines, various sites on the internet and other published research journal in this area and authorities of international institutions like World Bank, IMF and so on. The information available on various sites and newspaper, magazines and on other sites have been scanned and understood carefully while drawing the right conclusion for this article. The nature of the study is completely descriptive.



Important Points Drawn from the Study

Based on the review of financial experts and reports published by the RBI, World Bank & IMF following findings have been added in this article:

According to S&P Global Ratings credit analyst Deepali Seth-Chhabria. "we expect the non- performing loans to shoot up to 13-14 per cent of total loans in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021, compared with an estimated 8.5 per cent in the previous fiscal year," Moreover she added banks may also be saddled with a huge stock of bad loans next year.

The Economic Times article published on (Oct 14.2020) Vitor Gaspar, Director of IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department told since 1991 India's public debt ratio was stable at 70% of GDP but due to fall of economic activities & tax revenues in India will make public debt will rise from 17 % points to 90% of GDP because public spending has increased in response to COVID-19.

World Economic Outlook Report released by IMF in the month of October 2020 told many important points about declining rate and recovery rates of India's economy. The report says Indian economy will recover soon with emerging rate 8.8 percent in next fiscal year earlier it was predicted 4.5 percent de-growth in the World Economic outlook report June 2020. Except China being an only exception IMF said in its World Economic Outlook report that all the developing and developed economies will witness contraction this year. IMF also warned for developing economy in its report that unemployment will drastically rise this year.

Monish Shah Partner, Deloitte May 01, 2020, 07.35 PM IST says the pandemic is impacting the financial service sector in multiple ways during this highly uncertain situation due to the pandemic, financial institutions need to stress test their portfolios, for each of the defined scenarios, to better understand the impact and banking sector and other financial institutions must take additional measures.

S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta said COVID-19 has posed a great impact on the two sectors in India most one is health sector and another one is Indian economy and banking sector. It has turned the Indian economy into a disruptive situation with the large number of population and more dependence on informal labour and precovid-19 period of financial sector. The banking sector of India is badly broken especially the public sector banks. These banks have been struggling to deal the mounting losses from their non-performing assets on their balance sheet. This type of problem has adversely affected the credit growth in India



and while the pandemic hit India this problem started to hurt debt market in India. India has been dealing with twin balance sheet over the last year because of high level of non-performing assets (NPAs) in an inadequately capitalized banking system. However Reserve Bank of India (RBI) took some remedial action to address the financial crisis and kept 10 weakest banks in a Prompt Corrective Action framework.

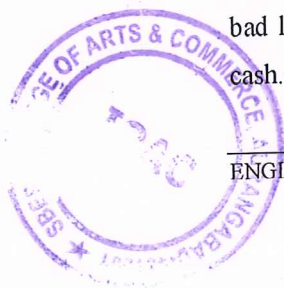
Analyzing the monetary policy committee report by S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta said in his research paper said it doesn't rate decision in the context of a revised inflation forecast, or any other element of a macroeconomic forecast. The public does not have the assurance that the rate cuts will be reversed when inflation begins to rise again.

Anya Kumra says in the research article *Impact of Covid-19 on The Indian Economy* It is not possible to know the exact span and depth of the crisis on Indian economy and can't be measured at this point in time. Only renowned economists provide estimates on the likely economic impact of the pandemic on low and middle-incomes countries like India. India's growth in the last quarter of FY20 dropped down to 3.1% according to the Ministry of Statistics, mainly due to the effect of the current pandemic on the economy.

The pandemic has created a deep rooted impact on the Indian economy, negatively affecting its GDP, unemployment rate, inflation rate, domestic and international trade, financial markets, government budget and various other macro-economic factors. The most vulnerable sector of the economy at this time, the MSME sector, has witnessed a disturbing phase in its functioning due to this crisis.

Further stated in the research article the covid-19 has created deep rooted impact on the Indian Financial sector on multiple fronts. Only few customers are being served by the bank branches due to covid-19 and practice of social distancing although Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has provided liquidity in the form of reduced rates of cash reserve ratio (CRR) and other liquidity adjustment facilities for lending. Banks have also been asked to "offer a moratorium to borrowers to pay installment and interest for three months," while relaxing the provisioning norms (Money Control).

Despite the measures taken, banking institutions are expecting a long-term negative impact on their economic activities. The banks have a risk of facing an increasing number of bad loans or non-performing assets (NPAs) if the borrowers are unable to generate sufficient cash. There could be an aggregation or accumulation of provisions and losses in the period in



which the exemptions are lifted. If the pandemic doesn't end soon, there could be withdrawal of most deposits, resulting in the replacement of low-cost deposits with high cost borrowings. This might have an adverse impact on net interest income, spreads and margins. Banks may not find proper avenues for lending due to the crisis, resulting in either excess funds lying idle or being invested in low yielding investments. There would definitely be many challenges faced by banks. However, if the banks have robust risk management functions and can partner with borrowers who show potential and can adapt to the 'new normal', there would be enough positives and benefits. The key would be to identify the right set of borrowers and partner with them to help them through this entire cycle.

Vishwanath Nair Associate Editor at Bloomberg Quint most of the public sector banks are expected to report a net loss in FY21 moreover in FY 22 public sector banks will need to make provisions buffer because these loans will be converted into non performing assets in the FY23.

The rating agency Fitch said Corona virus impact to bring more worries for Indian banks and therefore revised downside the operating environment score for the critical sector by a notch (ET Market New: March 26, 2020). The agency said Indian banking system is under-capitalized and continues to saddle with bad loans, despite some successes. From a banking perspective, travel, which forms 2.2 per cent of all loans and small business lending that accounts for 5.4 per cent will be the hardest hit, along with sectors such as auto that depend on inputs from China.

J.D. Sonkhaskar described some major challenges to the Indian economy during this covid virus he mentioned in his research paper the Indian growth rate for 2020-21 which was forecasted at 5 - 5.5 per cent is being constantly revised and with the completion of third lockdown it is predicted to grow at 0 to -2% by different credit rating agencies like Moody, the Standard Chartered Bank, India ratings, ICRA, Fitch etc. The manufacturing and services sector were contributing to 80% of the GDP but due to covid-19 pandemic these industries has come to temporarily shut down. According to the UN report, for FY 2020-21, the GDP rate will fall below 1.2% which is still the best among the major economies, better than US, UK or Japan (IANS, 2020). A positive news is that for 2020, China and India may have positive growth rate at about 1.7 and 1.2 % respectively better than the United Kingdom (-5.4 per cent), European Union (-5.5 per cent), Japan (-4.2 per cent) and the US (-4.8 per cent) (IANS, 2020). The share



applicable up to 30 June 2020.

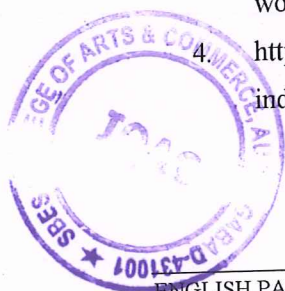
- The central bank has widened the existing policy rate corridor from 50 bps to 65 bps. Under the new corridor, the reverse repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) would be 40 basis points (bps) lower than the policy repo rate. The MSF rate would continue to be 25 bps above the policy repo rate. Further, consequent upon the widening of the LAF corridor, the reverse repo rate under the LAF stands reduced by 90 basis points to 4.0%. The widening of the corridor between the reference rates is expected to ease short-term volatility and bring stability to money markets.
- Policy repo rate has also been reduced under the LAF from 5.15% to 4.40% (i.e., by 75 basis points) with immediate effect. Accordingly, the MSF rate and the bank rate to stand reduced from 5.40% to 4.65%.

Conclusion

The covid-19 pandemic has negatively affected the Indian economy and its banking sectors and to know the exact span and depth of the impact of this virus is still not possible. The situation will be clear after the pandemic is over. However Govt. and RBI has taken some initiative to minimize the effect of this virus on the economy but still there are lots of things yet to do they are not sufficient till the virus doesn't over. This pandemic situation calls for strong and resilient leadership to the Indian economy to protect it from long term damage.

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SARASWATI

The Research Journal

**Covid Pandemonium: Analying Impact on
Commerce and Economy**



**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,
Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

Saraswati
The Research Journal

Special Issue

Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on Commerce and Economy

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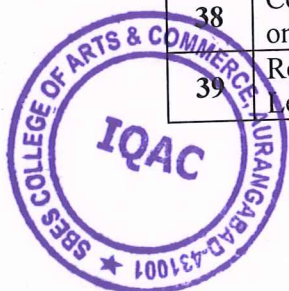


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COVID-19 AND INDIAN STOCK MARKET

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This paper empirically investigates the impact of COVID-19 on the volatility of stock prices in India with the help of a generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity model. Daily closing prices of stock indices, Nifty and Sensex from September 3, 2019 to July 10, 2020 have been used for the analysis. This paper has been empirically investigated the existence of the day-of-the-week effect by using closing daily data for BSE and NSE for before and during the COVID-19 health crisis. This research paper presents the impact of COVID-19 on the India's stock market. There are two major stock exchanges in India i.e. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). For the present research, top 20 companies from NSE were selected. The impact was measured by observing change in share price of these companies over last three months period since the pandemic started.

Keywords: COVID-19, Bombay Stock Exchange, National Stock Exchange, Share price

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid spread of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has put the world at risk and unexpectedly changed the global landscape. First, the SARS-CoV-2 virus that caused the COVID-19 outbreak that broke out in the Chinese city of Wuhan, Hubei province in December 2019 and eventually spread around the world. but also a major global economic recession. More than on 200k people have lost their lives and another over 2 million have been infected by this virus across the globe [15]. The industry around the world acts out of fear of the collapse of the global financial markets. Economic growth in India was very slow. Now, with the lockdown, unemployment has risen, interest rates have fallen, and even the stock market has become very slow. Although the number of people affected by the corona virus in India is relatively small compared to other countries, investor sentiment is negative. Analysts believe that although the impact of Covid-19 would be significance on India, but the country will not slip into a recession [14].

If we go into history, there were many different factors that caused the stock market crash. Here is a quick recap of the top 10 market crashes in history. In 1673 it was Tulip Mania in Holland that collapsed the market. In 1720, it was the South Seas Bubble that brought down the UK market. In 1873, triggered by uncontrolled speculation, there was a sharp decline in the value of Viennese shares.

Even the government could no longer control the break-in, which finally hit the whole of Europe. The largest and most significant collapse in the financial market occurred in the United States in 1929. In September and early October month of 1929, the stock prices began to drop because of which panic selling took place. On 29th October, the market lost \$14 billion during the day.[18] The modern financial system suffered the biggest financial market crash on October 19, 1987. This slump started in Asia and ended with the Dow Jones escalating in the UK. The Dow Industrial 30 stock average fell by 22.6% per day, but it is still considered the biggest decline in percentage. In Thailand's financial market in 1997, due to the national debt situation, foreign investors lost confidence and brought a crisis to the Asian stock market in 1998. In 2000, the dot-com bubble burst and the NASDAQ index peaked at 5048.62. On March 10, 2000, major IT giants such as



Dell and Cisco sold their shares.

This action inspired investors to panic and the market lost 10% of its value. By 2002, investors had lost \$ 5 trillion in the dot-com bubble burst. In 2008, the US financial crisis is known to all. With the collapse of Lehman Brothers, the US financial markets collapsed very badly. This has caused the global financial markets to fall. Again, the flash crash scam that occurred in the United States on May 6, 2010 lasted for almost 36 minutes. It cleared billions of dollars on the US stock market. Last in the series is Chinese market crash which happened in the year 2015-16. In July 2015 because of chaotic panic selling, approximately \$3 trillion worth of shares were wiped out in a period of just three weeks [18].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to a study conducted by Deepak Lalwani and Idonani, corporate governance is a major factor behind the global crisis. In a study conducted by Kumar and Singh, Salman.et. In relation to the 2008 economic crisis, al (2010) found that countries with lower foreign exchange reserves suffered larger losses in proportion to their current account deficit [9]

EleftheriosThalassinios et al. (2015) conducted a study on the impact of the financial crisis on the performance indicators of selected countries. Ten countries were selected for the study, and turnover rates were empirically analyzed by various indicators such as market capitalization and stock prices to explain the impact of the crisis on capital markets. Their findings show that the Eastern European economy was severely hit by the economic crisis. Countries that were less affected also suffered losses from a decline in limited lending on stock exchanges and a collapse in exports [2]

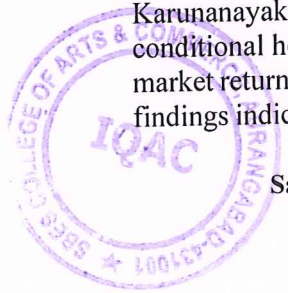
Global stock market is a very complex network. Although very less study has been done to study the impact of one country's stock market on other nations, but it has been found that US stock market largely impacts Indian stock market [23]. Analysts are of the view that happening of COVID-19 is definitely going to impact stock market. According to a research done by International Institute for labour Studies, these financial crises not only impact economy of a nation but also have a severe impact on the labour market. Several researches have tried to find out the reasons for global crisis [18].

Kumar and Vashist (2009) investigated the impact of the global economic crisis on India. Their finding was that there were no adverse impacts of the first round as India is not integrated with the world's financial system. However, there was the impact of a second round likely seen through a credit crunch in markets on a global downtrend and a decline of more than 2% of GDP in fiscal 2008-2009 [5].

A research performed by Rastogi found the impact of crisis on the volatility in the stock market. They carried out an analysis on volatility index of the stock market before and after crisis. The conclusion of the study was impact largely depends upon the volatility of different nations[10]. Another research performed by Siddiqui found the impact of financial crisis on the economies of India and China. The finding shows that the crisis impacted the growth, employment and trade in emerging markets [3].

Venu (2009) in the article "Learning from Lehman: A Year Later" articulate that the 2008 financial crisis had been the worst recession in the last 100 years[22].

Karunanayake, Athukoralalage et al. (2010) used multivariate generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (MGARCH) model to study the effects of financial crises on stock market returns and the market volatility of four nations Singapore, Australia, UK and the US. Their findings indicate that volatilities of smaller economies are largely impacted by US stock market[4].



Ksantinia and Boujelbène (2014) examined the impact of financial crisis by measuring the change in GDP growth and investment of 25 countries. They used control variables to study the change for the period 1998 to 2009. Their findings showed that financial crisis has a significantly negative impact on the GDP growth and level of investment [8].

3. TESTING HYPOTHESIS

This research paper includes hypotheses to be tested by using SPSS. The hypothesis of this study is:

H0: COVID-19 has no significant impact on India's stock market.

H1: COVID-19 has significantly impacted India's stock market.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of this research are:

1. To study the impact of COVID-19 on India's stock market
2. To study Stock price volatility study of the top 20 companies on the NSE 50 list.
3. To study the Study changes in trading volume traded by the top 20 companies.

4.1 Expected Outcome

The present study helps to identify the impact of COVID-19 on Indian stock market. The study examines the change in the share prices and volume traded in top 20 companies in *NSE 50*.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Secondary data was collected for this research from *NSE* website. The time period taken was from 13 January 2020 to 17 April 2020. The reason for taking data of this period is that we tried to analyze the market before and during the COVID-19 period.

5.1 Research Design

A Study design is the approach chosen to rationally and logically integrate different parts of the study so that it can effectively participate in the study's problems. It's basically a blueprint for data collection, measurement, and research.

The study design used in this study is essentially experienced. This study, available on NSE and yahoo financial sites, used only auxiliary data. The actual data associated with the stock prices of other companies is always available on this site. Data of the top 20 companies listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE 50) were collected using quantitative and qualitative methods. An appropriately structured approach was used to analyze the stock price-related data of these companies.

6. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The stock prices of the top 20 companies listed on the NSE (National Stock Exchange) were collected, and the coronavirus measured the impact on the stock market. Data was collected weekly and the closing price of the stock was taken into account. A variety of stock prices are offered during a particular week, including open, close, high and low prices. The closing price is judged to reflect investor perceptions and the impact of various news on stock prices.



	Date (Weekly data: Year 2020)														
Name of Company	1/13	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	2/17	2/24	3/2	3/9	3/16	3/23	3/30	4/6	4/13	4/17
Reliance Industries	1581	1522	1383	1434	1488	1486	1329	1271	1105	1018	1066	1077	1220	1224	1224
TCS	2219	2183	2165	2137	2184	2157	2000	2116	1806	1797	1825	1654	1766	1806	1806
HCL*	2060	2074	2075	2160	2255	2248	2175	2189	2033	2052	2141	2154	2372	2385	2385
HDFC Bank	1278	1245	1199	1242	1219	1217	1178	1135	1070	883	904	814	925	910	910
HDFC	2454	2451	2268	2406	2402	2370	2176	2109	2067	1754	1754	1500	1703	1681	1681
Bharti Airtel	500	524	497	539	565	546	524	519	492	463	449	424	489	502	502
Infosys	768	783	780	777	786	797	732	739	642	585	653	586	636	629	629
ICICI Bank	532	534	505	536	546	547	497	486	447	346	340	287	343	376	376
ITC	240	238	219	213	208	207	198	182	162	176	163	178	185	188	188
Kotak Mahindra	1698	1643	1648	1653	1681	1686	1620	1631	1470	1262	1399	1141	1273	1186	1186
SBI	318	324	303	321	319	328	303	271	242	210	196	176	188	193	193
Asian Paints	1830	1787	1755	1859	1877	1842	1798	1877	1798	1743	1604	1521	1651	1756	1756
Nestle*	15440	15756	15525	16328	16357	16540	15779	16429	14992	14146	15109	15105	16840	17324	17324
Maruti Suzuki	7520	7128	6813	6972	6914	6758	6283	6446	5839	5079	4646	4012	5327	5505	5505
Avenue Supermarts*	1991	1949	2072	2287	2408	2463	2324	2242	2101	1916	2080	2067	2393	2212	2212
Bajaj Finance	4232	4195	4276	4654	4782	4880	4466	4226	3953	2952	2542	2208	2552	2308	2308
Axis Bank	740	737	705	748	737	744	697	658	569	428	360	325	420	479	479
Larsen	1304	1359	1287	1299	1295	1281	1188	1159	1051	865	837	775	813	933	933
HCL Tech	599	608	591	608	622	608	534	566	493	445	431	406	469	455	455
Sun Pharma	455	448	423	431	419	405	373	401	384	365	338	376	454	457	457

Table 1: Share price of top 20 companies in NSE week wise from 13 January to 17 April

In the table above, you can see that the stock prices of most companies have fallen by observing the first and last closing prices. But the stock prices of companies like HUL, Nestle and Avenue Supermarts have risen. The reason may be that the product requirements required during the closure period have diversified. However, due to the closure and telecommuting of many countries, the demand for energy, transportation and project professionals in various sectors such as IT and infrastructure has declined significantly. The above data can be more easily understood in the graph drawn below.

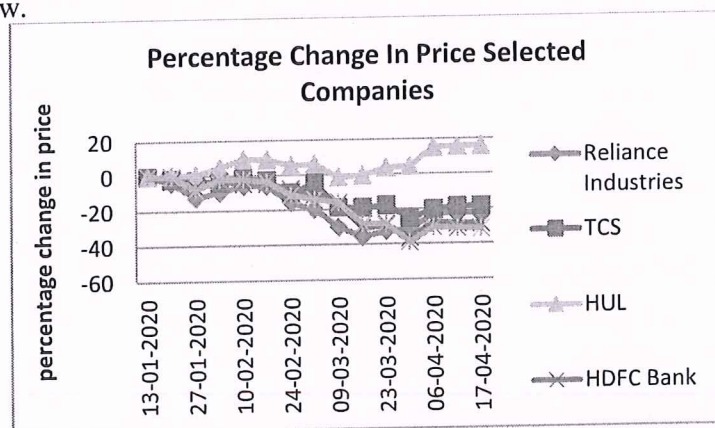


Diagram1.1: Percentage Change In Price Of Companies Ranging From 1 To 5 In The Series



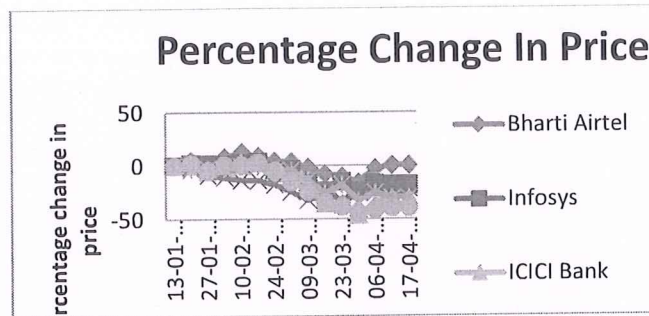


Diagram1.2: Percentage change in price of companies ranging from 6 to 10 in the series

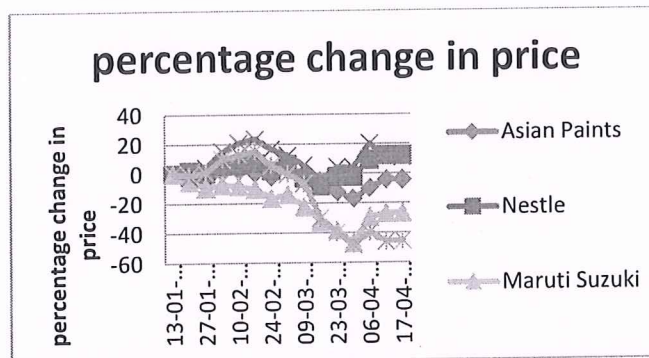


Diagram1.3: Percentage Change In Price Of Companies Ranging From 11 To 15 In The Series

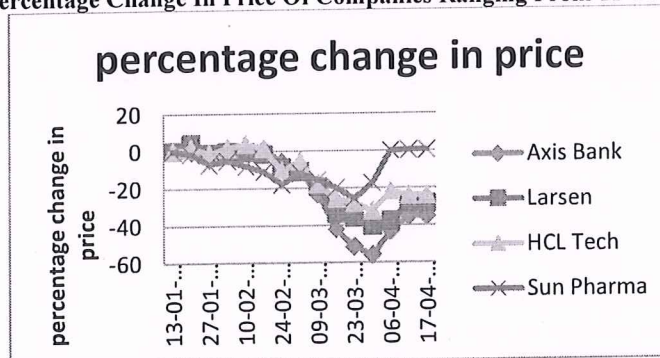


Diagram1.4: Percentage change in price of companies ranging from 16 to 20 in the series

Diagram1.1 to 1.4 shows the changes in five stock prices. Five pieces of data were acquired at a time to clearly understand the change in the scenario. We calculated the rate of change in volume that occurs over time. With a few exceptions in the graph above, it is clear that the value of the stock is in a downtrend.

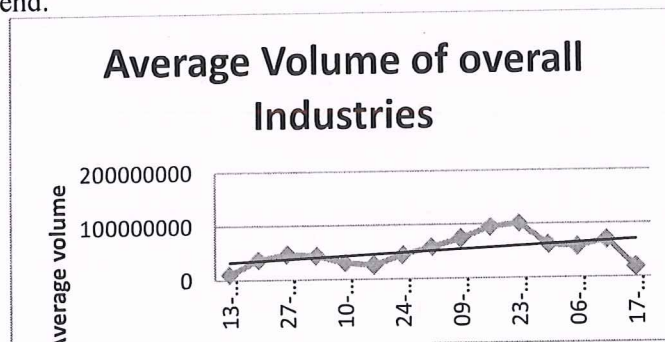


Diagram 2: Change in average volume traded

Diagram 2 show the change in average volume traded from 13 January to 17 April on weekly basis. The trend line clearly shows an uptrend in the volume traded. That means more number of people/investors invest their money when the share prices are low.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The effects of COVID19 changes compared to this industry in its industry. The data analysis indicates that the share price of most companies in the highest list of NSE 50 has fallen significantly over time. This means that the effects of COVID19 were serious at the India Stock Exchange. However, the total volume traded has increased by a certain period of time. Therefore, many money will be invested in the market, this shows that people have faith in the Indian economy. These events are supported by a recent article in the economy, share prices fell by almost 30% in the third quarter, and Networth Individuals (HNI) are a purchase in the same period. The effects of the previous virus have also largely affected the stock market market. During the SARS outbreak in 2003, the share price of communication technology and communication companies fell by 14% and 26%, respectively.

Due to the IKA virus in 2015, the market fell by almost 13% in about 66 sessions. Because Ebola fear sank six six years ago six years ago, the market fell by 6% to 13%. [24] Investors ensure the spread of Corona virus worldwide and how the market will respond.

7. LIMITATIONS

This investigation has certain limitations that must be considered when interpreting the findings of the investigation. Sample data taken for the investigation were from January 2020 to April 2020. This period may not be completely sufficient to support the findings of the investigation. The main reason for this is that countries are still locked down and by measuring how the economy changes after lockdown, we can see the true impact of the coronavirus.

Because when lockdowns are lifted, only we can know what the economy will be like and how markets are responding to the risks of the coronavirus. Second, foreign portfolio investments also need to be considered as they play an important role in financial markets.

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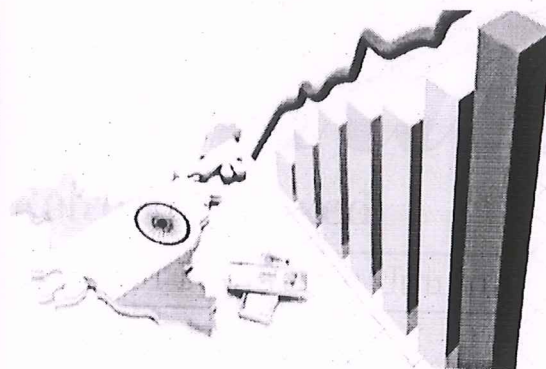
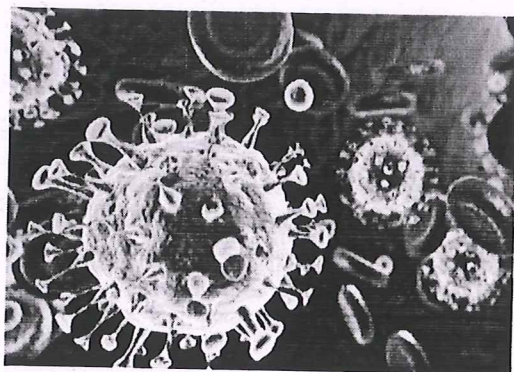
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COVID-19 and Its Impact on Various Sectors of Indian Economy

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Abstract

The situations of COVID-19 will certainly have an adverse effect over the various sectors of the Indian economy. The outbreak of COVID-19 brought social and economic life to a standstill. In this study the focus is on assessing the impact on affected sectors, such as Manufacturing and Production, Aviation, Hospitality and Tourism, Financial Market, Agriculture and Food Processing, E-Commerce, Education and skilling, Healthcare Industry etc. The study also highlights the various challenges ahead of Indian economy in post covid-19. In this paper, I have tried to cast some light on the economic status of India in the time of covid-19. The study is an analysis of data that is secondary in nature, using various statistical tools and techniques to come to a conclusion.

Key Words: Covid-19, Indian Economy, Pandemic

1. INTRODUCTION

The global Covid-19 pandemic, which is inflicting two kinds of shocks on countries: a health shock and an economic shock. Given the nature of the disease which is highly contagious, the ways to contain the spread include policy actions such as imposition of social distancing, self-isolation at home, closure of institutions, and public facilities, restrictions on mobility and even lockdown of an entire country. In order to curb the spread of the virus, the government of India announced a three week long nationwide lockdown starting 25 March 2020 and further extended to 3 May. The outbreak of COVID-19, first in China and now having being confirmed in more than 190 countries, has emerged as a key risk to human health as well as global growth outlook through numerous channels like trade, production and supply chain disruptions; decline in demand; lower tourism and business travel; loss of investor confidence; and productivity losses from the health impact on morbidity and mortality of work force. The outbreak has presented challenges for the Indian economy now, causing severe disruptive impact on both demand and supply side elements which has the potential to derail India's growth story. According to the study by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) the economy will impact the economy entirely.

2. OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

1. To study the impact of covid-19 on various sectors of the Indian economy.
2. To find the challenges ahead of covid-19 before Indian economy.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part of the research furnishes the research methodology used in this study. This study considers December 2019 to May January 2021 as its study period. The review uses secondary data. The data is collected through various magazines, newspapers, and government websites for this study. This study focuses on descriptive research design. The sample design chooses for this study is illustrative.

4. COVID-19 AND VARIOUS SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

Sectoral Impacts: There are various sectors which are hugely impacted but, the main sectors which suffered major economic crisis during covid-19 are:

- Manufacturing and Production
- Aviation, Hospitality and Tourism
- Financial Market

- Agriculture and Food Processing
- E-Commerce
- Education and skilling
- Healthcare Industry

Manufacturing and Production

The manufacturing & production sector of India is tremendously suffering due to the lockdown situation. All big guns like L & T, ITC, Dabur India, Grasim Industries, Ultra Tech Cement, Aditya Birla Group, Bharat Forge and many others have put off the production completely. Many Logistics and Motor companies like Maruti, Hero Honda, Escorts left no other option but to abide by the lockdown situation for 21 days as declared hence had shut down their production till the Government announce reopen. However, the lockdown is all set to go even further.

Aviation, Hospitality and Tourism

Aviation, Hospitality, and Tourism are the worst sufferers sectors that are bearing the maximum brunt of the present pandemic Covid-19. Due to the lockdown effect, the losing of shopping malls and cinema theatres has severely affected the retail sector by reducing the consumption of essentials and entertainment purposes items. There is a decline in the level of income, particularly daily wage earners due to slow economic activities in many sectors like retails, constructions, transport, and entertainment, etc. that ultimately leads to fall in consumption front. There is a postponement of buying decisions by consumers due to Covid-19 and Its Impact on Indian Economy Shubhi Agarwal, Archana Singh -74- widespread fear and panic. The transportation sector is severely affected due to the lockdown effect, which causes a restriction in traveling as all schools, colleges, universities, and private firms are opting for work from home culture approach. Hotels and restaurants are seen as significant sufferers as there is the cancellation of leisure trips, business trips, conferences, seminars, workshops, internships, etc.

Financial Market

Financial market is seen extremely volatile that leads to colossal wealth erosion, huge crashes due to uncertain conditions regarding future prediction, and results of Covid-19. The wreck of the stock market is responsible for declining consumption levels. March 12, 2020, was the black day as there were significant slides in domestic equity markets. Both BSE and NSE slipped more than 8% in a single day. There was 2919 points drop in the BSE Sensex, and 868 points fall in NSE Nifty. This drop has regularly taken place till date as stock investors resorted to continuous selling amid increasing cases of Covid-19. Indian stock markets again jumped to a new low level on March 19, 2020. BSE Sensex closed 581 points low at 28,288, and NSE Nifty closed 205 points lower at 8236. Volatility and wealth erosion of investors are expected in equity markets during Covid19

Agriculture and Food Processing

Agriculture is considered the backbone of the Indian economy. As Inter-state transportation services have shut down, farmers are unable to sell their crops in the market. They are incurring huge losses and forced to throw out their crops. They don't have any other source of income. The poultry sector which is the fastest-growing subsector of the Indian economy has also incurred huge losses due to social media where misinformation has been spread by correlating the infection of COVID-19 with the consumption of meat and poultry products. Though the government is providing a helping hand still their conditions are miserable.

E-Commerce

The government has issued a special advisory for maintaining social distancing to prevent the community transfer of COVID-19 and asked the corporates to allow their employees to work from home. The nationwide lockdown will tremendously affect the operations of the E-commerce industry especially at a time when there is a huge demand for home delivery of goods. Their losses can be

recovered if the government brings some policies like loss-making E-commerce companies can get a GST refund and can grant the permission of some operation with restrictions.

Education and skilling

Education sector is badly impacted. Education, internships, almost everything is suspended. Examinations have been put on hold. Post the covid phase, new systems and a new academic calendar would be followed, directly aiming towards the fact that it would be tougher to get back on track. Jobs and placements will be impacted badly. Skill institutes, which were training more than 10 million people in India but, due to the lockdown and decrease in manpower this sector is facing tremendous losses. Schools are facing a halt in functioning from past 3 months and might think on the termination of the academic year. Online learning is in full swing but, the students who are resourcefully not that well off or are in the government schools are suffering a lot. Students relying on the mid-day meal programs are facing hunger. Impact of COVID-19 is affecting the students in getting admissions at the various universities in the coming academic year.

Healthcare Industry

COVID-19 has exposed the vulnerabilities of healthcare systems. As we know that access to healthcare is a fundamental right but the fear of COVID-19 everywhere has in turn affected many people's primary healthcare provisions. This pandemic has made impossible for the pregnant women to visit obstetrician for prenatal checkups and instead of this, opting for telemedicine. Many hospitals are mainly focusing only on COVID-19 patients and due to this, they are ignoring other people who are suffering from some other major problems like cancer and found it difficult to get proper treatment. If this will be continued the death rate from corona will be lower than the death rate from other diseases. This pandemic has taught a lesson that temples, statues and museums are not a necessary requirement but the hospital with world-class infrastructure is. Even there can be seen an adverse impact on the profitability of medical device manufacturer who imports consumables, disposables and capital equipment from china.

5. CHALLENGES AHEAD

One of the major challenges which shall be faced post the lockdown and normalization of COVID-19 crisis will be the lack of data or details which are available as of now, to observe the problems faced by people belonging to the unorganized sector. Lack of statistics will further result in the improper implementation of policies since the policymakers won't be having a clear image as to how many people belonging to the unorganized sector can benefit from their relief policies.

Also, another hurdle is that even after the facilities and resources provided by the government, a large chunk of the daily wage laborers is not able to avail them. For instance, most of these daily wage laborers are unable to access the ration being provided by the govt. As they do not have white ration cards since they usually migrate from one place to another.

6. CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it can be said that almost every sector of the economy got affected from the covid-19. The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors such as Manufacturing and Production, Aviation, Hospitality and Tourism, Financial Market, Agriculture and Food Processing, E-Commerce, Education and skilling, Healthcare Industry etc. have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed.

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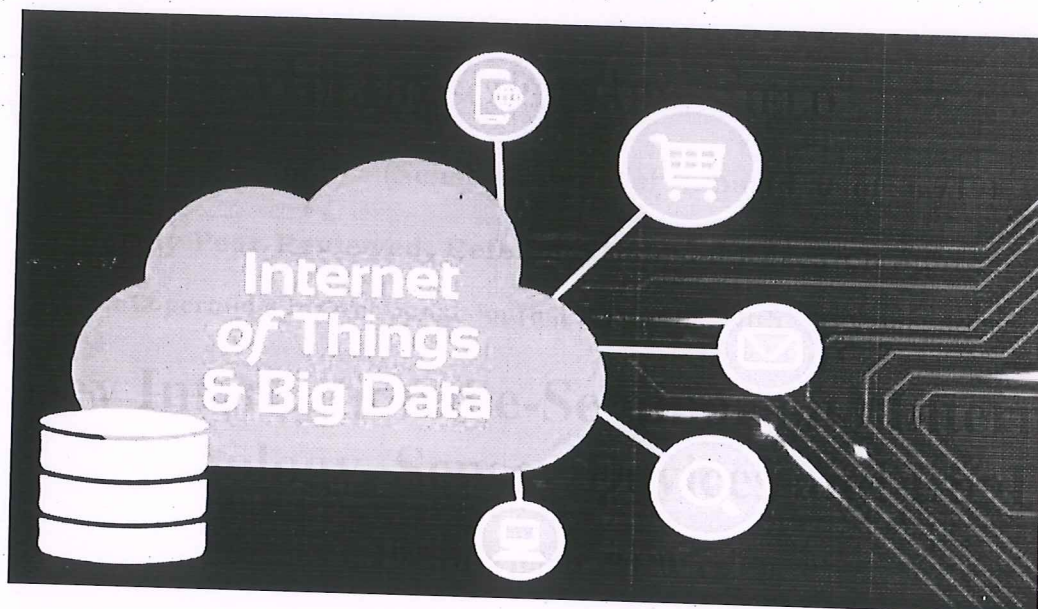
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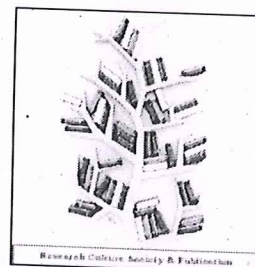


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A STUDY ON SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS OR USES OF INTERNET THINGS

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INTRODUCTION:

"The Internet of Things (IoT) is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction."

The Internet of Things is actually a pretty simple concept, it means taking all the physical places and things in the world and connecting them to the internet.

In the Internet of Things, all the things that are being connected to the internet can be put into three categories:

1. Things that collect information and then send it.
2. Things that receive information and then act on it.
3. Things that do both.

And all three of these have enormous benefits that compound on each other.

COMPONENTS USED IN IOT

There are four main components used in IoT:

Low-power embedded systems

Less battery consumption, high performance are the inverse factors play a significant role during the design of electronic systems.

Cloud computing

Data collected through IoT devices is massive and this data has to be stored on a reliable storage server. This is where cloud computing comes into play. The data is processed and learned, giving more room for us to discover where things like electrical faults/errors are within the system.

Availability of big data

We know that IoT relies heavily on sensors, especially real-time. As these electronic devices spread throughout every field, their usage is going to trigger a massive flux of big data.

Networking connection

In order to communicate, internet connectivity is a must where each physical object is represented by an IP address. However, there are only a limited number of addresses available according to the IP naming. Due to the growing number of devices, this naming system will not be feasible anymore. Therefore, researchers are looking for another alternative naming system to represent each physical object.

CHARACTERISTICS OF IOT

- a) Massively scalable and efficient
- b) IP-based addressing will no longer be suitable in the upcoming future.
- c) An abundance of physical objects is present that does not use IP, so IoT is made possible.
- d) Devices typically consume less power. When not in use, they should be automatically programmed to sleep.
- e) A device that is connected to another device right now may not be connected in another instant of time.
- f) Intermittent connectivity – IoT devices aren't always connected. In order to save bandwidth and battery consumption, devices will be powered off periodically when not in use. Otherwise, connections might turn unreliable and thus prove to be inefficient.

MODERN APPLICATIONS OR USES OF IOT:

1. Smart grid

It's an electricity network that consists of a system of infrastructural, hardware and software solutions that enable two-way communication between all system parts and participants and provide efficient power generation and distribution in the supply chain.



Smart grids provide quality and appropriate electrical energy requirements. Internet of Things technology is the user. This technology receives the quality and efficient energy it needs from smart grids. Enables technology security in energy controllers and communication systems.

It is the new age for users who can able to find and want to use the IoT applications. These applications need safe energy with the Internet of Things. And smart grids infrastructure technology and solution can provide energy with efficiency.

2. Smart cities

IoT is used in smart cities in various areas. With the help of IoT, it is going to be much easier to handle traffic congestion with smart traffic signals that will help in better management of traffic control. Whenever there are roadblocks or closures, transportation is disrupted. IoT devices can provide real-time insights needed to implement plans to tackle such problems and have safe, reliable and efficient public transportation. IoT innovation is making it simpler for constructing energy efficient building structures. With the use of IoT, the devices can be connected to a Smart Management Application that controls nonstandard heating, cooling, lighting, and fire-safety systems. GPS data from smartphones and video monitoring (or sensors embedded on parking spots) can assist a car driver to find an employ parking spot. The data is real time, and it helps to create a virtual parking map. IoT devices can be implemented for the maintenance and control of streetlamps in a more cost-effective way. Sensors with the help of a cloud management solution can help in controlling and scheduling the switching operations. Smart lighting solutions can be implemented with sensors to keep track of movement of people and vehicles.

3. Smart homes

Smart home systems achieved great popularity in the last decades as they increase the comfort and quality of life. Most smart home systems are controlled by smartphones and microcontrollers. A smartphone application is used to control and monitor home functions using wireless communication techniques. We explore the concept of smart home with the integration of IoT services and cloud computing to it, by embedding intelligence into sensors and actuators, networking of smart things using the corresponding technology, facilitating interactions with smart things using cloud computing for easy access in different locations, increasing

4. Healthcare

The current technology in healthcare and a general practice of medicine gets enhanced with the IoT system. Professionals reach is expanding within a facility. The diverse data collected from large sets of real-world cases increases both the accuracy and size of medical data. The precision of medical care delivery is also improved by incorporating more sophisticated technologies in the healthcare system.

5. Earthquake detection

We can check an earthquake early warning system by means of an IOT in WSN. The sensors are placed in the surface of the earth. When an earthquake occurs, both compression P wave and transverse S wave radiates outward the epicenter of the earth. The P wave, which travels fastest, trips the sensors, placed in the landscape. It causes early alert signals to be transfer ahead, giving humans and automated electronic system a warning to take precautionary actions.

6. Radiation detection/hazardous gas detection

Harmful gas leakage accidents are the main reason for workers death in industries which work mainly using chemicals. Gas leakage can be easily detected and controlled by using latest trends in information technology by applying internet of things. This project intended to avoid industrial accidents and to monitor harmful gases and to intimate alert message to safety control board of industry using Arduino Uno R3 and internet of things. Arduinio Uno R3 board is used as central microcontroller which is connected with sensor. Such as temperature, gas sensor, alcohol sensor which can continuously monitor respective environmental parameters. Hence this device may be used as multi gases detection apparatus more over the rate of response is high.

7. Smartphone detection

The smartphone-enabling technologies such as built-in sensors, Bluetooth, radio-frequency identification (RFID) tracking, and near-field communications (NFC) allow it to be an integral part of IoT and IoE world and the mostly used device in these environments. The smartphone-enabling technologies such as built-in sensors, Bluetooth, radio-frequency identification (RFID) tracking, and near-field communications (NFC) allow it to be an integral part of IoT and IoE world and the mostly used device in these environments.

8. Water flow monitoring

A serious drop in ensuring the water quality in the distribution system is a factor that affects public health. This could lead to increase in biological and non-biological contents, change in colour and odour of the water. These contaminants cause a serious threat to the whole water ecosystem. The conventional methods of analyzing the water quality requires much time and labour. So there is a need to monitor and protect the water with a real time water quality monitoring system. In order to make active measurements to reduce contamination. The growth of the technology had helped in developing efficient methods to solve many serious issues in real time. Internet of things (IoT) has achieved a great focus due to its faster processing and intelligence.

CONCLUSION:

IOT is used or applied in various areas like: Smart grids provide quality and appropriate electrical energy requirements. With the help of IoT, it is going to be much easier to handle traffic congestion with smart traffic signals that will help in better management of traffic control. Most smart home systems are controlled by smartphones and microcontrollers. A smartphone application is used to control and monitor home functions using wireless communication techniques. The use of wearables or sensors connected to patients, allows doctors to monitor a patient's condition outside the hospital and in real-time. Through continuously monitoring certain metrics and automatic alerts on their vital signs, the Internet of Things helps to improve the care for patients and the prevention of lethal events in high-risk patients. We can check an earthquake early warning system by means of an IOT in WSN. Gas leakage can be easily detected and controlled by using latest trends in information technology by applying internet of things. The smartphone-enabling technologies such as built-in sensors, Bluetooth, radio-frequency identification (RFID) tracking, and near-field communications (NFC) allow it to be an integral part of IoT and IoE world and the mostly used device in these environments.

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The Research Journal

Covid Pandemonium: Analying Impact on
Commerce and Economy



**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,
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A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic in India is a part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. Currently, India has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia. As of 12 June 2021, India has the second-highest number of confirmed cases in the world (after the United States) with 29.3 million reported cases of COVID-19 infection and the third-highest number of COVID-19 deaths (after the United States and Brazil) at 367,081 deaths.

A second wave beginning in March 2021 was much larger than the first, with shortages of vaccines, hospital beds, oxygen cylinders and other medicines in parts of the country. By late April, India led the world in new and active cases. On 30 April 2021, it became the first country to report over 400,000 new cases in a 24-hour period. Health experts believe that India's figures have been underreported due to several factors.

The world is facing a crisis today due to the Coronavirus Covid 19 pandemic. Almost all nations have been affected due to the direct and the indirect effects of the virus and lives of millions of people have been changed, in many cases almost irrecoverably. The pandemic has had an impact on the education sector, as the primary rolling stock of this sector -the student being forced to remain in their homes to spare the risk of possible infection and death due to the virus, if the schools and colleges were to run during the pandemic. This has caused almost all schools and colleges to reach out to the online route for running the day's scheduled classes via webcams and smartphones. The creation of a new online route for delivery of course content will become more prominent in the post Covid world as the survivors of the pandemic and the ones who have endured through the lock down may not be as confident as they were, in the pre Covid world about sending their children and wards to schools and colleges, and thus may motivate the schools and colleges to offer online based courses to cater to their needs.

This will create a new paradigm for teachers and professors as they will have to adapt to this changed situation to be more congruent while delivering their lectures and course content through the online route.

In the world as well as in India, most countries have temporarily closed child-cares, nursery, primary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 impacts not only students but also it affects teachers and parents across the world.

UNESCO reported that over 1.5 billion students in 195 countries are out of school in the world due to the school closures. As COVID-19 affects all over the education system, examinations, and evaluation, starting of new semester or term and it may extend the academic year.

Over 1.5 million schools across India closed down due to the pandemic A switch to large-scale



digital education is not possible now. Only 24 per cent house-holds have access to the internet, according to a 2019 government survey.

2. OBJECTIVES

The PRIMARY objective of this research study is to analyze the impact of Covid -19 on Indian educational sector. The following are the secondary objective of the study:

1. To highlight the role played by the teachers and students in online education system.
2. To analyze the positive impact of covid-19 on teachers, parents and teachers in the scenario of online education.
3. To identify the challenges faced by the teachers and students in online education system.
4. To enlighten various measures taken by Govt. of India for education sector during this pandemic.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data and information presented in current study are collected from various reports prepared by national and international agencies on COVID-19 pandemic. Information are collected from various authentic websites. Some journals and e-contents, research articles relating to impact of COVID-19 on educational system are referred.

4. TEACHERS, STUDENTS, AND PARENTS

The pandemic of COVID-19 pandemic is affecting schools, students, teachers, and parents. The COVID-19 crisis increases social inequality in schools.

Students from more advantaged parents attend schools with better digital infra-structure and teachers might have higher levels of digital technology skills. Some schools can be well equipped in digital technology and educational resources. Disadvantaged students are attending schools with lower ICT infrastructure and educational resources. Following COVID-19 more advantage students are attending schools/Colleges to adopt online learning. Schools/Colleges in disadvantaged, rural areas lack the appropriate digital infrastructure required to deliver teaching at the remote. Also, there is a significant difference between private and public schools/Colleges in technology and educational resources. In most countries, private schools/Colleges are more effective than public schools/Colleges. Students' have not equal access to digital technology and educational materials. Distance learning is a solution to continue the education system, but it is difficult in developing countries because many parents have not themselves been to school and there is a lack of the necessary Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructures, computers, radio, and television to provide distance learning. Access to computers and access to the internet is basic to successful distance teaching.

This is not guaranteed for all students in developing countries. Also, staff and teachers should familiar with online teaching platforms. Teachers struggle with difficulties in the area of technology and lack of infrastructure availability. Some private schools may not pay their staffs' salary and some schools may pay half salary. COVID-19 affects poor families since many students don't have access to the equipment at home. The physical school closure and the implementation of distance education lead the student to spend less time learning, stress, and lack of learning motivation.

5. 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. It encouraged all teachers and students to become more technology savvy. New ways of delivery and assessments of learning opened immense opportunities for a major transformation in the area of curriculum development and pedagogy. It also gives access to large pools of learners at a time.
- **Rise in use of Learning Management Systems:** Use of learning management systems by educational institutions became a great demand. It opened a great opportunity for the companies those have been developing and strengthening learning management systems for use educational institutions (Misra, 2020).
- **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 (Misra, 2020).
- **Rise in online meetings-**The pandemic has created a massive rise in teleconferencing, virtual meetings, 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.
- **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.

6. NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION

Indian education system has suffered a lot due to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has created many negative impacts on education and some of them are as pointed below:

- **Educational activity hampered-**Schools are closed and classes have been suspended. Different boards have already postponed the annual examinations and entrance tests across India.
- **Unpreparedness of teachers and students-**Teachers and students are unprepared for online education; they were not ready for this sudden transition from face to face learning to online learning.



- **Parents' role-**In urban area some educated parents are able to guide but some may not have the adequate level of education needed to teach children in the house.
- **Digital gadgets:** Especially in rural area 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. The lockdown has hit the poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports.

7. INITIATIVES OF GOVT. OF INDIA ON EDUCATION DURING COVID-19

To prevent spread of pandemic COVID-19, the Government of India has taken number of preventive measures. The union government declared a countrywide lock-down of all educational institutions on 16 March 2020. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) postponed all examinations of secondary and higher secondary schools on March 18, 2020 throughout India. CBSE released revised guidelines for examination centres to conduct examinations by maintaining a distance of at least 1 meter between the students taking the exam with a class not having more than 24 students. If the rooms of the examination centres are small then the students should be divided into different rooms accordingly. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) postponed the interview for the Civil Services Examination 2019 (Wikipedia). Similarly the most of the state Governments and other educational boards postponed examinations due to outbreak of COVID-19. Govt. of India has observed one day nationwide Janta-curfew on March 22 and implement lockdown from March 25, 2020 onwards in different phases. Govt. of India has been extending lockdown periods from time to time adopting different strategies to fight with the pandemic but educational institutions remained closed continuously. The lockdown 6.0 was declared on June 29, which is effective from 1st July to 31st July 2020 with some less restriction in other sectors except education. Almost all state government ministries have taken measures to ensure that the academic activities of schools and colleges do not hamper during the lockdown period. They have instructed the schools to hold all their classes online. The lockdown has accelerated adoption of digital technology. It has provided a chance to develop new and improved professional skills/knowledge through online learning in more efficient and productive way. Online learning is the best solution during this pandemic Covid-19 situation (Pravat, 2020b). So, the digital India vision of the government is emerging as a vital tool for solving the present crisis due to Covid-19. It is a fact that technology-based education is more transparent with all respect. Looking at this challenge of colleges and schools being shut, government of India, as well as state governments and private players have undertaken proper initiatives. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has made several arrangements, including online portals and educational channels through Direct to Home TV, Radios for students to continue learning. During lockdown, students are using popular social media tools like WhatsApp, Zoom, Google meet, Telegram, Youtube live, Facebook live etc. for online teaching learning system. ICT initiative of MHRD (e-Broucher-<https://mhrd.gov.in/ict-initiatives>) is a unique platform which combines all digital resources for online education.

The digital initiatives of MHRD for secondary as well as higher education during COVID-19 are listed as below:

Secondary education

- **Diksha** portal contains e-Learning content for students, teachers, and parents aligned to the curriculum, including video lessons, worksheets, textbooks and assessments. Under the



guidance of its national boards of education (CBSE) and NCERT, the content has been created by more than 250 teachers who teach in multiple languages. The app is available to use offline. It has more than 80,000 e-Books for classes 1 to 12 created by CBSE, NCERT in multiple languages. The contents can also be viewed through QR codes on textbooks. The app can be downloaded from IOS and Google Play Store. Website: <https://diksha.gov.in> or <https://seshaqun.gov.in/shaqun>.

- **e-Pathshala** is an e-Learning app by NCERT for classes 1 to 12 in multiple languages. The app houses books, videos, audio, etc. aimed at students, educators and parents in multiple languages including Hindi, Urdu, and English. In this web portal NCERT has deployed 1886 audios, 2000 videos, 696 e-Books and 504 Flip Books for classes 1 to 12 in different languages. Mobile Apps is available. Website: <http://epathshala.nic.in> or <http://epathshala.gov.in>.
- **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)** portal provides a host of resources for students and teachers in multiple languages including books, interactive modules and videos including a host of STEM-based games. Content is mapped to the curriculum for classes 1-12, including aligned resources for teachers. It has a total of 14527 files including 401 collections, 2779 documents, 1345 interactive, 1664 audios, 2586 images and 6153 videos on different languages. Website: <http://nroer.gov.in/welcome>

Higher Education

- **Swayam** is the national online education platform hosting 1900 courses covering both school (classes 9 to 12) and higher education (under graduate, post graduate programs) in all subjects including engineering, humanities and social sciences, law and management courses. The unique feature is that, it is integrated with the conventional education. Credit transfers are possible for SWAYAM courses (max. 20%). Website: <https://swayam.gov.in>
- **Swayam Prabha** has 32 DTH TV channels transmitting educational contents on 24 x 7 basis. These channels are available for viewing all across the country using DD Free Dish Set Top Box and Antenna. The channel schedule and other details are available in the portal.
- The channels cover both school education (classes 9 to 12) and higher education (undergraduate, postgraduate, engineering Out-of-school children, vocational courses and teacher training) in arts, science, commerce, performing arts, social sciences and humanities subjects, engineering, technology, law, medicine, agriculture. Website: <https://swayamprabha.gov.in/>
- **e-PG Pathshala** is for postgraduate students. Postgraduate students can access this platform for e-books, online courses and study materials during this lockdown period. The importance of this platform is that students can access these facilities without having internet for the whole day. Website: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>

8. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 is a pandemic disease caused by a virus that affects the education system of both developing and developed countries. Education is the pillar of every country's development. In the India, most schools, colleges, and universities are closed to control the spread of the COVID-19. COVID-19 impacts not only students but also it affects teachers and parents across the world.

Though it has created many challenges, various opportunities are also evolved. The Indian Government 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

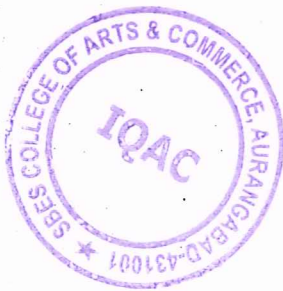


of COVID-19. India is not fully equipped to make education reach all corners of the nation via digital platforms. The students who aren't privileged like the others will suffer due to the present choice of digital platforms. The priority should be to utilize digital technology to create an advantageous 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 utilization of online platforms. India should develop creative strategies to ensure that all children must have sustainable access to learning during pandemic COVID-19. 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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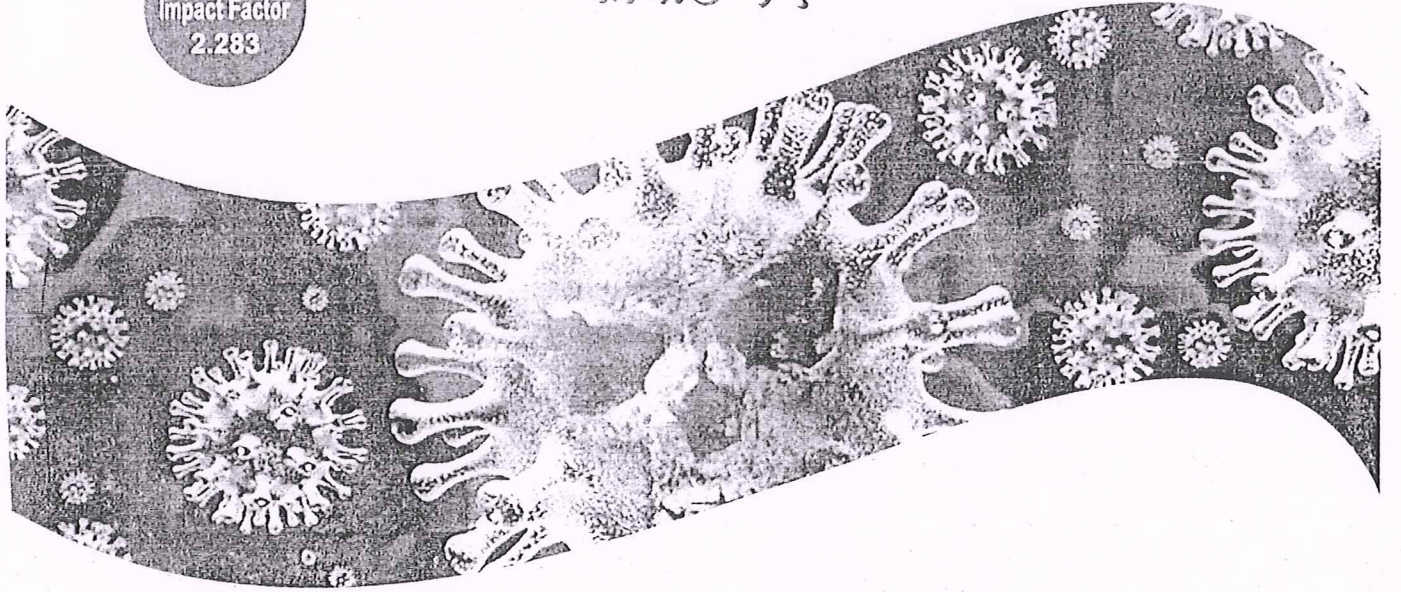
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Education In Covid 19 Scenario: Challenges and Opportunities

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Introduction:

The petrifying and severe impact of COVID-19 has shaken the world to its core. Further, most of the Governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. In India too, the government as a part of the nationwide lockdown has closed all educational institutions, as a consequence of which, learners ranging from school going children to postgraduate students, are affected. These nationwide closures are impacting over 91% of the world's student population. Several other countries have implemented localized closures impacting millions of additional learners. UNESCO is supporting countries in their efforts to mitigate the immediate impact of school closures, particularly for more vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, and to facilitate the continuity of education for all through remote learning. The government has come up with e-learning program. Many ed-tech firms have tried to leverage the occasion by offering free online classes or attractive discounts on e-learning modules. E-learning also comes as an interesting and interactive alternative as compared to classroom teaching. Nevertheless, Covid-19 has prompted experts to rethink the conventional mode of education. Digital education appears to be a viable solution to fill in the void for classroom education for a period of three to four months while minimizing the chances of any infection to students until classes resume. More importantly, it has also brought the hitherto peripheral issue of digital education in India to the centre stage. Going forward, digital education is likely to be integrated into mainstream education. This will

enable inclusive education by facilitating learning across diverse geographies in India. Moreover, it will provide an opportunity for educators to come up with customized learning solutions for every student.

What is Coronavirus

The coronavirus is a class of RNA based viruses. The name is derived from the Latin word, 'corona' meaning crown. This is in reference to their crown-like characteristic appearance. There are 4 genera of the virus group- Alphacoronavirus, Betacoronavirus, Gammacoronavirus and the Deltacoronavirus. There are currently 7 known strains of coronaviruses that affect humans. The latest addition is the Novel Coronavirus – also known as the Wuhan Coronavirus. These strains are: Human Coronavirus 229E Human Coronavirus OC43 SARS Coronavirus – causes Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrom

We are passing through a very tough and unpredictable phase in our life. COVID 19 has changed substantially, the way we live many newly emerged burning issues stare at us. In live with COVID era. Field of education too cannot insulate itself from such alternative and drastic changes are taking place in the educational field too at a rapid pace. The year 1985 heralded the digitalizing of education in India by the central government.

Digital Education: Challenges and opportunities - 1. Conference apps 2. Online Radio 3. Terrestrial Radio Channels 4. Television Channels 5. Diksha 6. National Repository of open Educational Resources (NROER) 7. Swayam 8. University Grants Commission (UGC) 9. Swayam Prabha 10. You Tubes.

Many possibilities and opportunities would be visible once online learning becomes the



Impact of lockdown because of Covid-19 on Indian Trade

Dr.Savita G.Joshi

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Introduction

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.

India is one of the most affected countries from the coronavirus pandemic, with more than 400,000 reported cases since January.

Objectives

1. To know the impact of covid-19 on economy
2. To know the fluctuations of financial position

India is one of the world's worst hit countries in the coronavirus pandemic, with reported cases spiking in recent weeks as the country emerged from a strict nationwide lockdown.

Cumulatively, India has reported more than 400,000 cases of infections since January. Though, relative to its population size, the percentage of infected individuals is still low. India also says the number of people who have recovered is higher than those currently affected by the virus.

The country's lockdown began in late March and was subsequently extended several times. Stringent restrictions halted most economic activities and caused millions of people, many of them daily wage earners, to lose their jobs and revenue streams.

Investment bank Goldman Sachs last month predicted a massive 45% economic decline in the three months between April to June. Ratings agency Moody's slashed India's credit ratings to the lowest investment grade level.

India's recovery trajectory is going to be weak as the country is struggling to get past the peak of the pandemic, according to Priyanka Kishore, head of India and Southeast Asia economics at Oxford Economics. She also said India's fiscal policy response has been "quite meagre" compared to the stringency of the lockdown.

To mitigate the economic fallout; Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government had announced a \$266 billion support package containing both fiscal and monetary measures, said to be worth around 10% of India's GDP.

But economists have said the package will



do little to stimulate growth, as it includes very little planned government spending and benefits of several measures are expected to only be seen in the medium term.

While the impact on India's gross domestic product for the current quarter will not be known for a few more months, these charts below paint a snapshot of how economic activities were hampered during the lockdown.

Industrial Production

India's industrial production dropped sharply in April when the country went into lockdown and most factories were not in operation. The index contracted by 55.5% compared with the same period a year earlier. That includes sectors such as mining, manufacturing and electricity. Manufacturing of consumer durables saw the sharpest decline for the month.

The government said that the majority of industrial establishments reported no production for April. "Consequently, it is not appropriate to compare the IIP of April, 2020 with earlier months," the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation said in its data release earlier this month, adding that the information will "undergo revision" in the coming months.

Business activity and new orders

The services industry collapsed in April as most businesses were shut due to the lockdown. A private survey by IHS Markit showed "extreme decline" in activity. The services business activity index compiled by the firm came in at a shocking 5.4, far below an industry forecast of around 40. Readings above 50 indicate expansion while those below that level represent contraction. Business activity in the services sector also fell drastically in May as the pandemic hindered operations, reduced footfall in shops and led to a decline in demand. The number last month was 12.6 and IHS Markit said in its report that survey data "still pointed to extreme month-to-month declines in output and new orders." Domestic

travel and tourism sectors also declined sharply, contributing to the fall in services business activity.

IHS Market pointed to India's auto sector in a separate note this month. Production was largely shut in April before lockdown conditions started to be gradually eased. Citing the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, the note pointed out the daily turnover lost for the auto manufacturing sector for each day of closure was around \$300 million per day.

Consumer confidence

One of India's most lucrative assets is its large consumer base. But people appeared to be less optimistic about their current situation and future expectations.

Data from the Reserve Bank of India showed consumer confidence collapsed last month. The current situation index and the future expectations index were both below 100, indicating that consumers were pessimistic. A reading above 100 represents optimism.

"Consumer perception on the general economic situation, employment scenario and household income plunged deeper into contraction zone," the RBI said in its release. "While expectation on general economic situation and employment scenario for the year ahead were also pessimistic."

The survey for May was conducted through phone interviews of 5,300 households in 13 major cities across the country.

Unemployment rate

Data, anecdotal evidence and media reports all suggest that millions of people in India lost their jobs due to the lockdown. Experts said that would disproportionately affect daily wage earners and low-income households.

Information compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy showed that the unemployment rate in both rural and urban areas rose sharply in late March. It remained relatively high in April, before showing signs of improvement starting in May when some activities resumed.



CMIE said unemployment is “witnessing a very rapid fall” in June, accompanied by an increase in the labor force participation rate.

On a national level, India publishes a periodic labor force survey over 12-month periods. In the latest figures released for the fiscal year 2018-2019, data showed the unemployment rate fell to 5.8% from a more than four-decade high the previous year, media reports said.

Conclusion

- The lockdown's impact on employment in India will likely be captured in the next survey, which will not be released until next year.
- To slow down the spread of the

virus, India's government implemented a national lockdown in late-March, which continued until May.

- While the lockdown took a toll on the economy, the number of infection cases continues to climb with growth prospects for the current quarter collapsing.

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राज्यशास्त्र, लोकप्रशासन, इतिहास, समाजशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, संरक्षणशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, वृत्तपत्रे या सामाजिकशास्त्रे विषयाचे विद्यार्थी, संशोधक, अभ्यासक, प्राध्यापक, विचारवंत, पत्रकार, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते व मान्यवरांनी आपले लेखन

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Submissions should indicate an understanding of the relevant literature and the contribution of the submissions to this body of research. Empirical articles should have an appropriate methodology and be able to relate their findings to the existing literature. Methodological articles must attempt to show how they further existing theory.

The review process: The review process followed by Excel Journal is systematic and thorough. Articles submitted to the journal are initially screened by the editor for relevance and overall quality as judged by the presentation of concepts, methodology and findings. Inappropriate or weak submissions are not forwarded for a formal review. Those considered appropriate are submitted to a double blind review process.

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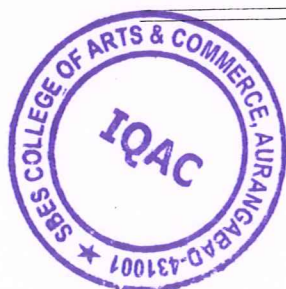
Need of Green & Eco-Friendly Business Ideasto Protect Environment

** Dr. Savita G. Joshi*

Introduction

In Marathi there is a song “Vrukshavalliamhasoyrivancharipakshi ye suswari’ it is written by the great Sant Tukaram. It means in the environment ,there is right to live on the earth to each living things i.e. animals, birds, species, flowers, etc. There is a eco-system of nature which is co-related to each and every body or it is depend on each other. The world is facing with a directclimatic change due to the destruction of the ozone layer as a result of the emission caused by harmful gases into the atmosphere. In order to have a sustainable life in the current world, people should adopt lifestyles that will ensure the promotion of healthy living and dissuade pollution. The key to attaining this goal is crafting and investing in eco-friendly business ideas. Plus, there should be a myriad of projects and initiatives to ensure eco-friendly investment opportunities as well as living is encouraged. Accordingly, all the stakeholders and pioneers in various business sectors need to step up including the entire business community. Particularly, the sectors need to see to it that the initiative of going green is reached by all means

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necessary. As much as installing eco-friendly measures are ideal, the whole business sector must invest in going green.

Industrialization has brought economic prosperity; additionally it has resulted in more population, urbanization, obvious stress on the basic life supporting systems while pushing the environmental impacts closer to the threshold limits of tolerance. With booming industrial growth and relatively low land mass, environmental sustainability is now becoming a significant deciding factor in industrial development process. Accumulating evidences constantly indicate that the transition of the existing industries into eco-industrial network through successful implementation of green approaches provides a viable solution to preserve the natural resources of the region while concurrently enhances the regional economy on a sustainable basis. It calls for an appropriate planning and integrated framework in harmony with the environment, after careful assessment of past and prevailing conditions. The empirical knowledge on affected area helps understanding the local context and developing further course of action based on ground realities.

Objectives:

1. To create awareness about green business opportunities
2. To know the importance of green business

Hypothesis:

The world is on the right track towards achieving green living goals industrial activities are one of the major sources of air, water and land pollution in India. World Health Organization estimates that outdoor air pollution only accounts for around 2% of all heart and lung diseases, 5% of all lung cancers, and about 1% of all chest infections globally. The recent changes in Indian political system suits Industrial growth, but at the similar time we need to be more careful towards Industrial hazards.

Even after witnessing one of the most horrible industrial disasters of all time in Bhopal in 1984, there has not been much improvement in Industrial sector. In the three days, around 8,000 people died. Thousands of people still feel the effects even after three



decades. It is evident that pollution from industries has pessimistic impact resulting in loss of unique genetic resources. This is a evolution period for many developing economies like India, so there is a strong call for to strike a balance between industrial growth and physical environment so as to reduce the intensity of pollution. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the ill effects of industrialization on industrial activities are one of the major sources of air, water and land pollution in India. World Health Organization estimates that outdoor air pollution only accounts for around 2% of all heart and lung diseases, 5% of all lung cancers, and about 1% of all chest infections globally. The recent changes in Indian political system suits Industrial growth, but at the similar time we need to be more careful towards Industrial hazards. Even after witnessing one of the most horrible industrial disasters of all time in Bhopal in 1984, there has not been much improvement in Industrial sector. In the three days, around 8,000 people died. Thousands of people still feel the effects even after three decades. It is evident that pollution from industries has pessimistic impact resulting in loss of unique genetic resources. This is a evolution period for many developing economies like India, so there is a strong call for to strike a balance between industrial growth and physical environment so as to reduce the intensity of pollution. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the ill effects of industrialization on

Recent position

A recent survey found that 88% of Americans believe taking care of the earth is very important – but only 52% believed that the government should be taking action to protect it. Green business can benefit either way: greater consumer interest and/or more protective policy! Globally, a report from 2014 says that 55% of consumers across 60 countries are willing to pay higher prices for goods from environmentally conscious companies. A 2013 study claims that 71% of Americans at least consider the environment as a factor when shopping. Organic food sales in particular seem to have turned a corner, jumping 11.3% in 2014, while overall food sales grew only 3%. Organic food has become far more mainstream over the last several years - expanding well beyond the niche market it once was. Sales in 2014 were over \$35 billion - compared to only \$3.4 billion in 1997. Growth is expected to continue strongly until at least 2018.



Green & Eco-Friendly Businesses

1. Start Air Duct cleaning

Dust and dirt in the air can clog the air ducts that are installed in homes or offices. This lower the efficiency of the air conditioner and results in the use of a lot of energy to drive the gadget. The business idea would require regular cleaning of the air ducts to ensure less energy consumption. Also, with proper marketing, both private homes and offices would be willing to hire an expert for the service because it ultimately helps to saves on energy bills.

2. Sale of Energy Saving Bulbs

This idea is very lucrative in 2018 since majority of the households enjoy electricity in their homes. A lot of consumption of electricity subsequently leads to an increase in the electric bills. To avoid this, individuals seek energy saving electric bulbs that use electricity but reduce the energy they use and still provide electricity thus saving on bills. Besides, this is a business that can thrive in almost any part of the world since even without electricity; one can use the bulbs to conserve energy in homes that use solar panels to harness energy.

3. Start publishing Environmental related magazines and journals

An entrepreneur who has an interest in making money and still promote the environment can venture into the business of publishing environmental magazines and journals. There is a lot of information out there that has not reached the global world. It therefore means that the level of misinformation and ignorance about the environment creates the need to invest in this venture. The materials can be useful in enlightening individuals and other entities on the importance of conserving the environment and the various ways to go about the same. With the right clients and targeted audience, the sale of such material would fetch a good income.

4. Start Cardboard Recycling Business

This is a move that ensures there is optimal use of the cardboard by recycling those that would go to the landfill or already in the landfills. Plus, there is a lot of waste cardboards lying around, which pollutes the environment. Thus, the business of recycling means



less waste in the land and creates an opportunity for people to make a living from the process. Cardboard can be recycled for reuse and can be used in the manufacture of cardboard related materials such as books.

5. Offer Environmental Consultancy

This business idea requires the entrepreneur to be well versed academically in the field of environmental studies. There are a lot of individuals and organizations that are willing to seek the services of a consultant to learn the various ways to improve the environment and how to maintain it. The entrepreneur can seek a fee per every consultation done while at the same time aiding in promoting the health of the environment as well as make decent money.

6. Sale of Used Books

A willing entrepreneur in this area does not need a high startup for capital. Instead, they should seek to find people with books they do not need and then find the market for people who need them. The constant disposal of books is bad for the environment not only because it pollutes the land but also because there is a lot of energy used to produce, design, and publish the books. The entrepreneur can also get innovative and use the internet to market the books.

Why Should Businesses Care about Environment ?

1. They'll Save Money

For starters, optimizing your company's processes will save on resources. Because you no longer have to buy as many supplies or spend as much on utilities, you'll save money - and protect the environment in the process. Many of the steps to take to make a business run more sustainably mirror the ones you can take at home to go green. Things like swapping old light bulbs for the newer, more efficient version, or upgrading to computers that require much less electricity, could potentially save millions of dollars over time.

2. They'll Improve Image

Showing you care about more than just your bottom line will undoubtedly impress potential clients and customers. In fact, in a survey of 53,000 people, the National Marketing Institute found 58 percent of them consider a company's environmental impact



before buying. If you extrapolate that percentage the entire U.S. population, it's easy to see how a sustainable reputation could open your business to 68 million potential customers.

3. They'll Hold Onto Employees

No one likes to spend 40 hours a week working for a company they don't believe in. By giving your business a mission of sustainability, you'll make your employees feel proud to work for you - and, for that reason, they might just stick around a while longer.

4. They'll Impress Shareholders

To that end, your shareholders know what will take your business far: sustainability. Why would someone want to invest in a company that takes a ton of resources to run? After enacting green practices within your business, be sure to share this information with your investors. Learning how to report sustainability is important for informing shareholders, and it can aid in projecting a positive image to outsiders, to boot.

5. They'll Increase Productivity

Sustainability often comes after business leaders take a critical look at their own practices and whittle them down to their most efficient, least environmentally damaging versions. Because everything becomes streamlined, this means most processes speed up to boost the company's overall productivity.

So, becoming sustainable now will more than prepare a company for future regulations meant to protect the earth, even for standards as simple as water quality for the health of their employees. Even if they're not in compliance right away, the experience of becoming eco-friendly will aid in the process of making things even more sustainable.

This concerted effort from the government, business leaders, shareholders and consumers to protect the earth will only make the entire planet a better place to live - and that might just be the most important reason for companies to become more sustainable now.



Conclusions:

1. As global warming is increasing 'day by day, there is a need to adapt green businesses
2. There are number of business ideas for green businesses but there is a need to create awareness among the new generation
3. There is need to create the green mentality among the new generation and to make habituate them to use the green products

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Practicing Engineer & Managers are welcomes to submit database case studies for publication. All authors should aim at advancing existing thought and/or practices in the relevant field and hence should endeavor to be original and insightful.

Submissions should indicate an understanding of the relevant literature and the contribution of the submissions to this body of research. Empirical articles should have an appropriate methodology and be able to relate their findings to the existing literature.

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Impact of Covid-19 on GDP in India

* Dr. Savita G. Joshi

Introduction

With 90 countries in lockdown, four billion people are now sheltering at home from the global contagion of COVID-19. It's a protective measure, but it brings another deadly danger. If not dealt with, this shadow pandemic will also add to the economic impact of COVID-19. The global cost of violence against women had previously been estimated at approximately USD 1.5 trillion. That figure can only be rising as violence increases now, and continues in the aftermath of the pandemic. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by

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washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. WHO will continue to provide updated information as soon as clinical findings become available.

Objectives-

1. To know the impact of Covid-19 on GDP
2. To know the actual position of fall in GDP

GDP & Coronavirus

Gross domestic product grew by a slower pace of 3.1% in the fourth quarter of 2019-20, showed data released by the Central Statistics Office on Friday. This, as the coronavirus further weakened consumer demand and private investment in the March quarter. The median forecast from a Reuters poll of economists had put annual economic growth at 2.1% in the March quarter.

During the quarter under review, only one week of nationwide lockdown was observed. Growth was 4.2% in the fiscal year through March 2020, the Statistics Ministry said, as compared to 6.1% in FY19. The GDP growth was 4.7% in the December quarter. GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices in Q4 of 2019-20 is estimated at ¹ 38.04 lakh crore, as against ¹ 36.90 lakh crore in Q4 of 2018-19, showing a growth of 3.1%, said Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

The Reserve Bank had pegged the GDP growth for 2019-20 at 5% as projected by the NSO in its first and second advance estimates released earlier this year in January and February respectively. The per capita income in real terms (at 2011-12 Prices) during 2019-20 is estimated to attain a level of ¹ 94,954 as compared to ¹ 92,085 in the year



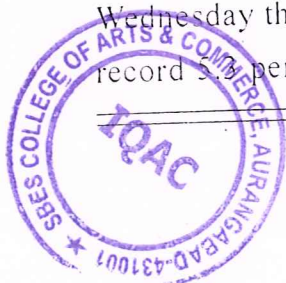
2018-19, resulting in growth of 3.1% during 2019-20, as against 4.8% in the previous year. The per capita income at current prices during 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹ 1,34,226, showing a rise of 6.1% as compared to ₹ 1,26,521 during 2018-19.

GDP print came in higher than most economists' estimates at 3.1%. On the output front, agri and mining sectors seem to have held forts. On the expenditure front, government spending seems to have saved the day. Private consumption, Gross fixed capital formation and net exports have been disappointing. There have been material downward revisions in Previous quarters' GDP prints, resulting in GDP growth for FY20 coming in at 4.2%.

"April core sector data came in at -38.1%, the worst print ever. Most of the negativity has already been priced in and markets are braced for a shocker of a GDP print in Q1 FY21 as well. Going forward, markets are more likely to focus on leading and high frequency indicators to get a sense of the pace of recovery once restrictions on movement are eased. They would be closely tracked alongside the Corona cases curve," said Abhishek Goenka, Founder & CEO, IFA Global.

The full impact of the lockdown on manufacturing and services will become more visible in the June quarter, with Goldman Sachs predicting a 45% contraction from a year ago. Economists expect the fiscal year that began in April will see the worst economic contraction in four decades. "Economic activity will face ongoing disruption over the next year as the country transitions to a post-COVID-19 world," the rating agency S&P said on Thursday, cutting its 2020/21 forecast to a 5% contraction.

Gross domestic product data out later on Friday is expected to show. The output of eight core infrastructure industries shrank by a record 38.1% in April due to the coronavirus-induced lockdown, according to the official data. Number of coronavirus affected people in India has crossed 165,000 with 4,706 deaths, with an average daily jump of 6,000 cases in the last one week. Credit ratings agency India Ratings said on Wednesday that it expects the country's GDP or gross domestic product to contract a record 5.2 per cent in the current financial year, worse than an earlier low of 5.2 per



cent recorded in 1979-80. If the projection comes true, it will be the “lowest GDP growth rate in the Indian history (Indian GDP data is available from FY51), and the sixth instance of economic contraction”, following financial years 1957-58, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1972-73 and 1979-80, according to India Ratings. However, the agency expects the country’s economy to return to growth in the range of 5-6 per cent in fiscal year 2021-22.

“The disorder caused by the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded with such speed and scale that the disruption in production, breakdown of supply chains/trade channels and total washout of activities in aviation (some activities have started now), tourism, hotels and hospitality sectors will not allow the economic activity to return to normalcy throughout FY21,” India Ratings said. India Ratings, which expects the country’s GDP to contract in each quarter of financial year 2020-21, said the bounce-back in the next year will be “aided by base effect and the return of gradual normalcy in the domestic as well as global economy”.

The direct fiscal impact of the government’s economic package worth¹ 20.97 lakh crore is only ¹ 2,14,500 crore, excluding the monetary measures and existing proposals in the Union Budget, India Ratings said. It expects the government’s fiscal deficit to more than double to 7.6 per cent of GDP, compared to the budgeted 3.5 per cent, with the majority of fiscal slippage from the revenue side.

The government had in May announced monetary and fiscal support worth¹ 20.97 lakh crore to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, which pushed an already-slowing economy into a standstill, affecting businesses and thousands of jobs. India Ratings, however, added that the credit and liquidity-enhancing measures in the economic package along with earlier steps taken by the RBI “will certainly address the supply-side issues of the economy”.

Even before the COVID-19-induced lockdown, the economy was suffering on the demand side. “The lockdown and its impact on economy and livelihoods only aggravated the sagging consumption demand,” said India Ratings. The near absence of demand-



side measures in the economic package indicates the “hard budget constraint facing the government”, it added. India Ratings also said the country’s merchandise exports are expected to drop 9.4 per cent in the current fiscal year, and exports to decline 17.4 per cent. The trade deficit - or the shortfall in exports compared to imports - is estimated to shrink to a four-year low of \$97.7 billion (3.9 per cent of GDP), it noted.

The external environment continues to be challenging due to coronavirus-related restrictions coupled with trade friction and protectionist policy pursued by many developed economies, India Ratings said.

Conclusions :

1. Growth slows to 3.1% in March quarter. Growth was 4.2% in the fiscal year through March 2020 as compared to 6.1% in FY19
2. The full impact of the lockdown on manufacturing and services will become more visible in the coming days
3. The government had in May announced monetary and fiscal support worth ¹ 20.97 lakh crore to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, which pushed an already-slowing economy into a standstill, affecting businesses and thousands of jobs.

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भारतीय महिला, मैदानी धावपटु : हिमा दास

मार्गदर्शक

संशोधक

डॉ. डी. आर कांबळे

गौतम सांदुलाल गायकवाड

शारीरिक शिक्षण विभाग

स.भु. कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना :

आजच्या विज्ञान युगात अख्या विश्वामध्ये शारीरिक शिक्षणाला अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त झाल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येत आहे. विज्ञान युगामध्ये मानवाच्या शरीराचे व्यायाम कमी दिसत असून यामुळे ताणतणाव वाढताना आपल्याला दिसून येत आहे. शारीरिक व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य / आरोग्य कमकुवत बनत चालले आहे. शारीरिक कार्यक्षमता कमी होऊ लागली आहे. मानव निसर्गापासून दुर जात असल्यामुळे सुखाच्या कल्पना बदलल्यामुळे तो शारीरिक व मानसिकदृष्ट्या कमकुवत बनत चालला यावर शारीरिक शिक्षण महत्त्वाचे असून खेळ, व्यायाम हे उपयुक्त असल्यामुळेच त्यांना दिवसे दिवस महत्त्व प्राप्त होत आहे. निरोगी व सुखी जीवन निर्माणासाठी व्यायाम हा महत्त्वाचा असून तंत्रबद्ध पद्धतीने शारीरिक शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून ते आपल्याला अवगत करता येते आहे. यामुळेच मानवी जीवनात शारीरिक शिक्षणाला अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

अशा प्रकारे आपणाला शारीरिक शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व आपल्या मानवी जीवनात दिसून येते. प्राचीन काळापासून क्रीडा तज्ञ मंडळी हे शारीरिक शिक्षणाकडे पाहत असताना फक्त शरीर संवर्धन, शरीर अभ्यास, खेळ, कवायत, ओढणे, उडी, शिकार, पोहणे, अश्वारोहन, जमिन, लाकडे फोडणे, तसेच क्रीडा क्षेत्रातील शारीरिक हालचाली.

याकडे शारीरिक शिक्षणाचे स्वरूप म्हणून पाहत असत. शारीरिक शिक्षण हे फक्त शारीरिक विकास करण्याचे साधन नसून व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण, शारीरिक, मानसिक, नैतिक, सामाजिक विकास करण्याचे साधन बनले आहे.

भारताच्या इतिहासात पुरुषा प्रमाणेच स्त्रियांची विविध क्षेत्रात उल्लेखनीय अशी कामगिरी आपल्याला पहावयास मिळते. पूर्व स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान होते. परंतु कालांतराने आज स्त्रिया आपल्या बुद्धीच्या जोरावर उंच उंच यशाची शिखरे पार करत आहे. अशाच एका भारतीय महिलांचे क्रीडा क्षेत्रातील योगदान बहुमूल्य आहे. अॅथलेटिक्स हिमा दास यांची कामगिरी जागतिक पातळीवर भारतीय असल्याचा अभिमान देणारी आहे.



हिमा दासचा जन्म आसाम राज्यातील नागाव जिल्ह्यातील धिंगजवळील कंधुलिमारी गावात झाला. तिचे वडील रणजित आणि आई जोनाली हे भातशेती करतात. ती चार भावंडांमध्ये सर्वात लहान आहे. तिने धिंग पब्लिक स्कूलमध्ये शिक्षण घेतले आणि लहान वयात फुटबॉल खेळायला सुरुवात केली. ती अपल्या शाळेत मुलांबरोबर फुटबॉल खेळत असे. तिला फुटबॉलमध्ये कारकीर्द घडवायची होती. पुढे जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयाचे शारीरिक शिक्षण प्रशिक्षक श्यामशुल हक यांच्या सूचनेवरून हिमा दासने खेळ बदलला आणि धावपटू म्हणून प्रशिक्षण घेण्यास सुरुवात केली. ती कमी व मध्यम अंतराच्या शर्यतींमध्येच भाग घेत असे. श्यामशुल हक यांनी तिचा नागाव स्पोर्ट्स असोसिएशनच्या गौरीशंकर रॉय यांच्याशी परिचय करून दिला. हिमा दास नंतर आंतर-जिल्हा स्पर्धेसाठी पात्र ठरली आणि तिने या क्रीडा स्पर्धात दोन सुवर्ण पदके जिंकली.

दास यांनी मे २०१२ मध्ये आसाम उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण परिषदेतून १२ वीची परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण केली होती. नुकतीच बॅनरघाटा बायोलॉजिकल पार्कने भारतीय लेटेथलिट हिमा दासचा सन्मान करण्यासाठी वाघाचे नाव 'हिमा' असे ठेवले. आसाम सरकारने तिच्या कामगिरीची दखल घेऊन आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील प्रशंसनीय हिमा दास यांची अधिकृतपणे उपअधीक्षक (डीएसपी) म्हणून नियुक्ती करण्यात आली. "लहानपणापासूनच माझे एक स्वप्न होते की एक दिवस मी पोलिस दलात रुजू होईल. आज ते खरे झाले आहे. या सन्मानाबद्दल मी राज्य सरकार आभार मानते. हे पाऊल मला आणि इतर खेळाडूंना प्रेरणा देईल" या वेळी ती म्हणाली.

२० वर्षांखालील जागतिक ॲथलेटिक्स स्पर्धा :

जुलै २०१८ मध्ये फिनलंड येथे झालेल्या २० वर्षांखालील जागतिक ॲथलेटिक्स स्पर्धेत हिमा दासने ४०० मीटर धावण्याच्या स्पर्धेत सुवर्णपदक मिळवले. अशी कामगिरी करणारी ती पहिली भारतीय महिला ठरली. तिने ५१.४६ सेकंदांची वेळ नोंदवली. या कामगिरीमुळे ती प्रकाशझोतात आली.

२०१८ आशियाई खेळ

४०० मीटर धावणे

२०१८ साली जकार्ता, इंडोनेशिया येथे भरलेल्या आशियाई क्रीडा स्पर्धेत पदार्पणातच हिमाने ४०० मीटर धावण्याच्या शर्यतीत रौप्य पदक मिळवले. ५०.७९ सेकंदात ही शर्यत पूर्ण करून तिने राष्ट्रीय विक्रम सुद्धा नोंदवला.

हिमादासने आपला धावण्याचा (खेळाचा) प्रवास चिखलातून व मातीतून केला. सुरुवातीला हिमा दास यांना योग्य Shoes सुद्धा उपलब्ध नव्हते. खेळा मधील आवड बघून वडीलांनी तिला साधे Shoes आणून दिले. हिमा त्या (शूज) Shoes वर Adidas असे हाताने लिहून घेते. पण आता जागतिक कंपनी adidas नचे तिचे नाव असलेला शूज तिच्या करीता बनवलेला आहे. हे सर्व तिने आपल्या कौशल्य, कर्तृत्व आणि मेहनतीने मिळवले आहे.



२०१८ साली जकार्ता, इंडोनेशिया येथे भरलेल्या आशियाई क्रीडा स्पर्धेत पहिल्यांदाच समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेल्या मिश्र रिले स्पर्धेत हिमा दास, एम.आर. पुवम्मा, मुहम्मद अनस, राजीव आरोकीया यांच्या संघाने रौप्य पदक पटकावले. २०१८ साली जकार्ता, इंडोनेशिया येथे भरलेल्या आशियाई क्रीडा स्पर्धेत हिमा दास, एम.आर.पुवम्मा, सरीता गायकवाड, व्ही.के. विस्मया यांच्या संघाने सुवर्णपदक मिळवले. अशा महिला खेळाडू आहेत ज्यांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय पदकं पटकावली आहेत. राष्ट्रीय विक्रम मोडीत काढले आणि टोकियो ऑलिम्पिक्ससाठी पात्र ठरल्या आणि तरीही त्यांची माहिती विकीपीडियावर उपलब्ध नाही.

पण यापुढे असं राहणार नाही. बीबीसीने अनेक महिने संशोधन केलं आणि या खेळाडूंच्या प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखती घेतल्या. या माहितीच्या आधारे भारतातील ५० महिला खेळाडूंची वैयक्तिक आणि व्यावसायिक माहिती विकीपीडियावर टाकण्यात आलेली आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :

१. महिलांना क्रीडा क्षेत्राची आवड निर्माण करणे
२. क्रीडा क्षेत्रा विषयी माहिती पुरविणे
३. जागतिक स्तरावर खेळाडूंचा शोध घेणे.

सारांश :

आज बदलत्या युगात महिला क्रीडा क्षेत्रामध्ये देशातच नव्हे तर विश्वात सुद्धा भारताचे नाव उंचावताना आपण बघतोय. यामुळे महिला खेळाडूंना मोठे प्रोत्साहन मिळेल याची खात्री क्रीडा क्षेत्रात वाढते.

संदर्भ :

- १) टीम, एबीपी माझा वेब. "भारतीय धावपटू हिमा दासचा जागतिक स्पर्धेत 'सुवर्ण विक्रम'".
- २) Asian Games २०१८ : भारतीय धावपटूंची 'सुवर्ण संधी' हुकली; हिमा दास, मोहम्मद अनास, द्युतीचंदला रौप्य".
- ३) Asian Games २०१८ : भारतीय महिलांची सोनेरी कामगिरी, रिलेमध्ये मिळवले सुवर्णपदक, लोकसत्ता.
- ४) saaman.com "हिमा दासची घोडदौड सुरुच; महिनाभरात पटकावले पाचवे सुवर्णपदक। Saamana (सामना) (इंग्रजी भाषेत)
- ५) यशाची परिक्रमा : विश्वनाथ पाटील पृथ्वी प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- ६) विविध खेळ : विनोद धरम (१९९९) मनोरमा प्रकाशन.

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Effect of Yoga on Minimum Muscular Fitness of Interschool Male Basketball Players

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine the "effect of Yoga training program on minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players". It was an experimental study in which pre-test & post- test non equivalent groups design was used. 30 male Basketball players mean of age (15.17 ± 2.15) were selected as sample by using simple random sampling technique from millennium school karve nagar pune. ($n=30$) they were equally divided into, Experimental group ($n=15$) and Control group ($n=15$). Minimum muscular fitness test was conducted on both the groups obtained data was analyzed by using Independent sample t-test. The results showed that the descriptive statistics gain of pre and post tests of subjects on Test 1 Abdominal and Psoas muscles, Test 2 Abdominal muscles without Psoas, Test 3 strength of Psoas and Lower Abdominal muscles, Test 4 strength of the Upper Back muscles, Test 5 strength of the Lower Back muscle and Test 6 strength of Back and Hamstring muscles as experimental group was (7.33 ± 5.2 , 7.33 ± 5.8 , 7.00 ± 5.3 , 7.33 ± 4.4 , 7.67 ± 5.0 and 8.33 ± 3.7) respectively and the descriptive statistics gain of pre and post tests control group was (1.33 ± 5.0 , 1.67 ± 5.3 , 1.33 ± 4.3 , 1.33 ± 5.0 , 0.33 ± 3.1 and 1.00 ± 3.0) respectively. The calculated 't' value of subjects in Test 1 Abdominal and Psoas muscles, Test 2 Abdominal muscles without Psoas, Test 3 strength of Psoas and Lower Abdominal muscles, Test 4 strength of the Upper Back muscles, Test 5 strength of the Lower Back muscle and Test 6 strength of Back and Hamstring muscles was 4.52, 3.93, 4.50, 4.84, 7.34 and 8.25 respectively. To determine the effect of yoga training program on minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players, independent sample t-test was used at 0.05 levels of significance in relation to pre and post-test of Kraus – Weber's minimum muscular fitness tests. A significant level at 0.05 ($p = 0.001$) effect of yoga was found to improve the minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players, and it was also researcher concludes that there was improvement of minimum muscular strength performance of experimental group as compared to control group due to the treatment given.

Key words: Yoga training program, Interschool Basketball players and Kraus – Weber's minimum muscular fitness test.

Introduction:

The word "Yoga" is derived from the Sanskrit root "Yuj" meaning to bind, join attach and yoke to direct and concentrate one's attention on, to use and apply. It also means union or communion. It is the true union of our will with the will of God. It thus means, yoga is a practical aid, not a religion. Yoga is an ancient art based on a harmonizing system of





development for the body, mind and spirit. The continued practice of yoga will lead you to a sense of peace and well being, and also a feeling of being at one with their environment. The practice of Yoga makes the body strong and flexible. It also improves the functioning of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive and hormonal systems. Yoga brings about emotional stability and clarity of mind. Exercise is needed all year long. Kraus – Weber tests for muscular fitness are not designed to determine optimum level of muscular fitness but rather to determine whether or not the individual has sufficient strength and flexibility in the part of the body upon which demands are made to normal daily living. Lot of awareness is seen among the people of our country regarding the level of physical fitness.

Material and Method:

Method of the study

The present study was an experimental research which was conducted with a purpose to see the effect of the Yoga on improving minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players such as muscular strength and flexibility.

Research Design

True experimental design was used for this study to check the hypothesis; this research was based on pre-test and post-test non-equivalent group design.

Method of Sampling

For the present research whole population a total number of 30 interschool male Basketball players were selected who had failed into three to six test items on the basis of purposively method of sampling technique from millennium school karve nagar pune.

Selection of Variable

The study was taken to pinpoint the variables was Kraus - Weber's minimum muscular fitness test consist of six items which indicate the level of muscular strength and flexibility of key muscle group.

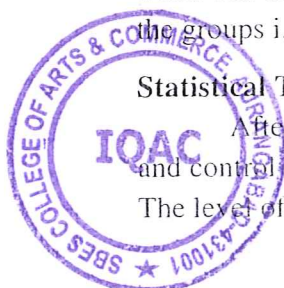
Procedure of the study

The researcher assembled all the subjects from his population and was given to them instruction about the need, importance description of the experiment and explanation of Kraus - Weber tests and Yoga program and selected a total number of 30 male Basketball players mean of age (15.17 ± 2.15) were selected as sample by using simple random sampling technique from millennium school karve nagar pune. ($n=30$) they were equally divided into, Experimental group ($n=15$) and Control group ($n=15$). who had failed into 3 to 6 test items with the help of purposively sampling technique. The selected subjects were pre-tested by Kraus - Weber minimum muscular fitness tests and six weeks Yoga program which was given six days in a week was manipulated only on experimental group not control group. After Yoga program both the groups i.e, experimental and control groups, were post tested for data collection.

Statistical Tools

After data collection, data of pre-test and post-test of both the groups i.e, experimental and control group, compared by independent sample t-test and interpretation were drawn.

The level of significance was kept at 0.05 to test the hypothesis.



Results of the study:

The obtained results are present in the following table which represents the results of descriptive analysis and independent sample t-test to compare the mean of groups i.e, experimental and control group.

Table no 1

Descriptive statistics to gain the pre and post-tests of experimental and control group

Test	Group	N	Mean	SD
Strength of Abdominal Plus Psoas Muscles Test	Experimental	15	7.33	5.20
	Control	15	1.33	5.07
Strength of Abdominal Minus Psoas Muscles Test	Experimental	15	7.33	5.83
	Control	15	1.67	5.30
Strength of Psoas Lower Abdominal Muscles Test	Experimental	15	7.00	5.35
	Control	15	1.33	4.34
Strength of Upper Back Muscles Test	Experimental	15	7.33	4.49
	Control	15	1.33	5.07
Strength of Lower Back Muscles test	Experimental	15	7.67	5.04
	Control	15	0.33	3.19
Floor Touch Test	Experimental	15	8.33	3.79
	Control	15	1.00	3.05

Table no. 1 shows that there were 15 subjects each in experimental and control group. The mean gain in Test 1 Abdominal and Psoas muscles, Test 2 Abdominal muscles without Psoas, Test 3 strength of Psoas and Lower Abdominal muscles, Test 4 strength of the Upper Back muscles, Test 5 strength of the Lower Back muscle and Test 6 strength of Back and Hamstring muscles as experimental group was (7.33 ± 5.2 , 7.33 ± 5.8 , 7.00 ± 5.3 , 7.33 ± 4.4 , 7.67 ± 5.0 and 8.33 ± 3.7) respectively and the descriptive statistics gain of pre and post tests control group was (1.33 ± 5.0 , 1.67 ± 5.3 , 1.33 ± 4.3 , 1.33 ± 5.0 , 0.33 ± 3.1 and 1.00 ± 3.0) respectively.

Table no 2

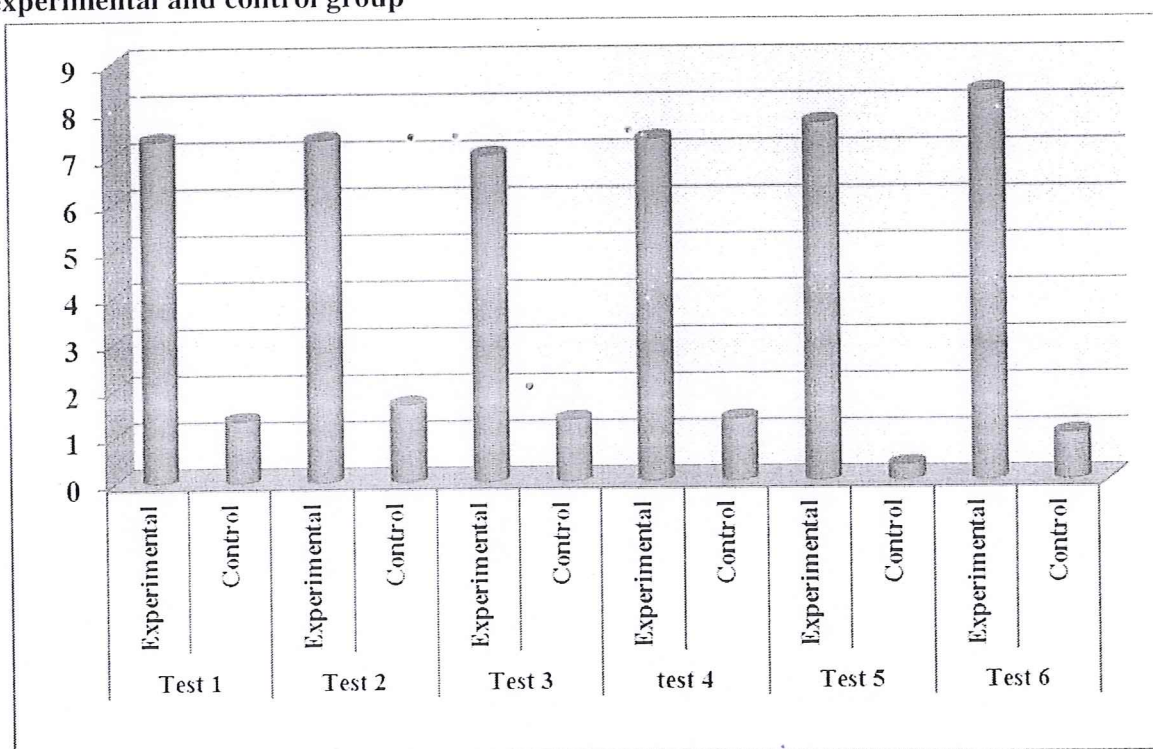
Independent sample t-test to gain the tests of experimental and control group

Test	Group	Mean Difference	't' value	Sig. (2 - tailed)
Strength of Abdominal Plus Psoas Muscles Test	Experimental	6.00	4.52	0.001
	Control			
Strength of Abdominal Minus Psoas Muscles Test	Experimental	5.66	3.93	0.001
	Control			
Strength of Psoas and Lower Abdominal Muscles Test	Experimental	5.66	4.50	0.001
	Control			
Strength of Upper Back Muscles Test	Experimental	6.00	4.84	0.001
	Control			
Strength of Lower Back Muscles test	Experimental	8.00	7.34	0.001
	Control			
Floor Touch Test	Experimental	7.33	8.25	0.001
	Control			

Table no. 2 shows the mean of gain in experimental and control group were compared with independent t-test. The calculated 't' value of subjects in Test 1 Abdominal and Psoas muscles, Test 2 Abdominal muscles without Psoas, Test 3 strength of Psoas and Lower Abdominal muscles, Test 4 strength of the Upper Back muscles, Test 5 strength of the Lower Back muscle and Test 6 strength of Back and Hamstring muscles was 4.52, 3.93, 4.50, 4.84, 7.34 and 8.25 respectively. To determine the effect of Yoga on minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players, independent sample t-test was used at 0.05 levels of significance in relation to pre and post-test of Kraus – Weber's minimum muscular fitness tests. A significant level at 0.05 ($p = 0.001$).

Figure no. 1

Comparisons of group mean to the Minimum Muscular Fitness tests of experimental and control group



The figure no. 1 shows that there was significant improvement in minimum muscular fitness tests of experimental group due to treatment.

Discussion of findings:

Discussion on the results of Kraus – Weber minimum muscular fitness test consists of six items which indicate the level of muscular strength and flexibility of key- muscle groups are given as; It was observed from the finding that the effect of the Yoga on improving minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players from table No. 1, & 2 shows that there was a significant difference between experimental group and control group of subjects regarding to the all test items. This indicates that Yoga program had positive effect on minimum muscular fitness of experimental group. Therefore the set hypothesis that there will be significant effect of the Yoga on improving minimum muscular fitness of interschool male Basketball players was accepted.





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Effect of Yoga Training Program on Selected Skill Related Physical Fitness Factor & Shooting Performance of Inter School Male Basketball Players

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the “effect of Yoga training program on selected skill related physical fitness & shooting performance of inter school male Basketball players”. It was an experimental study in which pre-test & post- test non equivalent groups design was used. 30 male Basketball players mean of age (15.17 ± 2.15) were selected as samples by using simple random sampling technique ($n=30$) from millennium school karve nagar pune. ($n=30$) they were equally divided into, Experimental group ($n=15$) and Control group ($n=15$). Basketball agility drill, Basketball coordination & Basketball shooting test was conducted on both the groups obtained data was analyzed by using Independent sample t-test. Result shows that data collected was analyzed by using Independent t-test to see if the change of yoga training program was useful to improve skill related physical fitness & shooting performance. Further data was analyzed by using Independent ‘t’ test the mean score of experimental group of Basketball agility mean was 2.61 similar test control group mean was 1.68 & ‘t’ value was 3.42, Basketball coordination mean was 3.31 similar test control group mean was 2.14 & ‘t’ value was 4.70 and Basketball shooting performance mean was 1.96 similar test control group mean was 0.83 & ‘t’ value was 5.64, which shows the significant difference at 0.05 level thus researcher concludes that there was improvement of performance Basketball Agility, Coordination & Basketball performance of experimental group as compared to control group due to the treatment given.

Keyword : Yoga training program, Basketball Agility, Coordination & Shooting performance.

INTRODUCTION

The word “Yoga” is derived from the Sanskrit root “Yuj” meaning to bind, join, attach and yoke to direct and concentrate one’s attention on, to use and apply. It also means union or communion. It is the true union of our will with the will of God. It thus means, yoga is a practical aid, not a religion. Yoga is an ancient art based on a harmonizing system of development for the body, mind and spirit. The continued practice of yoga will lead you to a sense of peace and well being, and also a feeling of being at one with their environment. The practice of Yoga makes the body strong and flexible. It also improves the functioning of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive and hormonal systems. Yoga brings about emotional stability and clarity of mind. Exercise is needed all year long. For proper functioning, the human organs need exercise as an essential ingredient on a regular basis just as demand for nutritious food. Asanas are physical exercise enabling the body to be physically fit. These exercises in physical education play an important part in helping the pupils to maintain a slim and



youthful body. Several tests and experiments have been conducted to know the values and importance of asanas. The most important point to realize before starting the practice of yoga is that "The asanas are not just simple exercises but sustained scientific patterns of posture."

Basketball games need agility of players to fast body movement and fraction on time change the position that provides the impact on performance and eye hand coordination to dribble the ball and tackle the ball and score the basket. Shooting is one of the vital skills in the Basketball game and accuracy of shooting improves your performance and high on sky skill level.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Method of the study :

The present study was an experimental research which was conducted with a purpose to see the effect of Yoga training program on selected skill related physical fitness & shooting performance of inter school male Basketball players.

Research Design

True experimental design was used for this study to check the hypothesis; this research was based on pre-test and post-test non-equivalent group design.

Method of Sampling

For the present research whole population a total number of 30 male Basketball players were selected on the basis of a purposively method of sampling technique from Millennium school Karve nagar Pune.

Selection of Variable

The study was taken to pinpoint the variables was Basketball Agility, Basketball Coordination & Basketball Shooting.

PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

The researcher assembled all the subjects from his population and was given to them instruction about the need, importance description of the experiment and explanation of Basketball agility, coordination & Basketball shooting tests and Yoga program and selected a total number of 30 male Basketball players in the age group 15 years old selected through purposive sampling technique. The selected subjects were pre-tested by Agility, Coordination & Shooting tests and after that the subjects were divided into two even groups i.e, experimental and control group with the help of randomly method of sampling and eight weeks Yoga program which was given six days in a week was implemented only on experimental group not control group. After the Yoga program both the groups i.e, experimental and control groups, were post tested for data collection.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

After data collection, data of pre-test and post-test of both the groups i.e, experimental and control group, compared by independent sample t-test and interpretation were drawn.

The level of significance was kept at 0.05 to test the hypothesis.



RESULTS OF THE STUDY :

The obtained results are present in the following table which represents the results of descriptive analysis and independent sample t-test to compare the mean of the group's i.e, experimental and control group.

Table 1 : Descriptive statistics to gain the Agility, Coordination & Basketball shooting performance of experimental and control group

Test	N	Mean	Mean Diff	't'	df	Sig(2 tail)
Agility Exp	15	2.61	1.10	3.42	28	0.001
Con	15	1.68				
Coordination Exp	15	3.31	1.16	4.70	28	0.001
Con	15	2.14				
Shooting Exp	15	1.96	1.13	5.64	28	0.001
Con	15	0.83				

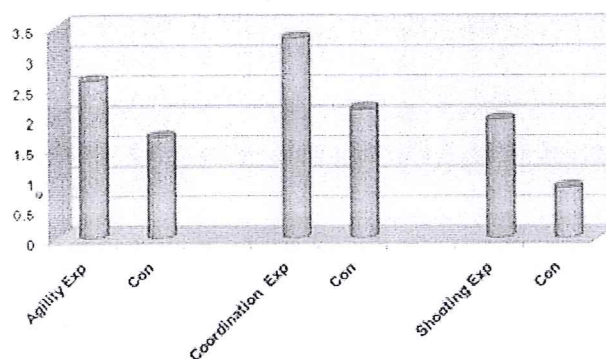


Fig. 1 : Comparisons of group mean to the Agility, Coordination & Basketball shooting performance of experimental and control group

The figure no. 1 shows that there was significant improvement in Agility, Coordination & Basketball shooting performance of the experimental group due to treatment.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Discussion on the results of Basketball agility, coordination & Basketball shooting which indicate the Basketball performance; It was observed from the finding that the effect of Yoga on Basketball agility, coordination & Basketball shooting of Basketball players from table No. 1, shows that there was a significant difference between experimental group and control group of subjects regarding to the all test items. This indicates that Yoga program had positive effect on Basketball agility, coordination & Basketball shooting of experimental group. Therefore the set hypothesis that there will be a significant effect of Yoga on Basketball agility, coordination & Basketball shooting of Inter School Basketball players was accepted.

This finding was supported by Singh, K., et al (2010) studied the effect of Suryanamaskar on muscular endurance and flexibility among inter college student the results shows that muscular endurance and flexibility

was significantly improved in group A compared with the control one, and it was also concluded that Suryanamaskar may be recommended to improve muscular endurance and flexibility.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the result obtained in the study the researcher made the concluded that eight weeks Yoga program was significantly effective to increase the Basketball agility, coordination & Basketball shooting of Inter School Basketball players which indicate the level of performance and also the findings of this study may be helpful to the Inter School Basketball players to doing regular practice of Yoga to improve skill performance.

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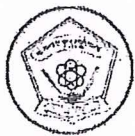
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SARASWATI

The Research Journal

Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on Commerce and Economy



**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,
Aurangabad, Maharashtra**



Saraswati
The Research Journal

Special Issue

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PERFORMANCE AND AN OVERVIEW OF TOP AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Agro-based industries can play an important role to a large extent in solving the problem of poverty, unemployment and inequality in India and can significantly contribute to the overall development of the economy as well as growth of GDP. by efficiently utilizing the local raw materials which consequently may result in increase of gainful employment opportunities to peoples mainly unemployment, landless, marginal and small farmers. This paper discuss on the performance of agro based industries in India, Importance of Agro-based industries, Scenario and Scope of Agro-based industries, Types of Agro-based industries in India, Problems Faced by Agro-based Industries in India and How do I start an Agro-based industry in India. an overview of Textile industry, sugar Industry, Vegetables & oil industry, Tea Industry, Coffey Industry and leather goods Industries in India etc.

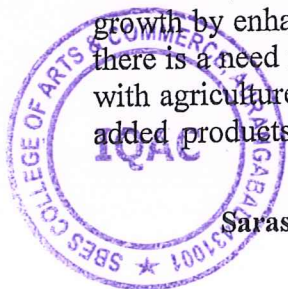
Keywords: Agro based industry, Textiles, Sugar industry, Vegetables & oil industry.

INTRODUCTION:

Agro-processing industries refer to those activities that transform agricultural commodities into different forms that add value to the product. "Agro-based industries are those industries which have either direct or indirect links with agriculture (Bhattacharya 1980). Agro-processing industries, especially food manufacturing, tobacco and textile processing dominate the commercial industrial sector. In this sense the agro- processing could be defined as set of techno economic activities carried out for conservation and handling of agricultural produce and to make it usable as food, feed, fiber, fuel or industrial raw material. Hence, the scope of the agro-processing industry encompasses all operations from the stage of harvest till the material reaches the end users in the desired form, packaging, quantity, quality and price. Ancient Indian scriptures contain vivid account of the post harvest and processing practices for preservation and processing of agricultural produce for food and medicinal uses. But, inadequate attention to the agro-processing sector in the past put both the producer and the consumer at a disadvantage and it also hurt the economy of the Country. (Kachru 2008)

Over the years, the agricultural transformation through creation of forward and backward linkages with industry has been emerging as an important option to overcome the increasing challenges of creating employment opportunities for increasing labourforce and sustaining the livelihood of households in rural areas.

Most important point in the agro-processing is that a sizeable portion of raw material processed in them being rural based it has a very high employment potential with significantly lower investment. Further the agro-industry generates new demand on the farm sector for more and different agricultural outputs, which are more suitable for processing (Srivastava, 1989). On the other hand, development of these industries would relax wage goods constraints to economic growth by enhancing the supply of their products (Desai and Naboodiri, 1992) In this context there is a need for improving the capacity of the agro-industries to harness backward linkages with agriculture and allied activities in order to efficiently convert part of the output to value added products acceptable to the domestic and international markets. This would generate



employment opportunities for different types of skills through food processing, packaging, grading and distribution. At the same time this will transfer a size margin to farmers through market linkages.

Similarly, there is a need to establish and strengthened the vertical and horizontal, backward and forward linkages among the farmers, processors and R&D organizations to improve economic efficiency and realize the economies of scale. Since the weak integration of the farmers and processors keeps the farmers oblivious of the quality and quantity of the processors and hence the farmer's emphasis remains concentrated on quantity of production. It is expected that the promotion of vertical and horizontal integration among marketing co-operatives, farmer's organizations, SHGs and food chain stores would be vital to improve value addition chain.

In the process of reaping advantages of establishing agro-based industries for achieving increasingly creation of employment and livelihood opportunities it would be necessary to adopt a comprehensive long term approach towards the development of various food processing activities. Such planning exercise should be aimed firstly to examine the overall situation and pattern of existing industrial enterprises and then attempt should made to identify most niche based product groups of enterprises which possess certain location specific advantages in its sustainable development. This would not only provide a strong base and alternative option for creation of additional employment opportunities and avenues of income for rural households owning very small size of cultivated land and landless labourers within the rural areas itself but it would help in reduction in the rate of rural-urban migration of population.

- India is the second largest producer of food in the world. Whether it is canned food, processed food, food grains, dairy products, frozen food, fish, meat, poultry, the Indian agro industry has a huge potential, the significance and growth of which will never cease. It ranked second position in the production of fruits and vegetables in the world.
- The vast production base offers India tremendous opportunities for export. During 2019-20, India exported fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 9,182.88 crores/ 1,277.38 USD Millions which comprised of fruits worth Rs. 4,832.81 crores/ 668.75 USD Millions and vegetables worth Rs. 4,350.13 crores/ 608.48 USD Millions. Also India has been recognized as the land of spices contributing to about 25 percent of the world production.
- In the last three decades, world milk production has increased by more than 60%, from 530 million tonnes in 1988 to 852 million tonnes in 2019.
- India is the world's largest milk producer, with 22% of global production, followed by the United States of America, Pakistan, Brazil and China.
- Olive oil, palm oil, sunflower oil, safflower oil, cotton seed oil, linseed oil, mustard oil. India was never a big exporter of edible oils. India's export basket comprised of premium oils with higher value realization (refined coconut, groundnut and sesame oils) and recently DOC oil meals, castor oil, groundnut oil and sesame oil contributes largest share. The export figure of edible oils during 2015-16 reveals that India exported a total of 8.20 million tonnes of oilseed and vegetable oil products worth Rs. 29527.97 crore
- India is one of the world's largest textile producing countries and largest textile exporters. It holds an export value of more than US\$30 billion a year. India is responsible for more than 6.9% of the world's total textile production and its textile industry valued at approximately US\$ 150 billion.

1.2. Importance of Agro-based industries in India

- All branches of agro-based industry are important because:
- a. help in increasing industrial production.



- b. provide employment to landless agricultural labor and tribal population from rural and backward areas.
- c. ensure the development and stability of rural economy through Diversification and reduced dependence on agriculture.
- d. ensure the alleviation of poverty by providing steady sources of income and livelihood.
- e. earn much required foreign exchange for the country.
- f. improve the standard of living in rural areas.
- g. help in reducing the extreme inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth.
- h. are easy to establish.
- i. support balanced growth between agriculture and industry, and
- j. help in avoiding wastage of perishable agricultural products.

Scenario and Scope of Agro-based industries in India

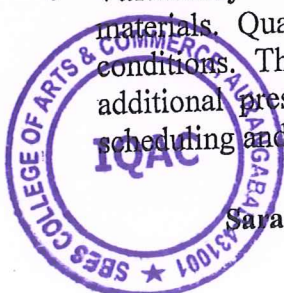
The scope of agro-based industries in India is pretty high because of the fact that the country is predominantly dependent on agriculture. According to the statistical data for the year 2020, the agriculture sector in India contributes about 18% to India's GDP. Also, approximately 42% of the Indian population is employed in the agricultural sector alone. The share of the population employed in the agriculture sector has been declining year after year because of various reasons. However, it still remains the largest sector employing the majority of the population.

Agro-based industry is regarded as the sunrise sector of the Indian economy because of its huge potential for growth, likely socio economic impact, specifically on employment and income generation and for the ability to generally keep itself recession proof. Also, approximately 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and agro-based industries. According to the economic survey 2014-15, conducted by the Central Statistical Office, agro-based industries consistently grew in India during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. Some estimates also suggest that in developed economies, approximately 14% of the total workforce engages in the agro-processing sector directly or indirectly, whereas in India, only about 3% of the workforce finds employment in this sector. The data highlighted above reveals the underdeveloped state and the vast potential of growth in this sector.

Problems Faced by Agro-based Industries in India

Like with any other industry in India, Agro-based industries also face some constraints, which seem to be-devil their development. Some of these constraints and problems include:

- **Small Landholdings** – Small landholdings make it difficult for farmers to achieve economies of scale because of which farmers are forced to rely on subsistence farming.
- **Seasonal nature** – This means that the farmers have a very small window to reap the benefits of their hard labor. In recent times, climate change has affected weather patterns because of which there has been an adverse effect on agricultural production.
- **Perishable nature of products** – Agricultural products are perishable in nature because of which they require huge infrastructure in the form of cold storage, excellent road connectivity. India suffers on both accounts, forward and backward linkages.
- **Variability** – Agro-based industries involve variability in the quantity and quality of raw materials. Quantity of raw materials suffer because of fluctuations in weather and soil conditions. The quality suffers because of lack of standardization. These factors, exert additional pressure on agro-based industries in terms of operations related to production, scheduling and quality control.



- **Limited Knowledge** – The absence of information, lack of awareness and limited knowledge about opportunities, technology and production systems is also a major hurdle.
- **Competition** – India is increasingly facing competition from other countries in the region such as Bangladesh, which offer similar advantages in terms of low labor costs and soil fertility.

The good news is that the Government of India has taken serious note of these constraints. It has introduced several policy measures in order to ensure the growth and development of Agro-based industries in India.

These are all the detailed information regarding agro-based industries in India. For further updates regarding agriculture, tractors, farm implements and others, stay connected with Tractor Junction.

Types of Agro-based industries in India

Agro-based industries in India can be broadly classified into the following types:

- Agro-produce processing units** – These units are not involved in manufacturing and mainly deal with the preservation of perishable products and utilization of by-products for other uses. Rice and Dal processing mills are perfect examples of these kinds of units.
- Agro-produce manufacturing units** – These units engage in the manufacturing of new products where the finished goods are entirely different from the raw materials used. Sugar factories, solvent extraction units and textile mills are some of the examples of these kinds of units.
- Agro-inputs manufacturing units** – These units are engaged in the manufacturing of products, either for the mechanization of agriculture or for increasing agricultural productivity. Some examples of these units include agricultural implements, seed, fertilizer and pesticide manufacturing units.
- Agro Service Centres** – Agro service centres are workshops and service centres, which are engaged in the repairing and servicing of pump sets, diesel engines, tractors and other types of farm equipment.

How do I start an Agro-based industry/Agribusiness in India

Today, agribusiness in India is at the crossroads of a major revolution because of the overall modernisation of agri-chain, equipment and infrastructure, rise in production, increased inflow of investments and increase in exports, are all expected to take place in the next decade. These factors make agriculture a lucrative business option.

Before venturing into Agribusiness, you need to be clear about your business objectives, business plan and available resources. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you through the process:

(A) Market Research

Conduct a thorough research of the specific market that you are planning to enter. It will help you decide, at the entry level itself, whether you should go ahead or not. Always look out for relevant and credible sources of information because they help in gaining valuable insights. You must have clear answers to the following questions:

- What is the present and future potential of the market?
- Problems faced by consumers and other competitors?
- Major bottlenecks?
- How do you see yourself in the market?



- How difficult or easy are the legal requirements?
- Will your business be local, regional, national or global?

Once you have all the answers in place, analyse the prospects and look for your window of opportunity.

(B). Creation of a Business Plan

A business plan is one of the most integral parts of a business because it connects the different aspects of a business. Simply put, it is a formal document that explains the business goals and the plan to achieve them. A good business plan should cover all aspects of a business relating to finance, marketing and operations. Some of the questions that a business plan should answer include:

- What is your USP (Unique Selling Point)?
- What is your Strategy (Financial, Marketing and Operational)?
- How do you plan to manage your business?
- Initial cost required to start the business and the regular costs and expenses involved?
- How will you arrange for the funds?
- What are the targeted markets and competitor analysis?
- S.W.O.T analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats).
- A 1000-day financial projection of expenses and expected revenue.

(C). Arrange Funds

If you are looking for funds, there are various options available like bank loans, crowd-funding, incubators or accelerators, microfinance, etc. Choose the best option depending on the business model and your requirement of funds.

(D). Understand the Laws and Regulations

Various central and state laws and regulations exist in India for different business sectors. It is very important that you completely understand because of the impact that they might have on your business. Some of the important regulations include:

- Indian Contract Act, 1872
- Factories Act, 1948
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Companies Act, 1956
- Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969
- Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- Taxation laws covering corporate tax, GST and indirect taxes such as excise, customs, sales and wealth tax.

(E). Register your business and acquire licenses

There are several types of company registrations such as Sole Proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Liability Company, Private Limited and Public Limited.

The major steps in the registration of a company include:

- acquiring a 'Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)'.
 - acquiring 'Director Identification Number (DIN)'.
 - filling an 'e-form' or 'new user registration', and
 - incorporating the company.



There are many legal firms and individuals to help you through the process. Also, you can do it yourself by visiting the Registrar of Companies.

In addition to registration, you will also need to acquire all the relevant licenses to start. The licenses will depend on the segment you get into. You can hire the services of specialised firms or obtain the relevant licenses by yourself by visiting government portals.

Top 6 Agro-based Industries in India – Overview

In the section above, we broadly classified agro-based industries into agro-produce processing units, agro-produce manufacturing units, agro-inputs manufacturing units and agro service centres, based on the nature of work performed by them. In this section, we will learn about some of the major agro-based industries in India.

1. Textile Industry

The textile industry is concerned with the design, production, distribution or marketing of yarn, fabrics, or ready made clothing. It consists of units manufacturing cotton textiles, woollen textiles, silk textiles, synthetic fibers and jute textiles. The industry plays an important role in India's economy because it is the biggest employer in the country after agriculture. Also, it provides direct and indirect employment to around 10.5 crore people. India is also the second-largest manufacturer and exporter of textiles and clothing in the world, with a share of 5% of the total global trade. It contributed 12% to India's total exports in 2018-19. The US and the European Union are the two largest markets for Indian textile exporters, followed by various Asian countries and the Middle East. The largest textile companies in India include Arvind Ltd, Vardhman Textiles Ltd, Welspun India Ltd, Raymond Ltd and Trident Ltd among others.

The size of India's textile and apparel market was USD 108.5 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach USD 226 billion by 2023, growing at a CAGR of 8.7% between 2009 and 2023. The GOI has introduced various policy initiatives and programmes for the development of the textile industry, some of which include (i) Scheme for integrated textile parks, (ii) National Handicraft Development Program (NHDP), (iii) North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) and (iv) Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS).

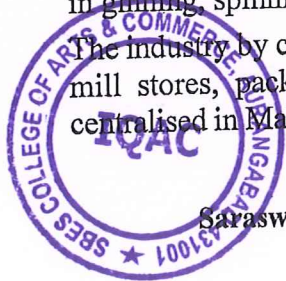
i. Cotton Textiles

In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. After the 18th century, power-looms came into use. Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England. Today, there are nearly 1600 cotton and human made fibre textile mills in the country.

About 80 per cent of these are in the private sector and the rest in the public and cooperative sectors. Apart from these, there are several thousand small factories with four to ten looms.

In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works. While spinning continues to be centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, weaving is highly decentralised to provide



scope for incorporating traditional skills and designs of weaving in cotton, silk, zari, embroidery, etc.

India has world class production in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric as it cannot use much of the high quality yarn produced in the country. Weaving is done by handloom, power loom and in mills. The hand spun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry.

India exports yarn to Japan. Other importers of cotton goods from India are U.S.A., U.K., Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and African countries.

India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, next to China, at around 34 million (2003-04). Since the mid-eighties, the spinning sector has received a lot of attention.

We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for one fourth of the total trade. However, our trade in garments is only 4 per cent of the world's total. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level and capable of using all the fibres we produce. The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high quality yarn that is produced in the country. There are some large and modern factories in these segments, but most of the production is in fragmented small units, which cater to the local market. This mismatch is a major drawback for the industry. As a result, many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufactures have to import fabric.

ii. Jute Textiles

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. There are about 70 jute mills in India. Most of these are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt (98 km long and 3 km wide). Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are: proximity of the jute producing areas, inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills, abundant water for processing raw jute, cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

The jute industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and another 40 lakhs small and marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute and Mesta. Many more people are associated indirectly. 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. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

2. Sugar Industry

The sugar industry is responsible for the supply of sugar, which is considered as an integral part of the human diet. India fell back to second place in sugar production during 2019-20, narrowly losing the top spot to Brazil. India produced 28.9 million metric tonnes of sugar, which is roughly 17% of the world's total sugar production of 166.18 million metric tonnes. Today, the sugar industry's annual output is worth approximately INR 80,000 crores. Sugar production is

expected to rise by 17% in 2020-21 and the domestic consumption is forecast to hit a new record of 28.5 million tonnes. The leading sugar manufacturing companies in India and the world include Eid Parry (India) Ltd, Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd, Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd, Triveni Engineering and Industries Ltd and Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd among others.

The GOI has undertaken several initiatives to improve the financial health of the sugar industry, some of which include (i) de-regulation of the sugar sector, (ii) Ethanol Blended Petrol Program (EBP), (iii) Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar undertakings (SEFASU-2014), (iv) soft loans to sugar mills to facilitate clearance of cane price arrears, (v) Minimum indicative Export Quotas (MIEQ), (vi) production subsidy and (vii) imposition of stock holding limits on sugar mills.

3. Vegetable Oil Industry

The Indian vegetable oil industry accounts for about 5% of the world's vegetable oil production. India is the largest consumer of edible oils in the world.

The estimated domestic demand for vegetable oil is over 23 million tonnes, which is predominantly met by imports. Also, India is currently the biggest importer of edible oils in the world with an import of 15 million tonnes annually, which is about 14% of the world's total vegetable oil imports. The industry occupies a distinct position in the Indian economy because it provides job opportunities to millions of people, achieves an average domestic turnover of USD 10 billion per annum and earns a foreign exchange of USD 90 million per annum. The leading brands of edible oils in India include Fortune by Adani Group, Saffola by Marico, Sundrop by Agro Tech Foods, Dhara by Mother Dairy and Dalda by Bunge Limited among others.

Vegetable oil processing will remain one of the largest industrial segments in India because of an exponential increase in domestic demands and exports. In order to increase the production of edible oil in the country and to reduce the dependence on imports, the GOI has proposed/introduced several measures, some of which include (i) tax concessions for companies engaged in oilseeds farming, (ii) promoting oil palm cultivation under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and (iii) preparing 'zero edible oil import' plans.

4. Tea Industry

Tea is the second most consumed liquid in the world after water. Between 2014-18, the global tea production increased at a CAGR of 2.97%. As of 2019, India was the second-largest tea producer in the world with a total production of 1,339.70 million kgs. Also, India is one of the world's largest consumers of tea, with about three-fourths of the total production consumed locally. The tea industry holds a special place in the Indian economy because it employs a total workforce of over 2 million people. The industry also earns much needed foreign exchange for the country with exports of USD 830.90 million in FY 2019 and USD 826.47 million in FY 2020. The leading tea manufacturers & exporters in India include Tata Global Beverages, Goodricke Group, Dhunseri Petrochem & Tea Limited, Jay Shree Tea and Assam Company India Limited among others.

The growth of the Indian tea industry has always been remarkable. Based on the current level of production, the global tea production is expected to increase at a CAGR of 2.65% between 2019-25. In case of India, the tea production and consumption is expected to increase at a CAGR of 2.88% and 2.25% respectively between 2019-25. Also, the revenue earnings of the tea industry are also expected to grow at a CAGR of 6.23% between 2019-25. In light of the above, the Indian Tea Association has requested the GOI to handle the rising costs, stagnated prices,

take over the PF contribution of workers for a period of 3 years and introduce other measures in order to provide relief to the Indian tea industry.

5. Coffee Industry

India has always been a tea-loving country, however, over the last two decades, we have witnessed an unprecedented rise in the number of coffee lovers because of a number of reasons such as (i) increase in disposable incomes (coffee is considered more expensive than tea), (ii) global exposure, (iii) digital media penetrations and (iv) lifestyle changes among others. The increase in coffee consumption ignited a cafe culture in India and saw major brands like Cafe Coffee Day, Costa Coffee and Starbucks setting up numerous outlets across the country.

India is the sixth-largest producer and the fifth-largest exporter of coffee in the world. The coffee production stood at 2,99,300 million tonnes during 2019-20, which was 3.14% of the total global coffee production. India exports 70% of its domestic coffee production, with an export of USD 738.90 million during 2019-20.

The top 5 importers of Indian coffee during 2018-19 were Italy (21.63%), Germany (9%), Russian Federation (6.3%), Belgium (5.24%) and Turkey (4.17%). The coffee industry occupies an important position in the Indian economy because it provides direct and indirect employment to over a million people and earns a foreign exchange to the tune of about 4,000 crores. Some of the best coffee brands in India include Blue Tokai, Davidoff, Starbucks, Nescafe and Cafe Coffee Day among others.

There is a huge potential for the coffee industry because of a rise in the domestic consumption of coffee. Rural India is today evolving in every aspect. If brands are able to penetrate and create a connection with rural India, then the coffee industry stands to witness an exponential growth in the overall domestic consumption of coffee.

6. Leather Goods Industry

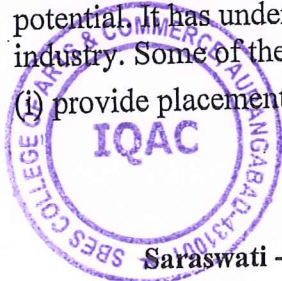
Leather is one of the most widely traded commodities globally. The demand for leather is driven by the fashion, furniture, interior design and automotive industries. The Indian Leather industry accounts for around 12.93% of the world's leather production of hides/skins. Also, the total exports of leather and leather products from India stood at USD 5.07 billion in 2019-20.

The major markets for Indian exports included USA (17.22%), Germany (11.98%), UK (10.43%), Italy (6.33%) and France (5.94%). The industry occupies an important position in the Indian economy because it provides employment to 4.42 million people. Also, it is among the top ten foreign exchange earners for the country. The top leather exporters in India include Tata International Ltd, Florind Shoes Ltd, Mirza Tanners Ltd, Hindustan Lever Ltd and Indian Leather Footwear Industry among others.

The global leather industry is in the process of shifting its manufacturing base from developed to developing nations. This provides increased opportunities for employment and flow of foreign direct investment in India.

The GOI has also identified the industry as one of the 12 focus sectors because of its growth potential. It has undertaken several initiatives for aiding the growth of the Indian leather goods industry. Some of these measures include:

- (i) provide placement linked skill development training to unemployed youth.



(ii) providing assistance for the establishment of two new branches of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) at Banur (Punjab) and Ankleshwar (Gujrat) to augment institutional infrastructure.

(iii) providing approval for setting up Mega Leather Cluster (MLC) at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, and

(iv) allowing duty free imports of hides and skins from anywhere in the world.

CONCLUSION

Agro based industries in India is one of the basic and backbone of Indian economy which provide employment, 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. India is the second largest producer of food & the largest consumer of edible oils. India is the second largest tea producer in the world also sixth-largest producer and the fifth-largest exporter of coffee in the world. Agro-based industry is regarded as the sunrise sector of the Indian economy because of its huge potential for growth, likely socio economic impact, specifically on employment and income generation and for the ability to generally keep itself recession proof. Also, approximately 70% of the population is dependent on agriculture and agro-based industries. 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.

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